

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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Number 6.

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While Europe moves toward another dangerous crisis we cannot but wonder how the situation in Europe will affect the situation in Asia, and how Asia will influence Europe.

A few facts and observations from the vantage point of an important cosmopolitan city of the Far East may throw some light on our problem:

(1) Japan faces increasing isolation by the democracies. The United States has abrogated a commercial treaty and may break off all economic relations with Japan. The British attitude to Japan has begun to stiffen and the Anglo-Japanese discussions at Tokyo are doomed to failure, thus wrecking Japanese hopes that Great Britain might cooperate with the "New Order in East Asia." Other democratic powers are displaying marked impatience with Japan's schemes for monopolistic exploitation of China. More and more the democracies realize that Japan's army-government is hopelessly reactionary, is opposed to any kind of international order based on principle and law, and cannot be trusted with the resources of the peoples of the Asiatic continent.

(2) Japan can expect little material aid from Germany or Italy. The ideological bond of the anti-Comintern pact is not over-strong and will not supply Japan with money and materials for war. Although the Japanese army dictatorship is seeking a military alliance with the Axis powers, civil leaders in Japan oppose the effort and there seems little enthusiasm for an alliance in Germany. While the German government professes friendship for Japan German business men and commercial representatives in China and, I am told, even in Japan, show strong sympathy with the Chinese. I have heard German business men in free China express the hope for a Chinese victory; if Japan wins, they say, Germany will certainly lose all her trade privileges in China. The fascist nations in Europe and Asia can give one another very little practical help. On the other hand, Germany is still selling munitions to China!

(3) Soviet Russia is looking to the East, concerned less now with Europe and more with Asia. She would like, it is thought here, to be free from possible involvement in a European War and free to develop Siberia and meet the menace of Japanese expansion. Japan cannot ignore the definite probability of stronger opposition from Russia in the near future.

(4) A European war involving Great Britain and France would embolden Japan in her attack upon British and French interests in China. Japan's advantage in such a case would be counter-balanced by greater Russian activity in the Far East if Russia succeeds in staying out of war in Europe.

(5) The patterns of a new and stronger China are beginning to be seen. China, after this desperate struggle for national freedom, will be a more important force to reckon with in international affairs. Japan, after her unsuccessful campaign for conquest, will find herself in a weaker international position. China's influence will be thrown on the side of world government and just arrangements for peace.

Shanghai is heavily barricaded this week as a precaution against possible disturbances. The second anniversary of the beginning of hostilities in the Shanghai area is thus celebrated. Wire entanglements have been placed at all entrances to

"neutral Shanghai" and even between the French and International areas. It took me twice as long as usual this morning to travel from the residential area in the French Concession to the business district near the Bund. Vehicles, passengers and pedestrians are carefully searched and armored cars are stationed at important crossings. Sometimes a street is blocked off while the police make a house-to-house search for terrorists.

"Shanghaianders" will never forget August 13 and 14 of 1937. On the 13th units of the Japanese Naval Landing Party crossed the Woosung Railway tracks into Chapei (across Soochow Creek east of the International Settlement) and were met by gunfire from soldiers of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's own 88th Division. A mass flight of civilians across Soochow Creek into the Settlement had already taken place. August 14 was the terrible "Bloody Saturday," when fighting began in earnest. The occasion was marked by bloodshed of civilians perhaps unequalled in modern warfare. Within two minutes some 3000 persons in a supposedly neutral zone were blasted to bits or seriously injured. Chinese airplanes trying to bomb the Japanese flagship Idzumo in the river dropped two bombs by mistake over the International Settlement causing terrific loss of life on congested streets. And so these are days of tragic remembrance for Shanghai and all of China. But also days to honor for China feels that a period of national humiliation was then ended and the soul of a new nation was born.

Chinese newspapers are carrying reviews of the events during these two tragic but in some ways splendid years. The story is one of defeats and retreats but the tone is one of courage and hope.

The Voice of New China: We made a gallant stand at Shanghai for over two months but were forced to give way before superior equipment on October 26. By November 12 the Japanese Army had occupied all the areas about the neutral zone. The tired Chinese Army was not able to consolidate another line of defense and the invaders pressed rapidly on Nanking. The capital fell on December 16. Instead of continuing the advance the Japanese army indulged in an orgy of murder, rape, burning and looting that shocked the whole civilized world. Our fortunes at this time were at low ebb but we recovered under the leadership of our brave Generalissimo and re-organized our forces. After the capture of Nanking the spotlight shifted to the North, where Taierschwang and Hsuehowfu were scenes of titanic struggle. At Taierschwang we won our first major field victory over the Japanese which gave us fresh confidence. Hsuehowfu fell in May, 1938, and the invading army swept on toward the triple Wuhan city on the Yangtze River 600 miles from Shanghai. We put up a fierce defense giving government offices and important industries time to move further inland. We lost Hankow on October 25, 1938, just four days after the occupation of Canton in the South. Defeats and retreats - yes. But the invaders cannot advance further. They have taken only one important city in 1939 - Nanchang. We shall win in a protracted warfare; we shall make it impossible for the Japanese to hold the cities and thin lines of communication which they have seized. The tide has turned; from now on China will advance and Japan will have to withdraw. In China morale is higher every day; among the Japanese troops war fatigue is steadily growing. We are confident of final victory!

The Japanese desire for an early termination of hostilities (conserving their present advantage, of course) is clearly evidenced by the arguments used by spokesmen of the Wang Ching-wei compromise party. "China was justified in resisting Japan at first," they now say, to clear themselves in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen. "But now that the war has reached a stalemate," they continue, "why should we continue fighting?" (voice of the Japanese militarists) "Let us make up with Japan and be good friends." (with Japan in control, of course) Generalissimo Chiang, speaking

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By Frank W. Price

Number 7.

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August 18, 1939.
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Nanking is an occupied but not a conquered city. The Japanese invaders hold the property but not the hearts of the Chinese who remain there. The Rising Sun flag flies over the city wall but not over the real Nanking of men and women who still love their country and look forward to the day of freedom. Nanking has been crushed but not defeated.

I have been into occupied territory for the first time since I left China in May, 1937. This week I visited the old capital, which had been my home for twenty years. In spite of all that I have read and heard the changes brought about by Japanese aggression were a shock to me and left a deep, tragic impression upon my mind.

Japan would have no one doubt that she is conqueror. It was necessary to secure a Japanese military pass in order to visit Nanking. I applied through the American Consulate at Shanghai and received the permit after one week. A special car with permit to cross the boundary had to be engaged in order to enter Hongkew. At the newly erected station some distance northwest of the former North Station a long line of passengers was waiting. Our baggage was searched and our passes were examined by Japanese sentries. Tickets can be bought only with Japanese yen. The railway schedule follows Tokyo time, one hour later than Shanghai time. Engineers and conductors on the trains are all Japanese. English names of the stations and English notices have been removed and Japanese signs are being substituted. Chinese signs are being left as they were except that the phonetic symbols to help illiterate readers have been erased. The Japanese flag flies over all important stations. The noisy, happy crowds of old are gone; the smaller number of passengers get on and off quickly and seriously. The jolly, chanting peddlers are gone; a few young lads are allowed on the platform with Japanese magazines, pro-Japanese papers, Japanese cigarettes, sweets and ben-to, and they must call their wares in the Japanese language. More than half the passengers in our second-class coach were Japanese. The Chinese in the car were solemn and non-communicative. I missed the former friendliness of fellow-passengers, the hot tea and cakes which used to be served, and the scrambled eggs and rice for meals.

Six times a day run each way between Shanghai and Nanking, including two express trains which make the distance of two hundred miles in five and a half hours. Most of the rolling stock is Japanese, brought from Japan. Trains run on time except when the track is torn up somewhere by guerilla bands. The coaches are kept clean. The diner on the express trains is patronized chiefly by Japanese. Food is no longer served through the trains.

Railway stations and important bridges are carefully guarded. Many Japanese pill boxes and machine gun nests are in evidence and we passed camouflaged armored cars. At several places along the track we noticed peasants under Japanese direction cutting away brush and grass which might be hiding places for guerilla soldiers.

for the vast majority of the people of China declares, "There are only two roads open to us - surrender and slavery or resistance and victory." The nation will follow Chiang and not the traitor Wang - that is one sure fact on this significant anniversary.

During my visit to China I have talked with many prominent and influential Chinese leaders and I spent one long evening with a group of men and women well-known not only in China but also abroad. The group included important business men, bankers, educators, editors, and social workers. They are all unquestionably loyal to the National Government of China; they are working in spite of possibly danger to themselves for China's cause; and they are doing much to keep up the morale of the Chinese of Shanghai when Shanghai seems cut off from free China. They represent a much larger number who, though they must now work quietly and say little, are unalterably opposed to the treacherous intrigues of Wang Ching-wei and his minions. Because of men and women like this in the shadow of Japan's military might as well as in the free hinterland, China will live.

Jewish immigration into Shanghai has been stopped. There are already 16,000 Jews here and many have no employment. Considerable publicity has been given to the plan proposed by a Shanghai Jewish business man for Jewish settlements in Southwest China. As a matter of fact, as early as six months ago the Chinese government was considering a plan for receiving a limited number of Jewish refugees into Yunnan. Preference would be given to men of technical ability who might help in developing inland industries and to Jews who had been deprived of citizenship. Opportunity to take out Chinese citizenship papers would be given. The friendliness of China to Jewish refugees is all the more moving when one considers the life and death struggle in which China is herself engaged and the number of war refugees for which the nation must provide. Detailed plans for receiving Jewish refugees have not yet been announced but a limited number will undoubtedly be allowed to settle in parts of the Southwest.

A missionary from Wuhu on the Yangtze River reports that more Japanese troops are now coming down the River than going up the River. This seems to confirm the conjecture of many people here that the Japanese are not planning further military drives in central China this year. They will try to hold key cities and lines of communication, to tighten the blockade of the coast, and by widespread bombing behind the lines to demoralize government, commercial and educational centers. Let Americans who still say, "It is none of our business what Japan does to China," be reminded that China must defend herself not only against the ruthless militarists of Japan but also against American airplanes, motor-trucks, and oil, and against bombs made of American scrap-iron. To stop helping Japan is surely the least we can do for invaded China, and for the friends, the people of China, who have earned our whole-hearted admiration by their determined struggle for liberty.

My next letter will be written from the former capital, and my old home - Nanking.

Shanghai, China.
August 11, 1939.

From the train I could observe but few marks of the war. Near the stations at Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Chinkiang are some destroyed buildings. The countryside was lovely with waving green rice and fields of corn and beans. Farmers were working in the paddy, pumping water from the canals, digging weeds and carrying fuel. Only the numbers of people at the stations and in the cities and villages which we passed were not as great as formerly. There are fewer boats on the canals. The greatest difference is in the attitude of the people. They do not linger about teashops and other public places as they once did; they talk more quietly and often look about as they speak; the old cheerfulness is disappearing. Away from the main cities, roads and waterways where the Japanese are not in control there is more freedom, confidence and gaiety.

At the Nanking station Japanese military officiousness again asserted itself. My pass was asked for three times and the contents carefully noted in the official's "little book." Exaggerated fear of communicable diseases and love of red tape are responsible for an annoying but also ludicrous public hygiene hokus-pocus as passengers alight. Our feet were sprayed, we had to dip our fingers in an antiseptic solution, and our vaccination and cholera inoculation certificates were examined. The gargle was omitted that day. I held a vaccination and inoculation certificate from the Shanghai Municipal Council Health Station, dated in July and good for at least three months. The Japanese official looked at it; "No good," he said and tore it up and made me stand in line to be "shot." I was the thirtieth to be punctured in the arm - with the same needle - and the reaction was more severe than in any other inoculation I have taken. To both Chinese and foreigners living in occupied territory such irritations are an almost every-day occurrence. I was glad not to encounter any more serious trouble on my visit.

A friend drove me around the city and out the Purple Mountain Park. At the city gates we must alight and show our passes to unsmiling Japanese sentries. Within the city Chinese police still function and we saw a few of the new Chinese soldiers who have been forced to serve in the Japanese Army. American motor trucks driven by Japanese soldiers rush about the city. All former Chinese government buildings and most of the hotels and usable public buildings have been taken over entirely by the Japanese military command. Much private property has been confiscated. Everywhere one sees the Japanese flag and the five-bar flag of the puppet government, the Japanese flag always flying above the other.

Not more than twenty per cent of the city was destroyed at the time of Japanese occupation and most of this was through deliberate burning by the invading army. The only important building fired by the retreating army - the beautiful Ministry of Communications building in Chinese Renaissance architecture - can be restored. But what a different city Nanking is from before 1937. Then it was the vibrant center of China's new national life, its business rapidly expanding, its population growing by leaps and bounds. It symbolized China's national hopes and new-found unity. Now the clock has been set back twenty years. Small shops and street bazaars have opened up and Japanese business men have poured in attracted by government subsidies and glowing promises of profit. But little business is being done. Japanese shops are empty most of the time. The busiest places are the amusement centers frequented by Japanese soldiers and by Chinese who have sold out to Japan, the licensed shops for sale of narcotics and the "Thieves' Market." The latter opens before daylight in the morning and closes about eight o'clock. All kinds of loot taken by the Japanese and by lawless Chinese in the days of disorder following the Japanese entry are offered at ridiculously low prices. Japanese merchants, however, are showing signs of discontent. Missionary friends who have conversed with Japanese business men say that many of them would like to return to Japan but are told by the Army that they must stay. "Business will boom," they hear, "as soon as the war

is over." How can Nanking become prosperous with impoverished consumers and a trade area that is being steadily reduced by guerilla bands in the country around Nanking? Japan would realize far more from a free China under good government than from a captive China.

Nanking, once a great educational and cultural center, is now without high schools and colleges. The Japan-sponsored municipal government has re-opened a few primary schools. Government school property has been confiscated. Christian schools have been saved from confiscation only because the property was purchased with funds from abroad and they can fly foreign flags. The University of Nanking and Ginling College buildings are empty except for a few professors who are protecting property interests and carrying on social work and some students of short-term institutes. The living souls of these institutions have "gone west" for a while. But, the Chinese of Nanking say, the souls will return.

I well remember the day - June 1, 1939 - when the body of Sun Yat-sen was laid to final rest in the mausoleum on Purple Mountain. The tomb became a national shrine. Ten years have passed and today the tomb is guarded by Japanese soldiers. Purple Mountain Park is growing up in weeds. Most of the forest on the mountain remains but the roads once thronged by pilgrims and sight-seers are not kept in repair. The new pagoda and the Memorial Hall to Soldiers of the Revolution still stand. The great Stadium in which national athletic contests were held is being gradually wrecked. I saw Japanese soldiers taking away slabs of concrete and iron pieces which supported the seats. Purple Mountain, faithful sentinel of Nanking for many milleniums, is unchanged. It has watched over Nanking in days of decay and in days of glory. And the spirit of Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese say, will not rest quietly until Nanking has been liberated from the tyranny of alien rule.

Christian hospitals and clinics, Christian relief centers and Christian Churches, are almost the only agencies now in an occupied city which the people can trust to serve them, comfort them and encourage them. Most of the former professional educational and business leaders as well as government officials have gone to west China. Among the people left new leaders are emerging, not only the few who are yielding to Japanese pressure and money in the puppet regime but other leaders who are keeping alive the spirit of patriotism and hope under most difficult conditions. I have the highest admiration for the missionaries who are staying at their posts in occupied areas and for Chinese who are standing by to help their own people through the crisis, as well as for those who are contributing so much to national defense and reconstruction in free China. The earnest questions of many Chinese friends in Nanking - from various professions and occupations - regarding the real situation in the western provinces and the hopes for Chinese victory assured me that Nanking is not really conquered. One rickshaw man whom I have known for years whispered to me as I passed him on the street, "Mr. Price, can 'old Chiang' make it?" "Old Chiang" is an affectionate name for Chiang Kai-shek. He smiled broadly when I answered that the Generalissimo was still strong and would succeed in the end. "We would be willing to have the whole city bombed by Chinese planes," said another friend, "if that would restore to us our freedom." "Tell the leaders in Chungking that we eagerly await their return," said a representative group to me one afternoon after we had talked together for more than two hours.

The Japanese today stage "victory parades" and anti-British demonstration with paid or forced participants. What a great spontaneous celebration will take place when Chungking returns to Nanking.

Shanghai.

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Number 14

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October 13, 1939.
Received Nov. 9th

Free China celebrated this week the Double Tenth (October Ten) National Holiday with surer confidence and higher hopes than were possible a year ago. Last October, you remember, saw the fall of Canton and Hankow, the cutting of the railway from north to south China, the complete blockade of the China coast and the moving of the National Government to mountain-bound Szechwan. Half of the provincial capitals were in enemy hands. Fears of military collapse, of financial breakdown and of a popular reaction against the National Government because of continual retreats and defeats were very real.

China was able to survive the fears and perils of that dark month. In her great West she began to reorganize her forces and to recover her strength. This October the nation can celebrate a year in which Japanese armies have been successfully held and just recently driven back in Hunan and Kiangsi. The successful defense of Changsha and the powerful counter-attack of the Chinese army have made the Double Tenth this year an occasion for widespread rejoicing. The Japanese militarists are absolutely mistaken if they think the "China Affair" is about to be ended. On the other hand the Chinese cannot be too optimistic. The war is not over and there are long, trying, difficult months and years ahead before the independence can be achieved. Generalissimo Chiang's caution must be heeded, "Be not too excited when you hear of victory and be not too downhearted when you hear of defeat."

The Generalissimo's unshaken determination to continue resistance until Japanese soldiers are withdrawn from Chinese soil and his serene faith in China's ultimate freedom, hold together all groups and parties within the nation and hold up the morale of the people. There is no bombast in Chiang Kai-shek's speeches. He is quiet, serene, and confident. He inspires confidence in others, and also loyalty and devotion to the state and the nation, above sectional loyalties and selfish interests.

I was on the platform from which the Generalissimo spoke to several thousand cadets on October Ten. He was dressed in military uniform, with sword. He holds himself erect, his step is springy, his voice is strong. He looks physically very fit. There is gray now in his moustache and closely cropped hair. But the black eyes are no less keen and commanding. He looks less tired than when I saw him in the spring. His face in repose is gentler than it once was; his smile is friendly and winning. He gives the impression of inner spiritual resources and of great reserve strength.

Although word came early in the morning that Japanese planes were flying toward Szechwan the exercises were carried through and the Generalissimo showed no sign of anxiety. Mounted on a horse he reviewed the young officers in training and their equipment. Later as they stood at attention before the platform he made a brief address to them. "You are going out to fight, to sacrifice, for the freedom of your nation. Be worthy of the revolutionaries and martyrs before us. If you are called upon to die, die in such a way that your spirits may rest in peace and

in glory with theirs. The nation will care for your parents and your children as their own."

On the platform with the Generalissimo, bearing testimony by their presence to the unifying influence of his personality, were Szechwan generals who had been making difficulties for the Central Government and Liu Wen-huei, chairman of the Sikong provincial government, who surprised many by coming to Chengtu for a conference with Chiang. During this visit of about two weeks to the Szechwan capital the Generalissimo is conferring with many leaders and speaking to many groups about the future administration of the province. On October 7 he assumed the post of chairman of the reorganized provincial government. By this act he has silenced the quarrels of selfish cliques and has paved the way for much needed political and social reforms. He has issued a stirring message to the people of Szechwan in national defense and reconstruction. There is now greater unity in the rear of the Chinese armies than there has ever been, all Japanese-made rumors to the contrary.

Szechwan is indeed a strategic region. Here is an area almost as large as Japan proper and a population almost equal to that of Japan. There are 20 million acres of good farm land, much of which produces more than one crop a year. All the cereals used as staple food - rice, wheat, corn - are grown and ten other kinds. Sugar, cotton, hides, sheepskin, medicinal herbs, raw silk, tung oil, and bristles, are produced for both home consumption and export. The mountains hold undeveloped mineral wealth. The swift streams and rivers give promise of boundless hydro-electric power. Thousands of square miles could be afforested. One thousand miles of rivers are navigable by steamers, another 2000 by cargo junks. Rough motor roads now connect the most important cities. By better irrigation in the hilly regions, by better seeds and by eradication of pests, agricultural production could be greatly increased. Industrial development has hardly begun. In political and economic organization Szechwan is far behind Kwangsi, Hunan, Shensi and other provinces. For many years Szechwan was happy hunting ground for war-lords and bandits and the rural people especially were plundered and oppressed. Opium-smoking still persists in some sections. It will take time to carry out many reforms. But Szechwan faces a new and more hopeful day under the direct and vigorous leadership of Generalissimo Chiang and his appointees and with the aid of many able and progressive educators, industrialists, business men and social workers now living in this province.

One of the characteristics of the Generalissimo and one secret of his success is his attention to detail. When inspecting the Military Academy here he spent more time in the kitchens and stables than he did in the barracks which he knew would be especially cleaned for his visit. From his motor car one day he saw a middle school student in uniform smoking a cigarette. In an address to school principals he used this as an example of the lack of school discipline. A close friend of the Generalissimo tells me that he spends hours revising the text of his speeches and messages. While in Chengtu he is keeping in close touch with Chungking and with the military situation all over China.

Madame Chiang has also been very active. She is spending most of her time meeting with women leaders and women's organizations. She believes that with the concentration of training and talent in Chengtu much more could be done from this center - to provide relief for wounded soldiers and civilian refugees, to prepare winter clothes for the army, to help the "warphans" and to awaken and educate the women of the rural areas. One afternoon the Madame came quietly to a tea of the University Book Club and met many old and new friends in her usual gracious manner.

She and the Generalissimo have both visited the campus several times, without bodyguards. Madame Chiang now dresses only in simple black gowns but her beauty of face and force of character are no less striking. Her variety of interests and her energy are remarkable.

In my last letter I said that no foreign correspondents had covered the battle in central China. Representatives of the Associated Press, United Press, New York Times, Tass and other news agencies are starting for the front this week and their independent reports should help to convince the world of the significance of China's recent victory. Their going is an example of the better facilities which the Chinese government is now providing for foreign correspondents and of China's desire for better publicity abroad now that the European War is capturing the front page.

In Shanghai the Wang Ching-wei pro-Japanese party is trying by bribes and threats to win over school principals and teachers and to create disturbances in Chinese schools within the foreign settlements. Large numbers of teachers and students have reacted against this treacherous intrigue and the resulting situation is full of dynamite. Meanwhile the Japanese plan to strangle the economic life of the settlements is seriously affecting the cost of living and is creating constant tensions. Guerilla troops recently succeeded in interrupting traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking railway for more than two days. I look for much more serious news from Shanghai during the next few months.

The Chinese newspapers carry long cabled dispatches about the war in Europe and about the debate over neutrality in the American Senate. China seems confident that America will give her continued moral support and, in the near future, more material support. There is not the same confidence in British and French policy. Fears of a deal with Japan for the sake of British or French interests in the Far East are frequently expressed. Eugene Chen, China's leftist foreign minister in 1926-27, now living in Hongkong, has recently advocated China's entering the European War against Germany so that she may have a better standing in the final peace conference. China's leaders are agreed that a strong stand by the United States against Japan would greatly reduce the danger of a "sell-out" of China and would hasten a just solution of the whole Far Eastern question.

The Japanese bombers which did not reach Chengtu on October 10 raided Tze-liutsing, 200 miles east of here, where the largest salt wells of Szechwan province are located. They did little damage to the wells or industrial plants but did destroy several mission buildings, hospital, residences and school. The United Church of Canada Mission estimates that the bombings of Chengtu, Kiating, Luchow and Tzeliutsing in Szechwan have caused more than U. S. \$50,000 damage to their property. America and Canada send missionaries, build hospitals, establish schools, found churches in China - and then help Japan to destroy them!

N E W C H I N A

Weekly News Letter

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October 20, 1939.

Received Nov. 16

It is significant that so many thoughtful Chinese are now asking and discussing the question, "What will happen after the War?" China's successful defense and counter-attacks in central China and the great program of constructive development in the western provinces as well as in free parts of "occupied territory" inspire a generally optimistic outlook in spite of all difficulties yet to be faced. It is widely assumed in this part of China that the war of resistance will end with independence for all or most of China. What then?

Responsible Chinese government leaders believe that the American Government and President Roosevelt will figure prominently in the peace settlement. There is a strong possibility that President Roosevelt may be asked finally by both sides to call a peace conference. In any case American influence will be felt more and more from now on and the Chinese are confident that this influence will help to secure for China not only a free status in the world of nations but also unhindered opportunity to plan her own post-war rehabilitation and construction.

Perhaps the best that the Chinese Government can now hope for is a restoration of Chinese political sovereignty over the pre-war China of 1937, leaving the question of the Manchurian provinces for future negotiation. It may take years to work out agreements with the U.S.S.R. over the northern and northwestern border provinces. But even with these limitations China will have enough territory and enough problems to test her new leadership and her new found unity and strength to the limit. I think that China will meet the test successfully but I am sure that the post-war years will in some ways be more difficult than the war years.

Soldiers will have to be reabsorbed into society. This will not be as difficult as in some other countries since so many have come from farms, and will return to the land. A strong central army will be maintained. A host of new government officials and employees will expect to be continued in service. Many can be used in provincial and district government offices and in constructive projects. There will certainly be a large number of this class unemployed after the war. The ability of the Chinese people to "come back" and make a new start in business or trade after disaster will be a great asset to the nation. Many industrial enterprises freed from the restrictions and fears of the war period will develop rapidly. Educational facilities will be greatly increased. Energies now conserved in west China will be released for creative activity throughout the country. All China will feel the effect of the new and powerful national spirit and of new ideas and methods that are germinating in the free territories. Since so much valuable construction is going on in war time, the change from war time to peace time activities will not be so marked as after the Great War. Already China is "set" for the task of post-war rebuilding. But the program such as Chinese leaders now envisage will not be easy of realization. Capital, technical advice, machinery, improved transportation, trained workers, will all be necessary.

In helping China to get well started on the road of post-war development friendly foreign countries, including the United States, can be of great help.

Simply from a selfish standpoint America will profit - because of China's need of machinery, rails, motor cars and such in her post-war construction and because of the potential Chinese market for other goods. Any benefits which America will derive from the development of post-war China will not be conditioned upon any kind of "special rights." We hope that in the peace conference America will restore what special rights she now enjoys and will use her influence to see that the various concessions and foreign settlements, including Shanghai, are all returned to China. By a policy of justice and of sincere friendship and good will the United States will help China best and will gain the most for herself.

A crucial question is the kind of government which China will have after the war. That the "left" minority, the so-called communists of the Northwest and their supporters, will have a voice in the new government seems assured. Their contribution to the war of resistance has been immeasurable. They will demand and I think they will be granted a definite political status and the promise of economic and social reforms, including land reforms. There would be strong opposition among the rank and file of educated Chinese, I believe, to one-party dictatorship, and the awakening masses would not easily submit to a government which would check the movement toward political and economic democracy. The Fourth Session of the People's Political Council which met in September, urged the National Government not to delay the calling of a representative People's Assembly and the adoption of a constitutional form of government. A strong committee was appointed to work with the Government to this end. All realize that strong central authority will be necessary after the war to hold the nation together and to plan wisely for national development. On the other hand the people must be given increasing representation and responsibility in determining policies. Madame Sun Yat-sen wrote recently, "Although progress toward Dr. Sun's economic ideals has been slow, we can see today the beginning of their realization. Rents and taxes in many places have been reduced. Waste land has been turned into farm land. Our wartime reconstruction is taking place under the direction and help of the state, and through organizations like the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, on democratic lines. After the war, we look forward to a type of economic development in which all groups of China's population will share." I think that Madame Chiang Kai-shek is a sure prophet when she says, "China's destiny is with the democracies." And China will work out a form of democratic government - central, provincial and local - suited to her own genius and adapted to her own needs and aspirations.

A letter from an American friend in Japan suggests that the Japanese Government might soon "call it a day" by establishing the "New Order in East Asia" through a Wang Ching-wei Government over occupied areas and not go ahead with the program of ending the regime of Generalissimo Chiang. The Wang Ching-wei puppet government is not fulfilling the hopes of the Japanese militarists and will fail because it has the support of only a small percentage of the people in east China. And even if Japan should stop attacking the Chinese Government armies and try to consolidate her position in east and north China, the "Chiang regime" as the Japanese call it would not "stay put" in west China. The Chinese forces would immediately attack puppet regimes. There can be no permanent peace until China regains control of the occupied territories. Japan may be granted some economic privileges but not political control or the right to station garrisons in China.

Generalissimo Chiang expressed his opinion in a conversation with us last week that an American embargo on war materials to Japan would force Japan within a few months to seek a peace settlement on terms acceptable to China. America has a chance to turn the scale against aggression in the Far East and to check the war plague throughout the world. A firmer American policy will not only hearten the people of China in their struggle and suffering but will also awaken the people of Japan to

the folly and wrong of their army's continental adventure. Americans may suffer temporarily from reprisals but these can be endured for the sake of strengthening democracy and international order in the Pacific basin.

The Chinese armies are following up their spectacular victories north and east of Changsha by increasing pressure upon Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, and Yochow, important city north of Changsha on the Yangtze River. The Chinese success was made possible not only by brilliant military strategy but also by the splendid cooperation between civilians and soldiers. The common people backed up the armies and helped them in a hundred ways. This is happening on all fronts. Visitors to the fighting areas are impressed with the spirit of the populace as well as of the officers and soldiers. In north China farmers' associations, with hundreds of thousands of members, are now organized for stretcher-bearing, rescue and first-aid anti-espionage, providing food for the armies, and also guerilla warfare.

In my second letter (July 14) I stressed the importance of China's new contacts with her neighbors to the northwest and southwest. Lanchow, capital of Kansu, is becoming an increasingly important center as connecting link between fighting China and the caravan route from Russia. The Sian-Lanchow-Urumchi highway is being used today not only for transport of military supplies but also for a growing trade between China and Russia. Nearly two million dollars worth of wool was sold to Russia in 1938. Other exports are fur, hides, goat casings and camel hair. The northwest office of the Foreign Trade Commission now employs a caravan of 12,000 camels and owns a fleet of 300 mule carts in addition to a large number of 3-ton motor trucks.

Chinese are following with deep interest the effects of the European War upon India's struggle for independence. The visit of the Indian nationalist leader, Nehru, to west China in August, brought India nearer to the sympathies of the Chinese people. China has responded to the warm friendship and moral support given her by the people of India. India and China stand together in their opposition to Japanese imperialistic expansion. Rabindranath Tagore put India's feeling into clear and strong language in the message which he sent by Nehru, "Let Japan take warning not to betray the basis of her own civilization which she shares with China and with us in India; for greater than the fearful hurt she is inflicting on China would be the inevitable wrecking of her own humanity which her militarists seem determined to achieve." China wishes for India the same freedom she seeks for herself. These two great peace-loving peoples, with peculiar differences and yet many common problems and hopes, will be brought yet closer together as the history of Asia unfolds.

Chinese planes again successfully raided Hankow on October 14, destroying many Japanese planes on the field and setting fire to gas tanks and powder magazines. "Good! Now we are attacking the hornet's nests instead of just trying to brush off the hornets when they come" is the comment of the man on the street.

The West China Coordinating Committee of the American Church Committee for China Relief has decided to undertake on a large scale the provision of necessary medical supplies and drugs for hospitals and relief units. Medical supplies are not only prohibitive in price but are almost impossible to secure. An immense amount of unnecessary sickness and suffering among both civilians and soldiers could be prevented by a more adequate supply of medicines. The motor route from Indo-China border is being bombed and machine gunned so constantly that it may be necessary to bring drugs in through Rangoon and over the Burma road. You can help air raid victims, civilians in fighting areas, sick refugees, sufferers from epidemics and also wounded soldiers, in blockaded China, by contributions for medical supplies through the American Church Committee for China Relief and other relief organizations. Have a heart for the wounded and the sick in war-torn China.

Chengtu, West China.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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Number 16.

Page 1.

October 27, 1939.
Received Nov. 24.

The most exciting news in the Chinese press this week has been from Japan - the speech of American Ambassador Grew at Tokyo in which he expressed frankly the feeling of the American people, and government, regarding Japan's continental policy. The newspapers here have featured the report under big headlines and have commented in many editorials. America's stand against the selfish and brutal "New Order" and "Closed Door" in East Asia is tremendously encouraging to China and strengthens the bonds of friendship between our two peoples. Ambassador Grew's forthright warning to Japan gives China some hope that the United States may soon take more positive action. The question most frequently asked now is: Will America be deceived by Japan's new peace offensive and claim that she is acting for the best interest of China and America also? Will the American government be influenced by business interests which see temporary profits in Japanese purchase of American goods and possibly greater profits in the Japanese exploitation of China? They would be chasing a mirage. Neither Japan nor any nation backing Japan can "cash in" on an invaded China. There will be continual disorder until Japan recognizes the right of China to work out her own destiny, giving to Japan rights equally enjoyed by other nations. China has proved and is proving that she can rule herself and direct her own plan of national reconstruction.

Some leftist newspapers are giving prominence to Tass dispatches from Europe which describe peace movements and opposition to a continuance of the war in England. Tass is a Russian agency. There seems to be a definite effort on the part of the Soviets to discredit Great Britain in Europe and also in Asia. Soviet opposition to British Tory policies is well known. The somewhat anti-British tone of Russian propaganda in the Far East is not making Britain's position here any easier. It also makes the Japanese bolder in their anti-British agitation. The British government has itself to blame, in part, for British policy in the Far East has not been made clear. The British people are, I am sure, overwhelmingly in sympathy with China and opposed to Japanese aggression. But the British government has been too timid and too much concerned with the preservation of its own special rights in the Far East. Unequivocal support of the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty by both Great Britain and the United States would do much to check the Japanese militarists and also to allay Soviet suspicions of British policy. Anti-British feeling is being instigated now in the Northwest. In North China 15 out of 23 British-supported mission hospitals have been forced to close.

In my last letter I ventured some predictions regarding post-war China. I dealt chiefly with political, economic, and social trends. Some of my friends here on reading the letter felt that I did not stress sufficiently the dangers of fascism or totalitarianism in China following a long military struggle. I admit that there are tendencies toward centralization, standardization, and regimentation which give us some concern. We must remember that a loosely united people are now being welded together as a nation and state and in this process some old liberties, and licenses will be lost. On the other hand, I am continually surprised at the liberty that still exists. I do not believe that the Chinese people can be permanently regimented or that they will submit to totalitarian government.

One evidence of this freedom was the response given to recent addresses here by Dr. T. Z. Koo who was visiting Chengtu for the first time in thirty years. Dr. Koo is an earnest patriot. He loves his land and his people. But he refuses, even in the heat of war, to let himself hate the people of Japan, and he fearlessly points out weaknesses in China's own life that must be overcome if China is to become a strong and free nation. He advocates freedom of thought and speech and, of course, religious freedom, as essential to China's progress. He stresses the contribution China should make to world peace. In his addresses to students he urges spiritual self-discipline and loyalty to God above every other loyalty. As I listened to T. Z. Koo, who has stirred students around the world, speaking to the youth of his own nation I said to myself: Where else could a man speak so freely in war time upon critical moral issues related to the national life? Certainly not in Germany, nor in Japan. Teachers and students gave Dr. Koo an earnest hearing and no police were waiting at the door for him when he finished.

Christianity will have a larger place in China after the War, not only because of the relief work carried on everywhere by missionaries and Chinese Christians but also because the meaning and value of Christianity is more widely appreciated than ever before. Nowhere in free China is there any evidence of anti-Christian feeling. The Christians of the "dispersion" have contributed new leadership to the weaker churches of the western provinces, and have won the respect of all classes of people. "One of the many things that have come out of the present war has been the realization that, whatever doubt may have existed in the past, the Christian missions in China fully and indisputably justify their existence... How without a moment's hesitation, they faced the test and were not found wanting, will remain one of the most dramatic and epoch-making pages in the history of Christian missions throughout the world. Today, after two years of hostilities, the Christian missions in China have built for themselves a record of which they may be justly proud. They have preached the Gospel not with words but by a practical demonstration of the love of God and the brotherhood of man. They have definitely found their place in the life of the nation, fulfilling great human needs in its hour of travail." These words are taken not from a mission report but from an editorial which appeared a few weeks ago in The China Critic, an independent English weekly edited by an able group of Chinese.

One of my colleagues, Dr. W. P. Fenn of the University of Nanking at Chengtu, has just completed the most comprehensive study yet made of the migration of Chinese colleges and universities because of the war. The complete manuscript is being mailed to the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York City for use at the forthcoming conference in Virginia, and will later be published. Here I can mention only a few of the most striking facts revealed by the study. Beginning with the bombing and burning of Nankai University early in August, 1937, the Japanese militarists have consistently and deliberately tried to destroy or to close institutions of higher learning in China which they consider centers of nationalism and therefore to the Japanese mind, centers of anti-Japanism. Rather than submit to Japanese domination the great majority of these schools have chosen to move. Before the War there were 92 colleges and universities in the present "occupied" areas, 6 in the foreign concessions and 13 in what is now free China. Twenty institutions have temporarily closed. Only 4 are today in "occupied" cities, 27½ are in the concessions and 59½ are in free China. In spite of the War the government expenditure on higher education, about twenty million dollars per year, has been only slightly reduced. Institutions have been helped in the cost of moving staffs and equipment, and refugee students are being given financial aid. The total number of students is not much less than before. China is determined to maintain her educational front and continue the training of future specialists and leaders in all fields of research and activity. Not one Chinese university president has yielded to Japan nor the Japanese-inspired puppet government. The only outstanding institutions now in Japanese-controlled territory are Yenching University and Fujen (Catholic) University

in Peiping. Peiping has not suffered as other sections of China from Japanese military attack and its cruel after-effects; moreover, these two schools with their foreign connections have been able to maintain a large measure of academic freedom. How much longer they can do this is, of course, a question.

This Odyssey of education has not only saved schools for nationalists China but has also poured a flood of new intellectual life into the less developed hinterland. Higher institutions are now located in 44 different cities, three-fourths of which are new university centers. Japanese airmen continue their attempts to bomb these centers, seeking to destroy not only the political and economic independence of China but also her cultural life. Would Japan restore higher education if she conquered China? The sad experience of Korea and Manchuria tells us No.

One-seventh of the over forty thousand university and college students of China are registered in Christian institutions. Eleven of the thirteen Protestant institutions of higher learning have had to move from their former locations. One is in occupied China, five are in concessions, seven are in free China. The total number of students this year is 5952 compared with 6424 before the War. Nearly one-fourth are women. Christian higher education is giving inestimable aid in the building of the new China, and will occupy a stronger place in the national life after the War. One unique contribution of the Christian college is the link which it provides with the academic life of the world and also the universal Christian community. Christian colleges with their Chinese presidents and boards of managers are truly national in character; at the same time they are encouraging the international outlook and fostering liberal attitudes on international problems. They are an asset not only to China but also to the cause of cultural interchange and world peace.

The following item of news in a personal letter from an American friend in Kiangsi throws light on the situation in central China just behind the battle lines. "The Moscow educated son of General Chiang Kai-shek (by his first wife) is in command of the peace preservation forces in this part of the province. He also suppresses gambling and opium, fining and sentencing to hard labor even bank presidents for gambling with mahjong. I saw him shopping on the street the other evening with his wife and child, dressed as an ordinary citizen and quite unguarded. There is much of old China still here but the new is on the job, united, loyal, increasingly efficient, capable of any sacrifice."

A letter just received from a missionary friend in Japan says that the militarists still trying to be friendly with Hitler are beginning to fall out with the civil authorities who would like to retain some shreds of friendship with Great Britain. The militarists, he writes, hate Great Britain for obstructing the establishment of the New Order and hate the USSR for continuing its aid to China. I would like to know what the army leaders think about the severe defeat which their forces have suffered in northern Hunan and Kiangsi. They must be very angry. Almost a year ago, I wrote to China Information Service, "Japan has lost the war politically, she is losing it economically, and she cannot win it militarily. ..Those who know China best, her resources, her people, her leadership, her spirit, have unshaken faith in her future, despite the sufferings of the present... China is not and will not be conquered." There is more reason today for such a statement. But let America not add to China's difficulties in resistance and delay the day of China's freedom by giving support to the Japanese military machine which is doomed to ultimate failure.

Chengtou, West China.

NEW CHINA

Weekly News Letter

Number 17.

Page 1.

November 3, 1959.

Received Dec. 1.

A China missionary who visited Japan this summer tells of a conversation which he had with a Japanese Christian. The Japanese interrupted his report on conditions in China and his comments on the world situation with the impatient remark, "But you don't know the facts as we know them." "Where do you get your news?" the missionary asked. "From the newspapers and the radio," the Japanese replied. "What broadcasting stations do you listen to outside of Japan?" "None." "Why?" "No one in Japan is permitted to own a short-wave set." "Well, in free China we can tune in on Hongkong, Manila, London, Treasure Island, and even to Japanese short-wave broadcasts, in addition to the Chinese stations. We believe that our news is better balanced and more reliable than yours which comes from only Japanese sources. Certainly we learn much more than you do about what is going on in the world."

Occasionally I listen in with our little all-wave receiving set, to English news broadcasts from Japan and realize why most Japanese still think that their armies are marching triumphantly across China and that the National Government of China is about to collapse. More serious than the untrue reports of the war which Japanese publicists give their own people are the wild and baseless rumors which they are now circulating about China's foreign relations. Three false reports are being widely spread by the Japanese. First, it is said that China is suing for peace and is asking third parties to arrange a settlement with Japan. Second, there is the persistent rumors of serious friction between the Central Government and the English Route Army and communist party in Shensi. A third story is that Russian forces are invading the northwest border provinces or that China is planning to make a military alliance with Soviet Russia. These are fabrications that may help to bolster up morale in Japan and may cause some anxiety among friends in China abroad. But Japan's "rumor offensive" will not shatter China's unity and determination and it will not perturb those who know the spirit of this resurgent people. In some quarters the rumors may hurt China's cause. I do not think that the people of America will let themselves be deceived by Japan's recent propaganda. The people of Japan will continue to be fooled, I fear, until something shocks them into distrust of their present military government. Japan needs a "Freedom Station" to broadcast the truth to her people. I wish that better ways could be found of getting information about what is really happening in China and in the world to the Japanese masses. The sooner this is done the sooner can Japan be brought back into the community of nations.

The debates on neutrality in the American Congress have been closely followed in the Japanese press and the news of the final passage yesterday of the revised law is being received here with hearty approval. Chinese leaders realize that the new legislation has Europe chiefly in view and that it will not be applied now to the undeclared war in the Far East where it would give Japan an Advantage. To them it is proof of America's opposition to aggression and another step toward an embargo on war materials to Japan. On the same day, November 2, that Congress passed the new law Japanese bombers raided Putien (Kinghwa), 60 miles south of Foochow and seriously damaged St. Luke's Hospital of the Church Missionary Society. Every such air attack on property devoted to the welfare of the Chinese people should reinforce America's determination to give up her part in the diabolical business. China's

hope was eloquently expressed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in her radio message of October 27 (which on account of a technical fault in transmission was unfortunately not heard in the United States)- "Our stricken people can now only hope that America will fortify that statement (through Ambassador Grew) of her intolerance of Japan's continued flaunting of international rights by expressing with all the solemn weight that is warranted, America's definite refusal to be any longer a partner to Japanese destruction of Chinese life and property. America can do that by withdrawing from Japan the facilities...so long used to effect that destruction."

Fighting in central China has diminished in importance since the Chinese Armies made their counter-attack and recovered the areas occupied by the Japanese in their drive a month ago. It would be difficult for the Chinese to take back Yachow or Nanchang this year. Yachow can be shelled from the Fargtze River and Nanchang is strongly defended by the Japanese. The Japanese, on the other hand, have little chance of driving further up the Yangtze River; the water level is now rapidly falling. There are some reports of an impending attack on Ichang. I think a Japanese attempt in that direction would certainly fail. From southern Shansi comes news of more intense fighting. The Japanese are again trying to "mop up" and incidentally are felling for a possible crossing of the Yellow River. Here too the outlook for the Japanese armies is pretty hopeless.

The growing strength of Chinese resistance in north China is a fact attested to by many neutral observers. A recent traveller from Peiping to Szechwan through the Border Government territory has given us his experiences and impressions. The Shansi, Chahar and Hopei Border Government was formed in January, 1939, as a Chinese administration within Japanese lines. In August 1938 Chinese troops succeeded in getting as far east as the Tientsin-Mukden Railway. Then the Japanese army leaders began to take the Border Government and guerilla army more seriously and doubled the number of divisions in north China. The Border Government had to retreat from eastern Hopei but kept its army intact and the Japanese lost heavily in their efforts at encirclement and pursuit. By March of this year the Japanese had recaptured the larger cities of Hopei but they could not destroy the Chinese army which still holds the countryside of central Hopei and an area west of Peiping. Japanese control has been extended to Hsien cities (county seats) of Shansi. A year ago 24 out of 70 hsien (counties) under Border Government administration were completely free of Japanese soldiers; now only one is free. But in every district Japanese occupation is limited to the main city of the district and roads over which the Japanese troops can be quickly moved. Ninety per cent of the area is under the Border administration in spite of the Japanese garrisons, and the Chinese army is stronger than ever. Within the past two years Japanese losses in this region have been at least 30,000.

Guerilla resistance necessitates a new type of political organization. Lu Ching-ling's army in southern Hopei collapsed against Japanese attack because he attempted positional warfare and because he did not organize the people and cooperate with them. The lesson was learned. Now there is the closest collaboration between soldiers and peasants throughout the Border administration.

The Japanese are failing to establish control not only because of the guerilla resistance but also because of their own stupid methods of government. Instead of setting up an efficient government the Japanese militarists indulge in vindictive terrorism. One foreign eyewitness wrote, "Many villages were burned and in some cases men of the villages were led through the streets with wire threaded through their jaws and burned alive." A missionary from Japan who visited north China not long ago was confronted with irrefutable evidence of Japanese barbarities. "I love Japan," he said, "but the Japan I see in China is not the Japan I love." Another

western observer writes, "In the Japanese army occupation and racketeering are widespread among all ranks." Vespa's Secret Agent of Japan, he goes on to say, gives a substantially accurate picture of conditions under Japanese rule of inland cities. The Japanese administration instead of pacifying the people arouses violent disgust and the peasants, consequently, are willing to give all possible aid to their own army. In some places Chinese administration extends right up to the walls of a Japanese-garrisoned city.

The success of the Border Government has been due to the popular support behind them, their ability to secure local guides and their control of native means of transportation and food supplies. The Chinese intelligence service depends upon their own friendly fellow-countrymen; the Japanese must bribe or intimidate their spies who frequently turn out to be undependable. Chinese soldiers can change quickly and easily into the plain clothes of the peasant; the Japanese soldier would be immediately detected if he did this.

The discipline of the Border Government armies is good. They are supported by regular government revenue coming from land taxes and import duties on luxuries. The Border Government special banknotes are convertible into national currency by the Chinese; but they are worthless to the Japanese. Cooperative societies are increasing in number; many are really government-owned shops. These societies are producing a great deal of native cloth and other necessities.

Only about 15 per cent of the Border Army soldiers are men of the old Red Army, and an increasing number of young officers are non-Partymen. Army organization, methods of warfare, influence of the Eighth Route (communist) army. Political officers are attached to each fighting unit and much emphasis is laid on popular education and training in self-government wherever the soldiers go. Representative village councils have been organized. District government offices are mobile and officials move about as necessary. The fixed yamen is no longer essential.

Travellers through this area tell us that the food and clothing of the Japanese soldiers are steadily deteriorating in quality. No longer can the Japanese fighter eat canned goods from his own country. There are fewer capable Japanese officers than formerly. Desertions from the Japanese army, though few are on the increase. The Japanese army is more and more using non-lethal gases. The Chinese guerilla strategy is to surround small units of Japanese soldiers and to cut lines of communication. There is much ambushing and night fighting. At present the ratio of Japanese to Chinese losses is about 3 to 1. Most of the Chinese wounds are rifle wounds. Medical service to wounded soldiers is improving but is hampered by lack of essential drugs. Chinese troops use only rifles, machine guns and hand grenades; they have almost no artillery. But as long as they can continue the present method of warfare, and organize the people for self-defense the Japanese position in north China will be precarious. A Japanese soldier now in Shansi lives under a terrific strain. Floods in Hopei and famine conditions in other areas only intensify Japanese difficulties. The Chinese are fighting on their own soil; the Japanese on alien territory against a hostile people, at a high cost in men and supplies. In the endurance test China has every advantage.

The new direct motor highway between Yunnan and Szechwan, lessening the overland distance by more than a hundred miles, will be opened to traffic this month.

Travellers bring us stirring reports of progress in widely separated provinces of free China. Kwangsi - which has the distinction of being the most frequently bombed province - is pushing education, starting new hospitals and clinics, promot-

ing new small industries and building new irrigation systems. Kansu in the northwest is manufacturing agricultural and industrial implements, making soap and paper for war needs, tanning leather, improving the training of primary school teachers and increasing its export trade to Russia. China's armies are now her real Great Wall, a long dyke holding back the tide of aggression while all kinds of construction go on in the hinterland. Here China is demonstrating her ability and her right to build up her own nation and state. Other countries can help China. But no country, least of all present-day Japan, can design or construct the new China for the Chinese people. That is China's own task. An independent China is essential to peace in the Pacific. Japan's "New Order" does not mean the orderly development of China but the vicious exploitation of China.

Miss Helen Loomis, Secretary of the China Information Service, has passed on to me requests from a number of readers that the letter be continued. I would appreciate your criticisms and suggestions and questions from you which might be answered in New China. All subscriptions go to maintaining the China Information Service. My time in writing the weekly letter is voluntarily given; I do not receive a cent in payment from any source. I hope that you will give your financial support to the China Information Service, which is trying to furnish the facts from China; the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression which is working for a government embargo on war supplies to Japan; and to the Church Committee for China Relief and other organizations which are sending funds to relieve millions of war sufferers.

Chongtu, West China.

N E W C H I N A

Weekly News Letter

Received Dec. 1.

"Our mission station in Tungpeh was practically destroyed by bombing. My youngest daughter was killed, my wife and oldest daughter were badly wounded. We have an increasing number of civilian war refugees. Tungpeh has been raided four times, Pingshih near us eight times. We have cared for the wounded as best we are able. Nothing has been done for the homeless. No estimate can be made of the blessing to the wounded of the grant of drugs through the International Red Cross. Our supply of medicine is now nearly exhausted and cannot be replaced since we are cut off from Hankow."

Thus writes a lonely, brave American Lutheran missionary from war-torn Honan province to the American Committee in Chungking which is helping to allocate relief funds from the United States. I write this week from Chungking where I am attending meetings of this Committee. Through the many letters and appeals which have come to us we can see and feel something of the poignant suffering and sorrow which war continues to bring upon the people of China. In sections of north, east, and central China the fighting has passed on leaving destitute civilians in its wake to be cared for. Behind the major battle lines and in guerilla warfare areas there are millions of men, women, and children still experiencing the direct effects of the Japanese invasion. Air raid victims, homeless refugees, orphan children, suffering from serious

epidemics, foodless people in regions of drought or flood - all call for our sympathy and for what aid we can contribute. The Chinese Government through its National Relief Commission, National Health Administration, refugee camps and orphanages, clinics and field service units, and anti-epidemic work, is relieving much distress. The Chinese Red Cross, while serving soldiers primarily, is also giving aid to civilians in fighting zones. Many private relief organizations are in the field and just now a nation-wide campaign for winter clothing for soldiers and refugees is being carried on.

All of this effort by the Chinese themselves to help their suffering fellow-countrymen should inspire the American friends of China to increase their gifts. We may meet only a few needs here and there but we can express our sympathy through our contributions and atone in small measure for our share in Japan's crime, for the destruction and death which Japanese war machines from the American armory are bringing to China.

Medical supplies and drugs are desperately needed in all the war areas and in many parts of the hinterland. Hospitals in bombed cities have sent repeated calls for tetanus serum, tannic acid, and morphine. The International Red Cross at Kweiyang has furnished us with a list of over sixty essential drugs for hospitals, clinics, and relief stations in west China. We have asked that supplies of these be shipped to China with the help of the American Church Committee for China Relief and other relief organizations in America. The Chungking Committee is making grants for general relief through international relief committees in Changsha, Stan, and other important cities, the money being used to provide shelter and food for most needy refugees. Grants are made also for the care of orphans and for the support of refugees during short periods when they can learn trades or join industrial cooperatives in order to become self-dependent. A new orthopedic hospital which will enable wounded men to go back to their homes physically stronger and economically more self-reliant challenges our interest and is given a small appropriation. We always wish that we might do more.

Up to May 31 of this year the Church Committee for China Relief had sent U.S. \$213,681 to China. The funds are used in both occupied and free territory, so far more in occupied territory where Chinese Government agencies cannot function, and wherever there is human need and distress because of war. Committees of American missionaries and business men study the field, receive appeals, consult with Chinese relief workers, and allocate the available money from abroad where it can save the most lives and do the greatest good. Could not America give at least one million dollars within the next six months? The headquarters of the Church Committee for China Relief are at 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. The central office of the American Advisory Committee for China is in Shanghai. The Chairman of the West China Coordinating Committee is Arnold Vaught of the Friends' Service Council; the secretary is F. Tillman Durdin, well-known New York Times correspondent. George Fitch is an active member of the Committee.

American donations to war relief in China accomplish many objects. They alleviate suffering, they express American friendship, they make up in a small way for our guilty participation in Japan's ruthless aggression. They also give encouragement - I would like to stress this - to the Chinese people and reinforce morale. The psychological effect of what America does often outweighs material advantages of disadvantages. An American embargo on war supplies to Japan would be a shattering blow to the militarists and money-kings of Japan and to the Japanese people who still trust them. It would demonstrate our friendship for China as no charitable aid do the victims of war on China - in part our war on China - can do. And it would

shorten the time of suffering for millions. Remember that China has had this now for 28 months, not just a few weeks.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is writing a series of articles under the title Resurgam. "I shall rise again" might well be the motto of China's wartime capital. Just six months ago it experienced the most vicious bombing from the air in the history of modern warfare. Casualties were nearly ten thousand. Raid after raid followed through bright summer days and moonlit summer nights. The population was reduced from 600,000 to 200,000. Business was badly interrupted, and government offices carried on with reduced efficiency.

But all this time Chungking was growing in inner strength. Municipal organization was improved, air raid shelters were multiplied, fire lanes and wider streets were constructed, suburbs were extended, relief measures were carried out and Chungking found itself. Today Chungking stands firm on its rocky ridge between swift-flowing rivers - indomitable, determined, hopeful. "The Japanese boasted in July that they would destroy the city in seven successive raids. They could not do it in seventy," said a Chinese friend to me today. From now on through winter months Chungking, like London, will be wrapped much of the time in cloud and fog, and will be fairly immune from air attack. This gives more time for reconstruction. Visitors are amazed to see how much of the city still remains, to see buildings repaired, shops reopened and the streets full of vehicles and people by day and night. There is no blackout unless Japanese planes are approaching. Bus lines have resumed service. (Twelve years ago there was not even a wheeled vehicle of any sort in the hilly city) Electric light, waterworks, and telephone systems are functioning well. Air raid shelters in the rocky cliffs can accommodate the present population of over 300,000. The city breathes courage and confidence. In fact, there is a real danger, some feel, of over-confidence and too great a sense of security.

Not only is Chungking recovering from disaster; it is on the threshold of new expansion. Before the end of this year the inclusion of suburban towns will enlarge the city area three-fold. The municipal budget will be doubled in 1940. Plans are being made for a round-the-city river-side motor road. An underground tunnel, one kilometer long, to connect the central and southern sections of the city is projected, which can also be used as a bomb-proof shelter during air raids. Streetcars and better ferries will be installed when materials can be secured. On the ruins of the May bombings on Tuyu Street the city government plans soon to construct a new civic center with a memorial pagoda to those killed during the air raids. I was in Chungking during the frightful bombings of May 4. When I see the new city now rising Phoenix-like out of that night of fire I am surer than ever that China cannot die. More air raids may come but Chungking now knows that its real self cannot be destroyed by them. "Resurgam!"

The Yangtze is at low level now but still alive with all kinds of craft. So much is written about China's new railways and highways that you may not fully appreciate the equally important improvements being made in water transportation. Draft steamers can now go up the Yangtze to Kiating, southwest Szechuan, 1500 miles from the coast. By dynamiting rapids and dredging rivers both Yunnan and Kweichow provinces are to have water connection with tributaries of the Yangtze River. Rivers from Chungking to northern Szechuan are being deepened and more freight boats and cargo junks are being used on Szechuan streams and in the upper Yangtze valley. The water system in Hunan province is being deepened so that junks from the Pearl River delta in Kwangtung can get through the Yangtze River. Large new shipyards are being constructed in the upper reaches of the Yangtze. Over one hundred steamers have been added since the war began to the upper Yangtze service. Thousands of junks and

small boats are helping to carry supplies for the armies and for internal trade. China's "inland merchant marine" is playing an important part in Resistance and Reconstruction.

On November 4 fifty-four Japanese bombers tried to bomb Chengtu. We watched one squadron of twenty-seven planes fly high over the city after dropping missiles on the commercial air field six miles from the North Gate. Chinese pursuit planes piloted by Russians and Chinese attacked them and brought down three bombers which have since been located. No damage was done to the city. China lost one small Stinson mail plane which was burned. The airfield was pocked with craters but repairs were quickly made and the Chengtu-Chungking plane took off from there yesterday. An air raid like this most cost Japan several hundred thousand yen. I have given you the facts. What did the people of Japan hear about this raid? One Japanese report said - 35 Chinese planes destroyed on the ground, 11 brought down in the air, and all Japanese planes returned safely to base!

This letter comes from a trusted American friend in Japan:- "Money is getting tighter and tighter. Gold of all sorts is being taken over by the government at current rate 3.68. Just recently \$25,000 in gold bonds was 'borrowed' from a Christian school without its consent.. The Russo-German pact throws Japan out into the cold and gives Russia a free hand in the East. It will bring pressure upon Japan to compromise with England and will likely lead Japan to work harder for the good graces of America. If America is big enough and unselfish enough she can have a great opportunity to serve China by helping Japan to see the folly of her present policy in China. China and Japan are both worth saving and only America can influence both."

It is very important that America should not relax her vigilance in the Pacific and her efforts to secure a just peace in the Far East because of small indemnities that Japan may pay for destruction of American property or minor concessions that Japan may make to American interests. Japan will undoubtedly try to stave off more positive American action. Let America base her policy upon the fundamental principle of the Nine Power Treaty- the territorial and administrative integrity of China - and she need not fear for her future rights and opportunities in China.

In my next letter I hope to give you some impressions of the National Government in Chungking and of China's foreign relations, especially with the U.S.S.R.

Chungking, West China.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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Number 19.

Page 1.

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What will be the policy of Soviet Russia in the Far East? What should be China's policy toward Soviet Russia? How will the expansion of Russian influence in the Far East following the Russo-German non-aggression pact affect Japan and China and the future peace of Asia? I found that these questions are being asked and discussed in all circles in Chungking.

1. CONCERN OVER U.S.S.R. POLICY. There is very real concern - in some quarters apprehension - over the future Far Eastern policy of the U.S.S.R. Some of the reasons are: Russia's startling diplomatic volte-face in Europe which might be repeated in Asia; the border truce with Japan and continuing negotiations between Russia and Japan; increasing Soviet influence in the northwest border provinces; and persistent reports of possible rapprochement between the U.S.S.R. and Japan. China is not sure in what direction Russian policy may turn; she knows that there is much going on behind the Soviet front which she does not know. Uncertainty cannot but produce some uneasiness.

2. FRIENDLINESS TOWARD U.S.S.R. China is pursuing a steady policy of friendliness toward the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders are grateful for the assistance which Russia is now giving in the form of technical experts, and supplies and would welcome an even larger measure of military and economic support if no political conditions are involved. China well knows that if Russia becomes hostile she would be in a desperate situation. She cannot afford to antagonize the U.S.S.R. in any way while she is struggling for freedom against Japan. So China will continue to expect the best of and hope for the best from her great neighbor to the north and northwest. China will trust the Soviets as long as they play fair with her.

3. THE POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CHINA is: continued friendliness to Russia, opposition to Great Britain and coolness to the U. S. A. The anti-British attitude is due in part to Soviet influence and in part to long disagreement with Chamberlain government policies. Officially the communists are expected to distrust the U.S.A. as another capitalist country which may extend its capitalistic influence in Asia; actually they consider America China's best friend next to Russia. Both the Chinese Communist Party and the U.S.S.R. would, I think, endorse American economic non-cooperation with Japan although public statements might indicate some opposition to American pressure. The crucial question is: will the small Communist Party here, which has played a heroic part in the war of resistance, be loyal primarily to the Internationale or to China? Most of the Chinese friends, with whom I talked in Chungking, believe that the Chinese Communists are Chinese first and Communists second, that they will continue their support of the Central Government and their cooperation in the Popular Front and that while they are influenced by Russia, they will not be dominated by Russia. One friend said that if Russia should sign a political and military pact with Japan the Chinese Communists would find a way to "square the circle" and justify Russia's action. I do not share his pessimistic

view. The Communists have been stern and implacable enemies of Japanese aggression; I cannot visualize them supporting any agreement which would leave Japan in control of parts of China.

4. RUSSIA AND FOREIGN POWERS IN CHINA. Soviet Russia, my friends say, would certainly resist the realization of Japan's dream of continental empire. Russia's fears that China might support Japan in a war against her have been to a large degree alleviated. On the other hand, the U.S.S.R. does not want to see other great powers besides Japan maintaining spheres of interest in China. This is why I wrote in a previous letter that the United States and Great Britain should make it clear they are not opposing Japan to preserve any special rights of their own in China which a free and sovereign China would not grant to any foreign nation. Statements such as that of the North China Daily News of Shanghai (British) in an editorial on October 30 play into Soviet hands, "Something of a new order in Asia may have to be recognized. It does not matter by whom that is established, so long as the rights and interests of third-party neutrals, laboriously and honorably acquired, receive respect and recognition which they are undoubtedly entitled to receive."

5. BALANCE OF POWER. Soviet Russia, many Chinese leaders say, is evidently interested in preserving a balance of power in Asia as in Europe. She will play off one country against another and take advantage of international situations to further her national self-interest. Few think that she wants territory in China; she does want influence. Would she sacrifice Chinese national freedom or make a Poland out of China to advance her national interests, or create a situation in which Communism might more rapidly extend? This cannot be ruled out as a possibility yet most Chinese refuse to believe that Russia would sell out China.

6. TRADE AGREEMENTS. In spite of Soviet sympathy for China and hostility to Japanese imperialism a trade agreement between Russia and Japan is quite possible, which would facilitate the exchange of commodities needed by both countries. A non-aggression pact with political and military implications would be much more serious as far as China is concerned. The U.S.S.R. probably has no conscientious scruples about selling to Japan while at the same time aiding China and stronger American pressure on Japan through an embargo might even hasten an economic or political between Russia and Japan. The U.S.S.R., some think, would like to play Japan and the U.S.A. off against each other. The disadvantages to Japan and advantages to China of an American embargo on war supplies to Japan far outweigh in the minds of most Chinese leaders any possible danger of Russia-Japanese rapprochement that it might provoke. In fact, a firm stand by America and Great Britain for Chinese independence is an obstacle to Russia as well as Japanese domination of China.

7. RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT? My Chinese friends do not believe that the leaders of Japan could sell a real agreement with Russia to their people, especially an agreement upon the conditions that Russia would demand. Government propaganda has been so successful in developing a Red-phobia among the Japanese people and there is such a dread of Russian expansion in Asia that any kind of genuine cooperation between Russia and Japan would be accompanied probably by revolting in Japan. Only in utter desperation would Japanese military leaders accept Russian terms for a political and military pact. After her experience with the anti-Comintern pact Japan will be doubly wary of pacts.

8. RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS now emphasize the importance of the border provinces, especially Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) which borders upon the Soviet Union for over nine hundred miles. At one point it is within one hundred miles of the Siberian Railway. It occupies a territory as large as England, France, and Germany

CHINA BUILDS - GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

China builds in spite of war. And now while fighting for very existence as a nation China deliberately takes the road to democracy. This is the most interesting and important news of the week. On November 12, 1940, a representative People's Assembly will meet to adopt a constitutional form of government. The call for the Congress has been issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at its recent Plenary Session. The People's Council, a body specially invited to advise with the Government, urged at its September meeting that plans for constitutional government be not further delayed and the Kuomintang Party (founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen), now virtually in control of the Central Government, has wisely responded to the popular support for such a move. During the coming months delegates to the Assembly will be elected to represent the different provinces and various classes in the population.

But for the outbreak of war in July, 1937, the People's Assembly would have already met and a Constitution would already have been adopted. A Draft Constitution approved by the Legislative Yuan was published on May 5, 1936. This showed the influence of the American, British, and French systems but the plan for democratic government was largely based upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen's theories and upon actual conditions in China. A representative Congress would elect the President, Vice-President, and the Heads of the Five Yuan-Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination (Civil Service), and Control (Censorship and Impeachment). The President would be elected for a term of six years and be eligible for re-election. There may be further changes in the Draft Constitution before the People's Assembly finally adopts it as the fundamental law of the land, but I believe the system will be a democratic one providing for increasing participation of the people in their government, and guaranteeing civil liberties and religious freedom to all citizens. China now has a chance to prove that she is not becoming a totalitarian state or heading toward dictatorship because of war. If China during her struggle for national independence can continue her program of construction and also advance toward political democracy it will indeed be a notable achievement.

The Kuomintang C.E.C. has appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek President of the Executive Yuan (Premier, in fact), and Dr. H. H. Kung is now Vice-President as well as Minister of Finance. This is a move to coordinate political and military authority in wartime and is also a recognition of the Generalissimo's ability to reconcile varying points of view and to inspire unified and determined effort. In stirring speeches at the beginning and the close of the Kuomintang sessions Generalissimo Chiang reiterated China's purpose to resist until Japanese troops are withdrawn and to carry on reconstruction until a firm foundation is laid for constitutional government.

The various Ministers - Foreign Affairs, Military Administration, Finance, Economic Affairs, Education, Communications, - are under the Executive Yuan; also special committees such as the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, the Overseas Affairs Committee (Chinese emigrants), and the National Relief Commission. Three new Ministers are soon to be added: Trade, Public Welfare, Forestry and Water Conservancy. For those who are interested in the development of the National Government of China, I have prepared an outline of the present organization with list of important officials (See Supplement A). Another supplement (B) showing the progress China is making in economic democracy through industrial cooperatives was prepared for NEW CHINA by Professor Lewis S.C. Smythe of the Department of Sociology, University of TSINGHUA, an authority upon the cooperative movement in China. Frank W. Price, Chengtu, West China.

put together and has a population of four million people who are a conglomeration of fourteen races. It is one of the richest of China's provinces with vast natural wealth and undeveloped resources - gold, iron, copper, oil, coal and salt. The present chairman of the provincial government is General Sheng Shih-tsai, a loyal and patriotic Chinese born in Manchuria. He has been successful in restoring order and starting reconstruction after a period of civil war. He has naturally turned to his neighbor, the Soviet Union, for technical assistance, machinery, and loans in development of the immense province, and Soviet influence is strong in the province. The Soviet Union has been interested in the stabilization of Sinkiang for conflict in the border might spread into Soviet territory whose inhabitants are little different from their Chinese neighbors. But, a recent visitor to Sinkiang says, "The Soviet intention to dominate Sinkiang politically has not been demonstrated." The Chinese Government emphatically denies all Japanese reports that Soviet troops have entered Sinkiang. The highway from Kansu to the Siberian Railway passes through northeastern Sinkiang and the trip by motor truck takes eight to ten days. Future relations between China and the U.S.S.R. may be largely determined in the heretofore little known province of Sinkiang - "land of vast deserts, almost impenetrable mountains and great fertile valleys, China's most formidable bulwark against invasion and China's gateway to the western world."

JAPANESE IN SOUTH

I was in Chungking when the news of the Japanese landing at Pakhoi on the coast of southwest Kwangtung was received. The Chinese leaders did not seem to be overly perturbed and the reports of the Japanese movement were not kept out of the press. This is a good sign. The Japanese are evidently trying to make up for their defeat in north Hunan. The capture of Nanning and of the important highway over which supplies are being transported from Indo-China would be serious. However, the Chinese are confident that after the Japanese have advanced beyond range of their naval guns, they will meet with stiffer resistance and will be repulsed. They will meet Kwangsi soldiers who are about the best in China. And the Japanese forces are further extended over more fronts.

ECONOMIC STRAIN IN JAPAN

From many very trustworthy sources come reports of increasing economic strain in Japan. The rice supply is inadequate due to a poor crop in Korea this year. There is a serious shortage of coal and of electric power. The tourist trade is much reduced. It is now admitted that a shortage of essential raw materials exists. Gunther Stein, famous economist and student of Far Eastern affairs, calls attention to the fact that the Japanese yen has dropped 14 per cent in terms of the U.S. dollar since the beginning of the European War while the Chinese dollar has risen 30 per cent in value in terms of the American dollar. "There will be fireworks over the new budget when the Japanese Parliament convenes in January," says a recent visitor from Japan. He declares that an American embargo on war materials to Japan or even only a suspension of gold purchases from Japan would be a shattering blow to the Japanese military machine. Japan might retaliate on Americans and American interests in the Far East but this would be a small price to pay for the checking of Japan's international brigandage. The Japanese warlords would not risk an attack on the United States now and if they lose the confidence and loyalty of the Japanese people through failure of their continental policy the danger of any future attack upon the United States is further diminished. For the sake of the people of Japan as well as of the people of China and of America we must do everything in our power to stop the flow of war supplies to the aggressor Japan and to hasten not only the end of Japanese aggression and exploitation but also the downfall of the ruthless military dictatorship in Japan.

NEW CHINA,

Supplement A.

November 24, 1939.

Organization of the National Government of China

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Lin Sen, Chairman

Departments: Civil Affairs; Military Affairs; Budgets, Statistics, and Accounts; Punishment of Administrative Officials.

EXECUTIVE YUAN

Chiang Kai-shek, President
H. H. Kung, Vice-President
T. F. Tsiang, Director of Department of Political Affairs

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Sun Fo, President
Departments and Committees: Compilation and Translation, Codification, Foreign Relations, Financial Affairs, Executive Affairs, Military Affairs.

JUDICIAL YUAN

Chu Cheng, President
Chao I-tang, President of Supreme Court.

EXAMINATION YUAN

Tai Chi-tao, President.

CONTROL YUAN

Yu Yu-jen, President

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Under Executive Yuan)

Went Chung-hui, Minister
Hsu Mo, Political Vice-Minister
Tseng Yung-pu, Administrative Vice-Minister
Departments: General Affairs, International Affairs, European and American Affairs, Intelligence and Publicity.

Ministry of Military Administration (Under Executive Yuan)

Ho Ying-chin, Minister.
Bureaux: General Affairs, Military Works, Military Supplies, Accounts, Wounded Soldiers, Army Surgeon-General.

Ministry of Finance (Under Executive Yuan)

H. H. Kung, Minister
Bureaux and Departments: Customs Administration, National Revenue, General Affairs, Land Tax, Public Loans, Coinage and Currency, National Treasury, Accounts, Income Tax, Foreign Trade Commission.

Ministry of Economic Affairs (Under Executive Yuan)

Wong Wen-hao, Minister
Divisions: General Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Mining, Industry, Commerce, River Conservancy; National Resources; Commission; Agricultural Credit Administration.

Ministry of Education (Under Executive Yuan)

Chen Li-fu, Minister

Divisions: General Affairs, Higher Education, General Education, Social Education, Mongolian and Tibetan Education.

Ministry of Communications (Under Executive Yuan)

Chang Chia-ngau, Minister

Divisions: General Affairs, Navigation, Financial Affairs, Supplies, Railway Administration, Highway Administration, Postal Administration, Telegraphs, Roads, Accounts.

Ministry of the Interior (Under Executive Yuan)

Chow Chang-yo, Minister

Departments: General Affairs, Civil Administration, Police Administration, Land Administration, Rites, Bureau of Statistics, Health Administration, Opium Suppression Commission.

Ministry of Justice (Under Judicial Yuan)

Hsieh Kuan-sheng, Minister

Departments: General Affairs, Civil Cases, Criminal Cases, Prisons, Attorney-General's Office. Cheng Lieh, Attorney-General.

Ministry of Personnel (Under Examination Yuan)

Hsiu Yung-chien, Minister

Departments: Examination, Registration, Training.

Ministry of Audit (Under Control Yuan)

Lin Yun-kai, Minister

Important Commissions and Committees

Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs (Under Executive Yuan)

Overseas Affairs (Under Executive Yuan)

National Relief Commission: (Under Executive Yuan)

H. H. Kung, Chairman

Hsu Shih-ying, Acting Chairman.

NATIONAL MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Under National Government

Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman

Ho Yin-ching, Chief of Staff

Yen Hsi-shan, Vice-Chairman

Pai Chung-hsi, Vice Chief of Staff

Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman

Bureau of General Affairs, Personnel Bureau; Ministries of Military Affairs, Military Operations, Political Training, Military Training Quarter-master General, Chinese National Aviation Commission; Bureau of Air Defense; Military Advisory Council, Director General of Military Court.

National Supreme Defense Council. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman. Chang Chun, General Secretary. Standing Committees: H. H. Kung, Sun Fo, Chu Cheng, Yu Yu-jen, Tai Chuan-hsien, Wang Chung-hui, Ho Yin-ching, Pai Chung-hsi

HIGHER OFFICIALS OF THE CENTRAL KUOMINTANG

Chiang Kai-shek, Tsung-tsai or Leader.
 Yeh Chu-tsang, Secretary General. Kan Nai-kuang, Deputy Secretary General.
 Central Executive Committee Standing Committee: 14 members.
 Board of Organizations
 Board of Publicity. Wang Shih-chieh, Director. Hollington K. Tong
 and Pan Kung-chan, Deputy Directors.
 Board of Social Affairs, Board of Overseas Affairs, Party Administration
 Committee, Party Training Committee, San Min Chu I Youth Corps.
 Central Political Council. Yeh Chu-tsang, General Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL
 (Invited Body of 120 citizens)

Chiang Kai-shek, President
 Chang Po-ling (President of Nankai University), Vice-President
 Wang Shih-Chieh, Secretary-General
 Standing Committee: 25 members.



Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives now stretch from Yulin in northern Shensi to the very outskirts of Swatow, Kwangtung - 1200 miles as the crow flies. "C.I.C." has agents as far west as Tachienlu (now Kangting) in Sikang province, and has a large office in Kunming (old Yunnanfu). Its work now covers fifteen provinces and includes fifty different industries. In about one year there have been organized 1279 cooperative societies with 15,649 members and about as many non-member workers, operating on loans totalling \$2,088,000 (Chinese currency) up to November 1, 1939. Rewi Alley spends most of his time travelling over this wide area directing the new movement.

So far CIC has made good its claim to immunity from Japanese bombing. In fifteen months of operation only three staff members have been killed by bombs, one gate was blown down in the Southeast Headquarters, and a few thousand dollars worth of wool was lost in the big air raid upon Kiating, August 19. The one attempt to show that a cooperative could run a large plant, a match factory in Junan, was hit by bombs, but the society is rebuilding in a less conspicuous way.

Because of this immunity from bombing CIC is about the only new industrial development outside of government factories. Investors are still afraid to start new factories not only because of air raids but also because of the present low exchange value of the Chinese dollar and transport delays in getting necessary equipment. The Chinese Government is now planning war-risk insurance for factories to encourage investors in setting up new plants in West China. But the general war situation together with the war-time demand for all kinds of supplies makes it a strategic time for starting industrial cooperatives.

The monthly production of the existing cooperatives societies runs up to four million dollars (Chinese). The largest order to date is for 400,000 blankets for

the Chinese Army. Unfortunately this order was placed in August instead of February. Consequently CIC is finding difficulty in filling the large order on schedule time but will probably be only a few weeks late in turning over the finished product. This is a remarkable achievement when one considers that the wool yarn is nearly all hand spun and that weaving is all done on hand looms. Equipment for making the blankets had to be made and installed in places where it had never been seen or heard of before.

The Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Association, the semi-governmental promotional agency for setting up all the cooperative societies and giving them technical aid, has advantages but also difficulties because of governmental connection. Now an effort is being made to put it under a directing board of non-government people. The basis importance of training cooperative organizations, accountants and technicians, is being more fully recognized. CIC has asked the University of Nanking and West China Union University to start a Rural Industrial Cooperative Institute for training field workers and also foremen, managers, and accountants for the societies. Efforts are now being made to secure contributions of U. S. \$75,000 for this purpose. Training has been conducted on smaller scale at five different places but the school has been for junior organizers only and did not include technical education.

The expenses of training and experimental work must be raised outside because the regular CIC budget does not provide for such items. The budget covers only promotion and capital funds for loans. All expenses of training must be raised from special sources. Here is where outside interested organizations can be a great help in strengthening the CIC movement. After a year of prairie-fire spread of offices and societies the movement is now settling down to steady growth. The work is being consolidated by better education of members, development of esprit de corps organization of federations of existing societies, and improvement of production techniques, accounting and business management. Even funds for moving refugee workers from one part of the country to another must come from outside sources. Because of the cost involved there has not been enough effort to move skilled workers from coastal cities like Shanghai to the western provinces where they are sorely needed.

The CIC movement has been called "communistic." As a matter of fact, it is proving to be one of the chief alternatives to communism and state control of industry in wartime. The extreme leftists describe it as merely a "reform" movement. Actually, the movement, like all cooperative movements, has made a strenuous effort to keep absolutely neutral on political issues. In American terms the movement has both a "recovery" and a "reform" interest.

It is out to increase production in wartime both in order to win the war and to provide the civilian population with necessary supplies. Furthermore, it is an attempt to increase production cooperatively, by organizing industrial cooperatives instead of merely financing existing private industries. Why? Because it is felt that this method will reduce wartime profiteering by distributing all profits to the members. And secondly, because the cooperatives will improve the morale of the workers and thereby indirectly increase production.

CIC usually begins by opening a machine shop cooperative in a new place. This society then makes the equipment necessary for the other societies that follow. In most places spinning and weaving are the largest industries. There are also tanning, paper-making, shoe-making, cart-making, boat-making, and tailoring cooperatives; medicine-making, match-making, dyeing, canvass-making, gold-digging, coal-mining, printing, and transport cooperatives; and even societies making candy and cigars.

Lewis S. C. Smythe.

NEW CHINA
Weekly News Letter

Number 21.

Page 1.

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Received Jan. 2nd.

We hear much nowadays of Japanese plans for exploitation of occupied China. The Asia Development Board is to be responsible for coordination of programs of economic rehabilitation and construction. Of course the aims of the Board are unselfish! All promises made to the Chinese people that their welfare will be considered and to foreign powers that their rights and interests will be respected make an imposing facade for the new building that is to be erected. But look behind the deceptive front. Judging simply by what is already happening in areas under Japanese control the assurances of the Japanese militarists and of their weak puppets are not worth the time it takes to listen to them.

Every observer who travels through both occupied and free China is struck by the contrast between economic and social conditions under Japanese control and the reconstruction and social welfare policy of the National Government. In free territory China is demonstrating what she can do under her own leadership; in occupied territory Japan is demonstrating what she cannot do for a subject people.

A few days ago I talked with a missionary friend who has just been in north, east, and south China. He says that life in the occupied areas is insecure, empty, depressing. The Japanese hold on by a slender thread but whatever they dominate, they repress and exploit. In North China the floods of the past summer have brought untold suffering which Japan is doing little to alleviate. Business is at a standstill in many occupied cities as large numbers of country people refuse to go in to trade. Thousands of private homes have been despoiled and looted. Where the Japanese soldiers are in power they drain wealth out of China. No genuine effort to improve living conditions for the people of China is anywhere apparent. In Hangchow where I lived for two years, formerly one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities of China, "grass is literally growing in once busy streets." It took my friend eight hours to cover one 60 mile stretch on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, because rails were being torn up ahead by guerilla bands. Just before the war express trains were running from Nanking to Peiping in forty hours.

Other reports from occupied cities bear out this traveller's impressions. The type of Chinese officials in the puppet governments is sadly inferior to that before the war or in free China. Opium smokers are prominent in all ranks. Criminal elements are gaining power; intimidation and extortion are common. Although the Japanese talk about setting up representative local governments with which they can cooperate the situation is actually controlled by Japanese soldiers, military police, consular police, and armed men of the feared and hated Special Service Department.

The frightful disorders of the months following the Japanese occupation have largely been overcome. But thieving, petty robbery, confiscation of property, detention without trial for weeks or months, and drug addiction are common everywhere. Security is far inferior to that of pre-war times. Away from supervision of their officers the Japanese soldiers do much still to frighten and oppress the people.

Some public health programs have been started by the Japanese, largely for protection of their own soldiers and civilians but they only partially replace the health services before the invasion; compulsory features and military supervision deprive the preventive medical work of possibly good effects upon the people. Relief work by the Japanese is negligible although the need for it is great. "The distributions actually made bear a close relation to Japanese moving-picture cameras, and also to personal connection within the local administrations," says one missionary correspondent.

Education has been set back two decades. In occupied cities primary schools are barely one third of the former number, secondary schools are less than one tenth the former number, and there are no plans for higher education. Propaganda for the Japanese army is forced upon the schools and the Japanese language is being introduced in many schools. "Many parents are sending their older children into unoccupied territory for education."

Japanese encouragement and support of the narcotic trade is notorious. All reports agree that the drug problem is incomparably worse than before the war. The "Reformed Government" derives its major revenues from opium. Some cities have hundreds of shops which sell opium openly with permits from the "Opium Suppressed

Bureau!" Heroin is generally available in tiny packets although distribution is clandestine. The "reformed governments" are beginning to collect some land taxes and petty duties but the economic level of the people has been so much lowered that regular taxation is difficult and irregular levies of all kinds are far more common. The income available for municipal and county administration is inadequate and compared with cities and districts still under the National Government administration efficiency is far inferior.

The Japanese have driven out all Chinese banks and have monopolized banking and the control of currency. Railways were seized by the Army and are run by the Army. Goods cannot be carried on railways only through Japanese transportation companies. Passenger fares have approximately doubled. River and canal services have sadly deteriorated. Most of the roads are in a worsening condition and there is little effort at improvement. Public utilities, such as electric plants, were confiscated, and are now controlled by the invaders. No policy of agricultural improvement or of rural rehabilitation is apparent. Where the Japanese have taken control no factories are found in Chinese hands. The Japanese are extending monopolistic control over all important businesses. Foreign business has been completely barred. Confiscation, transfer, and occupation have put Chinese out of most goods store business in occupied cities and towns. Vested Japanese business interests are being established.

The results of Japan's attempt to develop China by armed force is poverty and despair for most of the Chinese people who will not submit to their control. The present lines of exploitation, confiscation, dispossession, and oppression do not suggest any sound policy of reconstruction in the future.

The question for America is - shall we continue to give economic assistance to a government which not only unjustifiably invades another country but ruthlessly exploits its people and destroys its business and industry under the name of "development." Fortunately the spirit of the Chinese people has not been conquered. As our missionary friend who has just come from a visit through occupied provinces says, "The Chinese are giving superficial cooperation but spiritual resistance."

A Chinese friend, formerly a professor in Nanking, has just travelled through six provinces where the National Government is in control and has carefully studied more than thirty hsien or county governments. Local administration, he says, is steadily improving in efficiency and is gaining full popular support. Roads are being kept up well and many new roads are being constructed. Better trained and younger men are taking office in the district government departments. As a result of planned economy and encouragement of exports many districts have a larger income than before the war. The strict opium suppression policy is bearing fruit and no opium is being grown except on isolated hillsides. Transportation and sale of opium are being sternly punished. There has been but little increase of land taxes. The conscription system is still not functioning to the satisfaction of all the people but reforms are being introduced and the people are wholeheartedly supporting the war of resistance. The life of the people goes on normally in most areas even where provinces are partly occupied by Japanese troops. "China will win," this Chinese friend told me, "because her people can endure and be patient and because the government is doing more and more to help the people."

If you see the contrasts which I have tried to picture I think you will understand the indignation of patriotic Chinese and of their western friends in China at the proposal of Senator Borah that American profits in business with Japan should weigh more heavily in determining American policy toward the Far East. What kind of business is Japan doing in China? Does America want to make profits from Japan's exploitation of this great people, from the blood and tears of a conquered nation?

The Japanese thrust from Pakhoi and the southern coast has succeeded to the point of capturing Nanning. Nanning is an important commercial center about two hundred miles by motor road from the French Indo-China border. But after Nanning what? Premier Abe now declares that it may take Japan five or ten years more to pacify China. This sounds more like an admission of defeat than a celebration of victory. The Chinese leaders believe that the Japanese have made this advance only because of superior naval artillery and air force. Now that they have reached the Kwangsi mountains their advance will be stopped and a strong Chinese counter-attack will seriously imperil the extended Japanese lines. The leaders and people of Kwangsi have shown no sign of panic and are confident that the invading army cannot permanently entrench itself. Generalissimo Chiang says that China must be prepared for three more years of resistance. Madame Chiang says that the spirit of new China is Courage and I believe she is right.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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Page 1.

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SOVIET INVASION OF FINLAND. The Soviet invasion of Finland has been featured prominently in the Chinese press. Cable dispatches presenting both sides of the dispute have been published and full accounts of the fighting are coming through. The interest of the reading public in European events shows that China is now keenly aware of the relation of world affairs to her own future. What Soviet Russia does is of serious importance to China. Chinese newspapers have received strict instructions not to publish editorial comments upon the Russo-Finnish conflict, and the Chinese government has made no official statement. Popular sympathy is largely with Finland because she seems to be another victim of unwarranted aggression. But the Chinese leaders feel that there may be some explanation not yet known to them and they wish to avoid any expression of opinion at this time that might antagonize the Soviet Union or increase the possibility of a Soviet-Japanese agreement. So far Russia has befriended and assisted China in her struggle for national independence, and China earnestly hopes that this friendship may continue. But in honesty I must say that Chinese concern over future Russian policy in the Far East has not been lessened by recent Soviet moves in Europe. The common man's characterization of the government in Finland which Moscow now recognizes is the same as that given to the government of Wang Ching-wei and Wang Key-min - "puppet regime." The prestige of the U.S.S.R. among most Chinese has unquestionably been damaged by its invasion of Finland, no matter what the provocations may have been. But the strength of the Soviet Union is still respected, and feared. Up to the present there has been no indication that the Chinese Communist party and army are any less loyal to Chungking or that the popular front in China has been weakened because of the turn of events in Europe. The National Government will continue to accept the help of any friendly nation that respects its sovereignty but will just as certainly oppose any kind of political or economic domination that infringes upon its sovereign rights; and the Chinese Communists will support such a policy.

The strategic importance of China's Northwest - Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Mongolia - is further emphasized. This region was long ago the cradle of Chinese civilization and later the trade route between China and the Near East and Europe. But for the past three centuries the northwestern provinces have been the most backward and undeveloped region of China. Now China realizes that she must improve conditions in this area - political administration, economic opportunities, agricultural production, the educational system - or lose it as she lost the northeastern provinces in 1931. I have just received a letter from a friend in Sian stressing this point. The Central Government and the provincial governments are now launching new political, industrial, and social programs. The support of the large Moslem population in the northwest has been enlisted and relations between them and the Central Government are better than they have ever been. If the programs of reform can be carried out successfully and if they bring greater security and prosperity and a larger measure of social welfare to the people of the northwest then that region will remain a part of China. Otherwise, this region may suffer the fate of Manchuria, either through Russian penetration or as a result of a deal between Russia and Japan. If China can win out in the struggle against Japan she will be in a

much stronger position to meet any possible encroachments on the northwest. It cannot be said too often that a strong, free, and independent China will be the best guarantee of peace in Asia.

SINO-SOVIET AIR SERVICE. The new Sino-Soviet air service is being inaugurated this week. The giant air-liner "Chungking" will fly from Chungking to Moscow in four days. Among the passengers on this maiden trip is General Ho Yao-tsu, an able and influential member of the National Military Council. I talked with him at a dinner recently in Chungking and found him a quiet, unassuming man with a penetrating knowledge of conditions in the northwestern border provinces and of the situation in Russia. Certainly China will need wise and far-seeing diplomacy in its relations with the Soviet Union during the months and years to come.

If you will look at your map of China you will see that the Yellow River flows from north to south between Shensi and Shansi and makes a right-angle bend in southwestern Shansi. This river, called "China's Sorrow" because of its floods, has proved a blessing this year as a natural barrier against which the Japanese forces have hurled themselves in vain. In the great mountainous territory east and north of the Yellow River the Japanese continue, unsuccessfully, their attempts to drive out the Chinese guerilla forces which constantly threaten their garrison posts and lines of communications. The tenth "mopping-up campaign" in the Chung-tiao Mountains is failing. Neutral observers who have come through this territory say that Japanese losses have been at least 70,000 in the past two years and Japanese casualties now outnumber the Chinese casualties three to one. The Japanese are deadlocked; they cannot go forward, they cannot turn back, they cannot stay where they are. The people of the region have utmost confidence in their final victory over the invaders.

TRANSPORT OF MUNITIONS. In transport of munitions and army supplies the Japanese army which holds railways and roads from east China into Shansi is at an advantage. The Chinese must transport supplies from the west, over small mountain paths and under most difficult conditions. Munitions, blankets, and clothes for the armies and food are carried across the Yellow River under bombardment and are then divided into small loads for coolies or mules. These must travel hundreds of miles over rough trails before reaching the Chinese lines which face the enemy forces in southern Shansi. Patiently, unhurriedly, bravely, with no sense of impending defeat the Chinese soldiers and citizens in these northern provinces hold back the invader's tide. The Yellow River and the endless moving columns of soldiers and pack animals are Great Walls which the Japanese armies have failed to pass.

CHINESE ATTITUDE. Many visitors to China remark upon the absence of war hysteria. There is deep feeling but no riot of hate against the invaders or against Japan as a nation. A very strong determination to win the war of defense is everywhere manifest. The many difficulties in way of complete freedom for China and the many problems of reconstruction and reform in the rear have a sobering effect. Losses and sufferings have quieted many formerly ebullient spirits. But genuine enthusiasm is shown over the increasingly hopeful military situation and over the many new signs of a China that is emerging out of the crisis. I do not observe any widespread desire for revenge upon Japan. Japan can have peace with China at any time that she is willing to withdraw her troops and let China control her own destiny. With the same patience that they are showing in the defense of their native land the Chinese leaders and people will take up the tasks of restoration and rebuilding. Some foreign writers declare that China will certainly hate Japan for a hundred years. Japan seems to have done enough to earn a century of hate but as I

see and talk with Chinese of all classes day by day I am more and more certain that China will answer friendship with friendship when a better government in Japan adopts a policy of real cooperation instead of coercion.

AIR-RAIDS. Chungking announces that between January and July of this year there were 1,276 air raids by Japanese planes. More than sixty thousand houses were destroyed; a total of 19,225 non-combatants were reported killed and 19,948 were wounded. Hardly a province in China escaped. Kwangtung was bombed most severely with more than 300 raids. A week ago Japanese bombers struck deep into the northwest, raiding Lanchow the capital of Kansu province. The bomber is Japan's only weapon of attack upon the great hinterland which she cannot invade, a weapon that injures far more civilians than soldiers, and a weapon made possible by American economic aid to Japan. The Chinese press reported the statement of Bishop Henry Hobson of Ohio on November 30 that the American sale of war materials to Japan for war upon China has been the "blackest page in American history." Bishop Hobson was a delegate to the World Missionary Conference in India just a year ago, and took a strong stand there on the moral issues in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

RICE. A cause for general gratitude and rejoicing is China's bumper rice crop this year. In 15 provinces which are still wholly or partly under Chinese control the total production for 1939 is 8 per cent above the average for the seven years before the war. In six provinces there was more than 10 per cent increase. Szechwan province, the granary of free China, produced nearly one-fifth of the total amount. The supply of this staple food will be ample until the next harvest and rice prices in free China have not increased as much as prices of other foods and daily necessities. In Hanghai the cost of rice has been sky-rocketing and rice riots are reported, due to Japanese trade restrictions. In Peking there is a serious shortage of flour, due in part to the floods in the summer and in part to Japanese restrictions upon trade at Tientsin and the preemption of food supplies by the Japanese army. A correspondent from Peking writes, "North China is facing what will probably be the hardest winter of its long and turbulent history...Yenching University, with money enough to buy provisions at any price, cannot lay in enough supplies of flour and millet to last their students through the winter without beggaring the entire countryside and that they are not willing to do. Their fuel is only enough to last them until February."

STAPLES. Other prices are steadily rising in West China. Taking June, 1937 as 100, the Chungking price indices are now: flour 204, beef 188, pork 218, eggs 267, sugar 219, glass 490, nails 1611, fuel 323, kerosene 633, matches 277, cloth 423, soap 533, paper 518, newsprint 1094, electric wire 1262, thermos bottles 889. The Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nanking, reports that the cost of living for the common people of Chengtu has increased 72 per cent since the first half of 1937. Since there is now serious danger of hoarding and profiteering in certain quarters the National Government and provincial governments are forming commissions to study and control prices. The farmer deserves a higher return for his labor but between the producer and the consumer profits should be strictly limited. The great increase in cost of imported articles is due to difficulties in transportation because of the war and the coastal blockade. Coffee has become a luxury which only a few persons can enjoy and then only on special occasions. The fall in value of the Chinese dollar is another reason for mounting prices although the effect is less felt in the self-sufficient rural economy of the hinterland than in the coastal provinces and in the port or industrial cities.

CHUNGKING. The four large government or semi-government banks - Central, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, and Farmers' - which are authorized to issue notes, will all move their headquarters soon to Chungking and will further coordinate their policies and programs in support of China's financial system... Supplies of all kinds for China are now flowing much more freely over the railway from French Indo-China to Kuming, and the French authorities have promised even better cooperation with China in the near future... The central puppet regime in Nanking has not yet been established; and there are signs of Japanese military dissatisfaction with Wang Ching-wei's meager accomplishments at date... The Japanese drive beyond Nanning has been stopped and the Chinese troops are preparing for a counter-attack, determined to prevent Nanning from being made a new Japanese air-base. Other motor roads are being opened for transport of supplies into southern China... Even Premier Abe of Japan had to admit on November 25 that the settlement of the "China Affair" might take 5 to 10 years more. A significant admission when one remembers the Japanese military boasts at the beginning of the war in 1937...

GENERAL WU PEI-FU. General Wu Pei-fu died this week in Peking. Mystery surrounds his sudden passing. It is known that the Japanese militarists had put cruel pressure upon him to head a puppet government, but that he had steadfastly refused. Although once a "warlord" he will be honored in Chinese history as a loyal patriot while Wang Ching-wei, once China's outstanding revolutionist next to Sun Yat-sen, will be execrated as a traitor to his country and his people.

"Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a (Japanese) riband to stick in his coat."

Chengtou, West China.

NEW CHINA

Weekly News Letter

Number 23.

Page 1.

December 15, 1939,
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GET AMERICA OUT OF WAR. "Keep America out of this War" is a theme that seems to run through much of the editorial comment in American papers and periodicals today. Let America say just as earnestly, and implement words with action - Get America out of the War in the Far East." For two and a half years our country has been a partner with Japan in her war upon China. Let us end immediately this shameful chapter in our national history. An American embargo on war materials to Japan will do many things: it will help to clear the murky international atmosphere; it will bitterly discourage the Japanese militarists; it will strengthen the forces everywhere against aggression and it will give tremendous heart to our friends the people of China. Courageous American action now will keep open the door for legitimate American trade in China, will insure the continuance of American missionary and philanthropic enterprises which have done so much for the welfare and progress of the Chinese people, and will strengthen China as an independent nation and democratic people against possible encroachments by Soviet Russia. The Chinese are looking forward eagerly and hopefully to America's moral influence in Pacific affairs which will be felt increasingly after the expiration of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty on January 26. Our nation now holds the key to the future of the Pacific area. It is in our power to bring about a just peace which will benefit us as well as the peoples of Asia and Australia.

JAPAN'S TRADE POLICY. As Japan sees her valuable trade with the U. S. A. threatened by economic non-cooperation, she will try desperately to appease American public opinion through slight concessions and big promises. But there are no indications of any real change in Japanese policy. In spite of all official protestations of friendship for America and Americans in China the attacks upon American rights and the restrictions of all kinds upon American business and missionary work continue. Anti-American feeling is already being instigated. Japan is determined to carry out her scheme of monopolistic control in China and no nation, China or western power, must stand in her way. If other methods fail Japan may try to frighten America, Great Britain, and France by the suggestion of a Russo-Japanese rapprochement. Although such a development appears improbable just now yet the very idea of it will work to Japan's advantage among certain types of people. It is vitally important that we be not deceived by either the threats or the promises of the Japanese leaders. Soviet Russia, as a matter of fact, could not replace America as a market for Japanese goods (particularly silk) or as a source of essential war materials. This is the situation today: Japan cannot win the war on Chinese soil; she has lost her international allies and friends; and if she cannot successfully stop sympathy and aid to China the failure of her plan of continental conquest will be complete.

Y.M.C.A. TOUR. An interesting picture of conditions in the wide, free "corridor" between the East China coast and West China has been given to us by a group of Y.M.C.A. secretaries who have been travelling overland. The group journeyed by steamer from Shanghai to Ningpo and thence by a long and devious route to Chungking.

The steamer was not allowed to enter the port at Ningpo and a long delay ensued before preparations were made for disembarking. The city of Ningpo has been severely bombed but with their usual resilience the people have erected small buildings in the vicinity of the city and life there is almost normal.

The trip across the country occupied 38 days, about 21 being spent in actual travel, and cost between three and four hundred Chinese dollars per person. The provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangsi, and Kweichow were visited. Every means of travel except the airplane was used, chiefly buses and trucks. The people of the territory traversed are not only overcoming difficulties caused by the war but are actually improving their surroundings and are making striking progress in agriculture and industry. Small factories are being built under trees and in inconspicuous valleys which would not be noticed by bombers. Universities and schools forced to leave the occupied areas are doing fine work in temporary buildings and congested quarters. Many schools are carrying on significant practical research in the use of native products. In one place pine oil was being used for many new purposes. Air raids have destroyed many cities on the railway north of Canton but new cities are growing up in more protected surroundings near the bombed ones. The group travelled over one section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, and by rail also from Hengyang to Kweilin. On this last section there was a steady movement of troops going to the southern Kwangsi front, where the Chinese are now successfully counter-attacking and hope to recapture Nanning.

MADAME CHIANG IN WAR AREAS. During the month of November Madame Chiang Kai-shek, whose energy, courage, and determination are a constant source of wonder to us, visited hospitals on the Hunan front. Parts of her fascinating report have been cabled in news dispatches to America. I want to quote from her description of the life of the people in the war areas, which reveals her sensitive and poetic nature.

"Now that I am back from this one front in our long line of resistance, I reflect upon what I saw: A panorama of peasant activity - smiling land under cultivation; terraced hills; women gathering water chestnuts or harvesting rice; women not of the peasant type digging in the fields because their men were at the front; lithe and graceful women, with their peaked blue cloth bonnets pleasingly contrasted with the golden rice they were gathering. All a beautiful picture for any painter's brush or for a movie in color...Singing streams meandered through sheltered green valleys neat with orchards. Here a grove of oranges, there clusters of trees bending low under their heavy burden of ripening pomegranates; I saw hospitals in villages, nestling on hillsides, hidden in colorful brakes...The air, fragrant with sweet perfume of flowers, thrilled to the laughter and the shouts of playing children, to the boom of the country bell...Women with produce of the fields, children with harvesting tools over their little shoulders, trudged home with the setting sun, bathed in lambent glory and enveloped in peacefulness beyond all portrayal... This, -this Arcadian beauty - is our own, our native land. It is our home. How good it is; how soft to the eye; how gentle to the ears! But poignant reminders of the terrors about us day and night were the groups of wounded soldiers in the shadows of the trees. Alongside pastoral pictures of touching beauty are the ghosts of myriads of murdered people and of thousands upon thousands of bombed and burned villages."

MOSLEMS IN CHINA. In India today religious and political differences between the Moslems and the Hindu communal groups are a serious obstacle to unity and the achievement of self-government. In China relations between the Moslems and the central and provincial governments are steadily improving. Mr. Lyman Hoover, an authority on Moslem life and organization in China, tells us that the attitude of the

minded man sincerely interested in furnishing true reports of the situation in China. The censors give far more facilities to foreign correspondents and are far more generous in passing news dispatches than the censors of Japan. The news releases of the Central Publicity Board have shown steady improvement in content and quality of writing. A mass of interesting information on many topics related to the war is furnished. Dr. Tong has won the high esteem of all correspondents and of all visitors to Chungking by his policy and courteous attitude. Naturally, certain military facts cannot be broadcast but the reports on the military situation at the front given out at Chungking have been proved substantially correct later by neutral observers. You can be sure that the reports from Chungking in your daily papers are much nearer the truth than the Japanese Domei dispatches.

CHINESE FRONTS. The Chinese armies are counter-attacking now on several fronts - remaining ground in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, in northern Hunan and in Kiangsi and in Shansi.

LUTHER TUCKER. Our friend, Luther Tucker, Far Eastern secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation has not yet been released by the Japanese police. He was arrested several weeks ago in Kobe for "disseminating seditious literature." Tucker stayed in our home several years ago on his first visit to Nanking. It was at a meeting there that a visit of Chinese Christian students to Japan was planned. Tucker has been active in bringing together students of different Far Eastern countries for friendly conference. He has tried to report facts about the Japanese invasion of China to his friends in Japan. The Japanese military authorities naturally hate such a person but by detaining him they merely advertise the cause for which he was working, and condemn themselves.

EMBARGO AND REPRISALS. If America declares an embargo on war materials to Japan we may expect some Japanese reprisals upon Americans and American interests in the Far East. These can be gladly endured if in the end Japanese militarism is overthrown and a better international order is established in Asia, an order which will bring blessing to the Japanese as well as Chinese people and to the whole world.

Chengtou, West China.

NEW CHINA
Weekly News Letter

CHINA AND BURMA. Japan is suffering reverses on her publicity front as well as military front. In proportion to the immense sums expended for propaganda in other countries of the Far East the results have been pitifully meager. When I travelled through Burma in January of this year there was considerable disorder in certain cities. National feeling was being utilized by the Japanese and turned against both the British and the Chinese. Opposition to the new Burma-Yunnan highway was rising. Some old and experienced missionaries with whom I talked viewed Japanese intrigue in Burma with grave apprehension.

In the party with which I travelled from Rangoon to Kunming was a Burma Christian leader, Rev. Ong Kin, who had been a delegate to the World Missionary Conference in India. He spent a month in West China and upon his return to Burma gave inspir-

ing reports of what he had observed and heard. He later also published a book about his experiences, and worked hard to combat Japanese propaganda. Other visitors came from Burma to Chungking. China strengthened her consular services in Burma. Since Burma is strongly Buddhist a Chinese Buddhist Goodwill Mission headed by Tai Hsu, leading Buddhist scholar of China, went recently to Burma and was greeted everywhere by crowds of enthusiastic devotees. With the building of the new road, trade between China and Burma has increased. China and Burma are neighbors and have everything to gain by friendly cultural and commercial relations. The Burmese have come to see more clearly the dangers in Japanese exploitation upon the continent. And now a Burmese Goodwill Mission has visited Free China.

I sat at a lunch today with some members of this Mission who are in Chengtu, including the leader of the group, Mr. U Ba Win, a well-known Burmese educator. Representatives of more than 200 government and social organizations met the group when they arrived by air at Chungking. They have interviewed leading government officials, have studied the organization and work of the Chinese Government, and have visited industrial plants and rural projects. They have broadcast from Chungking station to their fellow-countrymen in Burma. From all classes of Chinese they have received a genuine and hearty welcome, and in Chungking a Sino-Burmese Cultural Association has been formed. Mr. U Ba Win said to me today that Japanese influence was definitely on the wane in Burma and that Sino-Burmese cooperation in the future was assured. Mr. Ganga Singh, leader of the Indian members of the Burmese Parliament, spoke also of India's deep sympathy for China. The relations between China, Burma and India are certain to become more significant during the next decade, especially after the Yunnan-Burma Railway is completed. "Our three countries have 800 million people," said Mr. Ganga Singh. "The future of democracy and peace in Asia rests in our hands."

PHILIPPINES AND DUTCH INDIES. Japanese publicity efforts in the Philippines and in the Dutch East Indies are also meeting with opposition. Filipino leaders, from several reports, are awakening to the danger of Japanese expansion southward and begin to see Japanese imperialism in its true light. The sixty million people of the Dutch East Indies know that Japanese hegemony in Asia would ultimately mean Japanese control of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands rich in natural resources, especially oil and rubber, that Japan desires. However much these colonies want independence they know that transfer of ownership to Japan means less and not greater hope of self-government and economic freedom. There are millions of Chinese in the "islands of the south" who enjoy economic advantages but who do not ask that China assume political control of the islands. Again and again it must be said: Japan can get the raw materials she needs, the markets she wants, and the outlet for her population which she deems necessary by a policy of friendship with her neighbors in East Asia, but not by violent aggression.

CROPS. I wrote two weeks ago of China's bumper rice crop. In Japan rice production has been below average this year. The Korean rice crop has been only 50 per cent of normal, according to reliable reports. In North China, Japanese leaders admit that cotton production has been reduced fifty per cent by this year's floods. Japan's economic difficulties multiply. North China, cut off from supplies of grain that would normally flow in from other parts of China to meet famine needs, faces a tragic winter.

BATES'S REPORT ON NARCOTICS. Our brave colleague, Dr. M. Searle Bates, who has remained in Nanking, has issued another report on the narcotic situation there which will stir every reader to profound moral indignation (See C.I.S. Issue 35, pages 3, 4, 5). Nanking is served now by 30 public opium stores and by 175 licensed

smoking dens, and there is also a large illegal trade which officials try to force into channels profitable to themselves. One fourth of Nanking's population of nearly half a million people are now opium or heroin addicts. The "Reformed Government" secures its chief revenue, \$3,000,000 per month, from the opium trade. Young boys and girls, ruined by heroin, are found in jails. A respectable Chinese teacher groans, "Ten more years of this and there will not be a good person in Nanking." The number of opium smokers is steadily increasing. Government and a fair fraction of society are now definitely dependent upon narcotics. Dr. Bates concludes, "Is this 'The New Order in East Asia'? If so, all decent Chinese now understand what it means. If not, let those who rule this area undo the hell they have made. Their power and their authority carry full responsibility...Under any flag opium is an evil to be countered, a dishonor to those who profit by it; protect it, excuse it."

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND NARCOTICS. In contrast to this situation is the program of the Chinese National Government to stop the opium traffic and opium smoking in areas under its control. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Y.M.C.A. Secretaries' Conference which met recently in Chungking, "Upon nothing am I more resolutely determined than the eradication of opium." There will be opposition from under-officials who are making profits from the illegal business and a province like Sikang needs drastic cleaning up but the policy of the Central Government is clear and has the support of the great majority of Chinese. China will win her fight in the end against the opium evil in spite of the appalling obstacles that the Japanese militarists are putting in her way.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION AND FRIENDSHIP. The westerners of Chengtu were invited recently to a dinner given by the military governor, Marshal Den Hsi-hou, and the Chengtu Association of Gentry. Marshal Den said to us, "I have invited you here today to express not only my regard for you as personal friends, but also my regard for your honored countries, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. We deeply appreciate your sympathy and friendship and the personal service you are rendering China. We are also grateful for the material assistance which has been given to China by your home countries. But we hope that in the midst of their present struggle to maintain democratic principles in the West, Britain and France will still be able to aid our cause. We also very much hope that the United States, while not involved directly in these wars, will remain firm in her determination to sever such trade relations with Japan as make possible her ability to prosecute this war against China. In this way each nation will play its part. Thus we shall stand shoulder to shoulder for the preservation of democratic institutions. Thus we shall live to see true freedom re-established in the world, and each nation shall be free to work out its own destiny in harmony with its own historic systems."

Chengtu, West China.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II

NUMBER I

July 12, 1940

Renewing Our Acquaintance. NEW CHINA was begun just a year ago as a weekly letter of comment upon the situation in the Far East, especially "Free China," and continued for six months. Then an illness and the pressure of regular work following convalescence made it necessary to stop writing for a while. I am glad now to renew acquaintance with many friends in America and England who have expressed an interest in these letters, through which I have tried to interpret in a simple way the great drama of history being enacted in this part of the world. Events here have a more vital relation than ever to what is happening on other continents and seas. Several of my western colleagues in Chengtu have promised to help me hereafter with the weekly letters, so I hope there will not be another gap. Please give us, as before, your suggestions and criticisms, so that this service given free in our marginal time may be of more value to you.

China Fights On. China last week celebrated the third anniversary of her "war of resistance" with confidence and hope unweakened by the many internal problems that demand solution, the tightening blockade, and the alarming developments in Europe. China's leaders are proud that their nation has defended itself more effectively against aggression than the European democracies which were forced to surrender after only a few weeks or months of fighting. They rejoice in the growing realization among other peoples that China's struggle is a part of the world-wide struggle for freedom with justice in international relations. China is determined to fight on, for years if necessary, until she regains her own national independence and wins for herself and other freedom-loving peoples the security of a world order based upon moral principles rather than upon armed force.

China and Europe. Every peasant who listens to the news of the day in his market-town tea-shop knows that a fierce war is raging in Europe, that Fa-kuo (France) has been defeated, and that Great Yin-kuo (Britain) is fighting with her back to the wall. He senses that the outcome of the European conflict will have a tremendous bearing upon China's future. He is sure that Japan will press the advantages that the European War has given her, as far as she is able and as much as she dares. So far the National Government has shown wise diplomacy. China must concentrate upon the one enemy which is now bent upon destroying her; she cannot afford to waste talk and strength against the enemies of democracy elsewhere. But one cannot talk with leaders or ordinary citizens without seeing that China's sympathies and hopes are with the Allies. Moreover, China believes that Great Britain and America should be faithful to their policy of friendship for China no matter how much the aggressors threaten them or how much attention they must give to their own defense. To surrender Hongkong, Tientsin, Shanghai, French Indo-China or the Dutch East Indies now to Japanese intimidation or military pressure would not only weaken China; it would also work infinite injury to the whole cause to which the democracies are committed.

The Blockade. The blockade of Free China is being tightened and the serious effects are already apparent. The capture of Nanning late last year closed one lifeline from the southern coast to the southwestern provinces. The capture of Ichang has made it much more difficult to send important supplies, especially military

equipment and Szechwan salt, to the armies and people of Hopeh and Hunan. The Japanese move up the Yangtze River does not increase materially the pressure upon Chungking, but it does open the way through the Han River Valley in northern Hupeh to Hanchung, focal point between West Szechwan and North Shensi. Invasions have taken place in Chinese history along this route. Smaller ports along the river and the coast through which some supplies have dribbled are being closed more tightly. Most ominous is the result of France's defeat upon Indo-China as a passage-way for goods to west China. The Haiphong-Kunming Railway had been carrying a steadily increasing amount of freight, reaching a maximum of 20,000 tons per month. Following Japanese demands upon the government authorities of Indo-China and the placing of Japanese inspectors in Indo-China customs stations, all movement of freight on the railway into Yunnan has been stopped. Arrangements may be made later for some commercial goods to come in but China can no longer expect industrial machinery, oil and war supplies along this route. The Burma Road and the long northwest overland route to Russia are still open, but the Japanese are bringing pressure for the closing of the former. The "corridor" to east China is travelled much more than before by civilians coming from Shanghai and other points by way of Ningpo and various land and water routes. Some supplies escape Japanese inspection on the coast by bribery or smuggling but the total amount is not large. The Hongkong-Chungking air service (which will run as long as Britain controls Hongkong) is a vital link with the outside world but it naturally cannot carry more than passengers, mail and small articles by air express. China must fight to keep open the supply routes through Indo-China and Burma (if Great Britain yields to Japanese threats) or look increasingly for aid to Soviet Russia. In any case she must learn to depend even more upon her own agriculture and industries. The closing of "back doors" limits not only imports but also exports - Chinese goods such as tung oil with which China is purchasing essentials outside and maintaining her foreign exchange. We do not minimize all these new dangers to China's resistance and reconstruction program; on the other hand, we do not despair. "We may be blockaded but we will not be strangled unless every nation turns against us; and that we know is impossible," expresses the prevalent attitude.

Does the United Front Hold? An unending topic of conversation in Chinese circles is the relationship between the National Government and the Communist armies in the northwest; between the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) and the Communist Party of China. In recent months friction has increased and there have been minor clashes between National Government troops and Communist troops in Shansi and Shensi. The right wing of the Kuomintang represents the communist effort to expand its military and political influence at this time, and is bringing about the suppression of actual and suspected communist activities in nationalist territory. The Communist leaders declare that they are independent of Soviet control, that they are playing an indispensable part in this war against Japanese imperialism, and that they are absolutely loyal to the National Government. Negotiations for the settlement of outstanding difficulties and controversies have been proceeding for several months. I am told by friends in Chungking that relations between responsible leaders on both sides have been much improved, so that the united front is not only being maintained but is stronger than it was six months ago. Meanwhile the Kuomintang is working hard to enlarge its membership and deepen its hold before the Constitutional Assembly meets in November. China cannot afford to lose the support of the communist army, or to antagonize Soviet Russia. On the other hand she cannot risk an internal conflict over political ideologies or any attempt to weaken or overthrow the National Government during the present critical period. Can China continue her very real progress toward political and economic democracy and at the same time mobilize all the needed resources for an indefinitely long resistance? The Generalissimo has shown splendid statesmanship so far, but his hardest test will come during the next few months. I wish that all the people of America realized how important it is to

keep China (a great potential democracy and stabilizing force for world peace) as an active and independent ally on the world democratic front. If Japan conquers China, if the Soviets dominate China, or if Japan and Russia divide up China, then the defenses against armed aggression and international lawlessness are weakened throughout the world. China still believes that she can and will win. We must not make it more difficult for her to win.

Hopeful Signs at the beginning of the fourth year of resistance are: China's continued unity under Generalissimo Chiang; China's unwavering resistance in the face of appalling difficulties; the steady improvement in central, provincial and local government administrations; the remarkable economic and industrial development in the western provinces; China's financial resiliency due largely to her agricultural economy; the increase (up to the past month) of exports and foreign trade despite the blockade; growth of public opinion and the liberal spirit as a check on tendencies to graft, profiteering and totalitarianism; the morale of the leaders and people unshaken by air raids, rising costs of living and the long strain of war; Japan's apparent inability to make further extensive military advances; Japan's failure to provide efficient and profitable administration in the "occupied areas" either through her own militarists or the puppet governments; and Japan's mounting difficulties at home.

Peace? Unconfirmed rumors of peace negotiations, instigated chiefly by Japan, are always circulating. But I am sure there will be no hope of peace until the Japanese Government is willing to deal with the National Government of China instead of the puppet regimes it has set up, and to recognize China's national sovereignty.

Frank W. Price,

* * * * *

AMERICA'S SECRETARY FOR WAR

Taken from NEW STATESMAN AND NATION - June 29th, 1940. - London.

Sir,---Memories are so short that the appointment of Mr. Stimson as U. S. Secretary for War will probably remind comparatively few that it was he who tried at the beginning of 1932 to prevent the consummation of the rape of Manchuria, relying for support on all the Powers (except Japan) who signed the Nine Power Treaty, but especially on Britain. Mr. Stimson was at that time Secretary of State, and his opposite number in Britain was Sir John Simon. But Sir John, apparently inspired by nothing better than a desire to administer a snub, said, when compelled to take notice, that he had the Japanese assurance that Japan had no designs against either the Open Door or China's territorial integrity, so he proposed to do nothing at all. He gained ecstatic praise in Japan, but he drove the first nail in the coffin of the League of Nations. He certainly made history that day.

As Lord Chancellor he is unlikely to be able to be able to indulge in any malign activity. I wish I could find consolation in the fact that the Japanese will feel chagrin at seeing their "enemy" at the Washington War Office and their "friend" in the background. I think rather of what a different world it might be today if Sir John Simon had risen to the lead given by Henry Stimson. -----

(Signed) A. MORGAN YOUNG

SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT SENDS SUMMARY OF SITUATION - July 15

Shanghai during the past ten days has produced the story of the Japanese Gendarmes and the U. S. Marines. We think that the event and its aftermath are very significant. Early news accounts which came from eyewitnesses confirm the statement of Col. Peck as to what actually happened. A summary of the whole might be made as follows:

1. The Marines are responsible for defending an important sector of the International Settlement. On the day of the incident, July 7, the third anniversary of the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War, they were patrolling the streets in this sector in the effort to prevent any disturbance or terrorist acts.
2. During the morning special precautions were taken in view of the visit of General Nishio, Commander-in-chief of the Japanese military forces in China, to the Park Hotel, located in the American defense sector.
3. As a result of these precautions sixteen Japanese in plainclothes were spotted carrying arms. Three who resisted arrest received superficial injuries.
4. It is to be noted that July 7 is one of Shanghai's tense days and that unauthorized armed men are a serious threat to the safety of the city. The Japanese had agreed to inform the Marines if they should ever have occasion to send in plainclothesmen, but had failed to do so.
5. On the afternoon of July 7, General Miura, head of the Japanese Gendarmerie called on Col. Peck and expressed regrets for his failure to notify the Marines. He signed a receipt for the men and they with their guns were released.
6. Shanghai thought that the incident was closed by the evening of the 7th.
7. On the 8th the Japanese Morning Press made no mention of the affair.
8. On the afternoon of the 8th the Japanese section of Shanghai began to show poster screaming "Down with America". . . "Remove this Hindrance to the Development of East Asia." The Press soon took up the cry and on the evening of the 9th a mass meeting was held sponsored by the Japanese Young Men's Association. Fiery speeches featured the meeting in which it was declared that the whole Army had been insulted and that the Marines must make a public apology.
9. The agitation has quieted somewhat by the time of writing, July 15, but it is significant as the most specifically anti-American outburst Shanghai has yet known. It is further significant in that there was first a period of quiet following the incident. Then as if one had turned on the propaganda valve, the handbills, the newspaper articles, and the violently anti-American speeches appeared.
10. Many observers feel that the Japanese were looking for an incident by which to play up anti-American sentiments, and utilized the events of July 7 as a means to this end. Certainly they have succeeded in creating hatred on the part of their nationals in Shanghai. On the 12th an American, while having his baggage examined by a Japanese inspector was told, "America and Japan are no longer friends."
11. Whether this move indicates a change of Japanese policy towards Americans in China remains to be seen. It may be merely an attempt to counter American moves in the direction of trade restrictions upon Japan by threatening anti-American agitation in China.

TRAVEL IN SZECHWAN. I have just taken my family to Behludin, a small mountain resort north of the Chengtu plain. We travelled on small country roads which made us appreciate all the more the system of motor highways that is being constructed over the province. But even the rough unsurfaced roads are crowded with traffic of all kinds - carts, wheelbarrows, pack animals, coolies with heavy loads, rickshaws, and people going and coming in sedan chairs and on foot. Every five to ten miles one passes through a market-town. The tea-shops are full, business in the stores and at the bazars is brisk, there is an air of prosperity in spite of limited imports and the soaring cost of living. A month ago a long spring drought caused fears of a famine. But the summer rains have come, and as I passed through the fertile, green countryside on my return to Chengtu, I found farmers and merchants rejoicing over the prospects of a good harvest. The young rice plants stand strong in their fields of water; the corn is high and beginning to mature; gardens are full of melons, potatoes, peppers, beans and other vegetables; peaches and pears are ripening and coming on the market. Free China is indeed fortunate to have such a rich and beautiful granary as the Chengtu Plain and the Red Basin of central and eastern Szechwan.

PROGRESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Old residents of Szechwan say that more changes have taken place in the hsien cities (district or county seats) of the province within the past two years than in the previous twenty. The cities are cleaner and better governed, the hsien officials are pushing education and instituting reforms throughout the districts; new land surveys are being made and the taxation system is being overhauled; almost every city now boasts a daily or weekly newspaper. A new form of district government was introduced last March and is beginning to take effect. According to this plan the lien-pao or group of "hundred-families" is being replaced with the hsiang-chen village-community unit and special emphasis is placed upon elective people's councils. Each pao or hundred-families elects a representative to the hsiang-chen People's Council. Each Council sends two representatives to a hsien or district People's Assembly. At present the magistrate of the hsien (county) is still a government appointee but a definite effort is being made to train the people in democracy. The new plan stresses four phases of local government: administration, education, production and self-defense (police protection). Every head of a hsiang-chen is concurrently principal of the local school, captain of the local militia, director of the local economic cooperate or productive organization, and head of the community government program. The danger of concentration of authority is offset, the supporters of the new plan claim, by the benefits of a coordinated scheme of local government. The hsien (county) governments are now to have six departments: civil affairs, finance, self-defense, education, construction, and social welfare. The real power in many parts of Szechwan is still in the hands of the landed gentry and the heads of powerful brotherhoods or secret societies. Sometimes the influence of these groups is good, sometimes it is reactionary and very bad. But a strong ferment is at work and Szechwan, like other provinces of West China, is on the way to a more honest, more efficient, more socialized government for the masses of the people. This is as significant as China's continued military resistance.

A RIVER JOURNEY. A friend of mine has just taken a river journey from Chengtu to Chungking (170 miles air, 270 by motor road, 500 by waterway) in seven days, with stops of a day each in Loshan (Kiating) and Ipin (Suifu). This rapid trip is possible during the high water season in summer. The first two days were by wooden boat to Kiating. The friend writes, "The Min River, along which one travels, is formed of the streams of Sungpan and ultimately joins with the River of Golden Sand at Ipin

to make the Upper Yangtze. The wooden boat is usually sixty feet long and ten feet wide in the center. Its prow and stern are pointed and it is covered only in part by round bamboo and straw matting. Inside is a conglomerate of sopping boards, baskets and bales, bedding rolls and people. Food is served by the boat cook and is a simple diet of rice and vegetables, plus whatever the passengers themselves contribute. First we followed a meandering stream with hidden rapids and sandbars, often dangerous, past which the vessel must be piloted. From the other direction similar boats could be seen pulled upstream by laborers who are paid about thirty cents a li (third of a mile). The upstream journey from Kiating to Chengtu takes eight days. Always the pullers are chanting their river songs, a rhythmic incentive to united effort... On the second day the plains disappeared and we entered the Three Gorges of the Ming. Here the first water of considerable depth was met and the rapids became more severe. Trees became more plentiful and houses changed from low, flat structures to buildings of three or four stories. Kiating was a welcome but also a tragic sight. Beautifully nestled at the foot of Omei Shan and the Sikong foothills, the city should be a haven of peace and rest. But the Japanese bombers have left their scars here too - marring a greater part of the urban area - and now much of the population has scattered for safety to nearby hills."

Beyond Kiating the journey was continued by small river steamer. The river is broader and deeper, and in summer its thick brown waters swirl between fertile fields, around high cliffs, and by busy river towns, until just below Chungking it joins the Kialing, and rushes toward the Yangtze Gorges. "There is a certain amount of danger for the current is swift and there are many hidden rocks and sandbars. But these are carefully watched, two boys are kept constantly measuring the water's depth with long bamboo poles, and the pilot knows his river well." Much produce is carried from western to eastern Szechwan and beyond by the water routes and, even in the low water season, freight-laden boats are pulled upstream to western Szechwan. Hundreds of streams in West China are being deepened and otherwise improved for shipping.

OVER CHUNGKING. I am writing this on my way to Chaotung, a city in northeastern Yunnan, where a Conference of Christian rural workers will be held next week. I flew by commercial airplane from Chengtu to Kunning by way of Chungking in four hours. Chungking from the air shows many signs of the recent merciless bombings, although a surprising proportion of the city and its far-flung suburbs still stands. There is hardly a street not marked with bombed or burned buildings. Many people are forced to live in little shacks on ruins on their property. A large number, including some officials, have lost the best of their clothing and other personal possessions. Electric lights and running water are still available in many parts of the city but telephone communications have been largely disrupted. All the government offices are carrying on in or near the city. Dugouts are now sufficient for all residents and they are kept much cleaner than before. The Japanese have not succeeded in making one crack in the morale of the leaders or the people. Women as well as men have shown great endurance and courage. "It is most encouraging," one friend has just told me, "to see patriotic young women, with anti-cholera and anti-typhoid sterilized injection apparatus, standing at street corners and offering preventive medical treatment to the public."

I shall be in Chungking for a long time on my return journey to Chengtu. This time I saw it largely from the air, and I saluted again the bruised but unconquered capital of a great and gallant nation. Chungking Wan-Sui!

NEW CHINA

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July 26, 1940.

Received August 27.

THE BURMA ROAD. The Burma Road has become famous all over the world as China's most important back door to the sea. The British Government has yielded to Japanese pressure and has closed this highway for a period of three months. Evidently British leaders think they are buying immunity for their other possessions in the Far East by this concession to Japanese aggression. Nothing could be farther from the truth. No amount of appeasement toward Japan will save Hongkong, British concessions in China, or the Federated Malay States and Singapore, in the event of a major British reverse in Europe. On the other hand, British weakness in foreign policy will only give more encouragement to Japan in her scheme of southward expansion, and will tend to alienate Chinese sympathy for the British cause. England's grave difficulties at this time are well recognized but China feels that she has been fighting England's battles as well as her own and should not be let down. No doubt many people in England will oppose the policy of pleasing Japan by crippling China. The United States could do nothing more helpful for China just now than to inspire Britain to keep open China's life lines in the southwest. To close the Burma door indefinitely is not only unfair to China after all that has been said about the justice of China's cause, but it intensifies the danger that China will turn for a much larger measure of aid to Soviet Russia. You cannot resist aggression in Europe by yielding to aggression in Asia.

It is 959.4 kilometers or nearly 600 miles by the new highway from Kunming to the Burma Border, and 186.7 kms. or about 140 miles from the Border to Lashio, the rail head in Burma. Transportation over this highway has steadily increased as the road has been improved. Formerly the two main caravan routes carried 90 percent of goods between Burma and Yunnan; now the motor highway takes 60 percent. "Flying trucks" travelling day and night with essential supplies make it from the Border through Kunming to Luchow on the Yangtze River in five to seven days. The Chinese are confident that wood oil and other exports will still be sent out over the road, and that oil from Burma wells will come in, although imports into Burma intended for China may be stopped for a time.

Work on the Burma Railway which will run 200 kms. south of the motor road to Hsiakwan (Tali), about 250 miles west of Kunming, and then parallel with the motor road, goes on, and the construction of railway beds and bridges east and north of Kunming to Kweichow and Szechwan is being steadily pushed. If Burma would complete the railway from Lashio to the Border, at the Kunlung Ferry, and Chinese construction could be carried on from that point inland, the projected railways of southwest China could be completed within two years and would be an immeasurable benefit to China in national defense and in the development of the great western regions. Railway transportation, it has been estimated, would cost only one-twentieth as much as transportation by truck, per ton mile.

THE INDO-CHINA ROUTE. All movement of freight has been stopped on the Haiphong-Kunming Railway. Passenger trains and mails are coming through. Japanese customs inspectors are stationed in Haiphong and at Laokay, the Border Station, 464 kms. from Kunming. The camel's nose is in the tent. Soon the French colonial government will find not only China but themselves suffering from their concession to Japanese demands. French Indo-China would be a rich prize for the Japanese imperialists, as I suggested in my letter of July 14 last year, and the Japanese occupation of this

rich colony, larger than France itself, would be a stepping stone to control over the Straights Settlements and the Netherlands East Indies. The French colonial government has been far from ideal but Japanese domination would be infinitely worse, for the Annamese and for China. Japan would not only ruthlessly exploit the country but would make it a base for further military and economic expansion. I talked this week with travellers who have just arrived from Indo-China. If their impressions are correct the French there if pushed too hard by Japan, will resist. What Germany or the Vichy Government may force Indo-China to do is another question. The Chinese National Government is watching the situation closely. Large numbers of provincial and national troops are near the border, ready to defend Chinese territory or to aid Indo-China if called on.

BACK DOOR TO RUSSIA. China's back doors are becoming front doors to the West. The Northwest Gate is assuming greater importance in view of Japan's tightening blockade of the China coast and threats to Indo-China and Burma. Lanchow, the capital of Kansu Province, can be reached in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours by air from Chungking and in 6 to 8 days by truck. A new 468-mile long road now under construction across the mountains from Lanchow to Chengtu will almost halve the motor journey between these two important cities. At present the trip is made by way of Hanchung or Sian. From Lanchow roads radiate in many directions, to the Mongolian province of Ninghsia on the north, to Suiyuan northeastward, to Chinghai westward. The 785 miles of "International Highway" from Lanchow to the provincial border of Kansu and Sinkiang is well-surfaced; and the continuation of this road to the Russian border, about an equal distance, is also good. Most of the thousands of trucks in use in the Northwest are Russian made and use Russian gasoline which costs one-third less per gallon than that available in Chengtu or Chungking. Most of this gasoline is brought in by camel trains which on their return journey carry out wool, hides, fur, bristles and other exports for Russia. There are tens of thousands of camels on the road between Lanchow and the Russian border. Exports from the northwestern provinces to the Soviet Union have reached a value of over Ch\$10,000,000 per annum. Those who have travelled over the northwest route in recent months say that bustling frontier towns with a strange mixture of races and languages are springing up all along the way. There have been many reports about growing Russian influence in Lanchow. This has been true in the border province of Sinkiang but according to trustworthy accounts from Lanchow not more than one hundred Russians are living in that city. They do not mingle with the Chinese and relations with Chinese authorities and merchants are on a business-like basis.

There is no question that China would like to maintain friendly trade relations with the Soviet Union and with all nations that will respect her national independence. Some influential Chinese writers, such as Dr. Lin Yu-tang, say that China's foreign policy should stand on two legs - friendship with the U. S. and friendship with the U. S. S. R. He speaks for a growing group which believes that collaboration between China, America and Soviet Russia would insure a just peace in the Far East and the political integrity of China. Unless such collaboration materializes China may move leftward, this group says, toward closer relations with the U.S.S.R. alone. Most Chinese leaders would be loathe to sacrifice the trusted friendship of America and the aid which they believe America will give in the future development of a free China. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. would find as many agreements on policy to China as on any issue and less conflict of interest here than in any other part of the world. China must keep on friendly terms with Soviet Russia with thousands of miles of common border; China wants to keep on friendly terms with America with which it has so many ties of good will and common interest.

THE WAR FRONT. Nothing of spectacular interest has happened since the Japanese capture of Ichang. Chinese troops practically surround the Japanese garrison in Ichang. Heavy fighting is reported from several areas including Shansi and northern

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rich colony, larger than France itself, would be a stepping stone to control over the Straights Settlements and the Netherlands East Indies. The French colonial government has been far from ideal but Japanese domination would be infinitely worse, for the Annamese and for China. Japan would not only ruthlessly exploit the country but would make it a base for further military and economic expansion. I talked this week with travellers who have just arrived from Indo-China. If their impressions are correct the French there if pushed too hard by Japan, will resist. What Germany or the Vichy Government may force Indo-China to do is another question. The Chinese National Government is watching the situation closely. Large numbers of provincial and national troops are near the border, ready to defend Chinese territory or to aid Indo-China if called on.

BACK DOOR TO RUSSIA. China's back doors are becoming front doors to the West. The Northwest Gate is assuming greater importance in view of Japan's tightening blockade of the China coast and threats to Indo-China and Burma. Lanchow, the capital of Kansu Province, can be reached in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours by air from Chungking and in 6 to 8 days by truck. A new 468-mile long road now under construction across the mountains from Lanchow to Chengtu will almost halve the motor journey between these two important cities. At present the trip is made by way of Hanchung or Sian. From Lanchow roads radiate in many directions, to the Mongolian province of Ninghsia on the north, to Suiyuan northeastward, to Chinghai westward. The 785 miles of "International Highway" from Lanchow to the provincial border of Kansu and Sinkiang is well-surfaced; and the continuation of this road to the Russian border, about an equal distance, is also good. Most of the thousands of trucks in use in the Northwest are Russian made and use Russian gasoline which costs one-third less per gallon than that available in Chengtu or Chungking. Most of this gasoline is brought in by camel trains which on their return journey carry out wool, hides, fur, bristles and other exports for Russia. There are tens of thousands of camels on the road between Lanchow and the Russian border. Exports from the northwestern provinces to the Soviet Union have reached a value of over Ch\$10,000,000 per annum. Those who have travelled over the northwest route in recent months say that bustling frontier towns with a strange mixture of races and languages are springing up all along the way. There have been many reports about growing Russian influence in Lanchow. This has been true in the border province of Sinkiang but according to trustworthy accounts from Lanchow not more than one hundred Russians are living in that city. They do not mingle with the Chinese and relations with Chinese authorities and merchants are on a business-like basis.

There is no question that China would like to maintain friendly trade relations with the Soviet Union and with all nations that will respect her national independence. Some influential Chinese writers, such as Dr. Lin Yu-tang, say that China's foreign policy should stand on two legs - friendship with the U. S. and friendship with the U. S. S. R. He speaks for a growing group which believes that collaboration between China, America and Soviet Russia would insure a just peace in the Far East and the political integrity of China. Unless such collaboration materializes China may move leftward, this group says, toward closer relations with the U.S.S.R. alone. Most Chinese leaders would be loathe to sacrifice the trusted friendship of America and the aid which they believe America will give in the future development of a free China. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. would find as many agreements on policy to China as on any issue and less conflict of interest here than in any other part of the world. China must keep on friendly terms with Soviet Russia with thousands of miles of common border; China wants to keep on friendly terms with America with which it has so many ties of good will and common interest.

THE WAR FRONT. Nothing of spectacular interest has happened since the Japanese capture of Ichang. Chinese troops practically surround the Japanese garrison in Ichang. Heavy fighting is reported from several areas including Shansi and northern

Hupei but the Japanese have been unable to advance. The situation in Hongkong and Shanghai continues tense. Puppet terrorists, instigated by the Japanese, are causing much trouble and anxiety. In Shanghai Samuel Chang, Haverford graduate, editor of a Chinese paper, has been assassinated. Peter Yui, a banker, son of the well-known late Dr. David Yui (General Secretary of National Y.M.C.A. of China, delegate to Washington Conference) has been abducted. Several westerners sympathetic to the Chinese nationalist cause have received threats.

Japanese bombers rove daily over central and west China. Apparently the air raid policy now is to scatter blows hither and yon regardless of whether they hit purely military objectives, civilian areas, or both. One of the worst disasters in recent days was the vicious bombing of Hochwan, a small city northwest of Chungking, July 22. An eye-witness reports nearly a thousand killed, and twenty thousand made homeless. Japan is unable to follow up air attacks with advance of mechanized units and infantry. Figures recently published in Chungking show that between July 1937 and May 1940 Japan has occupied only 552 of China's 1973 hsien districts, in whole or in part, and 15 of the 23 municipalities. The occupied hsien represent only 28 percent of China's total territory. At this rate, the Chinese say, it would take Japan at least another 8 years to capture the rest of China, granted that the strength and speed of the Japanese advance during the first two years could be maintained. Japan's planes can bomb but her armies cannot penetrate much further inland. She cannot destroy China's army and her own force of over a million in China is getting discouraged and weary. Letters from many parts of China support this statement.

Between air raids the cities of free China carry on and grow stronger. And between the cities are the rural masses little affected by raids and an inexhaustible source of new strength for the army and for all productive efforts. The National Government does not falter. In the much damaged capital over which I flew last week two significant conferences have just been held: the 7th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, and a National Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Conference. China can construct faster than Japan destroys. Let those who think the war is almost over and China is almost ready to collapse come here and see for themselves.

AMONG THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES. I shall write next week about the mountain tribes of southwest China. I am living among them these two weeks and taking part in a rural conference of preachers and teachers who are serving them. These long oppressed and neglected "border peoples" are at last coming into their own.

Chaotung, Yunnan, July 26, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF CHINA

More than one-half of the population of the southwestern provinces - Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, is composed of aboriginal tribes. Tribal peoples are also scattered over the other mountainous provinces of south and west China. Many western friends are surprised to learn that the total number of non-Chinese speaking peoples in China, including the races living in the frontier provinces of the north and west, is nearly thirty millions. Although these tribes speak their own languages yet they are also increasingly Chinese; they are learning the Chinese language and customs and are becoming an important part of the new Chinese nation.

NORTHEAST YUNNAN. For two weeks I have been attending a Christian rural conference in northeast Yunnan and have been visiting the villages and homes of tribal peoples, especially the Miao and Nosu (Lolo) tribes. These people were once aborigines, the Miao coming from central China and the Nosu from Sikong and Tibet. Successive waves of immigration from north and central China drove the primitive tribes from the more fertile plateaus and plains into the rugged mountains where they have maintained their own dialects and simple ways of living. For centuries they have been oppressed or neglected by the government and people of the Han (Chinese) race, just as the Red Indians of America were long ill-treated or forgotten. Here we find the only remnants of real feudalism in China. I have seen many a castle upon a high, rocky hill, in which lives the tu-mu or tu-ssu, lord or baron of great mountain estates, whose tenants or serfs are bound to the soil and must give him homage and life-long allegiance.

FREEDOM AND HOPE. But the revolution and now the great struggle against Japan have set winds of freedom and hope blowing over the remote hills and glens of the tribal areas. China is now claiming the border peoples as her own children and they are beginning to show a new interest and pride in the Chinese Republic. Thousands have gone to the front to fight (Yunnan soldiers played a heroic part in the Taierschwang and other battles); many are entering middle schools and colleges and are preparing for service to the nation; everywhere the walls of hostility and prejudice between the Chinese and tribal races is breaking down. Lung Yun, present Governor of Yunnan Province, is a member of a Nosu clan which has freed itself from serfdom; his wife is a Chinese. The tribes must now be given the same opportunities for education, public health service, economic betterment, cooperative organization, improved communications and cultural uplift which are coming to other parts of China. They will in turn enrich the new social and national life and will unquestionably be loyal to the new state if they receive just treatment. The feudal system must go.

MISSIONS AND THE TRIBES. Christian missions have been remarkably successful among the tribes of Yunnan and Kweichow. In the region which I am visiting the English Methodist missionaries with the pioneering spirit of John Wesley have founded hospitals and health centers, and over a hundred elementary schools and mountain churches. A mass movement, especially among the Miao, has brought nearly 25,000 people into close relation with the Church. Whole villages and clans have become Christian. The Nosu have had a written language of their own, similar to Tibetan, but the Miao have been without writing. Sam Pollard, a Methodist pioneer, whose body now rests at "Stone Gateway" in a mountain valley of northeast Kweichow, invented what is known as Pollard's script, a phonetic written language for the Miao people

which has been widely used. Most men and boys can now speak Chinese; women and girls, except the few who attend schools, cling to their old tribal language.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Our Rural Conference drew 150 preachers, teachers and educated farmers from a wide area. Many walked seven or eight days' journey over mountain trails, their bedding rolls carried in wooden racks on their backs. Market-towns are few and far between in the mountains and travellers, as we discovered in a three days' overland journey, must spend their nights in small, dark mountain huts and be content with cornmeal, Irish potatoes (introduced by missionaries twenty years ago and now widely planted), and a bit of cooked beans or greens. Rice is a luxury. The Christian leaders are keenly interested in improving the agricultural and economic conditions of the tribal peoples, and in a ruralized curriculum for elementary and middle schools which will prepare the mountain boys and girls for richer and happier living. Reforestation, planting of fruit and nut trees, a greater variety of vegetables, cooperative societies, better animal and poultry breeds, improved home industries, are among the possibilities. We hope to interest China Industrial Cooperatives in the linen and wool-weaving industries here. Almost every mountaineer raises flax and keeps sheep, weaving white linen and wool garments for himself and his family on primitive looms. The brightly embroidered homespun linen and wool dresses and leggings which made up the picturesque costume of the tribal women remind one of the clothing of Scandinavian and central European women. Better looms and marketing methods would make it possible for the people to export cloth as well as provide their own clothing. Most of the Miao are now desperately poor, their homes are unhealthy, and their property and life is often insecure because of bandit raids. Some isolated sections through which we passed have been notorious for bandit bands (chiefly Mohammedan elements of the population) and illegal traffic in opium. But everywhere we were told that conditions are improving.

SOCIAL LIFE. When we visited "Stone Gateway", a Christian center among the Miao people, 200 boys and girls dressed in their white costumes, met us on the road, singing mountain ballads and Christian hymns. The tribes have a natural gift for music like the Welsh and the Negroes and the effect of their group singing echoing through the hills is extraordinarily beautiful. The Miao are fond of piping and dancing. One of their festivals, on the 5th day of the 5th moon, was observed by singing, drinking and sexual excesses. Christian churches and schools have redirected the celebration of this day. The music and singing are preserved but the unwholesome features have been replaced by an athletic carnival, with games and races, which attract people from far and wide.

TRIBES NOT ISOLATED. The new railway from Yunnan to Szechwan will pass through this area. The day of isolation for the aboriginal tribes is passing. We hope that oppression and exploitation will also pass and that these border races will soon stand free among their fellow-countrymen. The Central Government is showing deep concern for their welfare. There has been appreciation of the pioneer service of Christian missions among the tribes. Recently the Government asked the Church of Christ in China to start education and medical work among the tribes of northwest Szechwan and the Tibetan border, and appropriated large grants for the work. One hundred Christian teachers and students from Chengtu are spending their summer vacation in that area, rendering various forms of social service. They walked the whole distance from Chengtu to the border area, a ten days' journey.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY SITUATION. Even these inland mountain counties have felt the effect of currency inflation and the depreciation of the Chinese dollar, and prices have soared. Ten Yunnan nickel dimes could formerly buy four dollars national currency; now they exchange for one dollar in paper money. However, confidence in

the National Government and national currency has not been shaken.

I have given most of this letter to the tribal peoples not only because I happen to be writing this week from a tribal region but also because I believe that the awakening of these peoples and the new opportunities which government, social and religious agencies are providing for them, are a most significant aspect of China's march toward unity and democracy in time of war.

NATIONAL NEWS

News from other parts of China and from other countries comes through slowly to this remote spot. Chaotung, a valley city of 20,000 population, boasts a small lithographed newspaper three times a week. When the little electric plant is working, radio news can be picked up between 6 and 12 in the evenings. Mail from Kunming comes overland in about one week.

AMERICAN POLICY. Most cheering news in recent days has been the announcement by President Roosevelt that scrap iron and oil are among the materials needed for American self-defense and hence the embargo on these war essentials will be applied against Japan. The earnest efforts of China's many friends in America has brought results, although not on the high moral ground of withdrawing our economic support of Japanese aggression. The President's action counters to some extent the British closing of the Burma Road to trucks, rails and railway equipment, gasoline, steel and munitions which China needs. Nowhere in the world can the United States oppose the spirit of the aggression that threatens our civilization with less risk and at less cost. Weaken Japan's military machine and strengthen China in her resistance and reconstruction and you contribute powerfully to the checking of aggression everywhere. The Far Eastern battleground for freedom is just as important as the European battleground and it may be that the first real victories will be won in Asia rather than in Europe.

JAPANESE REACTIONS. President Roosevelt's announcement will no doubt be received with displeasure in Japan where the new Konoye uni-party government is pressing for an early termination of the "China Incident." The Japanese army and navy want to be free to grab their share of war-spoils in the Pacific Basin following the expected collapse of Great Britain. Japan now envisages a "Great East Asia" in which, it is prophesied, the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China will also "cooperate" with Japan. But China refuses to give up. And in spite of British efforts to appease Japan Anglo-Japanese relations appear more strained than ever. The arrest of Britons in Japan as spies and the strange death of James Melville Cox, British Reuter's News Agency representative in Tokyo, have acerbated British feelings. Hong-kong has been given a new lease of life by British concessions on the Burma Road, but Shanghai trembles on the edge of a volcano. The Japanese are watching for every sign of weakness in the international administration there to extend their own control over the Settlements. The Japanese navy is attacking the Chekiang coast again and is trying to close all ports to travel and commerce between Shanghai and Free China through the east-west corridor.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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August 9, 1940.

PINCERS ON SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong and French Indo-China in Japanese hands would be like pincers on South China. Just a year ago in these letters I suggested that you keep your eyes on the British island-possession and the French colony because of their vital relation to China's defense and the future peace in Asia. The Japanese well know what these places have meant to China in her struggle and what rich prizes they would be for the expanding Japanese empire. Japan is now making every effort to maneuver herself into a strong position against these strategic places. Pressure on Hongkong, causing evacuation of British women and children, was used as a lever to secure British concessions on the Burma Road. Hongkong is British in government but predominantly Chinese in population and sympathy. The British have rich property and financial interests here. But the trade of the port has declined since the Japanese occupation of Canton and the value of Hongkong to China has diminished somewhat in recent months. Chinese interests on the island and in Kowloon are protected and a regular air service still functions between Hongkong and Chungking. Otherwise Hongkong is largely cut off from the Chinese mainland, and its loss would now be more serious to England than to China.

Japanese occupation of Indo-China would be a much graver threat to China. Not only would railway communication from the southwestern provinces to the sea be cut but Japanese troops could come to the Yunnan border, 270 miles from the provincial capital. An invasion of the rough mountainous terrain would be exceedingly difficult, but the Japanese would more easily bomb Kunming and industrial plants in Yunnan.

The crucial question that Yunnan people are now discussing is: Will Indo-China resist a Japanese attempt to control the colony? The attitude of the French Governor-General Vico-Admiral Jean Decoux, seems to be stiffening. The Governor of Yunnan, with whom I have recently talked, and other Yunnan leaders, think that the French in the colony will not take Japanese demands lying down. The National Government and the Provincial Government are planning together for military defense on the Yunnan and Kwangsi borders. Some think that China should immediately take over the whole railway from Kunming, 500 miles to Haiphong. But China would not enter Indo-China without the invitation of the French and the Annamese. There would be military danger also in Chinese troops being drawn away from the mountains of Yunnan to the plains of Indo-China.

YUNNAN A KEY PROVINCE. Yunnan is now a key province of free China, both geographically and politically. It is close to the "hot spots" of Indo-China and Burma. It is the southwestern gateway to free China and is destined to become a great center of communications linking Burma and India, Indo-China and the Malay Peninsula with all China by railway and highway. It is the third largest province of inner China, a part of the high southwestern plateau a mile above sea level, traversed by long mountain ranges and deep gorges, and dotted with fertile basins and lovely lakes. Some day it will attract many tourists from China and abroad. It is a province of marvelous possibilities in mineral wealth, water power, forests, agriculture, and industry, waiting to be opened up by better communications and by the coming of peace.

The government of Yunnan has not been as progressive as that of some other provinces. The rugged mountainous territory, scattered population, large proportion of aboriginal peoples, persistent feudalism, widespread opium smoking, endemic diseases of malaria and enlarged goiter, heavy land rents and taxation, and other social problems have been serious obstacles to the building up of a modern provincial government. Rumors have been current about the fortunes Yunnan officials and their uncertain loyalty to the Government.

However my impression on this visit is that the Yunnan Government is making big strides forward. Governor Lung is a shrewd and able administrator. He is now gathering about him a group of western-trained assistants, department heads and technical workers. There is better order in the province, banditry is decreasing, an attack on the opium evil has begun, and more funds are being spent on education and social welfare. I talked with Governor Lung for half an hour and with several other provincial leaders. I was assured that Yunnan will never yield to bribery or intimidation by the Japanese and will give wholehearted support to Generalissimo and the National Government.

The Governor reminded me of the large number of soldiers Yunnan has sent to the front and the contribution of Yunnan labor to the building in one year of the Burma Road. Chungking officials whom I have seen recently say they too are convinced of Lung's patriotism. Confidence in him has increased since I was in Kunming a year ago. This is a happy sign because the defection of Yunnan would be a fatal stab in the back for the Chungking Government. Governor Lung is now in conference with the Minister of War, Ho Yin-ching, over questions of military defense of Yunnan in view of the rapidly changing international situation. I asked the Governor what his attitude would be toward the Burma Railway, which will link Kunming to her southwestern neighbor and make possible an earlier completion of the whole West China railway system. He showed much enthusiasm, hoped that the small section between Lashio and the border on the Burma side could be finished soon, and painted a glowing picture of Yunnan's future in the new China. Yunnan needs many reforms to bring it in line with the new national program and ideals but I feel more hopeful about this key province than I did this time last year.

In spite of soaring costs of food (students paying Ch\$40. per month for food) and of labor (carpenters and masons getting Ch\$5. per day) and the blockade, Kunming is still a busy and prosperous city. Trucks and cars roll in from east, west, and north; traffic flows steadily all day along the main streets; shops and restaurants are full of people; the markets carry a pleasing variety of fruits and vegetables. A beggar on the streets is a curiosity. Hundreds of business men have come from other parts of China to continue their business and industry or to start new factories. The city has been practically unaffected by air raids; its atmosphere of peacefulness and good fortune are in marked contrast with other much-bombed cities and the poverty of the mountain areas. At the Rotary Club I met many Chinese friends whom I had known when they were studying in the United States or working before the war in other provinces; now they are teaching in the refugee universities, working in banks and industries, serving in government agencies, or engaged in social and religious activities. They are men of courage and energy and they work hard in the bracing Yunnan climate.

CHINA'S TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY. The roadbed for the western-most section of the trans-continental railway, from Kunming to the Burma Border, is already being

laid. Within a few years trains will be running from Rangoon to Shanghai, on "China's Union Pacific." Try to imagine the Union Pacific being constructed with the eastern states all occupied by an alien power, with America at war, with constant air raids on lines of communication in the rear, and with the section of line from the west coast to the Rockies unfinished because of fear of objections from a foreign power! And yet China goes on building. The Burma highway was a heroic achievement and the railway will be an even greater accomplishment. It will make possible in the near future a whole network of railways for West China. Why should not America help China now to start her "Union Pacific?" With a capital loan of US\$20,000,000 the Burma Railway could be completed within two years, says Minister of Communications Chang Kai-ngau. It will open up a region of coal and various other minerals - silver, lead, copper, antimony, tin, gold, mercury, fluorite, arsenic and others; uncultivated hills and valleys suitable for wheat, tea, mulberry trees and sericulture, tung oil trees, a short type of rubber tree, and coffee; and swift streams for water power. Because of present difficulties in transportation, the development of southwest Yunnan waits upon the building of the railway. The value of the railway in international trade will be increased when the war ends.

ALONG THE YUNNAN-SZECHWAN HIGHWAY. The new highway which connects Kunming directly with Luhsien (Luchow) on the Yangtze River shortens the motor distance from Yunnan to Szechwan by 150 miles. We found hundreds of trucks using the well-built road. The grades are less steep than on the Kunming-Kweiyang Road which I traveled last year (none over 8 per cent), zigzag climbs and hair pin curves have been largely eliminated; the road is nine meters wide and stands up well in the rains. The General Manager of the Yunnan-Szechwan Road told me that four out of five large bridges had been completed, leaving only one ferry on the whole trip.

We returned from the tribes area in northeast Yunnan to Kunming on a French lorry that was carrying wood oil to Burma, one of a fleet of 600 lorries that uses rapeseed oil for fuel. China Travel Service furnishes comfortable rest houses at the larger cities on the way, but if one arrives too late the house is full and a small Chinese inn is the only resort. The cities where trucks and cars stop overnight are meeting places of people from every part of China.

At Hsuanwei I sat down to a hot Chinese supper at the China Travel Inn and asked the Chinese by my side his honorable surname and birthplace. I found we had been born in the same place, Kashing in Chekiang Province! He was a worker in a transportation company and had not been able to get word from or to his parents in Chekiang since the war began. I have written to missionary friends in Kashing to ask their help in tracing the family. China's west now represents all China.

Kunming, Yunnan, August 9, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

CAN JAPAN BOMB CHINA INTO SUBMISSION? After visiting Chungking again this week my own answer is an unqualified NO. I walked over a good part of the business and government section to observe the effects of the raids of this year. Hardly a building has been unaffected in some way; if it is not wrecked or burned there are holes in the roof, missing doors and windows or broken panes of glass. More than

half of the city is without electric lights; running water is available only part of the day; and the telephone service is uncertain. Yet the streets are clean; debris is gathered into piles, buildings are patched for further use; shacks are erected upon ruins; the bus service still runs and rickshaws are plentiful; business is brisk between raids and the streets are full of people; police are at their stands and good order is maintained; while the National Government and hundreds of government offices carry on undaunted. You can't defeat a spirit like that.

I was in a dugout during one raid, the 29th this year and the 56th altogether. When the red ball goes up on poles erected on high buildings and other prominent points, the people begin to prepare for a possible raid. When the first siren sounds they move to the subterranean tunnels in Chungking rock, now sufficient to protect the total population. Government officials work in their offices until the emergency siren and often take papers with them into the dugouts. On my second day in Chungking I was visiting a prominent government leader when the first siren sounded. He gave orders about the disposition of important papers, sent word about an engagement that would have to be postponed until after the "All Clear" and we finished our conversation. About a half hour elapses between the warning and emergency signals and then there is a period of tense waiting, fifteen minutes to an hour or more, before the deep rumble of the bombers is heard.

I went into a government air raid shelter with about two hundred other people - men, women and children. A telegraph office was installed in the dugout and typewriters were clicking. On that day the Japanese planes passed by Chungking and dropped their missiles on Tzeliutsing in the heart of the salt-wells region. As soon as the All Clear sounded officials returned to their offices and people poured out on the streets. If there has been a raid, the police and the repair gangs are at work before the general populace is out of the shelters. Firmen rush to put out conflagrations from incendiary bombs; workers start mending telephone lines and damaged water pipes. No one knows what the condition of his office or home may be after a raid; he can only prepare for the worst and hope for the best. Casualties are now far less than formerly since the people have learned to take cover. However, several hundred were killed the day before I reached Chungking because bombs fell on the south bank of the Yangtze River, which the Japanese had designated as a safety zone and where the people were less careful about seeking shelter.

What do the Japanese airmen accomplish by their continual, indiscriminate bombings of Chungking and other cities of West China? They destroy buildings, many of them valuable and important; they cripple some industries, especially near the larger cities; they interfere to some extent with government and business activities; they destroy some educational and cultural centers; they bomb hospitals and churches; they make thousands of civilians homeless; they wound or murder a small fraction of the population. What do the Japanese not accomplish: They do not destroy much important military equipment; they do not kill any important political, military or business leaders; they do not stop communications, the postal or telegraph service; they do not touch valuable records which are kept underground; they do not drive the Chinese out of Chungking or any other city of free China; they do not terrorize China into submission.

Every air raid with fifty to two hundred planes costs the Japanese several hundred thousand yen and sometimes much more in losses of bombers and pilots because of Chinese pursuit planes or anti-aircraft fire. Japan can not occupy a square foot of territory with bombing or force one Chinese leader to surrender. Japan only makes the Chinese leaders more determined to resist, Chinese business men more resolute in

overcoming difficulties, and the Chinese people more bitter against their ruthless invaders. The Chinese people can stand the nervous strain of continuous raids and alarms as well as any other people in the world. Their fortitude and patience is amazing, and their power of recovery after disaster unsurpassed. Even if the bombings increase in number and fury, even if Chungking and other cities of Free China are levelled to the ground, the Chinese will not yield. They will move their government offices, their industries and shops, their schools and libraries underground, to the immense wide open spaces, or to mountain valleys. The invincible spirit of Chungking should give courage and hope to the people of England in their hour of peril. This great rocky fortress between the rushing Yangtze and Kialing Rivers will forever stand as a tribute to Chinese valor under terrific blows from the air and also as a proof of the utter stupidity of the Japanese military mind.

JAPAN'S DILEMMA. Japan is in a vexatious dilemma today. She cannot break China's resistance without closing all of China's doors and all of the international trade routs into China. To do this, however, she runs the risk of conflict with other powers and, if Great Britain successfully resists the German attack, of complete isolation. Japan would like to take advantage of the swift movement of events in Europe to realize her dream of southward expansion. But China continues to immobilize more than a million of her troops and to drain her national treasury. In three years Japan's national debt has increased to 20 billion yen and at the end of the fiscal year the debt will exceed 28 billion yen. Japanese cabinets come and go, each determined to end the China incident, each forced to admit failure and resign.

Each cabinet has a shorter life than the one before. Now Konoye, who was premier when the war on China began, heads a one-party cabinet. Konoye has gathered a strong group of men about him and the war will be prosecuted with new vigor. But Konoye cannot force a military decision any more than did his predecessors. The clouds of the international horizon are darkening and Japan becomes more totalitarian to preserve her internal unity. General Hata and the army seek an out-and-out alliance with the Axis Powers. On May 7 the Labor Party was ordered to disband. On July 6 the Social Mass Party, the third largest party in Japan, was dissolved. On July 10 the Minseito decided to join the one party movement and on August 7 it dissolved itself. The last remnants of constitutional government are disappearing in Japan. Meanwhile China goes ahead with plans for her Constitutional Assembly in November of this year.

The significance of China's brave struggle in the stand of all free countries against violence and aggression is the more apparent. If Chinese resistance should collapse, Japan would be free to extend her conquest throughout Asia and the Western Pacific area. America and Great Britain can check Japan's ruinous course at far less cost by helping China now than by preparing for a future armed struggle against Japan. Japan's indirect peace overtures to Chungking show her disappointment in Wang Ching-wei's puppet regime and puppet armies, and also her growing concern over the protracted hostilities in China which are blocking the advantages she might be reaping from the Second World War. Japan's dilemma is a very real one.

A GREAT BUILDER. Minister of Communications Chang Kai-ngau is a great builder, who dreams dreams and is able to make them real. For many years he was General Manager of the Bank of China and made that institution known throughout the Orient for its strong organization, efficient personnel and varied forms of service. During the three year war period he has been in charge of railways and roads, telegraphs, postal service, and commercial airlines. While lines of communication have been lost, new lines have been built - new highways, railways and waterways - and thousands of

miles are under construction or planned. The commercial air lines which keep the large cities of West China in close touch with each other and with Hongkong, Haiphong, and Rangoon, are among the safest in the world. Not only has the postal service in Free China, at the battle fronts, and between free and occupied China been maintained, but 6,000 new postal agencies have been established since the war began, largely in West China. More than 30,000 kilometers of new telegraph line have been put up and long distance telephones have been installed between the larger cities.

According to the most recent report of the Ministry of Communications, there are now 31,084 Chinese staff members and 36 foreigners in the Chinese postal service. The losses to the Postal Administration because of the war have been heavy, totalling over CH\$40,000,000. More than a hundred postal workers have lost their lives. But the work is carried on in spite of all difficulties even in the war zones and in the constantly bombed cities. At the head of this great system of transportation and communication, thinking, dreaming, planning, building even in war time, is this quiet little man with an indomitable will and purpose - Chang Kia-ngau. His face glowed as we talked in Chungking this week about the possibilities of the Yunnan-Burma Railway. "The building of that railway," he said, "would do more than one thing to insure China's victory and the success of our post-war reconstruction plans. We shall look to America to help us make the dream of this railway and the West China railway system with which it will connect, a reality." Let America help this builder of the new China, remembering the words of Winston Churchill last year, "The victory of China, provided China is aided by the great democracies, might win for them a century of fertile and beneficent trade."

AN ECONOMIC WAR. The Sino-Japanese War is becoming more and more an economic struggle. Japan tries to blockade China; China seeks to maintain her national economy in spite of limited exports and imports, the depreciation of the Chinese dollar, inevitable inflation, and the severe costs of the war of defense. Living costs in terms of the Chinese dollar are rising steadily all over China. The price index for family necessities is now over 400 in Chengtu compared with 100 in June, 1937. Only wages of laborers have risen proportionately. Farmers who can secure food from their own land are comparatively better off although the higher prices they receive for their products are counterbalanced by higher rents and taxes and higher prices of articles they must purchase. Professional and salaried workers in government, business, education and military service are the hardest hit. Their lot has always been a fairly comfortable one compared with that of the peasant and coolie; now they are making heavy sacrifices through the low purchasing power of their salaries.

Some commodities such as cloth are becoming very scarce. The coming winter will not be easy for the people of West China. But with large agricultural resources and a willingness to endure, they can stand economic hardships as easily as highly industrialized Japan. China's fight now is not only against the Japanese militarists who are trying to strangle and exploit her but also against speculators and profiteers among her own people. It is a hopeful sign that the Government is now dealing much more severely with many of these internal enemies and is working hard to provide for a freer flow of food products and other necessities from one part of West China to another.

Chengtu, West China, August 16, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

CHINA'S STRENGTH

Since my last letter Japanese bombers have made their most devastating attack upon Chungking since the raids of May 3 and 4, 1939. Not content with more than thirty bombings this summer they swooped upon the wartime capital by day and by moonlight night during the past weekend. The bombers were protected by fighting planes which joined them probably at Ichang. Incendiary bombs started fires which were fanned by the wind and burned much of the business and residential section of the city above ground that had already been shattered or shaken by demolition bombs. You have already read about this air attack in the newspapers and have probably seen pictures of the destruction. I wonder what was your reaction: Just another air raid - How would such a bombing affect London or New York? - Poor China can't stand much more of that - Brave China to stand all this!

ATTITUDE IN FREE CHINA. Whatever your reaction or the reaction of the world that is becoming hardened to stories of horrible destruction, there is no question about the attitude of the leaders and people of Chungking and of all free China. What I said in my last letter about the result of Japanese bombings has been given further support. Not a word about surrender or compromise! Fresh demonstrations everywhere of loyalty to the National Government and to Generalissimo Chiang who is now not only a force for unity but a symbol of unity! Government officials, military leaders, educators, business men, public organizations, newspapers, have taken this occasion to say that China will fight on. Letters from Chungking show that the flames of indomitable courage burns brightly out of the ashes of the materially broken city. A greater Chungking will arise out of the ruins. The Government will carry on, if need be, in shacks and shelters until the autumn and winter fogs envelop the city. Chungking will spread further into the country and deeper into the rocks. The real Chungking, capital of an unconquerable China, still abides. "We can face what we have to face," writes one Chungking friend.

Indeed, Japan's intensified air attacks and tighter blockade of the China coast only accentuates China's real strength. China grows in strength every day and cannot be frightened or subdued. She possesses moral strength, the strength of new-found unity and of unvanquished will power. She has the strength of great leadership. Generalissimo Chiang spoke for the nation on July 7 when he said, "Until the enemy have entirely renounced their aggressive policy and have withdrawn their forces from our soil, resistance will not halt."

MAN POWER. China's strength is also the strength of inexhaustible man power, increasingly effective political and social organization, and immense physical resources. These are powerful factors in spite of Japan's seeming domination of China's coastal provinces, important ports and the Yangtze Valley. Of course China suffers from many weaknesses, but when we balance the ledger her strength outweighs her weakness. Let me illustrate my point with some facts which may be familiar to you but which need emphasis if we are to understand how China can continue to resist and hope for ultimate victory.

China's armies have not been surrounded or crushed. Nearly four million men are now under arms, twice as many as the total number of troops, including poorly trained and equipped provincial forces, at the outbreak of the war. Of these one million are in mobile units. Reserve forces exceed four million men. In addition there are over fifty million able-bodied citizens of military age, of whom approximately thirty million have had some preliminary training. Japan, on the other hand has about a million men in China. Her army has been weakened by at least a million

casualties during the past three years. There are in Japan about seven million men of military age, of whom perhaps four million can be counted on for service. Japan began the war with a great superiority in organization, officers, air force, artillery, and mechanized equipment. But China is slowly overcoming her early disadvantages. Training schools for army officers and air force are widely distributed over the western provinces. The celebration on August 14, Chinese Aviation Day, stressed the rapid development of the air force since the establishment of the first aviation academy at Hangchow in 1929.

Military organization is being steadily improved. There is a shortage of heavy armament but China is now manufacturing her own small arms and munitions. "Somewhere in Yunnan" China is assembling her own airplanes, at the rate of one new bomber or pursuit plane every day. Supplies on hand are sufficient to wage defensive warfare for another year. But for the more severe blockade China would have launched a large-scale counter-offensive this summer. Now she must conserve her resources and count on wearing out the invader. "China will win without a decisive battle while Japan will be defeated without fighting" is the way General Kong Teng-cheng, commander on the North Hunan front analyzes the situation.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE. Japan has had two great advantages in the war: her powerful navy which controls the China coast, and the economic support given her campaign of aggression by the very nations, including America, which have wanted China to win. Happily an embargo on war supplies to Japan is bringing an end to this inconsistent and shameful chapter in American policy.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH. Although China, like Japan, is feeling a severe economic strain, yet China's economic strength is still formidable. More than half of China's essential food supply - rice, barley, corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, fruits - is produced in free territory. I write this letter from a mountain top overlooking the famous Chengtu plain, green and gold with ripening paddy, well-watered by copious summer rains and myriad streams of the ancient irrigation system, producing a marvelous variety of grains, vegetables and fruits. Just now fresh persimmons (the size of large tomatoes), luscious grapes, large and sweet pears, and fine dates are coming on the market. Szechwan Province is one of the greatest food granaries in the world.

To increase production in wartime provincial agricultural organizations are being consolidated; scientific agricultural research and experimentation is being widely extended; improved varieties of wheat, rice, cotton and other products are being distributed; waste land is being reclaimed; serums for control of animal diseases are being manufactured; the production of crops for industrial uses is being greatly increased; reforestation is being promoted; and everywhere rural cooperative societies are being promoted.

The Central Cooperative Administration now reports 81,604 cooperative societies with a total membership of 4,199,212. Through these organizations new capital for productive purposes is being pumped into rural communities, and the economic life of the farmer is being bettered. What the rural economy now needs is better transportation, large-scale social cooperation, reforms in political administration, and fearless warfare against hoarding, profiteering and speculation by selfish individuals and groups.

Japan has occupied areas of China rich in coal, iron and salt. And yet free China has coal reserves estimated at over ten billion tons, a considerable supply of

iron, much unmined gold, important salt wells and deposits of mountain salt, and almost all of China's tin, tungsten, antimony, lead, manganese, nickel and alum. Industrial plants are increasing in number. Some, it is true, have been hit by bombs, but the majority are so widely scattered or well-hidden that they are practically safe from attack. Chungking has recently made available a partial list of private factories and industries of importance in West China. These include: 7 chemical factories, 2 machine factories, more than 40 iron works, 18 silk filatures, 13 tanneries, more than 9 large printing houses, 5 paper-making plants, and a host of smaller industries. According to the Ministry of Economic Affairs a total of 339 factories with more than \$20,000 capital each have been established. Small industries and handicrafts are being promoted by China Industrial Cooperatives and other agencies.

FREE CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL CENTERS. In free China are the majority of China's universities, middle schools, libraries and cultural organizations. In free China is concentrated the best of China's intellectual and business leadership. In free China we find the unshaken determination to struggle on until complete national independence is achieved and to counter destruction by the enemy with unceasing repair and reconstruction. This intellectual and spiritual strength of a people confident in the rightness of their cause, and sure in the hope of final triumph, is the rock of granite against which Japanese air attacks beat in vain.

CHINA'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS. In my next letter I shall mention some of the weaknesses which China must overcome if she is to continue successful resistance. But it is significant that almost every foreign visitor to West China carries away with him a dominant impression of China's growing strength in spite of all difficulties without and within. This strength will enable China to live although cut off from the outside world and will prevent an invasion of the western provinces. Whether it is enough to recover the lost provinces without more aid from friendly countries is doubtful, anyway in the near future. Chinese leaders are just as certain as they ever were that they will win in the end; since the war in Europe and the encouragement Germany has given to Japanese totalitarianism they have not been as certain of early victory.

In contrast to the strength of free China, however, and a sign of hope for China, is the weakness of the Japanese and puppet political administration in occupied areas. Japan controls by her army alone. One-third of the half million puppet troops have revolted against Japan. Japan has not been able to set up an effective civil government, to revive business, to feed the destitute, to restore normal living conditions in any conquered areas. Graft, racketeering and corruption are the rule rather than the exception in Japanese military circles. Japan has demonstrated not only her unworthiness but also her incapacity to rule the Chinese people, by her own officials or through her puppets. In these brief sentences I have summarized the opinions of several western friends who have come recently from occupied China or who have written us about conditions there.

KEEP ON GIVING TO CHINA RELIEF.

What I have said about China's actual or potential strength does not mean that she can solve all of the desperate problems which the war has thrust upon her. After three years of fighting the need for relief, and for funds from friends abroad, is not less but greater. Millions in the occupied provinces have been deprived of their normal means of support and are living next to starvation. Floods and famines, with government and society disorganized and communications disrupted, add to the misery. The tide of war has swept westward but pathetic suffering has been left behind.

In the fighting zones and in the western provinces the need for immediate relief of wounded and sick civilians is acute as ever. The National Government has cared for more than six million refugees in transit and has appropriated large sums for all kinds of relief. Chinese in China and overseas have given and still give sacrificially for the help of their suffering countrymen. But much is left undone which can only be done by China's foreign friends.

In my next letter I shall give you more information about relief work now being carried on and the urgent needs in the immediate future. Let me close this letter with a quotation from a report by Major C. K. Begley of the Salvation Army on the bombing of Hochwan in July. Hochwan is a city north of Chungking. Major Begley was asked by the West China American Committee, which is helping administer funds given by the American Church Committee for China Relief, to take an immediate contribution of \$10,000 Chinese currency to Hochwan, and study the need for further appropriations. Major Begley wrote;

"When we arrived in Hochwan it was evident that the city had been very badly damaged. All organizations in the city had cooperated in fire fighting and rescue work. The report that two-thirds of the city was destroyed either by demolition or incendiary bombs seems well-founded. The northeastern section suffered terrible damage as result of fires. None of the mission properties were damaged although bombs fell in the vicinity of the China Inland Mission and Methodist properties. The death roll is estimated at 2,000; it is a fact that the authorities distributed 1,400 free coffins. The number of injured is not actually known. Many so-called "lighter cases" are very bad indeed; one such had both legs, the lumbar region, head and one arm injured. Bandage cloth is very much needed as some cases are so badly injured that yards of material are needed for one dressing. Relief funds sent so far by various agencies have met only about one-tenth of the need of the wounded and homeless people. Further funds for food, shelter, clothing and rehabilitation should be sent immediately. . . Encouraged by the immediate grant from the American Relief Committee the local Christian bodies organized a committee to deal with most needy cases in their midst.

Behluding, north of Chengtu, August 23, 1940.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II, Number 8.

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August 30, 1940.

PROBLEMS OF RELIEF IN FREE CHINA.

AMERICAN RELIEF. The generous response of the American people to various appeals for relief in war-stricken Europe brings into sharper relief the comparatively small sums on the whole which have been contributed for the aid of sufferers in China. While European relief committees have raised millions of dollars China aid groups have found serious difficulties in raising thousands. The Church Committee for China Relief has not yet reached the million dollar mark in spite of excellent leadership and organization and a large force of volunteer workers in all the states. Perhaps the growing realization that China is fighting for America, England, and other democracies as well as for herself will stimulate a more widespread and practical expression of the sympathy and admiration that are certainly felt for the brave people of China. The growing interest in China Industrial Cooperatives as a channel through which to help in constructive relief is an encouraging sign. The news of a gift of US\$10,000 from the American Red Cross to war victims in West China has been received here with deep appreciation.

But the total amount of relief funds coming from all American agencies for distribution in the fighting areas and behind the lines in West China is pitifully inadequate to meet most urgent needs. We do not begrudge one cent to the oppressed and destitute Chinese in the Japanese occupied territories. More than 80 per cent of the funds raised by the Church Committee for China Relief have been spent in occupied China. However, we do urge that more funds be contributed for relief in free China, to supplement what government and social agencies and private Chinese groups are courageously attempting to do, and to assure the Chinese leaders and people here of our deep friendship and strong moral support.

BRITISH. The British Relief Fund for China raised a total of £159,000 up to July 31, 1940, but the income from this and other European sources will steadily diminish. It is now America's privilege and responsibility to carry on the work of other agencies crippled by the war in Europe and to expand its own program of relief for China.

FREE CHINA RELIEF PROBLEMS. The chief relief problems in Free China are:

(1) Drugs and medical supplies. Some can now be manufactured in West China, but many essential kinds must still be imported. Medicines are needed for wounded soldiers and civilians, for military hospitals and dressing stations, for government and mission hospitals behind the lines, and for epidemic prevention. The stock of medical supplies in West China is seriously low. Hospitals are being constantly bombed and drugs and equipment are destroyed. The headquarters of the Chinese Red Cross Society in an isolated valley several miles from Kweiyang was bombed on July 28.

(2) Methods of transporting medicines into West China and of distributing them to the front, to hospitals and clinics, and to relief agencies over a wide area. The French Indo-China Railway is now closed to medical supplies and hundreds of cases for the Chinese Red Cross, International Red Cross, and other relief organizations cannot be moved out of Haiphong. The Burma Road must be kept open to medicines. A much larger fleet of trucks for transportation into China and distribution over China is

needed; America could help greatly to meet this need. The International Red Cross has been buying and distributing drugs but its budget is limited, and only 6 per cent of its funds have come from church sources in America. The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China has given fine support to the Chinese Red Cross Society especially in its service to wounded soldiers. The time has come for a much larger effort on the part of China's friends to keep a supply of essential medicines moving into Free China.

(3) Shortage of cloth. The blockade of the China coast, closure of the Indo-China route, limited production of cotton in West China and inadequate manufacturing and transportation facilities are causing a serious shortage of cloth which in turn will create new problems of relief even in areas at a distance from the fighting lines.

(4) Other relief problems: The movement of populations when troop movements take place along the long fighting front or in guerrilla areas; the bombing of many small cities and towns which have insufficient equipment for relief work; rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and destitute refugees; economic needs of poor families from which one or more men have been conscripted; and the increasing strain which the war is placing upon professional and salaried workers.

The latter class includes: teachers and students, social workers, pastors of churches, junior officials in government concerns, doctors and nurses, and others whose income has increased only slightly or none at all while living costs have multiplied four or fivefold. Many of this class who are indispensable today and tomorrow to the intellectual life and leadership of the nation, are in desperate need of financial aid. Those with large families but small salaries are facing the greatest hardships. I know one refugee teacher's family that two years ago spent 30 per cent of its income on food; now it spends 90 per cent of the income upon a far poorer diet. The family is going into debt for clothes and other necessities. Farmers and laborers whose income has followed more closely the rise of prices are in many ways better off.

WAYS IN WHICH AMERICANS COULD HELP MORE. The American people could undertake a much larger program of relief in China, in cooperation with the agencies already set up here, and also in new ways. We could contribute medicines, help to transport essential relief supplies to the interior, encourage methods of productive relief, assist in the rehabilitation of soldiers and refugees, take care of orphans, and give aid to needy teachers and students, on a much larger scale than we are doing at present. Every dollar thus spent would not only express sympathy and good will; it would also uphold morale and hasten the day of China's freedom. Do not let China down after she has fought so gallantly for these three years.

JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD EXPANSION

Japan is now openly talking about her southward expansion policy. There is a striking contrast today between the border of French Indo-China and the line separating Japanese controlled "Manchukuo" from the Soviet Mongolian People's Republic. Along the latter frontier, where a year ago serious clashes took place, peace now reigns. A Mixed Commission of the two sides, formed in accordance with earlier agreements, is endeavoring to settle outstanding difficulties at the Siberian town of Chita. Japan has shifted her interest from the north and from opposition to Russian policy to the south where the European War is giving her a golden opportunity to advance upon long coveted colonial territories. It is Japan's chance to grab. No nation in Asia but Japan is happy over the prospect. Japanese occupation of Indo-China would be a new threat to China's southwest and a further defiance of all third power interests in East Asia. Two days ago the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who issues statements only occasionally, declared emphatically

that the Chinese Government would consider a Japanese invasion of Indo-China a direct menace to China's safety and would take defensive measures in the emergency.

The Chinese are watching America's attitude with intense interest. Will the United States make any effective protest or put any serious obstacle in the way of Japan if she steals the rich resources of Indo-China as a means to fresh attack on China and further extension of her own military empire? Would not a Japanese invasion be a justifiable occasion for the imposition of a complete embargo on all war materials exported to Japan?

Japan wants the rice, coal, wood, tin, phosphates and rubber possibilities of Indo-China; the rubber, petroleum, tin, sugar, quinine, vegetable oils, and fibers of the Dutch East Indies. But not in order to return them to the natives of these countries or to use them in improvement of world trade! The Dutch East Indies are indeed the "treasure house of the Pacific." They should not be exploited or oppressed. To let Japan have them would certainly mean exploitation of the islands and oppression of the native peoples such as they have never yet known.

CAN JAPAN INVADE YUNNAN?

Some Chinese are concerned over the possible invasion of Yunnan if Japan occupies Indo-China. Japan would take possession of Indo-China in the face of great risks: armed opposition from the colonial government if it maintains its present policy; further restrictions on exports from the United States to Japan; and heavy strain on Japan's shipping facilities with probably increasing difficulties in securing freight space on foreign vessels. But supposing that Japan takes the risks, can she then invade China from the southwestern frontier? Such an invasion, I believe, is improbable unless the Yunnan provincial leaders are disloyal. I do not expect such a turn of events but even if it should take place it would give the Japanese only a temporary advantage. The larger number of National troops now in the province and the mountainous terrain would make an armed penetration of Yunnan extremely difficult. The Chinese could tear up the railway tracks from the border to Kunming and blow up the scores of railway trestles and tunnels. Japan's air base would be nearer to Kunming and other cities of Yunnan but her army could not get far into the province. Mountain trails lead over ranges 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level and down deep gorges. The whole province is a vast plateau with a surface like that of corrugated iron.

The most important population centers today include: Kunming (the capital of the province), Hueitseh (Tung-ch'uan), Chaotung, Mengtze, Kukiou, Hokow, Tali, and Paoshan. Hueitseh is a mineral center where much copper, lead and zinc are to be found; Chaotung taps the trade and travel from Szechuan and Kweichow provinces; Mengtze and Hokow are port towns and customs stations on the Indo-China Railway; Kukiou nearby is a large tin and wolfram center. Tali has often been called the second capital of Yunnan; it was once the center of the Mohammedan population which revolted from Chinese authority between 1856 and 1874. Today it is a thriving and rapidly progressing city, a communication and trade center with roads radiating to Burma, Szechwan, and Sikang. Smaller towns along the new highways are booming and gaining new importance.

It is through Yunnan that China hopes to keep up her commercial and cultural contacts with America, Europe, and the rest of southeastern Asia. Today Japan threatens Indo-China and endangers the province which has channeled much international economic assistance to China. But Japan will fail if she attempts a military invasion of Yunnan.

Chengtou, Sze., August 30, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

INSIDE JAPAN

A missionary friend who recently left Szechwan for America has sent us a letter regarding his observations while stopping over in Japan. He had opportunities for interviews with many missionaries, press men and Japanese Christian friends. He tried to interpret events in China and to learn all he could about Japanese policies and attitudes. I quote some of his interesting and discerning comments as a picture of "Inside Japan" seen through the eyes of a visitor from the unconquered territory of China.

(a) POLITICAL AND MILITARY. The press has in some instances sought to place the reorganization of the Japanese cabinet on a plane parallel in significance with the Mussolini regime in Italy or the Hitler regime in Germany; this, however, is far from being the case. There is no strong leader at the head, and the people have not clamored for the change which is viewed by some as a desperate army move to get more action. If the army loses now, it will not regain prestige for a long time; consequently, it is prepared even to gamble on the chance of war with the big nations. Some think that one good beating would be enough.

Japan is not getting even the costs out of occupied China as a whole; for example, a Japanese official is quoted as saying, "There is a gold mine in front of us, and we can't reach it."

The Emperor has by no means been in favor of all the China campaign; he is a valuable stabilizer in the country; if he died there might be an uprising.

(b) ECONOMIC. On the surface at least, Japan seems to be getting along pretty well; business seems fairly active, schools and universities are crowded; amusements are well patronized; people seem in fairly good spirits; there is no outward evidence of a "cracking up."

But some feel that actually Japan is in a bad way, with gold reserve about gone, marked currency inflation and general unhealthy situation. National bonds are being pushed down people's throats. Bonuses to workers are now paid in national bonds. The greatest cause of dissatisfaction is the shortage of rice and coal. Sixty per cent of the rice is now imported and is of poorer grade than native rice. The government has a monopoly on rice but the farmer is not getting adequate pay for his product and is rebellious. Last winter the farmers hoarded rice because they were getting a bad deal, no subsidies and low prices, and fertilizers not available. If social upheaval comes it will come from the rural districts. Rice and coal are being commandeered by the Japanese in occupied areas of China; the Chinese cannot get it until the Japanese have taken what they want.

Last winter there was a shortage of charcoal. Leather is practically unobtainable. The Japanese in occupied China are buying up all kinds of leather goods. Soldiers buy leather shoes, wear them a while and send them back to Japan as second-hand goods. There is almost no cotton now in Japan, and no wool; everything is of staple fibre which lacks durability. Sugar is strictly rationed, but there is as yet no rationing of vegetables and fish. Fruits are available. On the first day of the month restaurants sell one kind of food only, and no wines or liquors; one day a month no rice and no cigarettes.

A very serious power shortage is threatened. This year there has been very little snowfall and consequently water shortage for water power. There may be an extremely serious shortage of power next winter for essential industrials. Coal shortage is acute throughout Japan.

There are war profiteers, on war supplies mostly. While I was in Tokyo there was press agitation against gross inflation of used car prices by dealers; these are sold mostly to newly rich war profiteers.

Wages have gone up 50 to 60 per cent, but living costs from 100 per cent up. Big business men, and small ones too, are thoroughly disgusted not because of the injury to China, but because the war is dragging on so long, because their taxes are high, and the war is not more successful. Big firms like Mitsui and Mitsubishi are reportedly "fed up."

(c) COMMUNICATIONS AND HOUSING. More people are travelling; buses are run mostly with charcoal and are filled with passengers. Gasoline is rigidly limited. Private owners are allowed very little fuel.

The Housing problem is acute in cities like Tokyo because of influx of people from the country districts; these people manage to exist and no more.

(d) THE PRESS. The Japanese are, of course, completely misled by their leaders and by the Press; they do not know what they are doing to China. News from the fronts is distorted to eliminate failures. There are often great delays in reporting casualties to relatives. The fiction is maintained as far as possible that the Japanese are such great and devoted fighters that they are never taken prisoners by the Chinese. Japanese are not encouraged to go to places in China where they can see the real situation. Defeats are hushed up. It is difficult for the English press to publish anything unfavorable to the Japanese military party; a whole issue may be banned if something is said that offends the government.

(e) HEALTH. Japanese national health is affected by the war - general deterioration. In 1939 dysentery was worse than in 1938; there was a shortage of serum for measles; sleeping sickness was prevalent; accommodation for infectious diseases was inadequate; 50 per cent increase in psychopathic cases. National efficiency has been curtailed to a considerable degree. Absences of male workers from work was 12 per cent greater in 1939 than in 1937. Overwork and physical exhaustion are main causes. Less easily measurable are ailments caused by inadequate nourishment, clothing and heating. All of this adds to the cost of war and means a heritage of poor health that may not be overcome for a long time.

(f) PSYCHOLOGICAL. The Japanese feel that they are the most misunderstood and hated of all the world's people. Because of their inferiority complex a tremendously strong national spirit has developed and they are out to get all they can for their country.

The Japanese see no moral issue in their actions in China; they have no sense of wrong-doing; they really believe that they are helping to found a new order, but their basic interest is to serve their emperor; they do not seem to care whether China shares in the advantages of the new order or not. The masses are basically docile and good; they are not a cruel people; they have no sense of humor. They would live in peace with their neighbors but for the militaristic influences above them.

(g) RELIGIOUS. Japanese Christians are sad about the war; they are trying through missionary work in Peiping and elsewhere to show a loving spirit. The Japanese are amazed at the influence of Christian missions in China; they have found Chinese Christians loyal to their faith, and they have a heightened respect for the power and influence of Christianity in China. The motives of the Government in wanting to inculcate Japanese ideals through Christianity are ulterior, but many Japanese Christians who go to do the work are sincere.

Thinking Japanese see through their government's avowed purpose in the war; sometimes the real purposes are openly stated. A missionary attended a meeting of Japanese. A speaker looked around, did not see the missionary, and said, "Since there is no foreigner present, I can really say -- this is a war for territory." Thoughtful people in various walks of life are beginning to speak out more boldly and freely.

The second son of the great Mitsu family is an earnest Christian. He is democratic in his dealings with people, and since his return from the West he has been doing fine work in developing the Christian ideals.

The function of the internationally-minded Christian missionary is greater and more vital than it has ever been. How long will such missionaries be permitted to remain in Japan?

CHINESE COUNTER-ATTACKS

Japanese pressure on French Indo-China, Shanghai, and Hongkong have overshadowed the significant news of Chinese counter-attacks over a wide area. There has been no large counter offensive but on many fronts Chinese troops have been pressing forward and the capture of smaller cities and strategic lines of communication has been frequently reported. Successful counter-attacks have been carried out on the Shantung-Kiangsu border, northeast of Tsinan in Shantung, in south Shansi, on the east and west banks of the Han River in Hupeh, in north Kwangtung and in south Kwangsi. Mobile units have been increasingly active in north China and have penetrated to points near Peiping. Between the Japanese controlled strips along the railways - the line from Tatung southward to Taiyuan and the great bend of the Yellow River, the northern half of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway - are large areas in the hands of Chinese guerrilla forces.

Frequent raids by guerrilla units within the past few weeks remind the Japanese that they cannot transfer garrisons or shift troop concentrations at will. They are also good proof of improving relations between the Central Government and the communist armies. During the height of estrangement between the Kuomintang and Communist parties this spring military activity against the Japanese in North China almost ceased. The Eighth Route Army was preparing for possible self-defense against the Central Government armies. Recent agreements between the two groups have materially reduced the tension which existed and have made possible a renewal of military activity against the invaders.

Japanese troops had penetrated west and northwest of Hankow like three fingers in the direction of Ichang, Icheng and Hsinyang. Their lines of communication here are constantly attacked. The Japanese in Ichang on the Yangtze River above Hankow are practically a beleaguered garrison, with Chinese soldiers on three sides.

THE RICE CRISIS IN SZECHWAN

The most important single domestic crisis in China today is not political, but economic: the price of food. If not handled properly this economic problem may develop into a social and political issue of the first magnitude. In spite of a too dry spring and a too wet summer Szechwan will be able to reap, in 1940, 70 per cent of a maximum crop of rice, the staple food. In other provinces more than 80 per cent of a bumper crop is expected. The total rice production in the interior provinces last year was 750,000,000 piculs and a surplus of 50,000,000 piculs will be available when this year's harvest is in. (An adult eats about three picules of rice a year). Free China has sufficient rice for its needs and yet the price has soared and in many

cities there has been something of a rice famine. The chief reason has been speculation and hoarding by a group of unpatriotic and unscrupulous profiteers. The depreciation of the Chinese dollar would naturally cause some rise in the price of rice as of other commodities. But this does not explain sudden fluctuations in price and shortage of the product.

Taking February to June, 1937, as 100, the Chengtu city rice price index rose from 195.0 in January of this year to 382.3 in July, and is still rising. Between June and July the index rose 66.2. The price Stabilization Commission has attempted to set a low price for rice in the city but this has led to a "black market" outside the city gates and extensive "bootlegging" of rice at nights. Schools are finding great difficulty in getting enough rice for the first month or two of the fall term. Local newspapers are making open attacks upon the hoarders and public indignation is rapidly rising. The Government is taking the problem very seriously and seems determined to find a solution. The price would begin to tumble if a few speculators in high positions, old warlords and big landlords and avaricious wives of officials, should be arrested and their granaries confiscated in the interest of the people.

China must fight as hard against evils within as evils without if she is to win freedom, and be worthy of it. I believe that China will meet this test successfully as she is meeting others.

AN APOLOGY

This letter has been written at the busy opening of a new term's work. Will you please excuse one issue for the first two weeks of September and at other times when regular school and Church responsibilities take the time reserved for writing "NEW CHINA." These letters are my voluntary contribution to China Information Service. We would appreciate your contributions in financial and other ways to the support of China Information Service and your criticisms of this weekly letter of news comment and interpretation from free China.

Chengtu, Sze., September 13, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

CHIT CHAT FROM THE AIRLANES

JOHANNES STEEL:- "America holds the balance in the Pacific today. To keep that balance, the only thing for us to do is to impose an absolute embargo on ALL shipments to Japan. This, of course, would enable us to give even more aid to Britain."
(WMCA, 7:45 p.m., Oct. 10)

GABRIEL HEATTER:- "If we really make our embargo effective, the army heads in Tokyo may be out of power before they get a chance to wage war against us or anybody else. It will prove the poorest bluff any nation ever tried to perpetrate on the major powers. And that shows the need for us to keep our heads, while the little men of Japan lose theirs.-" (WOR, 9:00 p.m., Oct. 7).

ARTHUR HALE ("Confidentially Yours"):- "The cost of the Japanese invasion of China mounts daily, and the performance of the Japs is almost pitiful, according to informed military observers. Unofficial estimates indicate that the Japs are averaging a full ton of bombs for every person killed. The Japanese are spending an estimated \$47 for every dollar's worth of property damage they are able to do.

H. V. KALTENBORN:- There's been a suggestion that if we slap down a complete embargo, the Japanese might retaliate by blocking their exports of silk to us. Well, the review of the Textile Economic Bureau today answers that argument. It says that if our imports of silk were to cease, our industry could get along very well, and greater production here would result in increased employment. (WJZ, October 5).

GEORGE HAMILTON COMBS, JR.:- Japan let the cat out of the bag when she said we could be at peace so long as we retain our naval base at Pearl Harbor--that cornerstone of our Pacific defenses. This outpost of American defense is 4,000 miles from Japan. I am willing to make the prediction that if we play a pusillanimous role of appeasement now, it won't be long before our appeasers will urge us to give up Hawaii. The old ruinous game of appeasement! (WHN, 7:35 p.m., Oct. 1).

INDO-CHINA APPROACHES A CRISIS. Japan is determined to get French-Indo-China in spite of all the international complications into which this now piratical adventure will plunge her. The militarists of the island empire are thinking not simply of a new base from which they can attack the China that refuses to be defeated, but also of a spring-board for their whole southward expansion program. The drama unfolds and Japan feels that she is moving irresistibly toward her great destiny - the domination of Asia. The United States is evidently beginning to see the sinister significance of this latest move, which would close the "Open Door" in all the Far East and Pacific Basin. But American protests are producing more effect in China so far than in Japan; here at least they are giving some encouragement to the Chinese. The native press warmly commends the firm American stand, but wishes that America would also take a step or two to check Japan before it is too late.

The French colonial government yielded first on minor points and then found itself confronted with harsh demands. Now it is caught between the fires of Japanese threats on the one hand and Chinese opposition to any Japanese advance upon the southwestern provinces on the other. China would have given Indo-China strong support if it had held to its first plan for resistance. Even now there is some hope that the French colonial troops and the Annamese, despite the Vichy Government's capitulation to Japanese threats may decide to make considerable trouble for the unwelcome guests. The Japanese danger now comes closer to Burma and British Malaya. Even little Thailand may well wonder how long Japan's "friendship" for her will last.

Farther south we see the first Japanese tentacles, in the form of economic missions, being thrown in the direction of Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese must strike quickly before democratic world opinion is effectively organized against them. Will America and Great Britain themselves try to stop this new phase of Japanese aggression or will they, at far less cost, give the kind of aid that will make China their more powerful ally in the world-wide struggle for justice and freedom?

The Japanese threat to Indo-China is fanning the flames of patriotism in Yunnan. Yunnan does not fear a military invasion at the present time. But the possibility of air raids on Kunming will be greatly increased if the Japanese secure air bases just beyond the southern borders of the province. The Chinese have destroyed railway bridges at the boundary and will move all the track, if necessary, between the boundary and Kunming. The rails could be used on the new roads being constructed from Kunming westward to Burma or northward to Szechwan.

THE DEFENSE OF CHUNGKING. The military defenses of Chungking are being strengthened as a precaution against any Japanese attempt to capture the city. However the Chinese leaders consider this only a remote possibility. From whatever direction the Japanese might approach Chungking they would meet with the most formidable natural obstacles and their advance would be exceedingly costly in men and supplies. The Japanese armies are 500 to 1000 miles away. Even if the Japanese should take Kunming they would have hundreds of miles of rugged mountain territory to cover before reaching Chungking. Precautions have been taken against possible landing of enemy soldiers from parachutes. Unfortunately the rivers and mountains that protect Chungking from attack by land make the city a shining mark for bombers in clear weather. Against continuous bombings the National Government has put up at times a spirited air defense but its planes have been far too few. The Chinese have frequently brought down Japanese bombers and sometimes, as in a recent air battle over Chungking they have suffered heavy losses of their own pursuit planes. Autumn clouds and mists are beginning to roll up the Yangtze and over the capital and the people feel that the worst of the "bombing season" is over. Already a Greater Chungking is being

planned. Even after the war is over this strategic center will continue to be a vital connecting link between east and west China and a kind of auxiliary capital of the nation. Its place in Chinese history as well as geography is certainly assured.

CHINA'S WEAKNESSES. In a recent letter I tried to take stock of "China's strength." It is impressive and gives us ground, I believe, for confidence in China's ultimate victory and independence. However the picture of China today is not realistic or complete without an appraisal also of the weaknesses that make resistance and reconstruction more difficult and impede the road to progress. These weaknesses are acknowledged by many thoughtful and loyal Chinese. Some are being overcome, others could be overcome by stronger efforts on China's part and with the help of China's friends. Some of the weaknesses should really be listed as needs which cannot yet be met. I am sure you will understand and appreciate my motives in describing the less hopeful side of the situation in China. We can sympathize better with China and help her more effectively if we know her problems and difficulties as well as her achievements.

1. Military. The organization of the army has been greatly improved these three years. But China still needs heavy artillery and airplanes sufficient for defense against concentrated Japanese attacks and for offense. The army has suffered from lack of an adequate number of well-trained, active young officers. The situation will be improved by the addition of new officers who are being graduated now from army training schools (20,000 a year.) Guerrilla warfare has been very effective in some areas, but weak in other areas due to poor leadership and organization or lack of equipment. We have heard much about plans for counter-attacks but so far no large-scale and coordinated strategy of counter-offensive has been disclosed. Perhaps the best that China can do now is to hold her lines of defense and attack where the Japanese show signs of weakness.

2. Economic. China is still industrially weak in spite of the heroic efforts to move factories from occupied territory and to start new industries in the West. There is a serious shortage of raw materials for manufacture and of essential manufactured goods. In the economic field we have seen much stirring creative activity but many fine plans cannot be carried out for lack of materials, machinery, and insufficient means of transportation. China's agricultural self-sufficiency is in her favor. Her atricultural economy is resilient but it is not highly organized to meet the extra demands of a large-scale war. For economic development China needs better modern means of transport, more industries to supply arms and war materials, and more industries making production goods. There is a serious shortage of cotton and of yarn. Liquid fuel is a serious and constant problem because of the difficulty of importation and the inadequacy of various substitutes which have been tried.

3. Foreign Trade. China's difficulties in foreign trade are shown by the fact that Free China now takes 30 per cent of China's total exports but only 12 per cent of the total imports. Imports are reduced to wartime necessities; exports are being increased as rapidly as possible but the organization of the export business could be much improved. The bulk of China's foreign trade is now from occupied areas and that means in Japanese control.

4. Transportation. West China was backward in transportation before the war. Many highways have been built in recent years and waterways have been improved. But China's free territory, the base of her continued resistance, has few railway facilities as yet, and transportation over the motor roads is greatly hampered by lack of sufficient vehicles and gasoline.

5. The Rise of Prices. The rise of cost of living which I have mentioned several times has political, psychological and moral causes as well as economic causes. The drop in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar, inflationary trends (not worse however, than in Japan) which are perhaps unavoidable, the tightening blockade of free China, growing difficulty of transportation, requisition of supplies for the army, the effect in some areas of a too dry planting season and too rainy harvest season, have all been factors. But the Government is partly to blame because of its failure to deal drastically with large-scale hoarding and speculation, and the people are to blame for the spirit of profiteering which is growing among all classes. In what war has there not been profiteering by some in high position and some more clever and unscrupulous persons and groups among the general population? Unless checked however, this disease will eat like a cancer into the moral fibre of the Chinese people, and weaken their power of resistance. We hope that the issue will be brought

more into the open and that thousands will rally behind the best elements in the national and local governments to fight against the profiteering evil. Another reason for rising prices is fear on the part of the people of what may happen and a growing sense of economic insecurity. Here the Government should take the people more into its confidence and make its policies clearer to them.

6. Political Administration. The Central Government administration has won high praise for its farsightedness, energy and courage. Efficiency is probably as high as could be hoped for at this time in China's national development and in view of all the limitations created by a large-scale invasion. There are hundreds of devoted public servants in all government departments who are giving their best for their country. Some creaking of the machinery and wastage is unavoidable. But in many provincial governments and in a large number of hsien or district governments old habits and attitudes still persist and long needed reforms are delayed by a medieval type of political and social organization, and the lack of well-trained, public-minded leaders. Remnants of the old feudal and warlord system obstruct progress in many parts of West China. The leaven of new ideas and methods is working but China cannot be changed overnight to meet all the crises of the present. China fights on marvelously and builds while she fights, but with the incubus of certain old and harmful political and social patterns that cannot be readily thrown off. Yet I am amazed at the advance already made.

7. Financial Administration. This is being steadily improved in both the Central Government and local governments. However, a clear budgeting and accounting system is needed, graft and corruption (less prevalent than twenty years ago) should be attacked more vigorously, and personal ambitions should not be allowed to play so important a part. Foreign loans to China have been more significant than the amounts indicate; they have had an important psychological effect upon China. More loans are needed for stabilization of currency, improvement of trade and communications, and essential construction; many Chinese feel that more could and should have been secured. Chinese economists have criticized the lack of long-term credit facilities for industries, methods of promoting credit cooperative societies, the control of foreign exchange by the Government and speculation in currency and essential commodities. The Nankai University Social and Economic Quarterly (Jan. 1940) has said of the exchange control, "It was moderate in nature and ill-defined in scope. The regulations were extremely vague...and resulted in a black market, and the financing of Japanese imports into occupied areas at the expense of foreign exchange which we could ill afford." The same periodical says frankly about speculation, "The market has become highly sensitive to the influences of speculative operations as well as the course of operative events." It calls for more severe price control, "Prices in the interior have risen to dangerous proportions, demanding an immediate and corrective action of the authorities." The monetary policy needs not only sound principles but also skill and technical competence in the handling of various weapons of control

8. Democracy. Chinese leaders all say that her destiny is with the democracies. China has many democratic traditions in her national and social life and she is moving toward greater political, economic and social democracy. The leaders are more responsive to public opinion; the masses are awakening to their privileges and responsibilities. But democracy advances under many handicaps: vested political and financial interests; the lack of school facilities for two-thirds the school-age population; the provincialism of great sections of the population; government control of people's movements; tendencies toward regimentation in education; the unfortunate ideological conflict between the Kuomintang Party in power and the communist armies which have fought gallantly on the united front; the bureaucracy in the Kuomintang especially in the lower ranks; official weaknesses which cannot be corrected in a day; and all the military control of wartime which endanger freedom even in countries with long democratic history. The most hopeful sign is that so many Chinese are aware of these problems and dangers and yet hold to their faith in the hope for democracy.

On this more optimistic note let me close. One of the leading Chinese newspapers of Chengtu (Hwa Hsi Jih Pac) said editorially on August 31, "Our ultimate victory depends on developing all our inner forces. It is an idle dream to believe that we can win by military force alone or only with foreign aid. The fundamental factor is the help coming from within the whole nation. How can we mobilize the whole nation for the task of resistance? The answer lies in the one word, 'Democracy.' If we have a truly democratic policy, a policy of self-rule by the people, then we will be able to achieve and fulfill the revolutionary program of the Three Principles of the People. Enough has not been done during the war towards granting the people their fundamental civil rights. We must hurry up and establish a truly democratic rule. Only a people's government will lead us to victory."

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II - Number 12.

September 27, 1940

WORLD CRISIS WILL BE RESOLVED IN ASIA. Last week, on September 18, China recalled sadly the Mukden Incident which precipitated the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Many newspaper editorials used the occasion to predict that the world crisis which began nine years ago in Asia will be finally resolved in Asia. The Chinese firmly believe that if the peace-loving nations had stood together against aggression when Japan first struck at the independence of China much of the present world disorder could have been prevented. There is a growing conviction that the second world war will be brought to an end by events in the Far East as much as by the outcome of the fighting in Europe. The European nations are not fighting simply over Europe. Colonies, far-flung possessions, the freedom of half of the world's population, and the rich resources and potentialities of Asia are also at stake.

China has been fighting a war for liberation, not only from the threatened domination of Japan but also from the old system of treaty ports and other forms of foreign control that have existed for decades. If China is defeated the war in Asia will become a long and cruel struggle for empire between the strongest military nations, with the peoples of Asia crushed underfoot. If China wins, as we dare expect, not only will she gain her own independence but she will also give hope of eventual freedom to all colonial peoples in the Pacific area. The Sino-Japanese War thus takes on a new significance. As goes China, so goes Asia, and so will go the world.

An American friend who has been in China a few months said to me recently, "When I first arrived, I felt you were prejudiced and over-enthusiastic about China's cause. Now I see clearly that it is not only to the interest of all Asia but also to the interest of America and the world that China should win her freedom." For three long and hard years China has held her sector of the international front against lawless aggression. If America and Great Britain will recognize China as not merely an object of sympathy and charity but as a brave ally China's power of defense will be immeasurably strengthened and China will contribute far more to a just peace and to the emancipation of all the peoples of the Far East. China is, in very truth, a champion of oppressed races. If China goes down, if the other democracies let China go down, the light of hope for half the population of the world will go out. Japan's talk about "East Asia as a sphere of mutual prosperity" (under Japanese lordship of course) is a cruel joke to all but the island militarists.

Today's radio news of the military alliance between the Axis Powers and Japan does not come as a great surprise. On August 16 I wrote about the ambition of General Hata and the Japanese army which now controls the Cabinet for such an alliance. This development reinforces what I have said above, that the war which spread from Asia to Europe is now spreading back to Asia and that upon the stage here the world crisis may finally be resolved. If we did not see before we should see now where the insatiable warlords of Japan are leading their people. The League of University professors in Japan recently conducted a straw ballot of Japanese middle class opinion on international affairs. Of the replies 344 favored Britain as against 9,667 in favor of Germany. A large majority of 6,428 against 1,334 believed that Japan should go to war with the United States in case the latter should obstruct her efforts to secure natural resources in the Netherlands East Indies. The majority voted against Japanese intervention in the European War. All Japan wants is unrestrained license to grab the spoils of war in Asia. The great obstacle to Japanese success is

still China. Help China to stand firm and the world peace we long for may dawn in Asia and spread from Asia over all the world.

CHINA HOLDS HER EDUCATIONAL LINES. Chinese colleges and universities are opening with record enrollments. The four Christian universities in Chengtu have 1721 students, distributed as follows: West China Union University 581, University of Nanking 651, Cheeloo University 290, Ginling College 199. More than 12,000 new students are now entering institutions of higher learning, located largely in free China; 7000 of these in government schools, 5000 in mission and other private schools. This is a slight increase over the new enrollment of last year. On the other hand the difficulties of youth seeking a higher education have multiplied. School fees and students' board are twice and in some places three times as much as they were a year ago due to the soaring cost of living.

The Szechwan Commissioner of Education, Mr. Kuo, told us a few days ago about the educational reforms in Szechwan province. The population of Szechwan is estimated at about 50,000,000. There are about 4,000 towns and villages and 50,000 rural administrative units or pao (pronounced baw). The new universal education system aims to put all children from 6 to 12 years into primary schools. Schools are of two kinds - the central school in the town or village (six-year course) and the rural or pao school (four-year course). About 18,000 primary schools are now in operation to meet the needs of the 5,000,000 children of the primary school age group. Only 2,000,000 are in school. The other three million are to be brought into school during the next three years, about one million per year. At the end of three years every pao is to have its own school. These schools will carry on adult education for people 15 to 45 years of age through winter courses of 2 to 3 months.

At present half of the cost of primary schools is borne locally and half by the provincial and central government. Special taxes are being earmarked for education and the people of the school community contribute in agricultural produce as well as in money so as to help teachers meet the high cost of living. Each political district (group of hsien) now has a central rural normal school and the government is largely subsidizing the expenses of young men and women preparing for the teaching vocation.

Mr. Amos Burg, famous explorer and photographer, is in Chengtu taking two pictures for Erpi Classroom Motion Pictures Inc. One will be a story of agriculture in West China and the other "Children of China." The government and educational authorities here have given him fine cooperation and I believe his two pictures, especially the one depicting child life in China will make a deep impression on the school children of America. Look out for it.

FORESTRY AND SOIL CONSERVATION. Yale University has many distinguished Chinese alumni who are leaders in political and social movements. I have mentioned before the work that "Jimmie" Yen, the mass education pioneer, is now doing in the study of local government and in training men for public service in rural communities. His new Rural Reconstruction College is opening this month near Chungking. Another noted Yale Alumnus is D. Y. Lin, China's great forestry specialist. "D.Y." has been in Chengtu recently, to get married, to confer with associates in his field, and incidentally to get some good tennis. He was on the Yale tennis team and although now 52 years old still plays a champion's game. He gave me an enthusiastic account one afternoon of his work, one example of the many constructive enterprises being carried on quietly and effectively during the wartime.

The Yellow River Commission has organized a committee known as "Committee on Forestry and Soil Conservation" which includes foresters, agriculturalists, soils

men, hydraulic engineers and river experts. The flood control program of this Committee embraces not only improvement of the lower section of the Yellow River - dredging of river channels, repair of dykes, dams and reservoirs - but also reforestation and agricultural improvement for the upstream drainage areas where flood waters collect. The upper part of the Yellow River is shaped like a great bell, flowing north, east and then south. Already five forest and grass nurseries have been established along the upper reaches, and studies of soil erosion are being made.

A Forestry and Social Conservation Conference has just met in Chengtu attended by more than fifty specialists from different parts of China. This conference, says D.Y. Lin, was the first of its kind in China. As much attention is now given to upstream drainage areas as to improvement of river channels. The Conference recommended that the National Government invite Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, associate Chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, to come to China to assist in general flood control work. Some fifteen years ago Dr. Lowdermilk was professor of forestry in the University of Nanking and during his stay in China he did much research work on soil erosion in the northwestern provinces.

"CHINA FIGHTS BACK" is the title of Agnes Smedley's day-to-day record of her experiences with the celebrated 8th Route Communist Army between August 1937 and January 1938. This army is still fighting back. An American friend who has just spent several months in Shansi and has been on intimate terms with many of the communist leaders has given us the following statistics of guerrilla successes which were recently announced by the field commander, General Peng Teh-huai. General Peng considers the figures very conservative: 9625 engagements with the Japanese; 129,000 Japanese and 38,000 puppet soldiers killed and wounded, 1074 Japanese and 10,964 puppet soldiers captured; 1,230 tons of railway track torn up; 38,692 horses captured; 1,056 bridges destroyed; 122 locomotives derailed, 6,000 English miles of motor road torn up; 40,000 telephone posts destroyed; 51 tanks and 159 motor trucks captured; and an innumerable quantity of machine guns, rifles, ammunition and food supplies taken.

During the past week has come news of heavy fighting and advances by Chinese guerrilla troops in Shansi, Honan and Suiyuan provinces. Chinese tactics are evidently to divert Japan's attention from the south, or to take advantage of Japan's preoccupation with the Indo-China situation.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The postponement of the Constitutional Convention which had been scheduled to open in Chungking on November 12 of this year, is probably unavoidable. Chungking has been so seriously damaged in the bombings of the summer that it would be difficult to find a place for nearly 2,000 delegates from all over China to meet and live. The transportation of such a large group over long distances to and from Chungking would be a difficult problem in view of the shortage of gasoline. It is planned to enlarge and perhaps reorganize the People's Political Council so as to make it a more effective organ of public opinion. The Constitutional Convention will be called to meet when conditions are somewhat more favorable. Preparations for the Convention will be continued. The postponement is not due to conflicts between parties or any lessening of interest in the promulgation of a democratic constitution. During the months immediately ahead China must concentrate all her energies upon defense and the improvement of local and provincial government administration.

JAPAN HAS HER WAY IN INDO-CHINA. Japan is having her own way in French Indo-China. The agreement signed a few days ago gives her air bases, army and supply bases, and permission for Japanese troops to pass through Indo-China. Sporadic resistance to the advance of Japanese soldiers is being offered by French troops. But

Japan will get what she wants now, and later she will want and get much more, unless she is checked. German officers are reported to be on their way to Hanoi to assist the Japanese.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH COUNTER MOVES. The news of the extension of the American embargo on scrap iron and steel, and of the American loan of US\$25,000,000 to China has been received with enthusiasm here. The British attitude to Japan is definitely stiffening. Reports that Great Britain will probably reopen the Burma Road after October 18 and that British public opinion increasingly favors a treaty of mutual assistance between Britain and China are giving fresh encouragement to the Chinese.

We must face the hard fact, however, that a firm stand by America and Great Britain against Japanese aggression may lead to a world war in the Pacific. Japan will not easily be turned back on the road to conquest of Asia. And yet the consequences of inaction, compromise or appeasement may be even more terrible. The triumph of totalitarian Japan would mean not only the continuance of oppression and suffering in China but new dangers to all countries in the Pacific area and widespread disorder through years and decades to come. America would not escape the effects of such chaos. Difficulties and perils lie ahead on whatever road America takes. God help our country to think not only of our own peace and security but also for world peace, and to make the right choice in this fateful period of human history.

Chengtú, West China
September 27, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

BOMBS AND EVERLASTING PEACE. On Friday of last week when NEW CHINA should have been written twenty-seven Japanese bombers raided Chengtu. We were visited again on Saturday. During the past two weeks there have been severe raids also on several other cities of West China including Kuming and Siam.

The leaflets that fluttered down from the Japanese planes over Chengtu carried pictures of Hitler, Mussolini and Premier Konoye. They told us what we already knew about the military pact between Germany, Italy and Japan and added in large Chinese characters, "These three countries now control the military, political and economic power of the world; if all nations accept their leadership there will be everlasting peace."

October 4 was a cloudless autumn day. The streets are full; farmers and laborers stream in and out of the city gates carrying many kinds of produce and supplies; the capital of Szechwan hums with life. At 10:45 yellow flags appear in the hands of police - preliminary warning. Shops begin to close and get the limited amount of merchandise they keep in the city ready for immediate transfer to the country. People move toward the city gates; there are no dugouts in rock here as in Chungking. 11:15 - the first siren with its long wail. The planes must be coming this way. Rivers of carts, rickshaws and anxious humanity pour out of the city. Schools and universities in the suburbs release their students. 11:45 - the emergency siren with its dire rising and falling notes. Policemen stop all traffic. People take shelter in homes, against walls, in ditches or in the open country. An uncanny silence settles over the city. Chinese pursuit planes are flying overhead; Japanese pursuits which can now fly from the nearer base at Ichang will come to meet them. We wait. Soon we hear the deep rumble of the approaching bombers. Bombs, bombs! Now they are

dropping their missiles, not very near us this time, probably in the northern part of the city. Anti-aircraft fire, the whirl of pursuits, diving planes. We look out to see the bombers high overhead and then watch them disappear eastward into the blue. Tense minutes wondering if these will reappear or another squadron will come. But no more attacks and we feel a sense of release. Dust and smoke rising from the city. Another half hour and the "All Clear" sounds, a long, high, and cheerful siren. People stream back to their homes and work, and life becomes normal again.

Except in northeastern Chengtu which was bombed. No military objectives there but bombs fell all about the property of the United Church of Canada Mission - the United Hospital used by the three medical colleges now in Chengtu, the Canadian Mission Press, the church and school, missionary and Chinese residences. Many people hiding near the city wall were killed, including two fourth-year medical students. Altogether two hundred demolition and incendiary bombs were dropped causing five hundred casualties. Three hundred wounded were brought to the United Hospital, old women, strong men, little children torn by explosives. I saw them stretched on straw pallets on cement floors. Stretcher units carried the wounded in quickly but many died within an hour. Doctors and nurses moved about efficiently giving first aid treatment and preparing the most serious cases for operations.

The next day the northwestern sector of the city was bombed. I bicycled along a street where houses on both sides were demolished for half a mile. Less casualties this time because more people left the city. An hour after the raid the owners of destroyed shops and homes were back digging in the ruins for what could be salvaged and facing the future with amazing fortitude. Houses can be rebuilt, yes, but the mangled or burned bodies of the dead cannot be brought back to life.

The propaganda literature dropped by the Japanese planes threatens Chengtu with complete destruction unless it repudiates Generalissimo Chiang and accepts the leadership of Japan in bringing everlasting peace! The Chinese simply laugh at such threats.

Kunming will experience more of the Japanese kind of "peace" now that Japan has air-bases in Indo-China. The raid on September 30 was aimed at the business and civilian area in the southern part of the city. As in Chungking, Chengtu and many other cities missionary property seemed to be a target. The nurses' home of the Church Missionary Society Hospital, the Y.M.C.A. and several missionary residences were damaged.

A missionary friend in another city whose home was entirely demolished by bombs two months ago wrote me, "I was struck by a reminder in a recent Friend magazine that in our horror at the result of air raids we should not forget the 'greater horror, viler crime and deeper hurt' that is done to the minds of the young airmen many of them in their middle or late teens. That is not easy to see and far more difficult to eradicate."

On a different mission were the Chinese planes which flew recently over Japan-controlled Peiping. These dropped thousands of copies of Generalissimo Chiang's July Seventh message to the people of Japan, telling them of China's ever-stronger resistance and urging them to throw off the military tyranny that is leading them to destruction. "Our hatred," said the Generalissimo, "is directed solely against aggression, not against your people, for whom we feel sympathy rather than animosity, and with whom we are ready to cooperate for the welfare of all Eastern peoples. We wish you no evil; we hope that you yourselves will achieve a reform of your country and make of Japan a nation of peace and good faith, ready to treat with us on terms of equality and respect, and to enjoy with us a common prosperity." Would that this

message could reach and deeply influence all the common people of Japan whom we of both China and America would like to regard as our good neighbors and friends. But at present the Japanese people are giving blind obedience to leaders who shout without ceasing that he who dares oppose any of their avaricious designs can never be their friend.

A HAPPY DOUBLE-TENTH. China's National Day, October 10, was observed yesterday with a hopefulness in striking contrast to the pessimism that prevailed in many quarters three months ago. The definite announcement by the British Government that the Burma Road will be opened again on October 18 has caused widespread rejoicing. The psychological effect of the opening is as important as the military and economic aid which a steady stream of supplies over this route will give. It is expected that the road will be bombed by the Japanese but traffic cannot be interrupted for long at a time. In spite of heavy rains and landslides during the summer, transportation was disrupted for only a few hours altogether. Millions of dollars have been spent in recent months to improve the road.

All-day celebrations of the "Double-Tenth" in Chengtu and scores of other cities ended with long lantern parades through crowded streets.

The Chinese press generally declares that the Three-Power Pact will be an advantage in the end to China. Although there may be secret clauses promising the Dutch East Indies and Indo-China to Japan yet it is felt that Japan has signed her own death warrant. The reaction against the Pact in America and Great Britain will compel Japan to engage in a disastrous war with these countries or to make an ignoble retreat. China feels encouraged by the fact that the western democracies are at last awake to the menace of Japanese militarism. Most Chinese with whom I have talked this week believe that Russia will remain neutral for the present but that there is much less probability of her finally joining the fascist powers than of giving support to America and Great Britain against Japan. It may be that America, Great Britain and Russia may find a rapprochement through their common interest in a strong, independent and democratic China.

TOTALITARIAN JAPAN. All our news from Japan through independent sources bears out the news reports of practically complete regimentation under a totalitarian government. All organizations with international connections have been forced to become purely national in organization and purpose. Kagawa, freed from three weeks of imprisonment and questioning, has had to give up his work with the cooperative movement whose independence and political power the government fears, and has decided, no doubt under pressure, to devote the rest of his life to anti-tuberculosis work on Toyoshima Island.

Plans are being made for bringing together the religions of Japan, including Christianity, under direct government control. In Korea there have been mass arrests of native pastors and Christians suspected of subversive activities. The "New Political Structure" gives greater power than ever to the army, big business and the bureaucrats. Reactionary societies are helping the government to improve a dictatorship over all details of daily living. Premier Konoye tells the people that they must unite in a supreme attempt to surmount the new national emergency, and implicitly obey the government. Christian missions are coming to the end of one era in Japan and Korea.

WILL AMERICANS HAVE TO LEAVE CHINA? This question is being discussed everywhere in view of the reported advice of the American Government to American nationals. Whether the advice is a method of pressure on Japan or a clear indication that a Japanese-American conflict is approaching, is not yet clear to us in West China. We

feel that Americans in Japan, Korea and occupied China would feel the first serious effects of such a conflict and that Americans in Free China would not be subject, for the time being at least, to any more dangers than now threaten us, unless Russia should turn against China which seems improbable. Preparations for eventualities are being made. Reserve funds of West China missions and mission institutions are being transferred from Shanghai. Americans here would have access to the Burma Road and thus to the sea. If air communications with Hongkong and the outside world through Hongkong are interrupted a new air route, West China-Rangoon-Singapore-Manila, will be started. The responsibilities and opportunities of American and British friends of China in free territory will be increased and we hope they can remain here at their posts.

Tension in Shanghai is mounting. The port city has suffered recently from heavy floods and the worst strike and tie-up of transportation that has taken place in many years. Now with heavier pressure from the Japanese and the possibility of complete Japanese occupation within the next few months the future is indeed dark. In spite of its being an isolated free island in Japanese territory Shanghai has yet served as a financial, cultural and missionary center during the war, and as a base of many pro-Chinese activities. But within a few weeks or months it may be easier for West China to communicate with America or England than with Shanghai. We hope that the Japanese will not take the city before preparations have been made for moving away money, valuables, and important records that might be confiscated by the Japanese.

American business in occupied territory is stifled already. Japan has the effrontery to seek American credit for building the "New Order in East Asia" and at the same time to force all trade through leak-proof Japanese channels. The Japanese army has been followed by half a million carpet-baggers who are oppressing the Chinese and also driving out all legitimate interests of other powers. Many cities are now graveyards of the high hopes for the development of China with trade privileges for all nations, which were engendered in the reconstruction period of 1927-1937.

THE SOUTHWARD EXPANSION. Japanese troops are pouring into Indo-China, already far exceeding the limits set by the agreement with the French officials. Japan is taking over air fields. Chinese troops have moved across the border in places. Thailand is taking advantage of the situation to blackmail Indo-China and demand more concessions. As a probable base of British and American naval activity Singapore at the southern tip of the Malayan peninsula finds itself in the world limelight. The question is not whether but when Japan will strike to get control of the rich resources of the Netherlands East Indies - one-third of the world's rubber, one-sixth of the tin, one-eighth of the sugar, nine-tenths of cinchona bark, besides iron, gold and agricultural products. China is interested in the East Indies for many reasons, not the least because of the large number of Chinese there. There are 660,000 Chinese in Java and Madura, and over 400,000 in Borneo - merchants, plantation owners, skilled mechanics and traders, and manual laborers. These have been law-abiding residents of the Dutch colonies and also loyal supporters of their mother country, sending large contributions to China both for the war chest and for relief work.

HERE AND THERE. Chinese tungsten will be used to repay the U. S. loan to China. .. National defense takes 53 per cent the total annual expenditures of the National Government; loan services 22 per cent; expenses of reconstruction, communication and education 19 per cent; administration and Party affairs 6 per cent...The government spent CH.\$4,750,677 last year on state medical and health service in 11 provinces, more than the expenditure for the whole country before the war. By the end of 1940 Szechwan province will have 46 government health centers. The Christian universities at Chengtu are loaning faculty members to teach in a public health personnel training institute...On October 1 Chungking celebrated its new status as an auxiliary capital of the nation...The National Student Relief Committee in Shanghai has helped 8459 refugee students with a total of CH.\$276,777. Funds have come from the Far Eastern Student Service Fund in New York, International Student Service in Geneva, Canadian Far Eastern Service, American Church Committee for China Relief, and from gifts sent directly by friends in China and abroad.

Chengtu, West China
October 11, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

ROAR CHINA!

(Baltimore, Md., Eve. Sun)
October 18, 1940.

In the haggling and jockeying for position over eastern Europe and Asia, which demonstrates the inconclusiveness of the battle for London, it is curious how China, which is not mentioned very often, turns out to be the central piece in so many patterns.

China, of course, is directly concerned with the opening of the Burma Road, which has already resulted in new "spite raids" on Chungking, and the implementing of new embargoes on scrap iron for Japan represents an effort to aid China in her struggle to repel the invader. Less directly the reports of pending negotiations between Russia and Japan are important to China. If an agreement should be made between these countries, would it be a mere expression of generalities or would it include an agreement that Russia would cease sending supplies to China? Inasmuch as China has received more aid from Russia than from any other outside country, it is vitally important to China what kind of an agreement the Soviet Union feels herself compelled to make. News that the United States is now to permit machine tools to reach Russia suggests that the United States does not believe Russia will cut off supplies to China--unless our policy is even more inconsistent than it appears.

Obviously, the reason that China remains the central piece in the Far Eastern pattern is not so much because Russia, Great Britain and the United States love China as because they are gradually coming to see that their position in the world is very much dependent upon what happens to China. Last week consternation was spread in Washington by a report that Japan was about to offer a generous peace to China so that Japan's armies would be free to go ahead in Indo-China and Dutch East India. A shock like that makes American consumers of Asiatic raw materials see the importance of maintaining Chinese resistance to Japan. Japan's adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis finally opened British eyes to the futility of appeasing Japan by closing the Burma road and to the fact that the best hope for British Far Eastern possessions is a Chinese victory. What Russia thinks is Stalin's secret, but, unless the Russians are worse off than is known, they will endure a lot of pressure and bribery before they will stop supporting China and thereby open their whole eastern frontier to an unopposed Japan.

Thus it is that China, too long supposed to be the fad of missionaries and humanitarians, and the victim of western exploiters, has become the immediate and vital concern of very practical statesmen, who, mirabile dictu, want her to win.

We shall sincerely appreciate your further effort in helping us secure names and addresses of those who would be interested in receiving this material.

Sincerely,

HELEN M. LOOMIS,
Secretary.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II, Number 16.

Page 1.

October 18, 1940.

NOTE: Due to some irregularity in mail #15 arrived after #17. HML - Ed.

OCTOBER EIGHTEEN

China rejoices today. After being closed for three months the Yunnan-Burma Road is again open - to all traffic. Hundreds of trucks are chugging over the 700-mile international highway between Lashio - railhead in Burma - and Kunming, bringing in desperately needed supplies, carrying out wood-oil and other exports vital to China's foreign trade. China is assured of a life line to the sea, all the more essential since the Japanese invasion of French-Indo-China. Appeasement of Japan is at an end. America and Great Britain are collaborating to check Japanese aggression and aid Chinese democracy.

October Eighteen will go down in history as a significant turning point in the Far Eastern struggle. This day heralds a period of closer cooperation between Great Britain, America and China, and the dawn of new hope for all Asia. The opening of the Road may not, most probably will not, prevent a large-scale conflict in the Pacific. But it shows Japan where Britain and America stand, and it gives the Chinese economic and moral support at a time when both are greatly needed. With the Road open we can look for an earlier peace and a more permanent peace. We know there can be no permanent peace as long as Japanese militarism runs amuck. The next step is to complete the Yunnan-Burma Railway.

The Chinese fully expect the highway to be bombed. But they point out the difficulties of flying over the rugged border country and of putting any large section of a winding mountain road out of commission for a long time. The Canton-Hankow Railway was bombed incessantly for more than a year and many bridges, culverts and sections of track were destroyed. Yet train service was never stopped for more than 36 hours consecutively. A road can be repaired more easily than a track and trucks can hide better than railway cars. Moreover the Chinese military command has made preparations for air defense along the road. How a few hundred good planes would help China at this time!

On October 10 Mr. Han Li-wu, the brilliant young director of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund (used for education and reconstruction in China), broadcast a speech to Great Britain. He expressed the deep gratitude of the Chinese people upon hearing Churchill's announcement about the re-opening of the Burma Road. There is no question that this British action has greatly strengthened the ties of friendship between China and Britain. We know how hard the friends of China in England have worked to bring about the re-opening and how much effort has been expended in the United States to secure American support of the new British policy. To all her friends China sends heartfelt thanks.

AT LAST

At last you are realizing what ruthless, violent invasion of peaceful countries means. At last you see what a menace to the world and to America is the present wave of international lawlessness. At last you are taking measures to stop American support of aggressor nations and to increase American aid to democratic na-

tions. We are glad for America's sake as well as for China's sake. You give us new hope for the future. It has been hard for friends of China here and abroad to understand the complacency of so many Americans toward the situation in the Far East. Now, thanks to the unceasing labor of many Aid-China groups, and also to the recent startling international developments, America is awakening to the important part it must play in meeting the threat to free civilization and in building a new world order.

Many of us have been accused of being alarmists about Japan. Our answer to our American critics has been, "You have not experienced an invasion." Now you begin to sense what an invasion might be that would destroy our civilization, our democracy, our free institutions, our way of life, our homes. What I wrote in December, 1937 (and the same thing was said by many others from China) is still true. "We face the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. Our forefathers came from Europe, but our nation has expanded until it reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and out into the Pacific Ocean. Westward we look upon old civilizations seething with new life. We have found that we cannot break away from the old Europe; we will find that we cannot shut ourselves off from the new Asia. Even if we should immediately give up the Philippines or withdraw all our interests from China, the storms over the Far East would sweep dangerous tides to our shores. In the twentieth century there are no 'other people's wars.' As part of mankind we are affected by the disease of war wherever it breaks out. We cannot shut our eyes to what is going on over there, for China and Japan are in our world. Between us and Asia is only a small ocean. This is already a world war in that it affects the whole world, including the United States of America.

At last the western democracies are beginning to pay their debt to China for holding the line against totalitarianism these three years. If China had collapsed the future would be much darker for America and Great Britain. News from America about attitudes and policies affecting China - the American embargo on scrap iron and steel to Japan, the advice of the American government to its nationals to withdraw from the Far East, the message of sympathy and encouragement from Dean J. M. Landis and other Harvard professors, Pearl Buck's campaign for China relief through the "Book of Hope," the American Red Cross gift to China, the progress of the presidential campaign - is given a prominent place in the Chinese newspapers, and is frequently commented on in editorials and special articles.

China now needs a maximum amount of aid from America and Britain if she is to hold her sector of the battle front and carry through her program of reconstruction in midst of war.

CHINA AND EUROPE

China is intensely interested also in what is happening in Europe. I have just come from a meeting of prominent Chinese citizens of Chengtu - gentry, educators, business men, government and military representatives - in which the international situation was keenly discussed. A visitor from Chungking gave an extremely clear analysis of developments in Europe, especially in the Balkans, and their significance for the Far East. Great admiration was expressed for England's heroic resistance against German attacks. Sympathy was shown for Greece and Turkey in their difficult position. The great question in the minds of the group was Russia. The majority seemed to think that the Soviet Union would remain neutral for some time but continue aid to China on a business basis. The deep-seated mutual distrust between Russia and Japan, they felt, would make anything but a superficial agreement between Russia and Japan, impossible. Russia is still immobilizing at least 100,000 Japanese troops on the Russo-Japanese border. The future Soviet attitude toward the Far East depends to a considerable extent upon Soviet relations with Britain and the United States.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The news that the American Red Cross will extend its relief program to Free China through large contributions of medical supplies and cloth, brings us great encouragement. John Earl Baker, veteran administrator of war and famine relief in China, is on his way to West China from Washington by China Clipper. One hundred and twenty tons of medical supplies are waiting near the Burma Border for immediate transportation into China. The American Red Cross will give aid also in distribution. The West China American Committee which has been distributing relief funds sent by the Church Committee for China Relief will serve also as an American Red Cross Committee for this area. Over a million dollars Chinese currency - CH\$1,007,-092 or about US\$80,000 at average rate of exchange - has been distributed in eight provinces of West China for the American Church Committee. About one-fourth has been for work with orphans, ten percent has been for relief through industrial co-operatives, and nine percent for air raid victims.

An instance of what foreign relief contributions can do is given in the following letter recently received from Chungking, "Madame Chiang has been extremely busy with relief work for the victims of the recent disastrous Chungking bombings. With a gift of CH\$80,000 which the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China has sent, the Chungking City Government is building five health stations to care for refugees, especially women and children. The health stations will contain an out-patient department and ten beds for emergency cases. During air raids the stations can be used as first aid depots. Another project is that of a model district for the refugees. It will consist of an entire block of buildings, including a public clinic, hostels for single people and families and a New Life Service Station."

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN WEST CHINA *

Since my last letter, the French Catholic Hospital in Chengtu has been bombed and the large Catholic Church in Chungking has been largely demolished in an air raid. Catholic property losses have been heavy during the war. Many Catholic missionaries and Chinese bishops and priests have rendered signal services in relief work and in other ways.

Catholic missions in West China date from 1640. For two hundred years there was much persecution but the Church steadily grew. In 1815 Bishop Dufresse was arrested for preaching a prohibited religion and beheaded in Chengtu. However by 1850 there were about 80,000 Catholics, and today the Church claims nearly 300,000 adherents in Szechwan, Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Kweichow and Yunnan. The 1937 statistics gave 102 foreign missionaries and 248 Chinese priests in this same area.

OUR NORMAL LIFE

In spite of air raids and the soaring cost of living our life and that of our Chinese friends is surprisingly normal for war time. Between bombings the homes, shops and streets of Chengtu are full of people. Colleges and schools carry on their work with little interruption. In the country it is hard at times to realize that a history-making war is going on.

Americans here have received consular word "to consider the advisability of utilizing transportation facilities which are now available for their return to the United States." We know that the American Government has ordered wives and children of Government employees to return to America and that special ships are being sent to the Far East. At present we are far more concerned about our missionary friends in Japan, Korea, and the occupied territory of China than we are about our own safety.

We look for many to stay at their posts as long as possible. If they are forced to withdraw we expect to welcome some to work with us in Free China. I do not look for any large-scale evacuation of Americans from the western provinces. So far British nationals in China have received no advice from their government.

HERE AND THERE

During the past week the Chinese official news agency, Central News, has claimed extensive and successful campaigns against the Japanese in East Kiangsi, South Anhwei, Chekiang, and Central Hupeh, and capture of some important points on the Yangtze River. But fighting in China has been overshadowed in the news by international developments...The Szechwan Provincial People's Political Council held its first session two days ago. Among the problems to receive special attention is that of price control...The campaign for winter clothing for soldiers is in full swing. Everyone is being urged to give clothes or money...Both the German Government and the Vichy Government are trying to persuade China to make an early peace with Japan. But the Chinese leaders are in no mood now for such a peace. Generalissimo Chiang's October Ten message was one of the strongest declarations he has yet made that China will continue the struggle until she achieves complete independence.

Chengtou, West China
October 18, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

* Kunming, long free from air raids, is now in serious need of relief measures. The most recent raid demolished part of the property of the three Universities TsingHwa, NanKai, and Peking National. Hundreds of students lost all their clothes and books.

COMEDY AT NANKING
EVENING STAR--12/3/40

After many months hesitation, Japan has duly "recognized" its puppet regime at Nanking headed by Wang Ching-wei, and has signed a formal treaty plus collateral agreements of an economic nature. In these interesting documents, the Wang outfit is graciously conceded conditional tariff and fiscal autonomy, and is promised many other favors when the present unfortunate "incident" with the "rebel" Chiang Kai-shek is liquidated. In return, Japan gets from Wang recognition of a "special sphere" in North China and Inner Mongolia, enlarged economic rights throughout China, and Nanking's acceptance of China's role as a co-defender of East Asia against all opponents and as a subordinate partner in Japan's Far Eastern "new order."

Of course, the whole show was clearly labeled "Made in Japan." The national government at Chungking promptly termed it an illegal farce, branded Wang Ching-wei as an arch-traitor, and offered a reward of 100,000 Chinese dollars for his capture, dead or alive. Britain gave the business the cold shoulder by tersely announcing that it continued to recognize Chiang Kai-shek. As for our own Government, it showed its attitude by three emphatic gestures whose meaning was unmistakable. The White House announced that it was granting Chungking another credit of \$50,000,000 for general purposes and was planning a supplementary credit of \$50,000,000 to support the Chinese Nationalist currency. At the same time, the State Department recalled Secretary Hull's statement made last March that the United States would continue to recognize Chungking as the lawful government of China supported by the great majority of its people. Annexed to the White House announcement was a letter from Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones to the President stating that China is up to her schedule in deliveries of wood oil, tin, wolframite and other commodities through which Chungking is liquidating previous loans for munitions and supplies. This indicates that the Burma road is functioning well despite Japanese airplane bombings.

Though the ceremony at Nanking is, by itself, little more than a diplomatic joke, it has its serious, perhaps ominous side. Japan seemingly has lost all hope of negotiating a compromise with Chiang Kai-shek and by recognizing its puppet Wang has burned its potential bridges toward a policy of reconciliation with the national government of China. Furthermore, the emphatic reaction of our Government, giving more aid to the Nationalists, enhances the tension between us and Japan. It is to be especially noted that Domei, the official Japanese news agency, says that the new agreement established co-operation "against powers who oppose the new order in East Asia," specifically mentions the United States and Britain among those hostile powers, and singles out the United States as the power against which Japan and Nanking may have to take drastic measures. If this veiled threat be taken at its face value, a major crisis in Japanese-American relations may not be far away.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II, Number 16.

Page 1.

October 25, 1940.

BURMA AND THE BURMA ROAD

As we expected the Japanese air force has already begun operations against the re-opened Burma Road. But trucks are travelling by night as well as by day and road repair gangs are ready all along the route to repair any damages done by Japanese bombs. Anti-aircraft guns and machine guns have been placed at strategic points to keep Japanese planes from flying low. The road will keep open to traffic at all costs. At present about 10,000 tons a month are being carried over the road; this amount will be increased before long to 20,000 and ultimately 30,000. About 1600 trucks are now in regular use and many more will be added to the run. The steel bridges over the Mekong and Salween Rivers are between two and three hundred feet long but at the bottom of gorges 4,000 feet deep and they will be exceedingly difficult to attack from the air.

In January 1939 when the Road was first opened I was a member of a party which drove two trucks from Rangoon to Kunning. Now that the world spotlight is again turned on Burma and the international highway into southwest China some of my observations and experiences last year may be of interest to you.

BURMA is about the size of the state of Texas and has a population three times as large as that of Texas. The people of Burma are varied in type. The Burman himself is an offshoot of the Mongolian races; the indigenous peoples include the Shans, Chins and Kachins, hill races of north and east Burma and the Karens in the southeast. In Rangoon and other large towns a considerable portion of the population consists of Indians of various types, Europeans and Chinese.

Strategically the country - at one time termed "Further India" - is now vitally important since it touches China, French Indo-China and Thailand on the east and the province of Assam in India on the north. In 1937 Burma was separated from the Indian Empire and constituted a separate territory under British control. The Burmese independence movement has been strong, unhampered by the caste divisions and conflicts between language and religious groups that afflict India, and Burma has made great strides toward self-government.

RANGOON. The port of Rangoon is situated 21 miles up a very muddy river with a heavy silt problem, navigable only by ships drawing less than 27 feet. Larger ships have their cargo lightered off at the mouth of the delta. Like Shanghai Rangoon is built on muddy flats but is well laid out with broad streets, good houses and pretty gardens. The population of the city is about half a million. A famous sight of Rangoon is the golden spire of the Shwe Da-gon Pagoda which stands out above everything else and, when caught by the rays of the sun, becomes the "winking wonder" described by Kipling in his "Letters of Marque."

The harbor of Rangoon is ample for a large number of ships to anchor and there are wharfage and storage facilities for a heavy volume of foreign trade. The port is better prepared for sudden increase of shipping and commerce than was Haiphong in Indo-China. Rangoon has both rail and waterway connections with the rest of Burma.

The Irrawaddy River is navigable to Bhamo, 900 miles north of Rangoon, during most of the year. Another river, now being deepened in certain sections, is the Salween which rises in Tibet and forms a large portion of the Burmese boundary with Thailand and China before it enters the Bay of Bengal. From Bhamo raw silk and other Chinese imports are brought down stream, and pack trains go from Bhamo overland into Yunnan. It is 218 miles by road from Bhamo to Lashio, the railhead in northwest Burma and the most important city before reaching the Yunnan Border. The meter-gauge Rangoon-Lashio railway is well constructed and efficiently run. Passenger trains cover the six-hundred mile route in 36 hours and freight trains in two to three days. The railway has now reduced its freight rates for transit goods to China.

We drove our Dodge $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck from Rangoon to Wangting on the Yunnan Border, a distance of 732 miles, in three days but the actual driving took only 38 hours. The trip from Wangting to Kunming, 598 miles, took us five days but the actual driving time was 38 hours. A car travelling night and day with but few stops can make it from Lashio to Kunming in two days. The road from Rangoon to Mandalay is through rich, level rice country dotted with villages, pagodas, and rice mills run by Diesel engines. Burma seems to be a land of unlimited fertility. From Mandalay the road turns eastward and rises through mountainous country covered in places with teak forests and inhabited largely by hill tribes. Lashio has become a very important junction on the new route.

ON THE CHINA SIDE the highway winds up mountain ranges as high as 8,000 feet above sea level and descends thousands of feet into fertile valleys and wild ravines. At eight larger cities along the way are service stations for motor vehicles and accommodations for drivers and passengers who wish to spend the night, and at more than fifty other points are roadside repair stations. When we drove through nearly twenty months ago many bridges were still under construction. Now the 544 bridges and passes have been completed and the road is in excellent condition. Bridges are built to carry $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

WEATHER FAVORABLE. From now to next May bright, clear skies will prevail in southwest Yunnan and there will be no interruption to traffic because of weather conditions. Chinese engineers are confident that the Road will stand up well during next summer's rains.

THE ROAD is being used for transportation of munitions and war supplies into China and for carrying out exports of wood-oil, tin and other supplies. The cost of transportation from Rangoon to Chungking will be over one dollar Chinese currency per pound. Railway transportation would cost far less. It is a question whether it will pay to bring gasoline over this route as two-thirds to three-fourths of the fuel load would be consumed by the truck itself on the round trip. Some men in the Chinese air force claim that gasoline can be brought from Burma to Chungking more cheaply by plane than by truck.

Not only is the Burma Road a "road to freedom" for China but it has become a symbol of the support which the democratic powers are at last giving China in her struggle and a promise of victory for international law and justice. We realized its historic importance when we travelled over it early last year and rejoice that it is now beginning to fulfill many of the hopes built into it. The trip opened up to us a land of marvelous beauty and grandeur and I venture to prophesy that the Road will some day be famous also as one of the great scenic highways of the world.

CHINESE SEND PETAIN AN UMBRELLA

Following the heavy bombing of Kuming on October 2 by Japanese airplanes, the International Peace Conference and the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association sent a cable and letter to Marshal Petain. A copy was sent to Admiral Decoux in Indo-China. The cable said, "Celebrating the appeasement policy pursued jointly by the French Indo-China authorities headed by Admiral Decoux and the Vichy Government by granting Japan the use of military and naval bases and airfields, Japanese aircraft yesterday heavily bombed Kuming for the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Commemorating the civilian casualties sustained as a result of the facilities accorded to our enemy by your good self, we have the unique distinction to present you on this eventful occasion with an umbrella which we believe will be of immense service to you when threatening clouds are gathering from all corners of the globe. The umbrella was posted "by separate mail."

HERE AND THERE

A National Athletic Conference was held in Chungking from October 10 to 15 attended by more than one hundred officials, educators, athletic and health experts. The Conference discussed measures to improve physical training throughout the nation. ... Last week I visited Wenkiang hsien (county) where an important public health experiment is being started under direction of the Provincial Health Administration, the three medical colleges now in Chengtu (West China, Cheeloo and Central), with the help of a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. I was impressed with this fine demonstration of international cooperation and constructive effort for the public good being started in war time.

The plans and methods tested out at Wenkiang will be extended throughout the province.... The new Ministry of Social Welfare, the ninth ministry of the Chinese Central Government executive organ, will soon begin to function. Cooperative societies will be put under this Ministry... A new plan for coordination of transportation by carts, horses, camels, junks and human labor is being mapped out by the National Stage Transportation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications to meet wartime needs. National and provincial lines have been selected and stations are being established every twenty kilometers where offices, godowns, stables and hostels will be maintained... One thousand students on their way to the communist army areas of the northwest have been detained by the provincial authorities in Sian... The National Government is now imposing excess profit taxes, legacy taxes and income taxes on higher incomes.

CHINA LEADERS URGE AN ALLIANCE OF AMERICA, ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND CHINA

The Association of the Gentry of Chengtu today publishes an Open Letter To the People of the Democratic Countries which ends with the following paragraph:

"Cognisant from the beginning of Japan's methods of intrigue we have continued as a people to fight for the maintenance of our freedom and for democracy, despite the heavy sacrifices we have had to bear. During these years Japan has endeavored a number of times to entice our leaders into concluding an unjust peace, but unlike Marshal Petain, our leaders in the government have consistently refused to be misled by Japan's insidious offers of peace. But your lands as well as ours are now surrounded by enemies striving with all their powers to crush Liberty. It is a crisis unprecedented in the history of the world that has now come upon the lands who wish to pursue the ways of peace and freedom. We cannot further continue the policy of acting separately, of hesitation or of watchful waiting. If we are to maintain the right of peoples to be free, then we must unite and our association would respectfully urge people and governments in these free lands to form an Alliance of America, England, Russia and China. It is urgent that this should be formed as soon as possible in order that the undiminished strength of the peace-loving peoples might be unified and utilized to meet the powers of aggression and to maintain the spirit of democracy throughout the world. Such an Alliance would bring freedom not only to our own peoples but to all the nations now suffering under foreign oppression."

Chengtu, Sze.
October 25, 1940

Frank W. Price.

CHINA TAKES THE MILITARY INITIATIVE

China has taken the military initiative during the month of October and has scored small but important victories in many parts of the country. On October 12 Chinese troops recaptured Matang (pronounced Mardong), a strategic point on the south bank of the Yangtze River a short distance northeast of Kiukiang. The Japanese hold on the southern side of the great waterway is precarious at several places. Heavy fighting has taken place in east China, in the rectangular area bounded by Shanghai in the east, Nanking in the north, Wuhu in the west and Hsinteng near Hangchow in the south. The Japanese attempted a drive on the East China coast which is still controlled by Chinese troops. The Chinese counter-attacked strongly, recovering many towns in Japanese hands and inflicting heavy losses (the Chinese claim 10,000) upon the enemy. Chinese forces are on the offensive also at points in north and south China. On October 23 a strong attack was launched against Nanning in south China which the Japanese captured a year ago and two days ago the Chinese officially announced the recapture of the city.

The Nanning wedge cutting Chinese lines of communication from the southern coast into the southwest provinces has not been as vital to Japan since the occupation of French Indo-China. It has been increasingly difficult to protect the wedge against guerrilla attacks and to transport supplies to the Japanese garrison. The Japanese argue that with the coast and Indo-China under their control Nanning loses its former strategic value. However, the Chinese reoccupation of the city and hot pursuit of retreating Japanese forces is no less a victory for China and has caused jubilation throughout the nation. Reports are current that the Japanese will withdraw from Ichang and shorten their lines in central China. Chinese counter-attacks have begun in the Nanchang area, south of Kiukiang on the Yangtze River. If Japan should become involved in conflict with Britain and America she will need the troops now occupying garrisons and outposts far away from bases of supply and will try to prevent more isolated Japanese units from being surrounded by the ever-ready Chinese troops.

The question is frequently asked why China has not attempted a large-scale counter offensive. But for new developments in the international situation this year, together with Japan's southward expansion and the temporary closing of the Burma Road, we would have seen Chinese initiative on a wider front. Now that China is receiving more support from the other democracies she can afford to adopt a more daring military policy. But the recent successes do not necessarily presage an immediate Chinese attempt to recapture large cities or strategic areas. Even if the Japanese army decides upon a policy of withdrawal from central China (which is quite probable) China would not try to force the military issue now by concentration of troops and supplies at any one point.

In a large, open battle China could not hope to match the air force, mechanized transport and heavy artillery of Japan. Japan so far has not been able to surround and annihilate the main body of Chinese troops in any area and China intends to keep the freedom of military movement which she now enjoys. The recent military successes although not on a large scale, yet give the Chinese tremendous encouragement. I have talked with two important government leaders within the past two weeks. Both were almost exuberantly optimistic, not only because of the Japanese defeats and retreats but also because of Japan's increasing difficulties in the international field and critical problems at home.

The Japanese withdrawals suggest also the more ominous possibility that Japan may be making some kind of a deal with Russia whereby she will leave West China to Russian influence and, after garrisoning the coastal cities and main lines of communication in north and east China, throw her full military strength into the campaign for southward conquest.

JAPAN FACES FOUR DIRECTIONS

Japan must now trim the sails of her foreign policy to winds from four directions. TO THE WEST is China, stronger every day and refusing to release her grip upon the invader. The war with China has cost Japan more than 20 billion yen, nearly a million casualties and an incalculable amount of good will in foreign relations and trade. At least 800,000 troops are immobilized by the dogged Chinese forces. The puppet governments have failed to bring about peace and are giving the Japanese many a headache. The "New Order", as some one has facetiously said, is becoming merely a "New Odour." Japan must get further into China or get out of China.

TO THE EAST Japan sees the Americas roused out of their complacency and the United States rearming at a pace against which Japan cannot possibly compete. It is gradually becoming apparent to the Japanese leaders that the United States is not bluffing. We may expect to see Japan alternate threatening words and gestures with soft and appeasing appeals hoping that the United States may be frightened or persuaded not to interfere with her criminal behavior. Japan will certainly do everything possible to avoid an open break with America for she knows what such a break will cost her.

LOOKING NORTHWARD Japan hopes for a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union which would free her 300,000 Kwantung troops on the Russian border, now needed for the southward advance. What concessions could Japan make which would satisfy Russia? It is hard to see Japan sacrificing South Sakhalin, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia or North China, or her anti-Comintern policy. The present military leaders are fundamentally hostile to Russian communism. Russia might be given a free hand in north-west, west and central China but even such a concession would sooner or later imperil the Japanese political and social system. The Soviets would gain some advantages from freedom on the Manchurian border and would probably not be adverse to a conflict between Japan on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other in southern Pacific waters where Russia has no special interests.

The Chinese here do not expect any fundamental rapprochement but many expect a superficial agreement on the basis of "realistic politics" which will give each country a slight release from fear of attack by the other. On the other hand we must consider the constantly reiterated Russian sympathy for China's cause and the small but steady stream of supplies which the Soviets have been sending to Nationalist China. The Chinese Communists with whom Russia is ideologically united would find any pact with Japan an extremely bitter pill to swallow. Many Chinese believe that the discussions going on between America, Britain and the Soviet Union will deter the Soviets from any understanding with Japan that would make more difficult China's resistance or delay Chinese independence.

TO THE ISLANDS SOUTH of her Japan now looks with shamelessly greedy eyes. If she cannot conquer the whole continent of Asia she will try to build up a great island empire. Will Japan back down in the face of American and British opposition, Russian coolness, Chinese resistance and domestic restlessness? Or will she go ahead with her plans for conquest and risk war in the Pacific? My guess is that she will go ahead - driven by her own sense of destiny and inordinate ambition, driven by Germany

and Italy who expect her to keep America and Britain occupied in the Far East, driven by forces which she has created but can no longer control.

If Japan goes ahead, she will take all the international settlements and foreign concessions in China, and will attack Hongkong, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and ultimately Australia. The attack on Singapore would probably be from Indo-China across Thailand rather than a frontal naval attack. Japan may delay a while to disarm fears but if she gives up her plan permanently she faces defeat in China and revolution at home. And as I see it now only revolution in Japan will make it possible for other powers to deal with a Japanese government which will abide by moral principles in international relationships and help to build a true commonwealth nation.

EVACUATION AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

Letters just reaching me from Shanghai and inland stations of east China reflect the distress in the minds of many missionaries over the thought of having to leave their work and their homes even temporarily. There is no sign of panic. According to our latest information over 3,000 Americans, mostly women, children and older people, have applied for passage to the United States. There is evident desire on the part of missions as well as business concerns to cooperate with the consular authorities. If tension increases the presence of Americans in danger zones would not only create more difficulties for America but would also be a cause of serious embarrassment to many Chinese who would suffer because of their friendship with the missionaries. All are hoping against hope that evacuation may not be necessary after all and that the missionary work in occupied areas, which has been of such comfort and help to the Chinese in these dark days, may be continued.

If missionaries should have to leave or if they should be interned the work of Christian churches and service centers would not necessarily stop. It would become far more difficult to send funds from abroad to these churches and the link between them and the churches of the West would be broken for the time being. Most Christian hospitals and schools in Japan-controlled areas would be taken over by the Japanese or would have to close unless they gave up all connection with missionary organizations and compromised with the Japanese or puppet regimes.

In case of war, missionary property would be confiscated and the missionary program would receive a severe setback. The losses in occupied areas would be offset by greater opportunities for missionary service in Free China, in war areas and in regions from which the Japanese plan to withdraw. But there is no doubt that the whole Christian enterprise in China is passing through a period of unprecedented uncertainty and change. According to the latest available statistics there are 5,816 missionaries in China of whom 2,554 are Americans. At present most of the American missionaries in Free China plan to stay at their posts.

Christian missionary work in Japan and Korea which has already been limited by Japanese totalitarianism would be further affected by evacuation of missionaries, and nationalization of the Christian churches would be complete. It is tragic to contemplate what the effect of a war between a missionary-sending country and a missionary-receiving country would be upon the whole missionary enterprise in Asia. The wounds given to international Christian fellowship in Asia as in Europe will take many decades to heal. Out of the total of 986 missionaries in Japan 672 are American and Canadian.

JAPAN IN SHANGHAI

According to the financial expert, John Ahlers, Japan is clearly seeking economic supremacy in the whole Shanghai area. Japan now owns 70 per cent of the cotton spindlage and 80 per cent of the cotton weaving in Shanghai. Japanese shipping facilities to Shanghai have been greatly increased. Japanese banking interests in Shanghai are growing but do not yet outweigh British and other foreign banking interests. In control of currency, in stock exchange and real estate Japan is still weak. If the international settlements are surrendered to Japan all phases of trade and industry will soon be under Japanese domination and the door will be closed to all non-Japanese commercial interests.

INFLATION

In the China Weekly Review of October 12 Ahlers condemns "vicious inflation" in both China and Japan. Chinese paper circulation is now above CH\$7,000,000,000 and Japanese more than Y3,000,000,000. In Japan there is much more watering of bank credit. Gunther Stein, another able economist whom we see frequently in Chungking and Chengtu, says in a recent issue of his "China Airmail" that the supply of paper currency in China is not keeping up with the financial needs created by the war and justifies inflation to a certain extent as a means of taxation. Farmers and laborers who constitute the bulk of the population in China are least affected by inflation and rise in prices. Japan's closely knit war industrial economy will probably suffer far more than China's agricultural economy. Much of China's labor behind the lines is going into productive efforts and the creation of new goods and services while Japan's labor is geared more closely to production of munitions and war materials. For this and other reasons many students of economic trends in Free China, such as Dr. J. Lossing Buck, believe that China's financial system is on a sounder basis and that the effects of inflation are not and will not be as severe here as in Japan. Although the invaded country yet China because of her great area and population, her immense agricultural resources and industrial possibilities, her ability to overthrow disasters and her new-found national unity, will recover more rapidly from the effects of war than Japan.

IS AMERICA STILL HELPING JAPAN TO BOMB CHINA?

Until the embargo against Japan is thoroughly applied and we withdraw all our economic relationships with Japan, America must share the guilt for every bomb that destroys not only Chinese property but also mission and church property given by American friends to help the people of China, and kills not only soldiers but also thousands of civilians.

In fourteen out of more than forty air raids on Chungking this year bombs fell on Christian schools, hospitals, churches or missionary residences. Only one undamaged church is left in the capital. The main ward of the downtown Syracuse-in-China General Hospital in the city, was damaged during the moonlight raid of October 16. The other mission hospital in the city, the Canadian Mission Hospital, was destroyed by Japanese incendiary bombs on August 20. The Catholic Hospital was wrecked by Japanese bombs during the summer.

Recently Japanese planes shot down a Chinese passenger plane flying between Chungking and Kunming. The American pilot and seven Chinese passengers were killed. The stewardess, Miss Lu Mei-yin, was severely injured and died the next day. She was a bright and winsome Christian girl, a graduate of Ginling College Nurses' Training School. Her aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lu Sze-ching, are in Nanking. Her mother

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was one of my mother's first pupils more than fifty years ago in Hangchow. I traveled on the same plane with Miss Lu from Kuming to Chungking in August and I can still see her waving me a cheery goodbye as I stepped out of the plane at Chungking. Now she is another of Japan's cruel might which America helped to arm.

(Ed. Note: Miss Lu was the personification of cheerfulness and happiness at Ginling--H.M.L.)

GIVE CHINA MORE AID

A Chinese friend in Chungking wrote me last week, "I hold the view that this is a good time for Britain and the United States to ponder seriously whether or not China should be more effectively aided. China is admittedly fighting for her own existence and has, in doing so, fought a first-class power and an arch aggressor to a standstill in the interest of all democracies. China has more than demonstrated her determination to continue fighting wanton aggression and if the democratic nations are at all interested in eliminating Japan as a active conspirator of Germany and Italy, the time is more than ripe for concrete and effective assistance being sent to China. More than ever, China's claim that she has been fighting also for a more sane and decent world order is being borne out by international events."

Chengtu, Sze.
November 1, 1940.

Frank W. Price.

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA
119 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

For your reference, we can send you a partial list of qualified lecturers on various topics concerning China for the present season. Since it is probable that there will be frequent changes in the addresses and availability of the speakers, please feel free to contact them direct or to write us for additional information on these or other qualified American and Chinese speakers, including students.

Yours truly,

Helen Li
In charge of Lecture Service.

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II, Number 20.

Page 1

November 22, 1940.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR SZECHWAN. The big news in the province of Szechwan this week is the appointment of General Chang Chun as governor. General Chang Chun and his wife are both Christians. General Chang has served in many important offices, including that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is well-known as a careful and sincere administrator. He is concurrently Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters for Szechwan and Sikang and has been Secretary-General of the Supreme Defence Council.

The Central Government attempted to appoint him to this office two years ago and withdrew the appointment because of the unfriendly reaction of the war-lord machine in politics. His appointment at this time may be taken as an indication of the increasing control of the Central Government in the far west, as well as signifying that former reactionary elements are now aware of the need for greater unity and development in the west.

FINANCIAL REFORM. Concurrently with the appointment of General Chang as governor one very important reform has been instituted. The finances of the province have been unified and the provincial bank has been placed under the management of an American-trained "business-man banker." This is the beginning of many good reforms. From now on, all taxes will be paid into this bank; all payments will go through the bank, and the county government accounts will be audited by the bank auditors.

NEED FOR RAILWAYS. Under the handicap of the Japanese blockade, the Chinese are doing wonders in the way of development in the far west. The most urgent need at the present moment is for England and America to lend money and engineers to construct the railway system that will link Szechwan to Burma. If that could be done quickly, China could not only export enough to stabilize her foreign exchange, but could import machinery and other things to complete the plans for industrial development. With more industrial development here in the west, a successful outcome to China's struggle for independence is assured. We understand, abroad, the feeling that help should be given to China is growing. Surely one of the chief slogans should be "Help China Build the Burma Railway."

PEACE? There is a heavy crop of rumors that Germany is trying to mediate peace between Japan and China. But the feeling here seems to be that the probabilities of German success in Europe are not now sufficiently great to make anyone want to trust Germany as a mediator. One thing is certain: Japan is desperately anxious for peace in China, but on terms that will let her keep a goodly number of the spoils of aggression. Once Russia is assured that the weight of Japanese aggression will be turned southwards, she will probably be willing to help Japan make peace in China.

My own personal guess is that the Generalissimo will not make a settlement until he is assured of a "Pacific Peace Conference," which will include all the nations that have interests in the Pacific. To be just and lasting any "new order" must be guaranteed by this group.

ACTION NEEDED. Both friends of China and the democratic way of life cannot emphasize too strongly that not only China, but the whole world, is faced with a combination of powerful, highly organized, and regimented forces which strike with lightning speed and speak afterwards. Any attempt to deal with these forces in a democratic or civilized way can end only one way - in disaster. The world has been made chaotic by a series of cold-blooded, calculated, and brutal acts, of which China has borne the brunt for three years. The only effective answer is action, and action now. The vital question immediately for us all is not, "How long can China stand the strain?" but, "How quickly can effective aid be given to her?"

CHINESE SPIRIT. In spite of the burden of the rise in the cost of living, which is bearing heavily on salaried groups, the Chinese morale is excellent. The Japanese expected their propaganda about the Triple Alliance to cow the Chinese. But it had the opposite effect. Chinese felt that it clarified the situation and opened the way for more effective British and American aid. An example of the fine spirit prevailing may be seen in the registrations for the Military Academy. Recently 238 vacancies were advertised and nearly 2,000 men applied.

West China Union University
Chengt'u, Sze.,
November 22, 1940.

James G. Endicott.

By Post and Cable

HUNDREDS DIE EVERY COLD NIGHT
(To Church Committee by Radio)

Sufficient essential missionaries with Chinese Christian leaders, remaining at stations throughout China. These, in well organized groups, are prepared, ready and anxious to carry on relief work for Chinese civilians made destitute by war. Need is appalling. Thousands of formerly well-to-do Chinese are without food and are starving. Ill-clad are freezing. During cold nights hundreds die of hunger and exposure. Conditions are worse in interior cities and country districts. If we would save these people, we must act now and give needed help during the cold winter months. Mails received in Shanghai regularly.

Shanghai, Nov. 22nd.

AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EVACUATION. The evacuation of Americans from the Far East has begun in earnest. The President liner leaving on October 31 was crowded, as was also the Empress sailing at dawn on November 4th. The first of the large liners sent especially for the evacuation of Americans, the S.S. Monterey, also left on November 4th, carrying 500 Americans from the Far East. This ship was deflected from its regular route between San Francisco and Australia to come to Kobe and Shanghai. It is now bound for Australia and will arrive in San Francisco on December 2nd.

In September, the Shanghai American School had 508 pupils. One hundred of these have already departed during the past week, and three hundred more will have left by the end of November. Of the remaining one hundred, many have December or January bookings, and some are of Chinese or other nationality.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK

One day last May at the close of a snappy game of tennis in which he had come off victorious, I congratulated John Pan, and bid him Good-bye, as I was to leave next day on a three-month's trip to Eastern Tibet and back.

I had made his acquaintance two months before, upon my arrival in Sian. He was a splendid specimen of young manhood. As a student, he had grown up in Tientsin, where he had been a keen devotee of basketball in the Y; and consequently we had numerous mutual friends.

Now at the age of twenty-eight, he was stationed in Sian, a military officer in charge of the anti-aircraft defense of the city. Since most of the raids came in the forenoon, he was able a few afternoons each week together with his colleagues and friends to make use of the tennis and basketball courts at the Y. Here I had also seen him a number of times in the company of an attractive young lady to whom he was engaged. The wedding was set for some time in September.

* * * * *

About the middle of August I returned from Tibet and Lanchow in Kansu of the far Northwest, and at lunch one day was engaged in conversation with a fellow-missionary. "Have you seen John Pan lately," I inquired. "Yes; poor fellow, he has had a hard time, hasn't he?" "What do you refer to; I have not yet seen him, nor heard anything."

"Well, one Sunday afternoon in July, he and his fiancée were out walking together in the eastern part of the city when an air-raid alarm was sounded. Immediately John had to bid his sweetheart a hasty good-bye and rush to his post of duty. The girl proceeded to walk hurriedly toward home or to the place where she was accustomed to seek shelter in time of raids. But before she could reach there, the urgent alarm was given and she was obliged to take refuge in a large public dug-out by the road side. It was not long before the enemy planes roared overhead, the bombs rained down, and one of them exploded near the entrance of the dug-out where our friend had sought shelter. Along with fifty or more people, the dug-out became her grave.

When John Pan was told of the fatality a few days later, he was frantic. A friend who was a doctor took him to his private hospital where he could be prevented from taking his own life while he was out of his head with grief."

Within a few days of this conversation I called on John at his quarters, to express my condolence. "Yes, I was sick for a couple of weeks after that raid", said he. "I felt there was nothing more to live for. But now I see that my duty is to continue to give my best service for the defense of my country, and of my fellow-countrymen who still continue to suffer from the cruelties and injustices of this war. As soon as I can be relieved from my military duty, I would like to give my life to the service of young men through the Y. I am glad you are back; the Y has been a lonely place since you were away."

Sian Fu, Shensi
China.

R. S. Hall. Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. George A. Fitch, known to many readers of C.I.S., shares with us this news of a sacrificial giver.

In California, a mother and daughter on very limited income managed to contribute to China from time to time one or two dollars for refugee relief. The mother is 92 years old, and has suffered from asthma for 72 years. The daughter does not dare leave her alone for more than a few minutes at a time, and yet, by selling figs from their garden, Woodwardia ferns of her own tending, and renting the garage (for which they have no car), they managed to send ten dollars to China when Mr. Fitch was returning in November.

Mr. Fitch is taking a snap-shot of this 92 year "young" friend of China to Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

The daughter some months ago said with reference to the embargo: "If only some of our fear of war could be changed into a fear of not doing right."

NEW MOTION PICTURES. Two new motion pictures of China are now available. One is called "Stand By China," and the other "China's Will To Live." Each picture is a one-reel silent 16 mm film taking fifteen minutes to show, with a three-minute synopsis to read before the picture begins. The two films may be used separately or together.

STAND BY CHINA. This film deals with refugees and relief. It is realistic but not gruesome. It shows how the cities of China are being relentlessly bombed, and how the people flee in dense masses. There are also pictures of floods which came as a result of war. Then there are scenes of relief projects, of huge camps where refugees are happily enjoying their rice. There are also pictures of doctors and nurses giving medical care to wounded refugees and undernourished children.

CHINA'S WILL TO LIVE. Beginning with the great migration of refugees from ruined homes in East China to Free China in the West, the film quickly moves to Chungking the provisional capital and shows how life goes on in spite of Japanese bombs.

The film contains some fascinating pictures of children, and a charming series of scenes featuring the famous Soong Sisters,--Madame Chiang, Madame Sun and Madame Kung, who inspect dug-outs, give presents to wounded soldiers, visit cooperatives, inspire orphans, and carry courage and hope wherever they go.

HOW TO GET THE FILMS. For reservations write to the nearest Field Representative of the Church Committee for China Relief giving first, second and third choice of dates. The only charge is for transportation. Films will be sent by express C.O.D. and are to be returned promptly by prepaid parcel post or express, insured for \$25.

HERALD TRIBUNE NOV. 12, 1940. - - JOY HOMER SAYS CHINA IS BUILDING NEW NATION.
Describes Its Gains at Meeting of New York Presbytery.

Free China was described as a "Boom Country" yesterday by Miss Joy Homer representative of the Church Committee for China Relief, speaking at the November meeting of the Presbytery of New York at the Fifth Ave. Church parish house 7 West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Homer, the daughter of Mme Louise Homer opera singer, returned from China last year after a year of travel there. "The Chinese are using this war as a kind of purge to clean out all that's corrupted in China," Miss Homer said. "They're building a new nation. Old China we've always thought of as a backward, chaotic nation is suddenly taking her place in the sun." "Christianity has become far the most important religion in China," she went on. "The Chinese Christians are uncompromising in their religion and are doing things with it we never dream of doing! The Chinese have been instructed by their leaders, Miss Homer said, not to hate or be bitter against the Japanese. Japanese prisoners are treated like guests and allowed to marry and settle in free China. Much of the reconstruction work she attributed to American missionaries. "They're a hard-headed, hard-thinking, highly trained group of doctors, nurses, professors and administrators," she said. "Because of them for the first time we Americans and Christians are actually the heroes of the Chinese people. I've had whole towns of 35,000 people turn out to greet me just because I was an American and a Christian."

NEW CHINA

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FRANK W. PRICE

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December 20, 1940.

Received January 17, 1941.

This Weekly News Letter is written by Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Professor of Sociology in University of Nanking, Chengtu, and authority on the Cooperative Movement in China.

Recent Development of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives now number 2,000 societies with about 30,000 members in 18 provinces of Free China and "guerrilla areas". These cooperatives are engaged in manufacturing 114 different kinds of goods but chiefly cotton cloth and wool blankets. The Chinese Industrial Cooperative Association (locally known as "C.I.C.") which is promoting this movement now has on its staff nearly 1,000 persons. Considering that the Y.M.C.A. in China has only about 300 persons on its staff, the extent of the field work involved is clear as well as the difficulties that C.I.C. has faced in gathering together and training so large a staff in so short a time. It is estimated that movement is now producing goods to the value of about Chinese \$11,000,000 per month.

As a further endorsement of the work of the C.I.C., the Executive Yuan of the Chinese National Government in Chungking, upon the recommendation of Dr. H. H. Kung, recently voted an additional grant of five million Chinese dollars as capital for marketing and supply agencies and increased the monthly budget of C.I.C. for its regular promotional and administrative work from Chinese \$100,000 to C\$160,000.

Arrangements have been concluded between the War Area Council of the Chinese National Government and the C.I.C. to push the organization of industrial cooperatives in the guerrilla districts of Shansi, Honan, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces. For this purpose the War Area Council is to advance one million Chinese dollars as capital and C\$20,000 a month for promotional and administrative expenses. Thirty additional depots (offices) are being projected for these two districts.

The Central Headquarters at Chungking has recently been reorganized into four departments which operate directly under the supervision of Dr. H. H. Kung who is president of C.I.C. These four departments are: (1) The Field Work Department dealing with organization of cooperatives, marketing and supply, engineering and inspection headed by Mr. K. P. Liu; (2) The Promotional Department looking after publicity, education, training, welfare, and coordinating the activities of the C.I.C. under Mr. Hubert Liang; (3) The Finance Department which deals with accounting, auditing and loans, headed by Mr. E. C. Ning; and (4) The Secretariat Department in charge of business, documents and files, personnel registration and compilation of statistics, under Dr. Y. P. Mei.

This reorganization with more direct control by Dr. H. H. Kung has silenced the foolish accusations of last year that C.I.C. was "communistic" and in that way is giving C.I.C. a freer hand this year. True, the industrial cooperatives aim to replace the master-owner by a manager hired by the cooperative. In other words, it aims at full industrial democracy for the workers. But the industrial cooperatives

do not aim to change or supplant the existing political government.

Many persons coming from America say, "We have heard so much about industrial cooperatives, but we have not heard how they work." According to the new constitution for the individual societies, the objects of the society are to carry on its work in accordance with cooperative principles, namely, (1) membership open to all qualified workers up to the maximum number justified by the economic condition of the business, (2) one member, one vote, (3) limited interest on share capital, and (4) the distribution of the net earnings on the basis of a bonus on wages.

The societies are encouraged to register for all the functions listed in the model constitution: (1) manufacture and sale; (2) right to enter into contracts for labor, (3) transport of passengers and goods, (4) purchase of materials and equipment, (5) credit, and (6) right to federate with other industrial cooperatives. The first three functions are according to type of society: a manufacturing society, a labor society, or a transportation society. The material, equipment and credit are needed by all three forms of society to a greater or less degree. They all reserve the right to join federations of industrial cooperatives, either by locality or by industry. These federations will gradually take over the functions of promotion, finance, inspection, audit, experimentation and training now carried by C.I.C., as well as those of supply and marketing. As the movement grows, these federations will pyramid into provincial federations and then a national federation of industrial cooperatives.

The manufacturing society may be organized in four different ways: (1) simply for credit to its members, (2) for supply (i.e. purchase raw materials) and for sale of the finished goods cooperatively, (3) joint production by the members in their homes in which case usually credit, supply, and marketing are handled by the society, which retains ownership of the materials and of the finished goods, and (4) a self-governing workshop which cooperatively provides for credit, supply marketing, the shop and the equipment for carrying on the manufacturing process.

The tendency is for most of the industrial cooperatives in China to be the last type, that is, cooperative self-governing workshops. Since this is the most complex form in that it includes producer cooperation in all its functions, it involves the most difficulties. But usually it is most satisfactory to the workers, especially refugees who have no shop in which to carry on their production. In other respects it is simpler than the second type where the marketing process requires careful accounting of the goods made by each member. In the self-governing workshop the finished goods belong to the society in its own right and standardization and supervision are simpler than in joint production in the homes of the workers. The workers are paid wages for their work but share in profits through a bonus on wages at the end of the year.

The organization of an industrial cooperative consists of (1) a General Meeting which has supreme authority, and elects (2) a Board of Directors and (3) a Supervisory Committee. The chief responsibility of the Board of Directors is to conduct the business efficiently and cooperatively subject to the general principles and policies laid down by the General Meeting. The Chairman of the Board of Directors represents the society in all its dealings with non-members. The Supervisory Committee, as in Credit Unions in America, is responsible for auditing the accounts and for supervising the work of the Directors to make sure they always act for the best interests of the society. For the technical function of audit they may employ an outside auditor. The General Meeting decides on the division of profits at the end of the year, approves the election of new members, expels members when necessary, and fixes the salaries and scales of wages to be paid by the society.

The Board of Directors is empowered where necessary to hire a manager to run the small factory. In the smaller societies one of the members, usually one of the directors, serves as manager. If he is paid for his work as a manager, he must be a different man from the Chairman of the Board of Directors. However, the manager does not have to be a member of the society.

Here is one of the chief difficulties the industrial cooperatives are facing. The problem of management has two phases: first, that of securing a competent manager, especially for any factory which is larger than any of the members are accustomed to managing, and second, that of making clear to the members the functions and authority of the manager. The first phase could be partly solved by consolidation of small societies into larger ones, a step which would often be desirable in the interests of efficiency, but there are just not enough capable managers in this part of China to handle larger societies. Furthermore, the cooperative movement in every country has had to train up managers gradually who are loyal to the movement.

The second phase of the problem is that most of the workers are not acquainted with modern joint-stock company management, of which, in certain features of management, the cooperatives are a variant: that is, they have shareholder members who elect a board of directors which hires a manager. Instead they are accustomed to the master-owner (in Chinese, lao-pan) system where one man both owns and manages the shop. Consequently, it is difficult to make clear to the workers the division of functions between the Chairman who represents the members as owners and the manager who is hired by the Board of Directors to run the small factory in an efficient way.

Add to this a complication in personal relations that does not occur in most joint-stock companies: the same men who sit on the board of directors one day to hire the manager on the next morning have to go into the shop and take orders from that same manager! The first reaction of the members upon learning that they have equal rights with all other members and that the General Meeting is supreme is to assume that no one can boss them. But as in other countries, they gradually learn what it means to elect and hire their own boss. Then things run more smoothly.

The smallest society is composed of seven members. There is no limit to the maximum number but the average is around fifteen members. Chengtu has a printing cooperative with about 50 members. As the workers become accustomed to the cooperative way of doing things, there is no reason why there should not be several hundred members in one industrial cooperative.

An individual member's ownership in the society is represented by his shares. He is required to purchase at least one share on joining and thereafter the General Meeting may prescribe further purchases of shares by members. Each share carries a guaranteed liability as stated by the society's constitution, but the maximum allowed by C.I.C. is 20 to 1. That is, for every ten-dollar share a member subscribes he would be responsible for the debts of the society up to two hundred dollars. Actually the average for all industrial cooperatives on May 31, 1940, was 8.2 to 1. The tendency is for this ratio to be very large at first when a cooperative first gets a loan and then as the members accumulate their own equipment and materials this ratio declines. They are encouraged to reduce the maximum liability allowed in their constitution each year as rapidly as possible in order to approach the ideal of a 2 to 1 ratio of total liabilities to net worth.

As stated above, the members receive wages on a scale similar to or higher than that prevailing in local industries. Then at the end of the year, after deducting depreciation and interest on share capital (limited to ten per cent which is the

bank rate for commercial loans in China), the net profit is divided: 20 per cent to Reserve Fund, 10 per cent to a Common-Good or Welfare Fund, 10 per cent to Directors and Staff who do not share in bonus or wages for the same work, 10 per cent to a local Industrial Cooperative Development Fund (later will go to shares in the local federation), the balance, usually 50 per cent, may be distributed among the members and non-member workers as a Bonus on Wages. Two-fifths of this is to be taken in shares by members or to be paid to the local Industrial Cooperative Development Fund by non-member workers.

The non-member worker has to have special protection in the constitution of an industrial cooperative in order to prevent the charter members from having any pecuniary interest in not taking in new members and hiring them merely as employees instead. This protection involves: equal pay for equal work and sharing in the bonus on wages the same as a member provided the non-member worker shows his willingness to assume the responsibility of the society by applying for membership within three months after the profit is declared.

Excepting for the Northwest Region, the industrial cooperatives have been marketing their own products. The army blankets were made on order so there was no problem of marketing. In the Northwest over a year ago C.I.C. started a "Marketing and Supply Agency" which is owned by the local federation of industrial cooperatives and managed by a joint committee composed of members elected from the local federation and from the regional C.I.C. headquarters. Later these agencies will be under the direct and complete control of the local federation of industrial cooperatives. This agency carries on joint purchase of supplies for the member societies on commission and sells their finished goods on commission. Profits from the commission are divided at the end of the year on a cooperative basis amongst the member societies.

The five million Chinese dollars recently given by the Chinese government is to be used as loans to such "Marketing and Supply Agencies" because until they have proved their economic soundness in each locality and have built up a larger amount of capital of their own, it is impossible to get bank loans for this purpose. And the societies, which are usually running on inadequate operating capital, cannot spare enough capital to finance these marketing and supply operations. C.I.C. plans to develop regional "Marketing and Supply Agencies" and then arrange for interchange of goods between them.

Another question which Americans ask is: "Is this cooperative industry or state industry?" Only a very small per cent of the productive units under C.I.C. are owned and managed by C.I.C. These are mostly factories to help in filling rush orders like the blankets or are "experimental factories" for testing new equipment and training new workers. Therefore, almost all the producing units started by C.I.C. are independent cooperative units.

The genius of the cooperative movement is to call out and develop latent capacity for responsibility for the intelligent direction of business which is the members' own, and to develop managerial ability. But care must be taken to see that at no stage is more responsibility imposed than the member can carry. At the same time, as much responsibility as they can carry must be given them. That is a policy which will succeed in a country of small productive units in which nearly every worker aspires to have a business of his own and one which will lead to a more rapid and healthy industrial development than can be otherwise attained.

"How can friends in America help?" Any one who has tried to develop cooperatives among workers who are both uneducated and inexperienced in management and newer industrial techniques realizes right away that such a widespread movement as

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Chinese Industrial Cooperatives is today requires a big educational, training, and experimental program, as well as constant, close supervision. While the National Government of China has appropriated funds for loans to the industrial cooperatives and for promotion and supervision, it has not appropriated funds for education, training, or experimentation.

If C.I.C. is going to increase its depots (branch offices) from 60 to 102 and the industrial cooperative societies from 2,000 to 5,000 in 1941 as it plans to do, it is going to have to double its present staff. Since there are not enough college graduates to go around for all the reconstruction work going on in China, most of that staff is going to have to be trained by C.I.C. in special institutes or in co-operation with existing colleges. Furthermore, C.I.C. has hardly begun auditing the accounts of the industrial cooperative societies just because a staff of trained auditors is not available. Many of the present staff need more training. Then there is the whole problem of training the members of the societies in cooperative principles and the officers how to carry on their work, to say nothing to bookkeepers and managers.

In addition to training there is the desperate need for experimental development of improved small-scale techniques and equipment. Furthermore, refugees need to be supported until they can be established in cooperatives.

Funds for such purposes as these from abroad will be the best kind of help for industrial cooperatives in China now. That is why we in China hope for big results from the campaign now in progress by the American Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in New York City. (8 West 40th Street).

Chengt'u, Szechwan.
December 20, 1940.

Lewis S. C. Smythe.

SERIES II, Numbers 25-26.

NEW CHINA

Dec. 27, 1940 - Jan. 3, 1941

Victory Year is what Chinese leaders and the Chinese press are calling 1941. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says, "China's position is stronger than it has ever been." Minister of Finance Kung declares, "We are more than ever certain of the outcome of the war." The new Governor of Szechwan, General Chang Chung, welcomes a year of reconstruction and victory. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asserts that China's war of independence is virtually won if the armies and people make a supreme effort this year. General Feng Yu-hsiang forecasts a major counter-offensive by Chinese forces this summer. There is widespread belief that events of far-reaching importance will take place on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific during the next few months. Fighting will not necessarily end this year but to the Chinese people peace and freedom seem nearer, and the nation faces the new year with confidence, courage, and hope.

In contrast with the spirit of Free China is the growing depression among the people of Japan. The second half of 1940 was far from favorable for the island empire. The Chinese recovery of Nanning, the re-opening of the Burma Road, the credit loans to China from the United States and Britain, increasing restrictions on exports to Japan, Anglo-American collaboration in the Far East, and the failure of the Japanese peace offensive toward Chungking which resulted in Japanese recognition of the Nanking puppet regime -- have been heavy body blows to Japanese militarism, in no way countered by the pact with Germany and Italy.

Recent visitors to Japan have been impressed by the deterioration in the political and economic situation there. One well-known observer predicts an economic collapse within six months. Another with whom we talked last month says that the Japanese military dictatorship can prolong its life a while by pushing southward, but such a reckless adventure in the face of American and British opposition will turn out to be national hara-ki. Perhaps the Nipponese war-makers will decide to end their cruel drama in this way.

The government admits a serious coal and power shortage. Rice is insufficient to meet the needs of armies and civilians, even with the additional stores that the colonies furnish. Milk is being rationed, charcoal (the staple fuel of the masses) is scarce, the total production of industrial goods is decreasing, the quality of manufactured goods is deteriorating, a serious shipping shortage is being felt, cliques within the army and navy and administrative bureaucracy weaken government efficiency, dissatisfaction with the Three Power Pact is mounting, and the national debt has reached a total of almost 30 billion yen or three times what it was at the beginning of the "China incident." What I have written is based upon indisputable facts and the observations of impartial residents or visitors in Japan.

The weak liberal and Christian minority in Japan is effecting a strategic withdrawal. Toyohiko Kagawa and a few other brave spirits here and there have dared to stand against the tide but the Christian Church in Japan has for the most part become thoroughly nationalized and obedient to the state. Suspicion of Christianity and hostility to missionaries, who represent the world-wide Church, are growing. A former missionary to Japan, who returned to that country recently, says, "This is an entirely different Japan than what I knew before." A Japanese friend told him, "The only thing that will save Japan now is a severe defeat for her militarists." However that defeat comes, the immediate future holds little of comfort or hope for the people.

China too is experiencing economic strain. However, the predominantly rural economy, increasing agricultural and industrial production, decentralized industries, and comparatively stable financial system, together with the high morale of the people, give strength to meet the strain. China is still internationally-minded and liberal ideas are spreading even in wartime. Christianity has unprecedented freedom in areas controlled by the National Government.

Japan and America. Matsuoka's impassioned plea on December 18 for American understanding will not elicit much response, we think, across the Pacific when he supports his appeal with such arguments as: "Japan is not waging an imperialistic war of greed and aggression against China," or "We plan no conquest, no oppression, no exploitation." Nor will the appointment of Admiral Nomura as Ambassador to Washington change the temper of the American government or public. The question as we see it here is whether America will let herself be maneuvered into a position where an open break and conflict with Japan is inevitable, or whether by greatly increased aid to China and withdrawal of all economic support from Japan she will weaken Japan and hasten China's victory. The latter course, we believe, would not necessarily lead to war. And there are several Chinese leaders who, while desiring all the help America can give China, would like to see us keep free from actual participation in the Far Eastern war so that we may exert a larger influence in the peace settlement and make a larger contribution to reconstruction in China after the war.

Now is the lull before the storm. Japan is preparing for the southward push, hoping that England may be defeated, trying to stave off America, waiting for an opportune moment. Japanese forces are being concentrated on Formosa and Hainan Island and in French Indo-China. Little military activity of significance is reported from

the fronts in China. Only occasional air raids are taking place. Kunming has been the chief sufferer in the past two months. After a respite of two months Chengtu was visited on December 30 not by bombers but by nine fast pursuit planes which swooped down over air fields and tried to machine gun Chinese airplanes in process of assemblage or repair. The damage was slight.

The evacuation of American women and children and of some men from occupied areas has continued. The "President Coolidge," sailing on January 1 from Shanghai carried 300 American evacuees. Some missionaries are crossing the lines into nearby free territory where they intend to live temporarily. Some are planning to come to West China; others who would like to come have been delayed by difficulties in securing American consular permission and British visas through Hongkong.

President Roosevelt's fireside chat of December 28 in which he severely censured the European and Asiatic "war-makers," opposed appeasement policies and pledged further aid to Great Britain and China has been published in full in the Chinese press. We have given the Chinese press a new phrase: "fireside chat" is literally translated, lu-pien hsien-hua. The Central Daily News carried a leading editorial of appreciation for Roosevelt's tribute to China's "great defense of freedom." The argument that the ABC countries, American, Britain, and China, could together maintain a just peace in the Pacific, is being widely used by Chinese speakers and writers.

Anna Louise Strong, author of the recent book "One Fifth of Mankind," has been in Chungking, coming straight from Moscow. She declares it her belief that the Soviet government will not make any kind of agreement with Japan at the expense of China. A Japan-controlled China is the last thing that Russia wants. The Soviet Union cannot be left out of the permanent peace settlement in Asia.

"Solitary Island" (Ku Tao) is a common Chinese characterization for Shanghai today, because of its isolation from both occupied and free China. It is also a hotbed of political gangsterism and the home of a vast underworld of vice encouraged by the Japanese and their puppets who surround the settlements and are boring into them. Still the center of much educational, philanthropic, and missionary activity and an important port for business, industry and trade, it nevertheless faces a dark year. Kidnapping, opium dens, gambling joints, and houses of prostitution are on the increase without effective restriction by the timid municipal authorities. Thousands of destitute people still throng the streets and every night that the thermometer drops to freezing hundreds of people die on the streets. Relief agencies cannot possibly cope with all the need there and in other cities such as Nanking, Hangchow and Wuhu.

A missionary who has just come from occupied free China tells us, "You may be blockaded and bombed here and food prices may soar; but food is plentiful and people are not starving on all sides as in the cities under the "New Order." How long foreign interests in Shanghai can preserve a semblance of security and independence is a burning question. Further Japanese encroachment on the International and French settlements are definitely expected and perhaps complete Japanese domination until the day when Japan will have to retire and let the true government of China make this area part of a Greater Shanghai free from all alien rule. "The coming assault on Shanghai" is the headline in a recent Shanghai newspaper.

More and Better Democracy. The next session of the People's Political Council will be held the last week in February. Since it was not found practicable to call the Constitutional Convention at this time the "P.P.C." has been enlarged and its powers increased. Of the 240 councillors, 90 are now to be elected by the provincial

or municipal political councils; the remainder being appointed by the Central Government. Formerly ten of the Council were women; in the next session there will be fifteen women, outstanding leaders in educational, social service, and in political activities. Four out of five of the new women members received their post-graduate education in the United States. No government official may be a member. From now on the Council may discuss all government policies, may interpellate members of the government, and may pass resolutions that are binding upon the government. Unlimited freedom of speech will be allowed during sessions of the Council. The term of office is for one year. The February session will mark a significant step forward toward political democracy in China.

Here and There in Free China. A new department in the Ministry of Finance will attempt to stop smuggling between free and occupied territories...The Executive Yuan has appropriated Ch.\$70,000,000 for stabilization of prices; \$50,000,000 will be used to purchase surplus rice from provinces with good harvests, to be sold to government institutions and poor below cost. The balance will be used to purchase supplies of daily necessities for marketing by the government...December 25 was celebrated with threefold significance; the anniversary of the Yunnan uprising against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical regime in 1915, the release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian in 1936, and among Christians and large sections of the general populace as the birthday of Christ.

Chinese government institutions, banks, and schools gave a holiday...Bishop R. O. Hall of Hongkong and Bishop Y. Y. Tsu of Kunming have helped to organized two social centers for truck drivers on the Burma Highway...Major Evans Carlson, formerly attached to the United States Embassy in China, has just completed a trip through eight provinces of Free China. He says, "China's major problem in this fourth year of war is economic rather than military. There are now throughout China about 3,000 cooperative industrial units. Thirty thousand could stop Japan's economic penetration. And 50,000 would provide China with an economic base which would make her relatively independent of the essential items she is now importing. Moreover they would provide the means for improving the standard of living and for increasing the purchasing power of a large section of the population, giving impetus to the economic life of the nation, and strengthening the cause of democracy here in Eastern Asia."

Chengtu Szechwan
January 3, 1941.

Frank W. Price

AIR RAIDS. When raids come we work until the "Urgent" sounds and then someone stays out in the yard to watch for the planes. If it is lunch time, we proceed with lunch on the front lawn. We retire to the dugout (built like a Kansas eyalone shelter only then the Japanese flat bombers appear. After they pass we hurry the children out "to see the pretty white things like birds against the sky," at ten or twelve thousand feet. By making a picnic out of it we have been able to keep the children from developing any fear--as well as keeping ourselves on an even keel.

But when Lewis went into the city after the last raid to see the damage that had been done, the mangled bodies of old women and others being rushed to hospitals on stretchers, showed that it had been no "picnic" for some persons. Forty university students had already left the campus clinic to help by the time the "release" sounded. One medical student on a bicycle just ahead of Lewis hopped off at each stretcher he met and administered first aid if the person had not already been attended to. Most of the people leave the city during the raid and walk out into the country so casualties are much less than they would otherwise be. Excepting for the duration of the alarm and the cleaning up after the raid, life goes on normally.

(Extract from Christmas letter by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smythe)

NEW CHINA

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FRANK W. PRICE

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SERIES II, Nos. 35-36

March 7-14, 1941.

THE PEOPLES COUNCIL DEBATES NATIONAL POLICIES. The P.P.C. (Peoples' Political Council) has just adjourned after ten days of significant debate on national policies. Instead of one Chairman a presidium of five was elected, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President Chang Po-ling of Nankai University, the leaders of the National Socialist and Youth Parties (minority political parties), and China's best known woman leader next to Madame Chiang, President Yi-fang Wu of Ginling College. Four of the five are non-Kuomintang.

The speeches by President Lin Sen, Generalissimo Chiang, and Dr. Chang Po-ling, the reports to the Council by the various Ministers and Yuan heads, the interpellations, discussions, and resolutions have been given much prominence in the Chinese press and there has been more public interest in this Council than in any previous session.

The fears of some that discussion of the Kuomintang-Communist friction would be suppressed were not justified. The question came to the floor of the Council and the Government asked the Councillors for their frank opinion. There was general regret that the seven Communist members presented demands upon the Council and Government as a condition of attendance. The Communists would have had full opportunity in the Council to state their case and almost all Chinese friends with whom I have talked feel that they only hurt themselves by their non-participation.

The Council unanimously adopted a resolution regretting the Communists' abstention. It supported the Government's insistence upon unified military command and military discipline but favored as much tolerance as possible toward the political ideas and program of the Communist party if it remained loyal to the National Government and continued to fight Japan. The influence of the P.P.C. upon the inter-party dispute was mediatory, and the door was left open for further negotiations if the Communists abide by their 1937 declaration.

Generalissimo Chiang in his statement declared that the army must be a National not a Party army and that special administration under any one party would jeopardize national unity. It is just such "special administrative areas" that the Japanese seek to establish. Chinese public opinion, as I sense it, strongly approves this policy but also hopes that the Communist forces will be patriotic and wise enough to continue their cooperation with the national armies on a united front.

The interpellations and questions in the P.P.C. meetings showed that there is an alert and liberal group watching and influencing government policy. What is the government attitude toward Japan's southward expansion? What is the present state of the Burma Road? What is being done for students in occupied areas and war zones? What is the strength of the Chinese army and air force now compared with Japan? What tax reforms will be introduced in the near future? Is China's currency system sound? Is the new food control legislation and price stabilization program

being enforced? These are typical of the many questions asked, and answered either orally or in writing.

The Council recommended that the new local government system should be well supervised, provide outlets for public opinion and insure advance toward democracy; that the People's Congress should be called as soon as possible and the constitution adopted; that the diplomatic service should be improved; that high interest rates be prohibited by law; that the Government immediately seek to remedy various abuses in communications and transport; that plans be made now for the post-war economic program and a long term agricultural program, and that social welfare efforts be better coordinated.

These are typical of the many resolutions passed. The question of conscription fees, or rather conscription evasion fees, was hotly debated and condemned. The P.P.C. is not a full-fledged parliament under a constitution but the voice of New China - the peoples' China - is speaking and with increasing clearness and effectiveness. The next P.P.C. should have a larger farmer and labor representation.

IS CHINA THREATENED WITH ECONOMIC CHAOS? One American writer who spent two weeks recently in Chungking and made a few superficial observations has published a series of articles picturing Free China as on the brink of starvation and economic chaos. What are the facts? Prices are high, but so is farmer and labor income. Skilled labor in Chengtu now earns \$6.00 a day; food costs \$2.00-\$3.00 per day. Labor on roads and airfields receives food and \$6.00 per day. Ninety per cent of the farmers I talked with say that they are in better economic condition than before the war, because of high prices of agricultural products, loans at low interest through credit cooperatives, more security, and better political administration, organization.

The situation in rural areas would be still better if land rents were reduced. I have not seen or heard of any one starving although many are comparatively poor as they were five or ten years ago. There is food enough for all, but distribution is unsatisfactory. If the government can restrict hoarding and speculation successfully and introduce land reforms, the situation will be further improved. The small size of the average farm holding in China does not make possible a high standard of living in any case even when the cultivator owns his farm. The Chinese farmer needs rural industries to supplement farm income.

The greatest economic sufferers in China today are: people in Japanese occupied areas who are being despoiled by the invaders; people in fighting zones; refugees from occupied or fighting areas; inhabitants of regions affected by drought or flood; victims of air raids; the wounded and sick who cannot secure drugs and adequate medical care; and salaried classes whose incomes have risen far less than the cost of living. While prices have soared, it must be remembered that the value of the Chinese dollar in terms of foreign exchange has remained steady for the past year. Chinese currency will continue good if confidence in the National Government at home and abroad is maintained.

China is experiencing economic strain but is not breaking. There are serious economic difficulties but no signs of economic disintegration or chaos.

Recent constructive measures to meet price and food problems include: a Food Control Bureau to secure adequate distribution of rice; a Central Planning Board of thirty members representing all the important ministries and doing preparatory work

March 7-14, 1941.

for post-war reconstruction; plans for a Ministry of Economic Welfare to coordinate price and food control, agricultural credits, exports and imports, and anti-smuggling activities. Several important measures of land rent and taxation reforms are being seriously considered. Their adoption would take the wind out of much Communist propaganda against the National Government.

NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF BURMA ROAD. The appointment of John Earl Baker as executive director of the Burma Road has been announced. He will work in close cooperation with the Minister of Communications and Chinese military officials to reorganize transport, determine priorities, eliminate waste and graft, improve administration, and increase the usefulness of the Road. Mr. Baker is an engineer with long experience in railway management, road building, dyke repair, famine relief, and Red Cross work. He is an "old China hand" who has the confidence and affection of the Chinese Government and people. His appointment marks the beginning of a new effort on the part of the Generalissimo to tighten up all war and reconstruction efforts.

The two largest bridges on the Burma Road have suffered from bombing but traffic continues with use of ferries and the road itself is in better condition than ever before. It is a vital life line for China that should be protected at all costs and give maximum service in meeting China's urgent military, trade, and relief needs.

LULL BEFORE THE STORM. China is wondering whether Japan will drive southward in the immediate future or first make another attempt to crush Chinese resistance by a drive on Yunnan and the Burma Railway and on Chungking. The Japanese militarists are making all preparations but hesitate before they leap. They are carefully watching the war in Europe and Matsuoka's forthcoming visit to Germany, Italy, and Russia will have an important bearing on the course of the war in the Far East. Meanwhile Japan weakens her chances of success by waiting, for the prospects of American and British aid to China and of effective Chinese counter attacks are brighter every day. And unless England is defeated the southward adventure would be national hara-kari.

Frank W. Price.

GENERAL HO, CHINESE ARMY HEAD, OPPOSED TO APPEASEMENT:
STATES CHINA WILL NOT DEVELOP INTO MILITARISTIC POWER

BY GENERAL HO YING-CHIN

Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army and Minister of War

We in China are grateful for the increasing understanding, sympathy, and material aid that the people and governments of the United States and Great Britain are giving us in our struggle against aggression.

Ours is a common cause: the preservation of justice and freedom against tyranny and oppression, and the building of a better international order in which nations can work freely together and solve their mutual problems by lawful and peaceful methods.

For nearly four years China has resisted a ruthless invader, better organized

and armed than we were. Today we are stronger than when the war began. Japan is weaker. China's unexpected defense has not only checked Japanese designs upon our country; it is holding up Japan's scheme of expansion in the Pacific, and is strengthening the worldwide defense against the evil forces that threaten modern civilization.

Our resources have been strained in the fight and we are making untold sacrifices to carry on. But we are resolutely determined not to yield, not to compromise, not to consider peace until the invading armies are withdrawn from our soil and Japan respects our rights as an independent and sovereign nation. We are against any kind of appeasement such as Wang Ching-wei attempted. We will not stop short of our goal -- a free China and a just peace in the Pacific.

Five Million Chinese Soldiers

A country with the size and population of China, in the process of evolution into a modern state faces many and varied difficulties in carrying on simultaneous war and reconstruction. And yet we have over 300 divisions with 5,000,000 soldiers in the field, and 10,000,000 men in reserve or in training behind the lines. Over 800,000 guerrillas are harassing enemy garrisons and threatening enemy lines of communication, while more than 600,000 regular troops are operating behind the enemy lines. We hold a fighting line from north to south of 2,800 miles and hold it so well that every attempt of the enemy to break through in recent months has failed.

Take, for instance, the recent enemy's offensive in southern Honan, western Hupeh and northern Kiangsi where the invading forces which made three attacks were thoroughly defeated and routed. When we have sufficient munitions and equipment, we shall at once launch large scale counter attacks and deal still harder blows to the enemy.

We need a stronger air force both for defense and offense, more artillery, improved communications in the rear, medical supplies and much else. But meanwhile we are successfully immobilizing more than 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers in China and causing them losses of some 2,000 men a day. Japan cannot penetrate further into Chinese territory nor can she become an effective partner of the Axis Powers, as long as China resists. Our people are one in their purpose to maintain unity and to liberate our nation, despite the necessity of having at one time to apply disciplinary measures over a very small number of unruly soldiers.

China Is Not Going Militaristic

Will this war make China a militaristic nation under a dictatorship? No! China will need an army for national defense, but our main energies will be directed toward the building of industries, the improvement of land and water communications, the increase of agricultural production, the extension of education, the betterment of social and economic life for all the people, the development of constitutional representative government and the advancement of democracy. When peace comes our disbanded soldiers will return to their farms and business or be employed in large public works. China will work for peace, within her own borders and in the world. China will make her contribution to a richer and freer international life, as a self governing and progressive republic.

The victory that we seek will be your victory, and your victory will be our victory. Until that victory is won and all peoples are free from the fear of violent attack and free to develop their own national life under their own chosen government in a world commonwealth of nations we -- like you in the United States -- will not rest.

INTERNATIONAL GLEANINGS

FROM JAPAN

DECEMBER 15, 1938

No. 12.

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OLD PRINCIPLES CANNOT APPLY TO CHINA OF TODAY

Charges of discrimination against American rights and interests in China are firmly rejected by Japan in the Government's reply to the American note of October 6, which Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita handed on November 18 to the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew.

No direct mention is made in the reply of the nine-Power treaty, upon which the American protest was based. But it was said the Government is convinced that "*** any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow inapplicable ideas and principles of the past, neither would contribute toward the establishment of a real peace in East Asia, nor solve the immediate issues."

The full text of the Japanese reply is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, No. 1076, dated October 6, addressed to the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Konoe, concerning the rights and interests of the United States in China.

"In the note are cited various instances based on information in the possession of the Government of the United States that the Japanese authorities are subjecting American citizens in China to discriminatory treatment and violating the rights and interests of the United States.

"I have now the honor to state hereunder the opinions of the Japanese Government with regard to these instances.

"1. The circumstances which led to the adoption of the present measures concerning export exchange in Tsingtao and the present situation being, so far as the Japanese Government are aware, as set forth below, they consider that those measures cannot be con-

strued as constituting any discrimination against American citizens.

"A short time ago the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established in North China whose notes, with an exchange value fixed at one shilling and two pence against one yuan, have been issued thus far to the amount of more than one hundred million yuan and are widely circulated. These banknotes being the compulsory currency of the Provisional Government, the maintenance of their value and their smooth circulation is regarded as an indispensable basis for the conduct and the development of economic activities in North China. Consequently, the Japanese Government have taken a cooperative attitude; and all Japanese subjects are using the said notes and in their export trade are exchanging them at the rate of one shilling and two pence.

Old Currency Depreciates

"On the other hand, the old fa-pi still circulating in these areas has depreciated in exchange value to about eight pence per yuan. Consequently those who are engaged in export trade and are using this currency are enjoying illegitimate profits, as compared with those who use the Federal Reserve notes and carry on legitimate transactions at the legitimate rate of exchange: that is to say, Japanese subjects who use the Federal Reserve notes have been suffering unreasonable disadvantages as compared with persons who, while residing and carrying on their business in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of North China, use, nevertheless, the old fa-pi exclusively.

"Furthermore the existence of the beforementioned disparity in exchange value between the new notes and the old fa-pi, which the Federal Reserve Bank

has been exchanging at a rate not very much below par, is bound to exert an unfavorable effect upon the exchange value of the new notes, and eventually upon the exchange value of the Japanese yen.

“The Japanese Government feel that it is incumbent upon them not to remain indifferent to such a situation.

“The export exchange measures adopted in Tsingtao are calculated to place the users of old Chinese currency, who have been obtaining unfair profits, on an equal footing with those who are using the Federal Reserve notes. These measures are also intended to protect the exchange value of the Federal Reserve Bank notes. Inasmuch as the application of the measures makes no differentiation according to nationality, they cannot be considered as discriminatory measures. As a matter of fact, it is through these measures that those users of the Federal Reserve notes who had in a sense been discriminated against have been placed on an equal footing with the others and thus enabled to compete on a fair basis.

Tariff Action Explained

“2. In North and Central China the new Chinese regimes some time ago effected revisions of the Customs tariff in an attempt to secure a rational modification of the former tariff enforced by the Kuomintang Government, which was unduly high and ill-calculated to promote the economic recovery and general welfare of the Chinese people. However, the schedule actually adopted for the time being is the one that was approved by the Powers in 1931, so that no complaint has been heard from foreign residents of any nationality on the spot. The Japanese Government are of course in favor of the purpose of the said revision, believing that it will serve to promote effectively the trade of all countries with China.

“3. As for the organization of certain promotion companies in China, the restoration and development of China's economic, financial and industrial life after the present affair is a matter of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Chinese. Moreover, the Japanese Government are deeply solicitous for the early inauguration and progress of work having for its object this restoration and development, for the sake of the realization of a new order in East Asia, and are doing all in their power in that direction. The North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company were established with a view to giving China the necessary assistance toward the said restoration and also with the aim of contributing toward the development of China's natural resources. It is far from the thoughts of the Japanese Government to impair the rights and interests of American citizens in China or to discriminate against their enterprises. The Japanese Government therefore do not oppose, but welcome heartily, the partici-

pation of third Powers on the basis of the new situation that has arisen.

“The telecommunication companies in North and Central China and of the Inland Navigation Steamship Company at Shanghai and the wharfage company at Tsingtao have also been established to meet the imperative need of an early restoration of communications, transportation and harbor facilities. With the exception of the telecommunications enterprise, which, because of its obvious relation to the maintenance of peace and order and to the national defense, as well as because of its public character, has been placed in the hands of special companies, all these enterprises are turned over to concerns that are ordinary Chinese or Japanese juridical persons, without any intention of allowing them to reap monopolistic profits by discriminating against America or any other Power. As regards the wool trade, while the control of purchasing agencies was enforced for a time in the Mongolian region, it has since been discontinued. There is no plan at present of any sort for establishing a monopoly in tobacco.

Travel Freedom Cited

“4. Concerning the return of American citizens to the occupied areas, Your Excellency is aware that in North China there is no restriction, excepting in very special cases where the personal safety of those who return would be endangered, while in the Yangtze Valley large numbers of Americans have already returned. The reason why permission to return has not yet been made general is, as has been repeatedly communicated to Your Excellency, due to the danger that persists because of the imperfect restoration of order and also to the impossibility of admitting nationals of third Powers on account of strategic necessities, such as the preservation of military secrets. Again, the various restrictions enforced in the occupied areas concerning the residence, travel, enterprise and trade of American citizens constitute the minimum regulations possible consistent with military necessities and the local conditions of peace and order. It is the intention of the Japanese Government to restore the situation to normal as soon as circumstances permit.

“5. The Japanese Government are surprised at the allegation that there exists a fundamental difference between the treatment accorded to Japanese in America and the treatment accorded to Americans in Japan. While it is true that in these days of emergency Americans residing in this country are subject to various economic restrictions, yet these are, needless to say, restrictions imposed, not upon Americans alone, but also on all foreigners of all nationalities, as well as upon the subjects of Japan. I beg to reserve for another occasion a statement of the views of the Japanese subjects in American territory, refer-

red to in Your Excellency's note.

"As has been explained above, the Japanese Government, with every intention of fully respecting American rights and interests in China, have been doing all that could possibly be done in that behalf. However, since there are in progress at present in China military operations on a scale unprecedented in our history, it may well be recognized by the Government of the United States that it is unavoidable that these military operations should occasionally present obstacles of giving full effect to our intention of respecting the rights and interests of American citizens.

National Ideal Mentioned

"Japan at present is devoting her energy to the establishment of a new order based on genuine international justice throughout East Asia, the attainment of which end is not only an indispensable condition of the very existence of Japan, but also constitutes the very foundation of the enduring peace and stability of East Asia.

"It is the firm conviction of the Japanese Government that, in the face of the new situation fast developing in East Asia, any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow inapplicable ideas and principles of the past neither would contribute toward the establishment of a real peace in East Asia, nor solve the immediate issues.

"However, as long as these points are understood, Japan has not the slightest inclination to oppose the participation of the United States and other Powers in the great work of reconstructing East Asia along all lines of industry and trade; and I believe that the new regimes now being formed in China are prepared to welcome such foreign participation."

YANGTZE CANNOT BE OPENED YET

The Yangtze River cannot be opened yet to general navigation by foreign vessels, Japan, on November 14, informed the United States, Great Britain and France in response to representations regarding the river situation which they had made individually on October 7.

The texts of the replies have not been published, but the Foreign Office spokesman issued on the same day the following statement regarding them:

"In connection with restoration of commerce and navigation of vessels of third Powers on the Yangtze River, the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States and France in Tokyo respectively presented notes of proposals to the Japanese Government on November 7.

"Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today handed official notes to the Ambassadors of the Powers concerned here, replying that although the Japanese Government has no intention of hampering deliberately

the commerce and navigation of third Powers on the Yangtze, it holds that the time has not yet arrived to warrant general opening of the river because of the following reasons:

"1. The blockade at Kiangyin has not been opened beyond the stage where the river can be used for military purposes. For the time being, only navigation by Japanese warships and vessels for military purpose is possible.

"2. Large-scale military operations are at present in progress above Hankow, and points between Shanghai and the upper river form an important commissary line. Navigation by commercial vessels in general would seriously hamper Japanese military operations.

"3. Areas along the Yangtze still are infested with Chinese guerillas, who frequently attack Japanese warships and other vessels.

"4. The Chinese forces frequently lay mines, taking the Japanese unawares, and navigation on the river is consequently very dangerous. This is indicated by the recent incident in which a vessel being used for military purposes was sunk.

"5. It will take some time before Chinese mines have been completely cleared from the river and necessary navigation marks have been restored to normal."

RISKS IN WEST CHINA NOTIFIED TO POWERS

The Powers have been warned that the area of hostilities in China has been extended to include Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, with bombing raids likely as far west as a line connecting Kiuehuan (Suchow), northwestern Kansu Province, Paan (Batang), Sikang Province, and Tali, Yunnan Province.

Identical notes addressed on Nov. 8 to their diplomatic missions in Tokyo by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita make the following requests, designed to prevent incidents:

1. Airplanes should be prohibited from flying over the specified regions.

2. Foreigners should be made to understand that they travel there at their own risk.

3. Foreign residents should as far as possible withdraw to safe places.

4. Foreign rights and interests should be marked in a manner visible from the air and a distance on the ground, and information concerning them should be communicated to the Japanese authorities in China.

5. Foreigners should be made to understand that the Japanese cannot assume any responsibility for protection of Chinese property, public or private, transferred to foreigners to evade "the exercise of legitimate rights by the Japanese forces."

In conclusion, the notes reiterate that no responsibility can be assumed for protection of foreign rights and interests utilized by the Chinese forces or are in proximity to them.

The text of the communication is given by Domei as follows:

"It may be remarked that, ever since the outbreak of the present hostilities in China, the Japanese Government has always been anxious for the protection of the lives and property of third-country nationals in that country. In view of the growing expansion of the zone of hostilities, the Japanese Government, in its notes of February 15, June 20 and October 12, 1938, expressed its desires concerning the measures to be taken by foreign governments for the purpose of ensuring that protection.

"I now have the honor to state that, Canton and Hankow having fallen into Japanese hands and the Chiang Kai-shek regime having been driven to West China, it is expected that hereafter the zone of hostilities in China will be further extended toward the west and that the provinces of Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangsi will become scenes of hostilities in the near future. Moreover, in places to the west of those provinces, the military objectives in the Chinese territory up to a line connecting Suchow (Kiuchuan), Batang (Paan) and Tali will be liable to attack by Japanese air forces.

"Accordingly, the Japanese Government, with a view to ensuring more fully the protection of the lives and property of third-country nationals in China, which has always engaged its anxious attention, wishes to express hereunder its sincere desires and to request that your Government may as soon as possible take adequate measures in this connection:

"1. In view of the fact that the Chinese forces are making military use of civilian aircraft of foreign make, it is desirable that in order to prevent unfortunate incidents, your Government should prohibit airplanes which belong to your country or in which your country is interested from flying in the above-mentioned regions.

"2. Your nationals travelling in the said regions shall do so at their own risk.

"3. From the viewpoint of ensuring the safety of your nationals residing in the said regions, it is desirable that they should as far as possible withdraw to other places affording safety.

"4. It is requested that information concerning the rights and interests of your nationals existing within the said regions should be communicated to the Japanese authorities in China, giving them sufficient time to enable them to take the necessary steps; and that such rights and interests should be distinguished by marks of identification unmistakably visible from the air and from a distance on the ground. It is to be understood that it will be impossible to afford full

protection to foreign rights and interests for which those measures have not been taken.

"5. Seeing that the Chinese are designedly transferring their public or private property to third-country nationals with the object of evading the exercise of legitimate rights by the Japanese forces, it has to be pointed out that the Japanese forces are unable to assume any responsibility for the protection of property transferred with such an object.

"I wish to invite Your Excellency's renewed attention to the fact, repeatedly communicated to you, that the Japanese forces are unable to assume any responsibility for the protection of third-country rights and interests in China which are utilized by the Chinese forces or which exist in their proximity."

JAPAN'S 1939-40 BUDGET

The Japanese Cabinet approved at its meeting on December 2 the draft estimates for the 1939-40 general accounts, totaling ¥3,694,752,000, without alteration of the assessments made by the Finance Ministry after negotiations with the other Ministries.

Yet to be compiled is the special budget for the China incident, which the *Asahi* believes is likely to exceed ¥5,000,000,000, compared with the ¥4,850,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

The total approved on December 2 for the general accounts is ¥314,072,000 more than the 1938-39 working budget of ¥3,380,680,000. This working budget was arrived at last August, when the Cabinet decided to save ¥133,841,000 in the general accounts which the Diet had authorized. The original general accounts totaled ¥3,514,521,415, consisting of the basic budget of ¥2,867,796,855; the first supplementary budget, ¥386,492,330; the second supplementary budget, ¥171,005,858, and the third supplementary budget, ¥89,226,372.

The appropriations for the Ministries, divided into the ordinary and extraordinary accounts, follow in units of ¥1,000,000:

Ministry	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Imperial Household	4½	—	4½
Foreign	20	34	55
Home	47	243	251
Finance	870	436	1,306
War	183	312	495
Navy	287	366	653
Justice	48	4	52
Education	138	17	155
Agriculture & Forestry . .	44	100	144
Commerce & Industry . . .	8	68	76
Communications	227	50	278
Overseas	2	43	46
Welfare	78	53	131
Total	1,962	1,731	3,694

Revenue details follow in units of ¥1,000:

Ordinary Accounts	
Taxes	1,741,830
Income	809,470
Land	48,234
Business profit	113,488
Capital interest	42,378
Juridical persons capital	27,492
Inheritance	49,401
Mining	8,808
Special tax on bonds in foreign currency	2,650
Sake	254,767
Non-Alcoholic Beverage	5,035
Sugar	117,687
Textile	43,512
Gasoline	11,733
Bourse	27,134
Negotiable documents transfer	2,369
Customs duty	175,195
Tonnage dues	2,468
Stamp receipts	90,122
Revenue from Government enterprises and properties	371,619
Compulsory contribution from the com- munications enterprises special ac- count	81,500
Compulsory contribution from the Bank of Japan	15,676
Miscellaneous receipts	65,150
Transferred from the special account fund for promotion of farming villages and improvement of education	6,926
Total	2,373,825
Extraordinary Accounts	
By disposing Government properties ..	7,192
Miscellaneous receipts	61,853
Surplus returned of building expendi- tures by local public bodies	5,288
Share of building expenditures for local public bodies	8,948
Received as encouragement fund for scientific research	33
Transferred from the special accounts ..	1,739
Compulsory contribution from insurance companies	3,352
Export indemnification	1,765
Export capital advance indemnification	3,728
Provisional profit tax	219,845
Profit dividend tax	35,304
Public bonds and company debentures interest tax	1,443
Transit tax	9,243
Admission tax	8,114
Special admission tax	105
Special articles tax	53,961

Transferred from the special accounts to the general fund source	6,700
Bonds	809,237
Surplus carried over from the previous year	84,160
Total	1,321,926
Grand total	3,694,752

The draft budget for the 1939-40 fiscal year bears the stamp of the China incident much more definitely than the current budget, Finance Minister Seihih Ikeda said in a statement issued after the Cabinet had approved the draft estimates. Except for purposes connected with the incident, he explained, appropriations have been curtailed drastically.

His statement follows as given in the *Asahi*:

"The Cabinet fixed on July 8 the policy for compiling the 1939-40 budget. It was to concentrate appropriations on measures for achieving the goal in the China fighting, regulating the demand and supply of materials, funds and labor and keeping down overseas payments. This was followed in drafting the budget which the Cabinet took up today. Further, through economies in recurring expenses, extra funds have been obtained for measures required by the exigencies of the times.

"The fresh appropriations in the next fiscal year, consequently, will be for transfers to the provisional arms fund, behind-the-gun measures, increasing exports, expanding productivity, repairing and improving rivers and canals, encouraging civil aviation and air defense and enforcing plans for breeding better horses. All other expenses have been curtailed so drastically that we may say the 1939-40 budget bears much more definitely the stamp of the China incident than does the current one.

"As regards tax revenue, the increase in the next fiscal year will amount to ¥264,000,000, bringing the total to ¥2,069,800,000. This speaks eloquently of the solidity and expansiveness of our economic strength.

"In compiling the budget, the general demands of the various Ministers were examined carefully, and then negotiations were held with them on the basis of our assessments. Thanks to their deep understanding of the character of the times and their co-operation with regard to national finance, the negotiations proved to be very brief and very smooth. The Cabinet therefore was able today to decide on the approximate figures for the 1939-40 general accounts. That this was achieved so well without friction or delay is a matter for national congratulation."

News of the International Association

Lecture Tours

Ritoku Obama, chief editor of the *Chugai Shogyo*; Dr. Masutaro Kimura, Professor at the Hosei Univer-

sity, and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, vice-president of the International Association, conducted a series of autumn lecture tours on international problems.

Mr. Obama spoke on "The Present State of International Economy," Dr. Kimura on "The Future of Japan's Finance and the China Incident" and Dr. Yamakawa on "The Political Situation in Europe and the China Incident."

Special Investigation Section

Tozo Hirano, new manager of the Tokyo branch of the Bank of Taiwan and until last July manager of the Shanghai branch, discussed Chinese currency problems at the regular meeting on Oct. 18.

Shortly before his departure for Rome, Toshio Shiratori, new Ambassador to Italy, was honored at a farewell luncheon, at which he discussed national and international problems with regard to the China Incident.

International Round Table

On Oct. 25, Vice-President Kazuo Aoki of the Planning Board, back from an inspection tour of North and Central China, spoke on the general situation in China and Chinese currency questions.

On Nov. 4, Kiyoshi Kanai of the South Manchuria Railway's Shanghai office spoke to a large gathering on "England and America as Seen from Shanghai."

At a meeting on Nov. 9, Baigyo Mizuno, president of the Shina Jiho-Sha, gave an interesting talk on his studies of the rivalry between the Han race and the Mongols and Manchus.

Round Table

At a meeting held on Nov. 10, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, who recently returned from a tour of Manchoukuo, spoke on immigration problems pertaining to Manchoukuo, Korea and China.

Executive Committee

At a luncheon held in his honor on Nov. 8, Morikatsu Inagaki, who used to represent this association at Geneva, gave a detailed report on the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

Institute of Pacific Relations Department

A special council meeting was held on Oct. 13, and it was decided to invite Secretary-General Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations to Japan next spring.

On Nov. 11, the special committee created for drafting Japanese plans for the investigation of the China Incident held its first meeting.

Local Branches

On Nov. 2, the Nagoya branch heard Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Dr. Masutaro Kimura and Dr. Kiriku Hayashi talk on current international questions.

CHRONICLE

November, 1938

2.—"Establishment of a new order which will insure the permanent stability of East Asia" is what Japan seeks in the China incident, the Government declared in a statement issued because of the new situation created by the occupation of Canton and Hankow.

The projected new order is based on a "tripartite relationship of mutual aid and coordination among Japan, Manchoukuo and China in political, economic, cultural and other fields." Its aims are "to secure international justice, to perfect joint defense against Communism and to create a new culture and realize a close economic cohesion throughout East Asia."

—Japan notified the League of Nations of severance of all connections with the latter's auxiliary and associated organizations because of the League's decision in September to apply the sanctions article to Japan.

—Soviet cavalrymen crossed the border into Manchoukuo yesterday and shot three Japanese soldiers about five miles southwest of Manchuli, it was reported. Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities filed strong protests with the Soviet Government.

3.—In the reconstruction of East Asia, Japan will not reject the cooperation of third Powers, and there is no intention of damaging their "legitimate interests," Premier Konoe declared to the nation in a broadcast explaining the Government's proclamation of policy toward China.

—The Emperor personally celebrated the birthday anniversary of the Emperor Meiji, His Majesty's Imperial grandfather, with solemn rites at the three sanctuaries of the Imperial Palace.

—To establish peace in China, it is absolutely necessary first to crush Chiang Kai-shek and oust the forces of Communism, the Joint Commission of the new Peking and Nanking regimes, in its second session at Nanking, declared in a statement.

—Invited for a 35-day tour of Japan by the Japan Hotel Association, 18 members of the delegation of American hotel men arrived in Tokyo.

4.—In the second note within two weeks, the Japanese Government advised diplomatic representatives of third Powers to clear the Yangtze above Hankow of neutral shipping "to eliminate causes of possible untoward incidents." The warning, issued jointly by the Embassy and Consulate-General in Shanghai, requests that naval authorities in Shanghai be notified as soon as possible of positions of all warships and merchant vessels.

6.—A pastoral letter, signed by 10 bishops and addressed to 46,265 members, was read in 262 parish churches and 198 mission stations of the Episcopal Church of Japan, reaffirming the Church's loyalty to the Emperor and to the Empire and outlining the Church's plans for fulfilling its duties in the current national emergency.

- Sintienchen and Wulipai on the Canton-Hankow Railway were occupied by Japanese troops.
- 7.—About 107,000 boys and girls, teachers and staff members from Tokyo Prefecture's 257 secondary schools marched in review past Lieutenant-Commander Prince Takamatsu at Yoyogi parade grounds on the first day of National Spiritual Advancement Week, the purpose of which is to prepare the people for the long-term task confronting the nation following the fall of the Wuhan area.
- After several months of preparations, the North China and Central China Development Companies were formally established in committee meetings with Baron Seinosuke Goh presiding. The concerns are semi-official institutions designed to control and promote the economic reconstruction of China.
- 8.—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita addressed identical notes to diplomatic representatives of the Powers, warning them that the area of hostilities in China has been extended to include Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, with bombing raids likely further west, and that due precautions be taken as regards flights of civilian planes in these areas, foreign rights and interests, and travel in war zones.
- Moving southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, Japanese troops captured Tungtingnao and pushed into Hunan. Yunglowtung was also taken.
- 9.—In the year ending Oct. 1, the population of Japan proper increased by 969,900, making the total 72,222,700, according to estimates made public by the Cabinet's Bureau of Statistics. Tokyo's population was given as 6,457,600.
- 10.—On the tenth anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne, the Emperor made a 40-minute visit to the new Imperial Household Museum at Ueno Park, a visit said to signify official acceptance of the museum, a gift of the people.
- Identical accusations in separate British, French and American notes received on Nov. 7 that Japan violated the "open door" by closing the Yangtze to their shipping are out of place, the Foreign Office believes, pointing out that Japanese shipping is also prohibited in the war zone except for specified military purposes, Domei reported.
- Visitors in the first six months of the year were 46.4 per cent fewer than in the same period last year, according to the Japan Tourist Bureau, the decline being a continuation of that which began with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict.
- 12.—Japanese forces continued southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, completely occupying Yochow, strategic town a little more than half the distance to Changsha from Hankow.
- A gigantic engineering project—a 72-mile submarine railway tunnel linking Japan and Korea—is being seriously considered by the Railway Ministry, the newspapers "Chugai Shogyo" and "Hochi" reported.
- 13.—After completing an 85-day stay in Germany, 29 Japanese Boy Scouts, led by Commissioner Sakutarō Asahina, returned to Tokyo. The scouts visited Germany in exchange for the Hitler Jugend mission which recently toured Japan.
- 14.—The Yangtze River cannot be opened yet to foreign vessels, Japan informed the United States, Great Britain and France in response to representations the three nations had made individually on Nov. 7. Japan, however, has no intention of deliberately hampering foreign commerce and navigation on the river, the replies stated.
- 15.—Liang Hung-chih, president of the executive commission of the new Nanking Government, together with a party of Chinese officials, arrived in Tokyo by plane to express his gratitude to Japan for assisting in the establishment of his regime. The Nanking representatives will spend about two weeks in Japan.
- 16.—Japanese troops on the north bank of the Yellow River renewed their offensive against Chinese on the opposite bank in order to cut the Red supply route into Shensi. Army planes raided Sian, Shensi capital and key point in the supply route, causing heavy damage and suspending traffic on the Lunghai Railway.
- The first of a series of anti-Chiang Kai-shek mass meetings, sponsored by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, was held in Peking with high officials of North China provincial and municipal governments in attendance.
- 17.—Japanese troops completely occupied Lotien, Tapiéh mountain stronghold in northeastern Hupeh.
- Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita sent instructions to Ambassador Shigenori Togo in Moscow, requesting him to lodge a sharp protest against the alleged capture of four Japanese fishing craft by the Soviets in the Bay of Peter the Great, with a demand for immediate release of their crew of 35.
- 18.—Charges of discrimination against American rights and interests in China were firmly rejected by Japan, with an assurance that the open door principle will be maintained provided foreign nations realize the changed conditions in the Far East, in the Government's reply to the American note of Oct. 6, which Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita handed to American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew.
- Eleven representatives of the new Nanking Government, headed by Commerce and Industry Minister Wang Tzu-hui, arrived in Tokyo to attend the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic conference which opens Nov. 22.
- Lieutenant-General Motoo Furusho, commander of the Japanese forces in South China during the drive on Canton, has been relieved of duty and attached to the Army General Staff, because of poor health, the War Office announced. Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando was appointed to succeed him.
- In applying Article 11 of the National General Mobilization Law, the Government will forbid companies now paying dividends of more than 10 per cent to increase them, but will not force them to lower their dividend rates or interfere with increases up to 10 per cent by companies now paying less than that, it was learned.
- 19.—Yingshan, key city at the southern foot of the Tapiéh mountain range on the Hupeh-Honan border, was captured by the Japanese.
- 20.—For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities, Japanese army air squadrons carried out extensive bombing raids on Fushih (Yenan), Chinese Communist capital and Eighth Route Army headquarters in northern Shensi.
- The first foreign ship to sail for Canton since its occupation by the Japanese, the China Navigation Co.'s Wu-chang, chartered by the British War Sufferers' Relief Committee, was expected to leave Hongkong on Nov. 23 with supplies for destitute Chinese in Canton.
- 22.—Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi, who is leaving shortly for Washington to present his credentials, reiterated the Hirota-Hull declaration that there are no issues between Japan and the United States that cannot be solved through diplomatic negotiations, in addressing the America-Japan Society in Tokyo.
- Toshio Shiratori, recently appointed Ambassador to Italy, left Tokyo for his new post in Rome.

- 23.—The Emperor, in formal rituals at the Palace, led the nation in observing Niiname Sai, annual harvest festival.
—Prior to their departure for home after an inspection trip to Japan, Liang Hung-chih, chairman of the new Nanking regime's executive commission, and four other Chinese officials, declared they are convinced of the Japanese Government's desire to establish peace in the Far East and that they are completely in accord with its ideals.
- 24.—To avoid incidents with British interests, Japanese army officials in China, through Consul-General Katsuo Okazaki, notified British authorities at Canton that a campaign has been launched against Chinese remnants on the south bank of the East River, although claiming the announcement would prove disadvantageous to their strategy.
—Premier Konoe received the German order of the Grand Cross at his official residence from the German Ambassador, Eugen Ott.
- 25.—A giant rally was held in Tokyo to celebrate the second anniversary of the signing of the German-Japan Anti-Comintern Pact. Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff, headed a long list of dignitaries of several countries attending the ceremonies.
—In a ceremony at the Foreign Office, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and German Ambassador Eugen Ott signed the Japan-German cultural agreement, under which the two countries are to systematize the promotion of cultural relations.
- 26.—Emphasizing fire drills and extensive black-outs, a two-day air-defense maneuvers, second of the year, started in Tokyo and 15 other prefectures under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Defense Headquarters in the Kwanto and Tohoku areas.
—Tang Erh-ho, legislative commission chairman of the new Peking Government, heading a party of 26, arrived in Moji, en route to Tokyo to attend a Sino-Japanese cultural conference.
—Private individuals and organizations have donated ¥30,144,000 for national defense since the beginning of the China conflict in July of last year, it was reported.
- 27.—Japanese troops, who have been conducting a mopping-up campaign in the sector east of Canton and south of the East River in southern Kwangtung since Nov. 23, have cleared the Kowloon Peninsula of enemy forces as far as the boundary line of the British-leased territory.
- 28.—Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company, upon arriving in Shanghai to open the company's offices, issued a statement in which he declared that the sole aim of the company is the economic reconstruction of Central China, that the rights and interests of third Powers will not suffer through its activities and that cooperation of foreign capital is welcome.
- 29.—Answering protests of the United States, Great Britain and France regarding navigation on the Yangtze, Japanese army and naval authorities in Shanghai issued a joint communique indicating that the waterway will be closed to foreign Powers for some time yet.
In a separate communique to foreign naval attaches, Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commanding the fleet in China waters, said that seven French, American and British gunboats on the upper Yangtze between Wuhu and Yochow will be permitted to make round trips to Shanghai early next month, if desired for personnel shifts or other reasons.
—The Polish Ambassador, Thaddee de Romer, called on Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada to explain that the newly extended Polish-Soviet non-aggression accord is designed in no way to impair the friendly relations between Japan and Poland.
—Dr. Jose de la Riva Agüero, former premier of Peru, ar-

rived in Tokyo at the invitation of the Society for International Cultural Relations for a 50-day lecture tour, the purpose of which is to promote better relations between Japan and Peru.

- Yusuke Tsurumi, M.P., returned from a trip to England and America declaring that opinion in both countries has shown a marked change for the better since the fall of Canton and the Wuhan cities.
- 30.—The four-motored German plane Condor, commanded by the veteran Captain Alfred Henke, landed at Tachikawa airport shortly after 10 p.m., completing an 8,375-mile flight from Berlin in the record time of 46 hours, 15 minutes and 52 seconds, after brief stops in Basra, Karachi and Hanoi.
More than 15,000 spectators cheered as German Ambassador Eugen Ott greeted the fliers.
—A federal system of government, in which local regimes, organized along anti-Comintern and anti-Chiang Kai-shek lines, would co-operate in the reconstruction of China, was declared most suitable in a resolution adopted in the session at Nanking of the conference of 500 Chinese local representatives.

The Commercial Code of Japan

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FROM JAPAN

JULY 15, 1939

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TIENTSIN BLOCKADED

Japanese military authorities at Tientsin have taken steps to isolate the British and French concessions from the rest of the city as a result of their indignation over the uncompromising attitude of the British authorities there.

Proclamation Issued

On June 13, the Japanese authorities issued the following proclamation:

"For the purpose of suppressing the activities of anti-Japanese Communist elements in Tientsin, restrictions will be imposed on the traffic leading to the British and French concessions on and after June 14 at 6 o'clock in the evening.

"All roads leading to the British and French concessions with the exception of the following will be closed to traffic:

"The International Bridge will be passable from 6 o'clock in the morning to midnight, while the Yamaguchi-machi, the Asahi-machi, the Fuyo-machi, the British race course, the Taian and Chugai Roads will be passable from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

"All persons and those in vehicles, except those carrying passports, will be subjected to questioning and search at investigation stations.

"All vessels plying the Pei River will be forced to stop in the vicinity of the Dairen jetty or the Japan Bridge for examination.

"All violators of the above provisions will be liable to punishment by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin."

Army's Statement

Together with the foregoing proclamation the

Japanese military authorities on the spot issued the following statement:

"There is a certain limit to one's forbearance, and we have come to the end of it. We are prepared to take whatever steps necessary for maintaining peace and order in North China and also for self-defense.

"In March and April, three Japanese soldiers were killed by Chinese terrorists in Tientsin. Mr. Cheng Hsi-keng, Tientsin customs commissioner, also was killed by Chinese terrorists in the British Concession.

"Four terrorists were arrested by the Municipal Council authorities. The crimes of these terrorists have been ascertained by investigations made by us, and there is no room for doubt about their guilt. A British official of the Concession, who made investigations with us at the time, admitted the proof unearthed by the Japanese authorities.

"Considering that innocent Chinese people and third-Power residents in Tientsin would be greatly affected if we were to use force, we exercised great patience and demanded the delivery of the criminals to the Chinese authorities through diplomatic channels, and requested the British Concession authorities to co-operate with us in maintaining peace and order in North China, especially in Tientsin. In spite of this, the British Concession authorities have delayed action on one pretext or another.

"Under the circumstances, we lost our patience and requested the British Concession authorities to make a definite reply by June 7. The British reply received on June 6 merely reviewed the case and refused to deliver the criminals on the ground of insufficient evidence. Instead, the British reply proposed to deliver to us two suspects whose crimes are

unknown. Our request was not for delivery of such suspects whose crimes cannot be established before making investigations. Our demand called for delivery of the criminals who murdered Japanese soldiers and an important official of the Provisional Government. If the British Concession authorities refuse to deliver to the Chinese authorities these criminals, further negotiations will be useless.

"The attitude of the British Concession authorities only serves to make the Concession in Tientsin a hotbed of anti-Japanese plots and terrorism. Even if the British Concession authorities should accept in the future general principles to deliver criminals to the Chinese authorities, such principles as cannot be applied to cases of such a clear nature would be a dead-letter.

"The Japanese army, knowing that it would be only a waste of time to carry on further negotiations, has exhausted its patience. The Japanese army will take whatever steps necessary to isolate the British Concession, which is a nest of all plots and intrigues designed to obstruct the construction of a new order in East Asia.

"It would be most regrettable if the measures taken by the Japanese army should adversely affect the German, American and other third-Power people, as well as good Chinese citizens residing in the British Concession.

"We, therefore, earnestly hope that these people will speedily remove their homes from the British Concession, but those who must stay in the concession will have to bear inconveniences, though we are very sorry for them.

"The isolation of the British Concession is the minimum measure absolutely necessary for discharging the duties of the army. While the present isolation originated in the refusal to hand over the criminals in question, that is only one side of the situation. The Japanese Government and the people are giving vent to their pent up indignation against the British policy of aiding the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"The arrow has already left the bow. The issue cannot now be settled with the mere delivery of the criminals. The Japanese army, through the present turn of affairs, calls on Britain to reconsider its attitude of assisting General Chiang Kai-shek. At the same time the Japanese army desires that Britain discontinue its policy of conniving at the use of wireless in the British Concession by Chinese malcontents, of protecting anti-Japanese terrorists in the British Concession, giving them a feeling of security, of supporting Chinese legal tender, of obstructing the circulation of the currency of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, thereby causing a rapid rise in commodity prices, and of allowing the use of anti-Japanese textbooks in Chinese schools in the British Concession in Tientsin.

"Therefore, until such time as the British Concession authorities turn over an entirely new leaf and truly co-operate with Japan, we will not lay aside our sword."

Events Reviewed

1. The affair started with the assassination of Mr. Cheng Hsi-keng, newly-appointed inspector of the Tientsin maritime customs and former manager of the Tientsin branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

While Mr. Cheng was at the Grand Motion Picture Theatre in the British concession in Tientsin on the evening of April 9, some Chinese shot and killed him, later making good their escape.

2. The municipal government of Tientsin on April 10 filed a protest with the British consul-general, demanding the apprehension and handing over of the assassins to the Chinese authorities. Under the date of April 12 the British consul-general replied that he would do his utmost to arrest the culprits and as soon as they were put under arrest they would be handed over to the Tientsin municipal government.

3. On April 10, as the result of persuasion by the Japanese authorities, the British decided to seek the aid of the Japanese gendarmerie in investigating the case and on April 11 sent an official note to the Japanese requesting such aid. Consul-General Tashiro, on April 14, sent an official telegram to the Foreign Office stating an agreement had been reached so that the culprits in the case and their accomplices would be handed over to the Japanese as soon as they were apprehended.

4. The British, therefore, with the co-operation of the gendarmerie carried out their first investigation on April 15, a second investigation on April 17 and a third on April 22. On the last occasion several were arrested.

5. On the morning of April 30, the Japanese took the suspects to the street in front of the Grand, the spot where Mr. Cheng was assassinated, and in the presence of the British authorities, had the Chinese re-enact the crime in accordance with their confessions. The British recognized that the suspects had some connection with the crime and promised to hand them over to the municipal authorities as soon as the papers on the examination proceedings were sent to them. Despite this promise, however, when the Chinese authorities went to receive the suspects, the British refused to hand them over on the ground that the suspects, when examined by the Municipal Council in the British concession, retracted their confessions *in toto* and that there were two points in the confessions that the British saw difficult to believe.

6. The Japanese authorities on the spot negotiated with the British time and again but could obtain no satisfactory reply. Consul-General Tashiro sent offi-

cials to the British Consulate-General on May 31 to state to them that if the culprits were not handed over by noon on June 7 or if no reply on the matter was forthcoming by then, the Japanese would consider it to be a refusal on the part of the British to hand over the assassins.

7. On June 6, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie in Tokyo called on Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and made the following representations:

a. All such Chinese as the British consul-general at Tientsin consider on sufficient evidence to have complicity in the terrorism would be handed over to the municipal government.

b. The four Chinese in question cannot be handed over because no sufficient evidence exists as to their crime. To hand over persons without sufficient evidence to be given the extreme penalty would be contrary to British sense of justice.

To this, Foreign Minister Arita replied that already the British had recognized the evidence of the on-the-spot demonstration, evidence sufficient at least for prosecution. He pointed out that if the British did not hand over the suspects, Anglo-Japanese relations at Tientsin, which could not be considered very good at present, would grow even more strained.

The same day, the British consul-general at Tientsin told Consul-General Tashiro that he had received instructions from his home Government to refuse to hand over the Chinese to the municipal government.

8. On June 10, the British Ambassador told Foreign Minister Arita that the concession authorities could not hand over the Chinese on the strength of their "confession" which they now repudiated, unless some corroborative evidence turned up in support of them. The Foreign Minister then asked whether the British gave more credence to the statement of the culprits or to that of the Japanese authorities, and reiterated his demand that the suspects should be handed over to the authorities.

9. The Japanese authorities on the spot decided that, since the British were abusing their concession in Tientsin to shelter anti-Japanese elements, there was no course left but to exercise a more vigorous examination of all persons leaving or entering it. Thus, on the morning of June 13 they announced the enforcement of examination at barriers at 6 o'clock on the morning of June 14.

10. On the morning of June 13, the British Government proposed to Ambassador Shigemitsu that the blockade against the concession scheduled for the following morning should be cancelled as the British were now ready to reconsider the question of handing over of the suspects, as new evidence had been brought to light. Ambassador Shigemitsu transmitted the proposal to his home Government and at the same time replied that the British Government should

have the British authorities in Tientsin communicate on the matter with the Japanese authorities.

The "new evidence" in question was that in front of the motion picture house the suspects covered the escape of the assassins by the use of arms.

11. At 8 o'clock on the night of June 13, the British consulate-general proposed to the Japanese consulate-general that the case should be investigated by a committee of one Japanese, one Britisher and one national of a third power to see what evidence there was, but the Japanese, after consulting the military authorities, replied that such a procedure no longer would be consonant with the nature of the situation.

Retaliations Rumored

Meanwhile, reports from London claimed that the Board of Trade had started to draft a retaliatory program against Japan.

The rumored measures of retaliation include:

1. A retaliatory tariff on Japanese goods.
2. Discrimination against Japanese shipping in British-controlled ports.
3. Compulsory specification of origin for Japanese exports to Empire markets.
4. Exemption of Japanese goods from most-favored-nation treatment in British markets.

British Concession Sole Object

An allegation contained in the British Foreign Office communique to the effect that the Tientsin incident will affect all the Powers having interests in the Far East has led to the issuance of a statement by a spokesman of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin on June 19.

The statement said:

"The British Foreign Office, by publishing an allegation in its recent statement that the Tientsin dispute will affect all the Powers having interests in the Far East is making a frantic effort to induce the United States of America to pull chestnuts out of the Far Eastern fire.

"Japan's action here is solely directed against the British Concession, which hitherto has served as an agency of the Kuomintang government. No other nations are aimed at in the least.

"An understanding had been sought by the Japanese authorities with the Americans before the isolation of the British area was effected. Since the enforcement of the blockade, the Japanese authorities have taken every step within their power to minimize possible inconvenience and damage which American nationals may suffer as a result.

"It is noticed that the Japanese authorities are well prepared to minimize at all costs possible inconvenience which the nationals of third Powers other than Great Britain may undergo. The governments of such third Powers are requested to obtain reports

from their representatives on the spot as to how their subjects here are being treated by the Japanese authorities.

"It is not the intention of the Japanese authorities to deprive good Chinese residents of their means of obtaining a livelihood in the British and French Concessions. Due consideration is being paid, accordingly, by the Japanese authorities to providing proper guarantees for the livelihood of such Chinese residents.

"At the sacrifice of tactical and strategic advantages, the first-line forces of the Japanese army have abided by the oft-repeated statement by the Japanese Government that the rights and interests in China of the third Powers will be respected.

"But, in case measures such as economic pressure is resorted to by Great Britain as a retaliatory step against Japan, the Japanese authorities on the spot would feel it justifiable to take it that Great Britain has freed Japan from the duty of respecting British rights and interests in China."

Blockade Effective

With an effective enforcement of the blockade by the Japanese, the British Concession has virtually become a solitary island. The number of pedestrians daily passing through the examination posts established at seven different places around the concessions is less than 3,000, or 7 per cent of ordinary traffic.

Communists and anti-Japanese elements within the foreign areas are also said to be seeking some means of escape, with the alleged assistance of the British authorities. The latter have announced that, although they will maintain peace and order within their jurisdiction, they will not be responsible for anyone who manages to escape through the Japanese blockade.

Marooned in the British Concession, the anti-Japanese organizations, such as the C. C. League and the Blue Shirts, are said to have held an emergency conference on their predicament on June 15, which was followed by a telegraphic appeal to Chungking for advice or assistance.

The blockade has deprived the Chungking government of one of its bases of anti-Japanese propaganda.

Since the blockade was enforced, it is reported that the Tientsin bureau of the Chinese Central News Agency, official organ of the Kuomintang Government, has suspended radio communication with Chungking. It is yet to be ascertained whether or not the British Concession authorities ordered the closure of a radio station which the Chinese news agency has hitherto maintained in the British area.

It is said that the National government is now relying upon foreign news agencies, including Reuters and Havas, for the supply of information in Tientsin and London.

Peking Government Protests

On June 24, the New Peking Government lodged a vigorous protest with the British and French Embassy authorities in connection with the Tientsin Affair. Mr. Wen Shih-chen, mayor of the Tientsin Special Municipality, also sent a strong note to the British and French consuls in Tientsin regarding the Concession issue.

The protest of the New Peking Government is as follows:

1. Terrorists and Reds in the Concession should be handed over to the New Government.
2. The Concession authorities are requested to cooperate with the New Peking Government, in the way of prevention of the transfer of silver and circulation of the Nationalist Government tender.
3. Enforcement of strict control of Chinese banks and money exchange brokers in the Concession.
4. Rigorous control of propaganda inimical to the New Peking Government.

Talks Shifted to Tokyo

On June 29 the Tokyo Foreign Office announced that the Japanese Government had accepted the British proposals for negotiating a settlement of the Tientsin issues in Tokyo rather than in Tientsin among the British and Japanese authorities there.

A statement issued on June 29 said:

"In response to a British proposal, the Japanese Government has decided to conduct negotiations in Tokyo with a view to solving various questions relating to the present situation in Tientsin. Japanese officials concerned in Tientsin will be summoned to Tokyo for the purpose."

An appended explanation issued with the above announcement said that the decision had been taken in recognition of the sincerity of the British Government and hinted that the discussions here will cover a broad field, considerably beyond the question of the surrender of the four Chinese suspects, whose detention by the British Concession authorities in Tientsin precipitated the present Japanese blockade of the foreign areas there and the ensuing complications.

News of the International Association

Special Committee

On May 17, Mr. K. Niino, first section chief of the Foreign Office's commercial affairs bureau, gave a talk on current problems.

On May 22 and June 2, the committee met to discuss Japan's attitude towards the new development in international affairs.

Special Investigation Section

On May 18, Dr. T. Takagaki spoke on the currency problem in China.

International Round Table

On May 19, Mr. Jun Tsuchiya, Foreign Office secretary, who returned recently from an official trip to America, spoke on the current situation in that country.

On June 1, Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga, president of the Domei News Agency, delivered an interesting account of his personal experiences in the international news service.

On June 13, Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, who has recently returned from a trip in North and Central China, spoke on the political and economic conditions in China.

Women's Section

On June 12, Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, M.P., talked on foreign opinion towards Japan. Following the address, the standing committee of this section was elected at a committee meeting.

Lecture Tour

Between May 25 and June 3, Dr. T. Takagaki and Mr. Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, conducted a lecture tour in Nagano City and seven other cities in the Hokuriku district. The former spoke on the establishment of a new order in East Asia and on currency problems, while the latter spoke on the current European situation.

Student Section

A branch of this section was established in the Dairen Higher Commercial School in June, with Prof. Tokutaro Yagyu as its chief.

The projected student tour to North China was postponed indefinitely owing to the crowded condition in hotels and trains.

Institute of Pacific Relations Department

On May 17 and 18, at special meetings, the Japan Council's stand with regard to the study meeting and other questions was discussed.

On May 18, a farewell dinner was given in honor of I.P.R. Secretary-General Carter, who was leaving on May 19 for Hongkong.

On June 9, a council meeting was held to draw up an answer clarifying the Japan Council's attitude to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, chairman of the I.P.R., at Princeton.

CHRONICLE

June, 1939

- 1.—Japan has extended formal recognition to the new regime in Slovakia, the Foreign Office spokesman announced.
- 2.—The Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents that he was not much interested in the speech on foreign policy which Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov delivered before the Soviet Supreme Council on May 31 and that he did not think it worthwhile to make any official comment.
- En route to the United States, Frank A. Brown of the American Presbyterian Mission South, who has spent many years in China, called at the Foreign Office to express his appreciation for the Japanese respect and protection extended to American lives and property in Hsuechow, Kiangsu Province.
- 5.—Premier Hiranuma submitted to the Emperor the Government's "final decision" on its attitude toward the European situation following talks with the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers.
- 7.—Matsuzo Nagai announced acceptance of his membership in the International Olympic Committee following notification of his election from London. Shingoro Takaishi, board chairman of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi newspapers, also was elected a member but withheld acceptance pending consultation with executives of his company and officials of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association.
- 8.—Premier Hiranuma invited representatives of Government, political and financial circles to his official residence and reported on the progress being made by the foundation established recently on an Imperial grant for the combatting of tuberculosis.
- The Emperor cabled felicitations to King George VI of Great Britain, now guest of the United States Government at Washington, in commemoration of His Britannic Majesty's birthday anniversary.
- 10.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, in an important interview with Foreign Minister Arita, is believed to have put forth a proposal whereby the four alleged assassins of a Chinese customs official at Tientsin would be turned over to the Japanese gendarmerie by British Concession officials in exchange for the release of a British military attache by Japanese gendarmerie in Kalgan.
- Japanese subjects as well as foreign residents in Japan must report to the Finance Ministry between July 1 and July 5 all the gold coin, gold minerals and gold articles in their possession as of July 1 at noon, a Finance Ministry official explained.
- 12.—Japanese authorities in Tientsin feel obliged to take some measures because of the refusal of British authorities to hand over to the Japanese several Chinese suspected in the assassination of a Chinese customs official, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents.
- The China Affairs Board issued a statement taking a firm stand against what it terms acts of hostility against Japan's efforts to construct a new order in China and regretting that Britain, for its own sake, is represented in China by such an ambassador as Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.
- 14.—The Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents that the restrictions placed on traffic to and from the British and French Concessions in Tientsin are based on the right of self-defense.
- 15.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie during a call on Foreign Minister Arita asked if the Japanese Govern-

- ment would consider the lifting of the barricade around the British Concession at Tientsin after a joint commission of American, British and Japanese members looks over the situation. He also said the British Government has decided to reconsider its refusal to hand over the alleged Chinese assassins as new evidence has come to light in the case. The Foreign Minister is understood to have replied that the situation was brought about by the original attitude of the British authorities and that Japan will not consider the appointment of a commission.
- 16.—At a five-Minister conference it was reportedly decided that the Tientsin issue is no longer a simple local matter and that it must be settled on the basis of the Japanese Government's policy in regard to the British and French Concessions at Shanghai, Amoy and other parts of China.
- Improvements in the higher education system for girls including the establishment of higher schools of the same rating as those for boys, so that girls can be prepared for university matriculation and enjoy equal scholastic opportunities, were favored during a conference of the adjustment committee of the Educational System Inquiry Commission.
- 17.—The new warship Katori was formally launched at Yokosuka in the presence of Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff.
- 19.—Foreign Vice-Minister Sawada invited Soviet Charge d'Affaires Constantin Smetanin to the Foreign Office to discuss a solution for various questions involving Japanese fishermen in northern waters including the issue of sailing permits, permits to transfer equipment from closed fisheries and the shifting of fishermen.
- 20.—In a call on Foreign Minister Arita, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie requested equal treatment of Britons in the enforcement of the Japanese blockade of Tientsin and complained about the difficulty of obtaining daily necessities in the British Concession there, it was reported.
- 21.—The occupation of Swatow yesterday by Japanese forces is nothing more than an extension of purely military activities for the purpose of destroying important bases of operations used by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the Foreign Office spokesman declared. The Japanese Government's policy hitherto pursued of respecting the rights and interests of third Powers remains unchanged, he added.
- 22.—In identical notes addressed to all foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Foreign Minister Arita stressed that while the new military operation in South China, centering on Swatow, is purely a tactical move to clear the area of enemy forces, third Power envoys should be alert to possible attempts of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to foster international incidents.
- 23.—Even more drastic restrictions covering the taking of yen currency out of Japan and control of exchange was promulgated in the Official Gazette, restricting the amount of money which may be taken out of the country by any single individual to ¥500 and reducing the amount which may be remitted to Japanese residents of foreign countries. The new regulation will become effective beginning July 1.
- 24.—The Education Ministry will officially organize student corps in middle schools and colleges to direct student extra-curricular activities. These corps are expected to replace Boy Scout and young men's organizations.
- Preparations are being rushed by the Communications Ministry to inaugurate international radio telephone service between Tokyo and San Francisco, Berlin, London and Shanghai by this fall, it was reported.
- 25.—General Iwane Matsui, former supreme commander of the Japanese forces in Central China, has decided to spend the rest of his life as keeper of a temple dedicated to the memory of gallant dead in the severe battles of Shanghai and Nanking, it was reported.
- 26.—In line with the Government's policy of encouraging export trade, an agreement has been reached with France covering the next year's trade between the two countries, it was reported.
- British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Arita and declared that his home Government desires to settle the Tientsin issue by diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo.
- The Privy Council approved the Government's plan to establish legations at Iraq and Bulgaria following an explanation of the plan by Foreign Minister Arita.
- The Japan Fire and Air Defense Association (Dai Nippon Keibo Kyokai), recently organized civilian defense association with a membership of more than 3,000,000 men throughout the country, was honored with a message from Field Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, honorary president.
- 27.—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, Privy Councillor and former Ambassador to London, passed away at the age of 79.
- The Metropolitan Police Board instructed all police heads and fire company chiefs in Tokyo Prefecture that the coming air-raid drills will start at noon on July 18 and last 90 hours till 6 a.m. on July 22.
- The conclusion of a new Australian-Japanese trade agreement, replacing the existing instrument which expires this month, was announced.
- 28.—The Foreign Office issued a statement announcing that the Japanese Government had accepted the British proposals for negotiating a settlement of the Tientsin issues in Tokyo rather than in Tientsin.
- The Privy Council formally approved a Government measure for the appointment of press attaches and investigation officials abroad.
- 29.—Soviet Charge d'Affaires Constantin Smetanin notified the Foreign Office that he had received instructions from his home Government to return to Moscow. He is scheduled to leave on July 5. No reasons were given for his coming departure.
- 30.—The Anglo-Japanese conference which will be held in Tokyo will deal primarily with the Tientsin situation, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents when asked whether Japan intends to take up basic questions relating to foreign areas not only in Tientsin but Shanghai and Amoy as well.
- Telephone service between Tokyo and Peking was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies in which Communications Minister Tanabe spoke to Chairman Wang Kelmung of the Provisional Government at Peking.

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FROM JAPAN

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ARITA-CRAIGIE AGREEMENT

An official communique on the agreement reached between Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, was simultaneously issued in Tokyo and London late on the night of July 24, following a fourth meeting between the two conferees.

The announcement of the Tokyo Foreign Office follows:

"The following statement is issued as a result of the conversations which have been proceeding since July 15th between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and the British Ambassador:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that, so long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese Forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy. His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese Forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to the British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

As was originally scheduled, the Japanese and British authorities "on the spot" opened negotiations in Tokyo on the specific issues in Tientsin following the general understanding between Ambassador Craigie and Foreign Minister Arita.

The first meeting was held at the official residence of the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 24 at 9:00 a.m. Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Minister-at-Large to China, opened the conference reportedly with the following remarks:

"In opening our negotiations, I should like to say a word or two. We have heard that the British side is anxious lest there may be fundamental demands against the Concession, aside from our fair and just requests. Our Imperial Government desires, however, only that its fair and just demands be met. If the British have any such anxiety, please discard it at once.

"Our claims are the minimum for a solution of the Tientsin issues and are based on the Arita-Craigie agreement just reached. There is large-scale fighting going on between Japan and China in China at present. Having taken cognizance of this condition and of necessary measures taken by the Japanese troops for the maintenance of order, we deem it natural that our demands should be recognized in full."

Ambassador Craigie is said to have replied in substance:

"We regard it as natural that the Japanese troops are charged with maintaining order, because of the present warlike state in China. Consequently, the British Government is ready to take up the negotiations in a friendly spirit as long as the measures now being taken may be judged as necessary for the maintenance of order."

The British delegates then asked questions on the Japanese observations regarding the British Concession in Tientsin, concrete means of eradicating anti-Japanese education and Communist elements within the Concession and practical methods of joint Anglo-Japanese policing in the area.

Minister Kato offered explanations on the points, and through the exchange of questions between him and Ambassador Craigie it was considered apparent that the views of the two parties were roughly in agreement on all general Japanese demands.

These demands were listed by Domei as follows:

1. Unconditional surrender of the Chinese held in the British Concession in Tientsin, who are suspected of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Cheng Shikang, Tientsin customs official under the Provisional Government at Peking.

2. Strict policing of anti-Japanese and Communist elements within the Concession.

3. British co-operation in the search for and arrest of criminal suspects.

4. Prohibition of anti-Japanese text-books in any school within the Concession and control over anti-Japanese speeches.

5. Prohibition of the use of wireless facilities within the Concession by anti-Japanese elements.

6. British co-operation for the establishment of a firmer financial and currency of a firmer financial and currency conditions in North China and the avoidance of any action which might disturb the currency policy of the North China regime.

7. Surrender of the silver in the British consulate.

8. Co-operation in the examination of Chinese money-exchanges, banks and other financial institutions within the Concession.

JAPANESE-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis was further strengthened with the announcement, on July 29, of a new trade agreement between Japan and Germany which has been initialled by the representatives of the two countries and is to go into effect after usual ratification procedure.

Commenting on the agreement, the Foreign Office spokesman said, on July 29, 1939, as follows:

"Negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between Japan and Germany were opened at Berlin in the fall of 1937 between the Japanese Embassy and the German Government authorities. The primary purpose was not merely to strengthen the economic relations between the two countries for cementing further the bond of their anti-Comintern relationship, but also to improve our unfavourable balance of trade with Germany and at the same time to assure the supply of goods which are essential to our country.

"Despite the earnest efforts of the representatives of both countries, the negotiations have unexpectedly taken a long time due to various unforeseen technical difficulties arising from the fact that the trade is of a considerable volume and involves several hundred

kinds of articles for both export and import. But agreement of views was finally reached and a draft agreement has just been initialled by Ambassador Oshima and Mr. Helmuth Wohltat, the chief of the German delegation, and Mr. Freiherr von Weizsäcker, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Now the Japanese and German Governments will each take the necessary internal procedures in accordance with the draft agreement, upon the completion of which the agreement will be formally signed between the representatives of the two countries. As for the exact date of the formal signature, it can not yet be definitely stated, but our Government intend to complete the necessary preparations as soon as possible.

"Although the contents of the agreement can not be made public pending the formal signature, it may be stated that the instrument will effect not only an increase of the volume of Japanese-German trade but also increased economic interdependence between the two countries. On the one hand, Japan will be able to get augmented supply from Germany of articles required in times of peace as well as of war, accelerating our production expansion and the growth of our national strength. On the other hand, Japan will be of material help to Germany which is to be supplied with an abundance of important goods, including aquatic and agricultural products.

"The agreement has important significance in that it brings Japan into a still closer economic relationship with her collaborator against the Comintern. Moreover, it constitutes an innovation in our trade agreements with foreign countries in that it is an agreement after "planned economy," adjusting as it does the complex trade relations between the two countries on a systematic basis.

"It is a matter for congratulation that, through agreements such as the Japanese-Manchoukuo-Italian trade agreement and the present Japanese-German agreement, the anti-Comintern axis is being steadily strengthened in the economic sphere as well as in other spheres."

Since the outbreak of the China incident, Japan has been buying a large quantity of goods from Germany, with the result that the excess of imports on the part of Japan has increased considerably. It is expected that this adverse trade balance will be readjusted in the course of time and the trade volume increased, according to Domei.

	Exports to Germany	Imports from Germany (¥1,000,000)	Import Excess
1938	33	171	138
1937	43	176	133
1936	35	115	80
1935	26	120	94

The Asahi reports that Manchoukuo is to export

¥100,000,000 worth of goods to Germany according to its trade agreement, while importing ¥60,000,000 worth of goods from Germany. Not only this, but negotiations are now going on between the Provisional Government in Peking and the Berlin Government for exportation of Chinese agricultural products and importation of German machinery. The negotiations are expected to be completed in the near future. Thus, Japan-German trade relations promise to affect the whole Japan-Manchoukuo-North China economic bloc.

WANG CHING-WEI RENEWS DRIVE FOR PEACE

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the self-exiled Kuomintang vice-president, renewed his movement for peace between Japan and China by publishing a front page editorial entitled "My Fundamental Ideas and Aims with Regard to Sino-Japanese Relations," in the first edition of the Chung Hua Jih Pao (Central China News) in Shanghai which resumed publication starting from July 10. The publication of the Chung Hua Jih Pao was suspended shortly after the outbreak of the China incident.

Since last December when Mr. Wang fled from Chungking, his other newspaper, the Nan Hua Jih Pao (South China News), published in Hongkong, has printed appeals for peace between the two warring countries.

Mr. Wang also addressed the Chinese nation by radio at 10 o'clock on the night of July 10, from a "certain place," urging the acceptance of Prince Fumimaro Konoe's formula for peace, enunciated by the former Japanese Premier last December.

The full text of Mr. Wang's editorial is reported as follows:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen has told us that 'the success of the national revolution of China is dependent largely on the understanding of Japan.' This remark is very significant.

"As a powerful country in East Asia, Japan is far ahead of other nations in the progress of economy, culture and armaments. During the past 10 years particularly, East Asia cannot be considered apart from Japan.

"Although it fell by the wayside in the march of progress, China covers a vast territory in East Asia, geographically and historically. Japan knows well whether or not a powerful China will be favorable to it.

"A powerful China, with its strength exerted in the wrong direction, would be disastrous to China. Japan therefore is liquidating the motives which would serve to make China a dangerous foe in its emergency.

Fighting Called Futile

"For China to continue fighting Japan now is the same as hurling an egg against a rock. China is doomed to defeat.

"Accordingly, the Chinese nation must convince Japan of its non-menacing intentions, so that the revolution of the Chinese Republic may be brought to a successful conclusion. This is a matter of 'sincerity,' not of tactics.

"How then would the successful consummation of China's revolution be advantageous to Japan?

"First, we must make common the diplomatic and military policies of Japan and China and bring about economic co-operation between the two countries on the principle of equality. Then China's power will become not only harmless, but useful to Japan. Such policies, moreover, will not infringe upon the sovereignty of China. The common interests between the two countries would never compromise the maintenance of their sovereignty. Furthermore, such unity would not jeopardize the rights and interests of third Powers. For the aim is only for co-existence and co-prosperity between the two nations, and in no way contemplates the exclusion of the legitimate rights of third Powers.

"In the 13th year of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen enacted the outline of programs for the establishment of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Government.

Moderation Advocated

"I have been forced to share the responsibility for the errors committed then, but I wish to remind my readers that at that moment I was in exile and was wandering abroad under the threat of arrest by the Kuomintang Government.

"On January 28, of the 21st year of the Chinese Republic, I arrived at Nanking to assume the presidency of the Executive Yuan and later to assume the concurrent post of Foreign Minister.

"I adopted the policy of 'resistance on one hand and negotiation on the other hand,' correcting the attitude of the Government opposing any direct negotiations with Japan.

"The Woosung and Shanghai truces, as well as the Tangku Truce, were concluded at my hands as the result of negotiations with Japan.

"At that moment, the frame of my mind still was molded by the principle that no feeling of enmity should be strengthened but rather should be dissolved, aiming at local and temporary solutions which would lead to everlasting peace between Japan and China.

Chiang's Attitude Misjudged

"For four years my efforts have been fruitless, but I have not the slightest intention of blaming others.

I admit frankly that I have lacked ability.

"But I am still diametrically opposed to the theory of one faction, namely the one which favored resistance against Japan.

"Let me ask: what is the sense of war between China which has not been able to regain its old strength, and Japan which already has become strong?

"Such action is reflecting the Chinese state and the people in a foolish light.

"At first I was convinced that General Chiang Kai-shek held the same beliefs as I, after reading a message issued by the Generalissimo after his resignation from the chairmanship of the Kuomintang Government in December of the 20th year of the Chinese Republic.

"Consequently, I spared no efforts after that to co-operate with him. The elapse of four years, however, showed me that I have been wrong.

"On November 1, of the 24th year, while convalescing from a serious illness, I was wounded three times by an assailant.

Drastic Changes Occur

"I went abroad to recuperate, staying a year. I returned to China hurriedly on learning of the outbreak of the Sian affair, however, and found that drastic changes had come over the situation in China, during my absence.

"It was my firm belief at that time that efforts should not be relaxed for a single moment to clear China of the Red influence. For the Chinese Communist Party recognizes the existence of the Republic of China only in terms of the Third International. Under the direction of the Comintern, it replaced the slogan of class struggle with that of resisting Japan, and utilized the racial consciousness of the Chinese people to provoke a Sino-Japanese war. The Chinese nation should not have been duped by such a trick. My readers, I believe, remember well the fact that I drew their attention to this point at that time.

"After the outbreak of the Lukowchiao incident I had not means of preventing the inevitable war between Japan and China. But I since have been pondering deeply over possible ways and means of suppressing the intrigues of the Chinese Communist Party.

Action Taken

"Thus I departed from Chungking last December 18 and published my peace proposals on the 29th of that month.

"My proposals are in complete accord with the statement issued by the Konoë Cabinet of Japan. I have continued to expound my belief that China's feeling of enmity towards Japan should not be en-

couraged but should be dissolved.

"More than 18 months (sic) have elapsed since the start of hostilities in China, during which period two facts have been established beyond doubt: that Japan is a capable state, and that the Chinese people are imbued with deep racial consciousness.

"Declaring that it has no territorial ambitions in China, Japan has proposed to co-operate for the attainment of common objectives. Why does China not respond? The principle is the same as patching up a quarrel between two brothers. Such a reconciliation would be a matter of enormous happiness, and a very touching event.

"Had General Chiang Kai-shek expressed agreement with the Konoë statement and come to the realization that the stage was at hand for the development of Sino-Japanese good relations, the way should have been cleared for Sino-Japanese peace, and the peace of the Far East for ever to come.

Attitude Deplored

"It is evident that both China and Japan would have strode side by side with each other on the broad way of co-existence and co-prosperity.

"Unfortunately, General Chiang in his obstinacy scorned the Japanese proposal of co-operation.

"Internally, the Generalissimo has exerted vigorous pressure on all the movements for peace, aggravating the situation almost beyond recovery. This is a source of great sorrow to me.

"The 'Three Principles' of Japan for 'the maintenance of good-neighborly relations, joint defense against Communism and economic co-operation between the two countries were elucidated for the first time by the Konoë statement.

"Several years ago, it is recalled that Japan made similar proposals. On November 20, of the 24th year of the Chinese Republic, the Japanese Ambassador to China met with General Chiang and proposed to make the 'Three Principles' a basis of readjusting the relations between Japan and China. In reply, General Chiang expressed approval, stressing that they were the only means of improving Sino-Japanese relations. But in later days, General Chiang changed his mind, saying:

Position Changed

"At that time I was the chairman of the Military Commission and was not President of the Executive Yuan. Accordingly, my remarks could not be taken into account.

"I negotiated with the Japanese Ambassador only in my private capacity.

"I agreed to discuss the 'Three Principles' but did not approve them entirely, or accept them unconditionally.'

“Such inconsistency on the part of the Generalissimo was responsible for retarding Sino-Japanese negotiations throughout the entire 25th year, and led to a frontal clash between the two countries the following year.

“Japan’s peace terms, as conveyed to China by the German Ambassador to China, Dr. Osear Trautmann, in the course of his mediation efforts between December last year and January of this year, still were based upon the Three Principles outlined by Prince Konoe.

“I already have mentioned this point in one of my previous statements, and see no need to repeat it here.

“The Konoe statement, based on the consistent assertions of Japan, explained systematically and in detail what China had been skeptical about before that time.”

Agreement Proposed

“For instance, it was clarified that Japan proposed to conclude an anti-Comintern pact with the Republic of China, in accordance with the spirit of the agreement among Japan, Italy and Germany. This proposal disposed of the fear hitherto entertained by China that Japan intended to interfere with the internal affairs of this country, under the pretext of a joint defense against Communism.

“The Konoe statement assured that Japan would respect the administrative integrity of China and had no intention of monopolizing its economic interests. It added that Japan would not demand any restrictions with regard to the rights and interests of third Powers.

“Endorsed with such a clear and concise statement on the part of Japan, the Three Principles will never menace the liberty and independence of China. Moreover, the proposed joint defense and economic cooperation between the two nations aim to exterminate the political intrigues and economic invasion of the Far East by Communism. This task is very important, and Japan has asked China to share it. It goes without saying that China cannot discharge such duties without full freedom and independence.

“I have agreed with the Konoe statement, not to seek momentary peace, but for the sake of everlasting peace in East Asia.

Proposals Distorted

“Propagandists of the Chiang regime have stated that Japan is attempting to crush China with its might and main and that the Three Principles are nothing more than an excuse for this purpose. Such propaganda is not correct for the following reasons:

“1. If Japan really is determined to destroy China, it needs make no excuses but has only to push ahead

with its military operations.

“2. Although the Three Principles were recognized as the national policy of Japan by the Japanese nation after the issuance of the Konoe statement, they were presented several years ago. They are supported by the unanimous public opinion of that country.

“3. The existence of common objectives between the two nations will dispense with unnecessary clashes.

“Both Japan and China have used the theory of tautology in discussing ways for improving their relations. Japan claimed that the anti-Japanese movement in China was responsible for the affair of September 18, while China retorted that Japan’s invasion was responsible for the anti-Japanese movement in China.

Vicious Cycle Unbroken

“Japan declared that the Sino-Japanese relations never would be improved unless China relinquished its policy of playing off one country against another, while China asserted that Japan should cast aside its aggressive intentions in order to readjust its relations with China.

“Such divergence of views and assertions between the two parties has worsened the relations between Japan and China. If there exist common objectives, the two nations would be able to co-operate with each other and put an end to the present hostilities, thereby paving the way for co-existence and mutual prosperity.

“Why then, have the peace proposals been rejected and why is China’s continued resistance stressed instead?

“Since the hostilities broke out, it has been recognized that the racial consciousness of the Chinese army and nation has grown very strong. At the same time, it must be understood that the racial consciousness of China has been exploited to the fullest by the Chinese Communist Party. It is only natural that the Communists should have made use of China’s racial consciousness to destroy the Chinese nation. For the Communists ignore the fact that nations and states exist as such. What they are attempting to do is to sacrifice the Chinese nation under instructions from the Third International.

Both Would Suffer

“The wider the area, the larger the number of people to be sacrificed in such a way, the better, according to Communist belief.

“If China were stripped of all its possessions at the hands of the Third International, Japan would suffer as well. This is what the Third International wants to bring about. The more so because the Communists were under the torture of General Chiang’s

campaigns from the 16th year of the Chinese Republic until the start of the incident.

"In the circumstances, the Communists have advocated bitter resistance against Japan, in spite of a number of opportunities for China to restore peace. This means that peace will never come and that China must sacrifice itself before the altar of Communism, unless the Red influence is overcome.

"After all is said, the sin which the Boxer rebels committed cannot stand comparison with that of the Communists.

Two Alternatives Faced

"There are two ways before me at the present moment.

"One is to stress continued resistance against Japan, in accordance with the policy of General Chiang. But it is evident that with the present strength of his troops he can resist neither Japan nor the Communists. The situation dictates that he must follow the order of the Communists, whether willing or not. Let the situation take its own course and the entire Chinese nation will have to fall prey to the Communists.

"The other course open to me is to sever all my relations with General Chiang Kai-shek.

"It is up to me to clarify and put into force the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to make every effort to establish friendship with Japan in accordance with the principle that China's grievances against Japan should not be inflamed but instead should be dissolved. The first step is to restore peace to China. The second step is to establish firmly the peace of the Far East.

"Of the two ways, the former leads to the extinction of China and of the Chinese race, while the latter promises to bring about the resurrection of China and the rehabilitation of East Asia.

"I am now firmly determined to walk on the road leading to the resurrection of China and to the restoration of East Asia.

"I am farther determined to join hands with my compatriots and comrades throughout the nation to march on this highway."

News of the International Association

Special Investigation Section

On June 16, Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, director of the economic bureau of the China Affairs Board, spoke on "Economic Activities and Currency Problems in China."

International Round Table

On June 19, Dr. Junpei Shinobu, legal adviser to

the Imperial Navy headquarters at Shanghai since the outbreak of the China incident, gave a talk on "Shanghai".

On June 21, Mr. Keinosuke Fujii, Minister to Czechoslovakia, who has recently been recalled due to the annexation of that country by Germany, spoke on his observations in Central Europe, dealing mainly with the circumstances which led to the incorporation of Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich.

On June 27, Mr. Yutaka Tsuchida, chief of the first section of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, talked on the Tientsin dispute.

On July 3, a detailed account of conditions in the Soviet Union was given by Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, who has recently been appointed chief of the Foreign Office's European bureau.

On July 7, Mr. Alexander Nagai, commercial secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, now home on furlough, spoke on the economic aspects of Germany and their relation to Japan.

Special Committee on Association Activities

On June 22 and 27 the third and fourth meetings of this committee were held.

Special Committee on Current Problems

The first meeting of this committee was held on July 12 to discuss current topics.

CHRONICLE

July, 1939

1.—A Japan-Manchoukuo joint commission for the development of Manchoukuo's natural resources has devised a basis for cooperation which will be submitted to a Cabinet inquiry commission for further study, Overseas Minister Koiso said in an interview.

—The Japan Broadcasting Corporation decided that beginning tomorrow the total time for broadcasts overseas will be lengthened by three hours daily.

2.—Sotomatsu Kato, newly appointed Minister-at-Large to China, and Consul Hikoza Tanaka of Tientsin arrived in Tokyo for the conferences regarding the Tientsin issue. Major G. A. Herbert, British consul at Tientsin, also arrived.

—Count Kosho Otani, Japan's ranking Buddhist priest and Lord Abbot of the Nishi Hongan Temple, Kyoto, has been called to the colors, it was learned.

3.—As a result of negotiations by Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Colombia, the Venezuelan Government

- has agreed not to restrict the import of Japanese goods because of the one-sided trade balance favoring Japan, in exchange for which Japan will make efforts to buy as much as possible from the South American state, according to a Foreign Office statement.
- A war-time materials supply society, headed by Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister, and composed of prominent Government and private leaders, was inaugurated with a view to assisting in the drive to urge the people to sell their gold and silver to the Government and to facilitate the emergency material mobilization program.
- 4.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Arita and requested the latter to name the date for opening of the proposed Anglo-Japanese conference on the Tientsin British Concession issue. The Foreign Minister replied that as the representatives of the Japanese military authorities at Tientsin have not yet arrived, a date could not be fixed.
- The draft Imperial ordinance for mobilizing 1,100,000 men and women for emigration to Manchoukuo and for operation of the long-projected program for increasing the nation's capacity for industrial production was approved by the Cabinet.
- Acting on instructions from Foreign Minister Arita, Ambassador Shigenori Togo at Moscow lodged a vigorous protest with the Soviet Government against undue pressure on Japanese petroleum and coal enterprises in north Saghalien and fishing interests in northern waters as a result of allegedly deliberate negligence on the part of Soviet officials, it was reported.
- Completing an extensive tour of the United States during which they performed at both the New York and San Francisco fairs, 40 Takarazuka girls returned to Tokyo.
- 5.—An Imperial ordinance setting up a China Affairs Commission which will advise the Cabinet's China Affairs Board on all matters referred to the commission was promulgated. The new body is to be composed of fifty members.
- The blockade of the Tientsin British Concession and the projected conference in Tokyo are separate matters, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents when asked whether the blockade will be suspended during the conference.
- 7.—The Emperor, Empress, Empress Dowager and Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family led the nation in a minute of silent prayer at noon as the second anniversary of the China incident was solemnly observed throughout the Empire.
- 8.—The Japan Boy Scout League has invited scout organizations in the United States, Germany, Italy, Siam, the Philippines and Manchoukuo, through the Foreign Office and foreign diplomatic representatives here, to send delegates to a 5-day jamboree to be held in Tokyo from Aug. 17.
- A party of 21 American women teachers arrived for an inspection tour of Japan, Korea and Manchoukuo as guests of the Board of Tourist Industry.
- 10.—Officials of the Foreign Office and the War Office held a joint conference at which complete agreement was reached on the lines to be followed in the forthcoming negotiations with Great Britain here on the Tientsin dispute, it was reported.
- Election to the House of Peers of members holding the title of count, viscount and baron was held at the Peers' Club. A total of 18 counts, 66 viscounts and 66 barons were elected. Elections are held every seven years on July 10. Princes and marquises are life members.
- Representatives of Cabinet Ministers and some 200 leading industrialists, businessmen and Government officials from Japan, Manchoukuo and China met and founded the East Asia Economic Council, designed to work out plans for the cooperation of industrialists and businessmen in the yen bloc and to aid in assuring the unity of the yen bloc in financial and economic matters. Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was chosen acting president until the first general conference of the body in September.
- The Japan Amateur Athletic Federation decided definitely to send a swimming team of about 20 members to the 1940 Olympics at Helsingfors. No girls will make the trip, however, and there will be no water polo team.
- 12.—General Count Hisaichi Terauchi and Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, both members of the Supreme War Council, will attend the 11th Nazi Congress at Nuremberg in September, the War and Navy Offices announced. Accompanied by five staff officers, they are scheduled to leave Tokyo on July 18, and visit Germany as guests of Chancellor Hitler.
- 13.—Foreign Minister Arita motored to Hayama and submitted a detailed report to the Emperor on the proceedings at the extraordinary session of the Cabinet earlier in the day when full approval was given to the proposed Government policy in the projected negotiations with the British.
- Ginjiro Fujiwara, president of the All-Japan Industrial Syndicate, and Takashi Isaka, president of the Tokyo Gas Company and the Yokohama Fire and Marine Insurance Company and director of many other concerns, accepted Chancellor Hitler's invitation to attend the 11th Nazi Congress at Nuremberg. They will represent the industrial and financial circles of Japan.
- 14.—On the eve of the opening of the Anglo-Japanese talks on the Tientsin issue, a huge throng estimated to number more than 35,000 staged a demonstration around the British Embassy before being dispersed by more than 200 policemen. Earlier, the Foreign Office notified the British that the Japanese were ready to open the parley tomorrow.
- War Minister Itagaki reported to the Cabinet that Japanese casualties on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border have so far been very small while more than 500 enemy planes have been shot down. He declared that at present there is little likelihood that the situation would become more aggravated.
- 15.—Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie conferred for more than three hours at the Foreign Minister's official residence in the first consultation on the Tientsin issue. The Foreign Minister is understood to have informed Sir Robert that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to have a thorough understanding with the British Government regarding the latter's policy in East Asia, before the specific issues arising from the Tientsin concession dispute shall be taken up by representatives from Tientsin. The Ambassador is said to have replied that his instructions from his home Government covered only the local issues at Tientsin.

- 17.—A group of 930 college and university students, the first of the New Asia Student Labor Corps, left for North China and Inner Mongolia.
- 18.—The Japanese Government takes a serious view of the continued air raids against Manchoukuo territory by Outer Mongolia squadrons, Foreign Minister Arita reported at a Cabinet session.
- Air defense drills, to last for five days, began at 12 o'clock noon.
- 19.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie is reported to have submitted three counter-proposals to Foreign Minister Arita at their second meeting on the Tientsin issue, based on fresh instructions received yesterday from the British Government.
- Because of the second sharp drop on July 17 of the value of the Chinese legal tender, the China Affairs Board, following an extraordinary meeting, ordered the China Development Commercial Bank at Shanghai to have nothing more to do with the Chungking currency and at the same time instructed officials of the new Japanese-operated bank to fix their own currency at six pence.
- Officials of the Communications Ministry praised highly the action of the American tanker Associated in rescuing almost all of the 214 passengers and crew of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Bokuyo Maru which caught fire and sank at sea 1,000 miles from Choshi yesterday morning. Communications Minister Tanabe radioed a message of thanks to the captain of the American vessel.
- 21.—Lowering of the exemption limit in income taxes will be the most sweeping reform in the revisions which are expected to be made in the taxation system late this month or early next month, the "Asahi" reported. The present limit of ¥1,000 a year or less will be lowered to ¥600 on the theory that a larger number of people should participate in the national financial burden.
- The Emperor spent eight hours on board the battleship Nagato to review the combined fleet concentrated in Pacific waters.
- 22.—An agreement on general questions forming the background of the situation in Tientsin was reached late in the night between Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie.
- 23.—In the morning at a special meeting the Cabinet approved the agreement in principle reached at the third Arita-Craigie meeting, following which the Premier and the Foreign Minister reported on the progress of the negotiations to the Cabinet Advisory Council. Later the Premier proceeded to the Imperial Villa at Hayama and reported on the Anglo-Japanese talks to the Emperor.
- 24.—At the first Anglo-Japanese meeting to discuss the specific issues at Tientsin, a committee of four was appointed to determine the definition of certain Japanese demands. The committee is composed of Consul Hikoza Tanaka, Major Seichi Ota, Consul C. A. Herbert and Major-General F. S. G. Piggott.
- 26.—The Anglo-Japanese negotiations on the specific issues at Tientsin are reported to have struck a snag as delegations of both sides resumed deliberations with a report by the special committee on its progress. It is believed that the British are reluctant to accede to some of the Japanese requests.
- Ratifications of the treaty of amity and cultural cooperation between Japan and Hungary and abolition of the Japanese Legation at Albania were approved by the Privy Council.
- 27.—News of the United States' notification of abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 created a sensation in Japan. Government, business and private circles regarded the action with disfavor although all quarters received the news calmly. A Foreign Office statement declared that it was difficult to grasp the true motive of the United States Government since the step was so sudden and the reason very brief.
- 28.—In reporting the acknowledgement of receipt of the American notice of abrogation of the 1911 commercial treaty to the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Arita declared that the Japanese Government has already formulated policies of how to deal with such situations regarding other countries as well as the United States.
- While a brief Foreign Office communique mentioned only that British and Japanese delegates held their seventh meeting on the Tientsin issue and will not meet again until July 31, it was believed that obstacles have arisen in the question of fapi, the Chinese national currency, and the Chinese silver reserves held in the Tientsin British Concession.
- Work on the new ¥10,000,000 airport for the city of Tokyo in Fukagawa Ward was begun with a Shinto ceremony. Mayor Tanomogi, high officials of the municipality and other dignitaries took part.
- 29.—A new and comprehensive trade agreement between Japan and Germany was signed provisionally and is to go into effect immediately following usual ratification procedure in both countries, it was announced by the Foreign Office. The new agreement is expected to improve Japan's unfavorable trade balance with Germany and at the same time assure the supply of goods which are essential to Japan.
- Facing a possible rupture in the current Anglo-Japanese negotiations for settlement of the Tientsin issue, individual conferees met separately in an attempt to reach a clearer understanding.
- 30.—The Emperor prayed before the Imperial Sanctuary in the Palace in the annual services for the memory of the late Emperor Meiji.
- 31.—The full delegations of Japanese and British authorities resumed deliberations on the details of measures for joint Anglo-Japanese policing of the Tientsin British Concession, with the participation of Richard H. Dennis, police chief of the Concession, who arrived July 29. The meeting of the special committee of six on the currency and silver questions was postponed until tomorrow, in order to give both sides time to make further preparations.

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PLATFORM OF NEW CABINET

STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

(September 13th, 1939.)

"The ceaseless efforts of the Government are being directed toward making manifest the basic principles of our national polity, towards the adjustment of foreign relations, the strengthening of national defence, the promotion of industries, the assurance of livelihood on the home front, and toward all other phases of national administration. Especially the following are the important undertakings for the immediate future which the Government are determined to carry out in the face of the serious situation at this time.

"1. The Basic Policy.

"With a settlement of the China Affair as the pivotal point of their policies, the Government intend to deal with the complicated and delicate international developments abroad by holding fast to the independent position of the Empire, and to endeavour at home for the replenishment of armaments and the development of basic strength of the nation; and by concentrating various internal and external measures for this purpose they expect to bring about the solidarity between Japan and Manchoukuo and new relations between Japan and China.

"2. Settlement of the China Affair.

"For the settlement of the China Affair, there exists an immutable basic policy that was decided upon some time ago. In view of the trend toward the establishment of a new central government in China in not the distant future, the Government will render positive assistance toward its establishment, cooperate with it, and then will endeavour to bring about a complete settlement of the China Affair by

taking proper and appropriate steps.

"3. Replenishment and effective application of the combined economic forces.

"In view of the recent international situation the Government will speed the execution of the plans for the expansion of productive powers in order to realize the self-supply and self-sufficiency of vital materials for national defence; and at the same time they will strengthen and perfect the foreign trade organization to meet the new circumstances. As regards the plans for the expansion of productive powers and various other economic undertakings, the Government expect to formulate a comprehensive programme covering Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and to effect a smooth execution thereof.

"4. Perfection and reinforcement of the regime under the national general mobilization.

"The Government intend to realize speedy perfection and strengthening of the national general mobilization structure, especially to create a system for guiding and steering the course of general mobilization and to effect a complete goods mobilization, a thorough price control, and the adjustment of labour supply and demand.

"5. Renovation and operation of governmental institutions.

"The Government intend to put in practice the principle of co-operation between government and people in all matters relating to national administration, to insure fuller contact and collaboration among various government organs and swift and orderly despatch of business; they intend to take appropriate measures for the renovation of administrative machinery, civil service system, and various other institutions, and also for the improvement in the manner of their operation."

Press Comment

Enunciation of the Abe Administration's platform, although the platform itself admittedly contained little that was new, was interpreted by leading Japanese newspapers as a definite indication of early positive efforts for the solution of the China incident through active assistance in the formation of a new central government for China.

In this connection, significance also is attached to the army transfers announced recently, by which General Toshizo Nishio was made Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China and General Hajime Sugiyama, commander of the Japanese forces in North China, was recalled to membership in the Supreme War Council.

Unification of the Japanese military command in China, coinciding as it did with the Cabinet's reaffirmed determination to conclude the incident, was seen by the Japanese papers as a sign that the Government will reach a peaceful agreement with the expected new Chinese regime and co-operate with it in the establishment of the proposed new order in East Asia.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE ON EUROPEAN WAR

With regard to the attitude to be taken by the Japanese Government on the European War, the following statement of the Prime Minister was issued on September 4, 1939:

"In the face of the European war that has just broken out, Japan intends not to be involved therein: she will concentrate her efforts on the settlement of the China Affair."

JAPAN-SOVIET TRUCE

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN

(September 16th, 1939.)

"The Japanese Government has been exerting their efforts toward a settlement of various pending questions between Japan and the Soviet Union. Both the Governments of Japan and the Soviet Union have recognized that a solution of the dispute in the district of Nomonhan along the boundary between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia would dispel the unpleasant atmosphere prevailing between the two countries, and would contribute toward the restoration of Japanese-Soviet relations to their normal status. Therefore Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, and Mr. Viacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, have recently held several conversations for this purpose. As a result of these interviews an agreement for the cessation of hostilities has been concluded between the two countries on the 15th of September."

Text of Agreement

The text of the Japanese-Soviet armistice agreement follows:

"1. Japan-Manchoukuo and Soviet-Outer Mongolia troops will cease all hostilities at 2 o'clock in the morning, Moscow time, September 16.



"2. Japan-Manchoukuo and Soviet-Outer Mongolia troops will remain on the lines occupied by them respectively at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Moscow time, September 15.

"3. Representatives of the troops of both sides on the spot immediately will proceed to carry out Articles 1 and 2 of the present agreement.

"4. Prisoners of war and corpses on both sides are to be exchanged; representatives of troops of both sides on the spot are to agree immediately on this subject and proceed to carry this out.

"In addition, it has been agreed during the negotiations between Ambassador Togo and Foreign Commissar Molotov, that a commission consisting of two representatives of the Soviet-Mongolian side and two representatives of the Japanese-Manchoukuo side will be established at the earliest possible date in order to establish a precise frontier line between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo in the area of the recent conflict.

"The commission will commence work as soon as it is formed."

In a statement made during an address before a conference of governors who were holding a series of meetings in Tokyo, a spokesman of the War Office revealed, on October 3, that the Japanese casualties during the Nomonhan incident totaled about 18,000 including killed, wounded and sick.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was formally invested as Foreign Minister on September 25, relieving

Premier Abe of that portfolio which he concurrently held. The appointment of the new minister has been agreeably received by the general public.

The *Yomiuri*, one of the Tokyo dailies, commenting on the appointment, said as follows:

"With the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as a full-time Foreign Minister, who is popularly known not only as a veteran warrior, but also as a man of the world, every hope is pinned at his bringing about a great change in the foreign policy of the Abe Cabinet.

"The new Foreign Minister has many friends and acquaintances in the United States, it is said, and in his private as well as official life he has rendered distinguished services in the promotion of the friendly and amicable relations between Japan and the United States, it is further said. 'Admiral Nomura' is a very familiar name, widely known among the educated in the United States, who all have respect for him. Some have taken this to brand him as being given up to pro-Americanism.

"The appointment of Admiral Nomura to the Foreign Minister's portfolio at this time, when it is incumbent upon Japan to readjust its diplomatic relations with the United States in connection with the disposal of China affairs, is the most appropriate step which the Abe Cabinet has taken, it is believed. However, it should be borne in mind that the foreign diplomacy of a state can by no means be successfully undertaken by depending only on the popularity or ability of its Foreign Minister, for no doubt there must be collaboration between the Foreign Minister and others concerned.

"Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japan has been entertaining a rather antagonistic feeling toward England for the reason that it has been hostile toward Japan by extending financial as well as other aid to the Chiang Kai-shek Government. But as for the United States, Japan has spared no effort in endeavoring to avoid every possible friction with it and in getting it to understand the real purpose of Japan in disposing of the China affairs. But it was of no avail. For the United States has not only abrogated the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation but has also concentrated its naval force in the Pacific. More than this, today it is playing the role of a watch-dog in the Far East in the interests of England and France, which are engaged in the present European conflict and are preoccupied in European affairs.

"It was not for the sole purpose of disposing of the China affairs that the Abe Cabinet has appointed Admiral Nomura as its full-time Foreign Minister, for the Cabinet is contemplating a definite foreign policy to be formed with the help of Admiral Nomura, thereby bringing about a speedy disposal of the incident and a proper readjustment of Japanese-

American diplomatic relations. To fulfill this purpose, however, the stalemated, stereotyped nine-Power pact should be either revised or mended in some way. Let us hope that the Abe Cabinet with the appointment of an able and suitable new Foreign Minister will have no trouble in having its way through diplomacy toward the goal which it is aiming at."

SHORTAGE OF LABOR IS GROWING SEVERE

The shortage of supply of skilled workers is growing more acute every day, providing industrialists with a more serious problem than that of securing adequate funds and materials.

The Welfare Ministry and the Cabinet Planning Board are said to be studying plans for allotting the spring crop of graduates from mining, industrial and other technical schools to Government offices and private companies and factories. The officials are expected to decide upon the ratios by the end of the month (September). Early next month (October) organizations which have applied for permission to employ prospective graduates will be notified of quotas which have been awarded them.

This will be followed by a wild scramble among the independent companies to secure the most suitable candidates. Graduates ordinarily try to land positions in large companies. Although the first class companies insist upon hiring young men who graduate with honors, it is believed that they will not be in such a good bargaining position and will therefore be forced to accept more inferior students.

The number of positions already open to graduates of technical schools next year is 10.2 times larger than the number offered this year, when 65,000 jobs were available. Of this total, only 9,000 positions were filled, 6,400 of which were in Japan proper and the rest in the overseas territories.

Prospective graduates who have applied for jobs next year total 9,300. Of this number, 1,250 are in universities, 2,050 in colleges and 6,000 in middle grade schools. Positions available next year total 95,000, of which 72,000 are in Japan proper and the rest in the overseas territories.

Graduates of mining schools are in greater demand than those of other schools, which indicates the prosperity being enjoyed by the mining industry at the present time. Metallurgy tops the list of subjects studied by graduates, whose services are in demand by both Government and private organizations. Mining comes next, in demand, followed by the fields of mechanics, applied chemistry and electricity.

Meanwhile, the *Nikkan Kogyo* reported that the development of the resources of Chiba Prefecture was progressing rapidly. This was indicated by the remark-

able increase in the demand for skilled workers. An average of 500 workers find employment every day. Most of these men are hired by newly established factories or those which have been enlarged.

There are said to be few cases where workers have changed employers. This is attributed to the strict enforcement of laws governing factories, including restrictions on dividends and regulations prohibiting employers from taking skilled workers from competitive companies. A contributing factor is said to be the improvement in the attitude of employers toward their employes. Employers are beginning to get over the custom of exploiting their workers and regarding them as machines.

Most employers are training their own workers, in contrast to the former practice of recruiting help from the large cities, where a large supply of skilled workers has been built up.

The demand for women workers is increasing in Chiba Prefecture, while the presence of women in the factories is said to be an explanation of the cheerful atmosphere prevailing in the plants.

In Saitama Prefecture, women also are playing a greater role in the development of resources. The number of women workers has increased more than 10 times during the past few years.

A large percentage of women workers in the prefecture are between the ages of 17 and 20. A majority of them are graduates of primary schools. An increase is noted in the number of women employes who are wives. Before the outbreak of the China conflict, few married women are said to have been employed in factories.

News of the International Association

International Round Table

On August 18, Dr. Mitsugu Tanaka, of the Meiji University, who has recently been in Germany, spoke on "Controlled Economy in Germany."

On August 22, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Consul-General at Canton, who has just returned on furlough, spoke on the general situation in Canton.

On September 4, Mr. Katsuji Fuse of the *Nichi-Nichi* newspaper, who has just returned home after two years sojourn in Europe, spoke on the political situation in the Soviet Union.

On September 11, Consul-General Tadashi Masaya, who has recently been in Hainan Island, spoke on the present conditions there.

On September 14, Mr. Jun Kimura, First Secretary of Embassy, who has recently returned home, leaving Warsaw immediately before the German drive into Poland began, spoke on the general situation in Poland.

Special Investigation Section

On August 28, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Minister-at-Large to China, chief Japanese delegate during the Tokyo parley on Tientsin Issues, was the guest of honour at a luncheon.

Committee on Current Topics

On August 29, a meeting of this Committee was held in the hall of the Association.

Local Branches

On June 30, the executive committee of the Nara Branch held its first meeting in the Nara Hotel and voted on the articles of the branch association.

On September 12, the Yamaguchi Branch held a lecture meeting with Mr. Kumataro Honda, former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, as the chief speaker. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Gunji Takei, president of the branch and Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Obituaries

Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga, president of the Domei News Agency and member of the House of Peers, passed away due to a sudden heart attack, on September 2, at his summer villa in Karuizawa. He was one of the most active councillors of the I.P.R. Department and a director of this Association.

Mr. Manzo Kushida, long associated with this Association as a director, died of pneumonia, on September 5, at the age of 73. He was an adviser to the Mitsubishi interests since his retirement from active business two years ago.

Mr. Yozaburo Okabe, director of Beppu Branch, died on August 15.

Mr. Namiji Yamakawa, president of Kagawa Branch, died on August 28.

CHRONICLE

September, 1939

- 1.—The 16th anniversary of the great earthquake and fire of 1923 was observed in Tokyo. Today was also the occasion for the first observance of East Asia Development Day during which Japanese denied themselves their

- daily comforts and renewed pledges for the realization of the "new order."
- 2.—Japanese nationals in Europe are leaving for home or places of intermediate haven in droves, according to official reports received by the Foreign Office from diplomatic representatives at their posts in the frenzied European capitals. The Communications Ministry has ordered all Japanese merchant vessels in European waters to put in at the nearest unexposed neutral ports and stand by for orders.
 - The Japanese Navy decided to blockade Meichowpu and its vicinity, between Foochow and Amoy, for the purpose of strengthening its blockade of the seaports. Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, reportedly notified various consular representatives and Maritime Customs that the blockade will commence from the early morning of September 6 and requested that all foreign ships in the port of Meichowpu leave the port by that time.
 - 4.—The Japanese Government will not take any part in the European hostilities but will devote its efforts toward settling the China incident, according to a statement issued by the Government.
 - The Tokyo Stock Exchange set an all-time record as 1,585,000 shares of skyrocketing stocks were bought and sold.
 - The Emperor and Empress granted ¥100,000 to the Government-General of Korea for the relief of drought victims there, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department.
 - 5.—The Foreign Office handed official notifications to representatives of foreign nations of the Japanese Government's non-intervention policy in regard to the situation in Europe, which was adopted by the Cabinet yesterday. The notifications were handed to Charge d'Affaires Eugene Dooman of the American Embassy, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, Polish Ambassador Thaddee de Romer, German Ambassador Eugen Ott and Italian Ambassador Giacinto Auriti.
 - 7.—Lieutenant-General Yoshijiro Umezu, former War Vice-Minister and commander of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, succeeding General Kenkiehi Ueda, commander of the Kwantung Army.
 - The Emperor attended the 52nd graduation exercises of the Military Academy at Sobudai, Kanagawa Prefecture. Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff, Princes of the Blood, War Minister Shunroku Hata and other high military officers also attended.
 - The Finance Ministry has decided to keep the yen linked to the pound sterling despite the heavy decline in the latter's value following the outbreak of war in Europe, it was reported.
 - 8.—The British Embassy in Tokyo issued a statement declaring that official authorization has been received from the Foreign Office in London to deny absolutely rumors that the British Government will agree to the cessation of hostilities if Poland is conquered.
 - The Commerce and Industry Ministry announced through the Official Gazette that a nation-wide survey of factories and wholesalers will be made this December in order that there may be some data on which to base a reorganization of the wartime economic system.
 - 9.—Premier Abe again emphasized Japan's independence in world diplomacy and the nation's fixed determination to settle the China incident as the basic mission of the country at the present time in a statement issued in Ujiyama-da where he went to visit the Ise Grand Shrines and the Imperial Mausolea.
 - 10.—A total of 66 high tax-payers were elected to the House of Peers in prefectural elections held throughout the nation.
 - 12.—In line with the Government's policy to concentrate on the settlement of the China incident, the Japanese forces in China will be placed under the supreme command of General Toshizo Nishio, the army section of Imperial Headquarters announced. Lieutenant-General Seishiro Itagaki, until recently War Minister, was appointed chief-of-staff of the new command.
 - 13.—Although admittedly containing little that was new, the platform of the Abe Government was formally made public. The new policy is being interpreted as a definite indication of early positive efforts for the solution of the China incident through active assistance in the formation of a new central government in China.
 - A new travel record, covering a distance of about 10,869 miles from New York to Yokohama in 6 days, one hour and 53 minutes, was set by Isamu Morimura, director of the Japan Airways Company, as he completed the last leg of his journey, a flight from Saipan Island to Yokohama in a special Japan Airways plane, presaging regular service from the United States to Japan via the same route he traveled.
 - 14.—Amounting to a virtual ban on travel to Europe, new regulations applying to Japanese who wish to travel to Europe were published by the Foreign Office. Such persons henceforth will be required to submit details of the business which is to take them out of the country when applying for passports. It was also reported that the Foreign Office has requested Japanese residing in European countries to return home as soon as possible.
 - 15.—Following receipt of an official report of the Finnish Olympic Organizing Committee's decision to abandon the 1940 Olympics scheduled for Helsingfors, the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation decided to suspend immediately all Japanese preparations for participation in the Games, it was reported.
 - The spirits of some 10,000 soldiers and civilians attached to military service, who gave their lives for their country, will be enshrined in special ceremonies at the Yasukuni Shrine for five days beginning Oct. 18, the War Office announced.
 - 16.—An agreement to cease hostilities in the Nomonhan area was reached in Moscow yesterday between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov, it was announced. It was also announced that Ambassador Togo and Foreign Commissar Molotov had reached an understanding that the work of demarcating the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia boundary should be undertaken as soon as it can get under way.
 - 17.—All Japanese vernaculars reported that a Transportation Ministry will be established shortly through a merger of the Railway Ministry and the Communications Ministry. The plan is based on one of the principal policies recently announced by the Abe Cabinet—reform of the administrative system. It was also reported that the much-mooted establishment of a Trade Ministry was being actively pushed.
 - 19.—The Cabinet decided to invoke emergency measures of the National General Mobilization Law to prevent further increases in commodity prices, wages and salaries, freight and storage rates, insurance premiums and land and house rentals. By enforcing Article 6, 11 and 19 of the emergency law, the Government will forbid prices to be raised above the level prevailing on Sept. 18.

- As Japanese-American relations are not based solely on a commercial treaty and as long as good relations continue to exist between the two countries, a new treaty between Japan and the United States may be concluded in the near future, in the opinion of Yakichiro Suma, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, who returned to Japan. Mr. Suma has been transferred to the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukwo.
- 20.—Fears that Japan is about to embark on a campaign designed to drive American and other third Power interests out of China are ill-founded and ridiculous, a spokesman of the Foreign Office told foreign correspondents. Attention was called to repeated statements of the Government in which Japan has pledged to respect legitimate third Power interests in China. The policy has not been altered, the spokesman said.
- Princess Chichibu was installed as patroness of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at a ceremony attended by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Mutsudaira, Premier Abe and other high officials. Her Highness granted a personal message on the occasion and contributed a sum of money to the foundation on behalf of the Empress.
- 21.—Replying to question by Cabinet advisers about the activities of Wang Ching-wei, Premier Abe gave assurances that the leaders of the peace movement in China have adopted a slow-but-sure policy and expressed the opinion that a new central government will be created during November.
- 22.—The Education Inquiry Commission decided to support the stand of the Education Ministry in favor of abolishing written examinations for entrance to secondary schools in Japan.
- Officials of the Home, Education and Welfare Ministries decided to allow 50 foreign films to be imported yearly, it was learned.
- 23.—A number of important shifts in Japan's diplomatic personnel abroad are expected following the investiture Sept. 25 of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, retired, president of the Peers' School, as Foreign Minister, relieving Premier Abe of his concurrent duties in that post, it was reported.
- Japanese forces have started a new offensive against the Chinese troops in the Ninth War Zone, south of the Yangtze River, according to an announcement made by the Japanese army headquarters in Central China.
- In co-operation with naval units, Japanese army forces advanced into the Tungting Lake area early this morning and carried out a landing on a point near the mouth of the Siang River.
- 24.—The Emperor personally conducted, at the Palace, services of the Shuki Koresai, the autumn worship of Imperial Ancestors.
- 25.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was formally invested as Foreign Minister in ceremonies at the Palace in the presence of the Emperor.
- General Toshizo Nishio, new commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in China, and his chief-of-staff, Lieutenant-General Seishiro Itagaki, left for their new posts in China.
- Japanese troops, after landing on the eastern shore of Tungting Lake, drove east and severed the Canton-Hankow Railway at a point less than a mile south of Milo, which is located at a point where the Mi River bisects the railway about half way between Changsha and Yochow.
- 26.—The Cabinet unanimously approved a draft Imperial ordinance, to be effective immediately, extending the power of the Premier so that he might more directly administer the application of various measures taken under provisions of the National General Mobilization Law.
- The establishment of a Trade Ministry was formally decided upon by the Cabinet, settling a question which has confronted successive Cabinets for some time. Premier Abe instructed Finance Minister Kazuo Aoki, in his capacity as President of the Cabinet's Planning Board, to work out details for the formation of the new ministry.
- Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada was formally installed as Ambassador to France in a ceremony held in the presence of the Emperor at the Palace. Former Minister-at-Large to China Masayuki Tani was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister as a result of the decision of the Cabinet.
- 27.—The National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission gave unanimous approval to six proposed Imperial ordinances empowering the Government to halt all increases in prices, rentals, wages, fees, charges and rates above the level of Sept. 18. The decree becomes effective Oct. 6, subject to Imperial sanction.
- Mrs. Itoko Sako, wife of the Japanese Ambassador to Poland, and a party of six other women and children, returned to Tokyo after harrowing experiences in escaping from Warsaw before the attack of German troops.
- The 600th anniversary of the demise of Emperor Godaigo, Father of the Kemmu Restoration and one of the most celebrated rulers of Japan, was observed at the Palace by the Emperor, Empress and Imperial Princes and Princesses.
- 28.—All foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan were received separately by Admiral Nomura, the new Foreign Minister, who notified them of his assumption of office.
- 29.—The Railway Ministry's draft plan to effect reductions in freight rates amounting to approximately ¥13,000,000 a year, in line with the general price reduction program now being pursued in earnest by the Government, was approved by the Cabinet.
- China is now in a position to bring the Sino-Japanese hostilities to an early close, providing America is willing to act as mediator between Japan and the National Government, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, told the United Press correspondent in Hongkong, it was reported.
- 30.—The Foreign Office spokesman flatly denied that the British Government had made any overtures in the direction of resumption of the Anglo-Japanese talks on the Tientsin issues.
- Ceremonies commemorating the completion of the Japan-Manchoukwo cable which extends about 1,800 miles and was laid at a cost of ¥40,000,000, were held in Tokyo.
- Japanese Minister to Switzerland Eiji Amau has been appointed Ambassador to Italy to succeed Toshio Shiratori, it was reported by Domei.

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INFORMAL STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER, ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, MADE TO THE PRESS WHILE EN ROUTE TO KWANSAI

October 21, 1939

1. The Settlement of the China Affair.

The settlement of the China Affair will, as has been made public by the Government, be achieved through extending assistance to the new central government of China which will shortly be formed and helping its healthy growth in accordance with the basic policy decided upon by the Government. I hope that nothing will be left undone for the purpose in the light of the actual situation in China and the general situation. The Japanese Government hope for the organization of the new central government as early as possible, but it is their strong expectation that the government should be powerful enough to enjoy the confidence of the entire Chinese people.

It is true that Japan's efforts to settle the China Affair have been obstructed by some of the third Powers which directly or indirectly have extended assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. However, some people seem to think that the settlement of the China Affair is in sight now that it has become impossible for pro-Chiang Powers to extend their influence to the Far East as a result of the outbreak of the European War. The matter is not so simple as that since the real purpose of the settlement of the China Affair is to establish a new order in East Asia. This is the reason both the Japanese Government and the people are called upon to redouble their efforts.

In the first place, the new order which we want to realize is by no means so narrow and exclusive as suspected by third Powers, but it is an order of such a form and content as will enable East Asia as such to contribute most effectively toward the peace and progress of the world. In the second place, the national determination of Japan in establishing such a new order is not so weak as to be shaken by an interference of third Powers; ours is an iron will. The key to the adjustment of our relations with third Powers lies in real understanding on their part of these two points. It is necessary for us, therefore, to endeavour to make other Powers fully understand them.

2. Relations with Great Britain and France.

The key to the adjustment of relations of Great Britain and France with our country lies in their full understanding of the significance of the new order in East Asia and their co-operation for what Japan intends to realize. Although the Anglo-Japanese conversations on the question of the Tientsin concession are still being suspended, Japan's views regarding those questions have already been thoroughly conveyed to the British. Accordingly, any future developments depend upon the degree of understanding they may display towards us.

As regards the Kulangsu issue, it was amicably settled, as announced in the press of the 18th instant, through the agreement reached between the concession authorities and the Japanese Consul General at Amoy. It is to be congratulated that, by virtue of this settlement, the general situation in the Amoy district has become normal and that arrangements have been completed to prevent that district from becoming a hotbed of anti-Japanese terrorism.

3. Relations with the United States.

Ambassador Grew has returned—I want to hear from him personally regarding the attitudes of the American Government and private circles, and discuss frankly with him the developments that have taken place in East Asia during his absence. I am glad that the Ambassador is to make it his life work to work for the promotion of Japanese-American friendship. But friendship must be based upon mutual understanding, and mutual understanding begins, I believe, with looking at the actual situation squarely in the face and judging things by putting oneself in the other man's position.

From a broad standpoint and with an irrevocable determination we have embarked, as I have said, upon the great task of constructing a new order in East Asia. It is urgently hoped that America will correctly understand this aim of ours.

Now being confronted by the unfortunate European War, America's chief concern seems to lie, as indicated by the resolution recently adopted at the Panama Conference, in the prevention of the conflagration from spreading to the American continents.

Japan in East Asia feels the same concern, and we are doing our best to prevent the war from spreading to East Asia. I suppose this position of Japan is well appreciated by America, and I believe Japan and America should join hands in safeguarding the peace of the Pacific, each country endeavouring to secure peace in its own sphere.

4. The Soviet Union.

My policy is to eliminate all vestiges of the tension that has once existed between Japan and the Soviet Union and to firmly establish normal relations between the two countries. For this purpose, it is imperative that the boundary question and all other pending questions should be settled in a satisfactory manner. As regards the situation following the Nomonhan Truce Agreement, hostilities have been stopped, and the exchange of prisoners and the bodies of the dead and other matters have been carried out on the spot. I believe the commission for the delimitation of boundary regarding the Nomonhan area will soon be appointed.

5. Relations with Germany and Italy.

Since the conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact there appears to have been misunderstanding in certain quarters that the Anti-Comintern Pact has been abrogated. It goes without saying that Japan will adhere unflinchingly to her anti-Comintern policy which constitutes the basis of her national policy. The friendly relations between Japan and Germany as well as between Japan and Italy, based upon the Anti-Comintern agreement, have not been affected in any way.

6. Relations with the South Seas.

With the countries in the South Seas Japan desires common prosperity and wellbeing through economic cooperation. Our intention is, of course, pacific. However, since we are devoting all our energy to the execution of our campaign in China, we can not afford to tolerate any pro-Chiang Kai-shek activities on the part of the South Seas countries. At the same time in view of our great need of the raw material produced in that region, we have serious concern in seeing to it that channels of its supply are not obstructed.

7. The European War.

Owing to the advance of the Soviet Union to the Baltic and other events, the European situation is growing more complex than ever. It is extremely difficult to hazard an opinion. But despite Mr. Hitler's desire for peace, I am afraid it is going to be a long war.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMATION BUREAU CONCERNING THE RETURNING OF DETAINED VESSELS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE SOVIET UNION

October 26, 1939

The Japanese vessel Tsuruga Maru (360 tons and crew of 13) left Tsuruga for northern Chosen in September of last year but her whereabouts became unknown since the 14th of that month. Similarly missing were the fishing vessels of the port of Kasumi, Hyogo Prefecture, namely, the Chokichi Maru No. 2 (crew of 13) since October 23 of last year, and the Kyoei Maru No. 3 (crew of 8), the Kuho Maru (crew of 9), and the Fukui Maru No. 2 (crew of 8) since October 27. These vessels had been fishing off the coast of the Maritime province when their whereabouts became unknown.

Since last fall several fishing vessels of northern Chosen were also reported missing. The Asanagi Maru (crew of 7) of Kogen Prefecture was missing since November 11; the Hakuyo Maru, an experimental vessel (crew of 15) of Kankyo-hokudo Prefecture, since November 13; the Asahi Maru (crew of 5) of Seishin since November 14, and the Kyoshin Maru (crew of 9) of Kanpoku since November 22.

The Foreign Office negotiated with the Soviet authorities for the release of each one of these vessels, whenever it was found out to be detained by the Soviets. But the Soviet authorities imposed fines upon each one of them on charges of poaching in or violating Soviet territorial waters, and refused their release under various excuses despite payment of such fines.

Later, however, 48 members of the crews of the Tsuruga Maru and the four fishing vessels from Hyogo, and the crews of the Asanagi Maru, Asahi Maru, Kyoshin Maru and Take Maru and others were returned to Japan by ships leaving Vladivostok on March 2 and September 20 of this year, respectively. But the delivery of the vessels was delayed for reason of frozen seas or other excuses. Finally, in September of this year, the Soviets substantially consented to deliver the vessels and it was arranged to return first the Chokichi Maru and the Kyoei Maru on September 20, the Fukui Maru on October 20, the Tsuruga Maru, Kuho Maru and Asahi Maru on October 30. The rest of the detained vessels, being in a condition requiring repairs, are to be returned as soon as such repairs are completed. As regards the Hakuyo Maru, it is unthinkable that the vessel, being a government vessel, should have violated Soviet territorial waters. Although the Soviets still refuse the release of both this vessel and its crew, it is anticipated that they will shortly be returned to Japan as the refusal is considered to be due to misunderstanding.

On the other hand, several Soviet vessels were detained in Japan on charges of violation of or grounding in our territorial waters. But some of them have already been delivered to the Soviets, and the rest are to be returned shortly. Of such Soviet vessels, the D 30, with its crew and passengers numbering 44 in all, had been detained on the charge of violating territorial waters off the coast of Nanao in Ishikawa Prefecture since December 18, 1938. However, the 29 passengers and 15 members of the crew were returned to Vladivostok by steamers leaving Tsuruga on May 16 and September 16, respectively. The vessel itself was delivered on October 22 to a Soviet steamer which came from Vladivostok to receive it. It might be added that the D 30 carried back to Vladivostok machinery and parts of the Soviet fishing vessel Otwayjny which went aground in northern Chishima in the latter part of July last year.

KULANGSU QUESTION SETTLED

The Kulangsu controversy, which was brought to an end on October 17, arose in May when the authorities of the International Settlement on Kulangsu Island flatly rejected the five-point Japanese demands served to them following the assassination on May 11 of Mr. Hung Li-hsun, pro-Japanese president of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce, by Chinese terrorists.

After the authorities refusal, a number of Japanese bluejackets were landed on the island to wipe out the anti-Japanese elements in the International Settlement. On May 15, the British, American and French authorities protested to the Japanese. In the meantime, the British cruiser *Birmingham*, the

United States cruiser *Marblehead*, and a French man-of-war arrived in the port.

On May 24, the Japanese authorities blockaded Kulangsu Island, prohibiting junk traffic between the island and the mainland, because of their anger over the challenging attitude of the Kulangsu Municipal Council authorities.

A conference was then called among the British, American, French, and Japanese diplomatic officials on the spot to seek a solution of the controversy, but the meeting became stalemated over the Municipal Council's refusal to allow the installation of a Japanese police inspector and an increase in Japanese policemen. The council also rejected two other Japanese demands, namely the right of Formosans to vote and to be elected to the council, and the immediate filling of the vacancies in the Chinese membership. They agreed to accept, however, the two remaining demands, i.e. the thoroughgoing control of anti-Japanese elements, and co-operation between the Japanese consular police and the Municipal Council police searching for anti-Japanese terrorists.

With the worsening of the situations in the British and French concessions in Tientsin and in the International Settlement in Shanghai, an amicable settlement of the Kulangsu was then thought hopeless.

But the outbreak of the war in Europe gave a new twist to the situation in Kulangsu. The British and French landing parties evacuated the island on September 1, and the Municipal Council expressed its willingness to reopen the discussions. On September 22, the Kulangsu Municipal Council agreed to accept all of the Japanese demands except the immediate filling of the vacancies in the Chinese membership of the council. The last point was left for settlement at some appropriate time.

The agreement in detail is as follows:

1. The Municipal Council of Kulangsu will immediately carry out the understanding made on June 1 between the Japanese consul-general and the council authorities relating to co-operation between the Japanese consular police and the Municipal Council police for the control of terrorism.

Japanese to Be Employed

2. The Municipal Council will agree to the immediate employment of a Japanese inspector and a Japanese police sergeant. The former will give direct assistance to the director of the police bureau of the council. Matters relating to Japan and to the understanding on co-operation mentioned above will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Japanese inspector.

3. The Municipal Council will consider the additional employment of Formosan policemen, when the financial situation of the council permits.

4. The point regarding Formosan suffrage and ap-

pointment to council membership, as well as that regarding the filling of Chinese council seats, will not be discussed until a proper opportunity presents itself.

5. Regarding the maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement, the Japanese police authorities will co-operate with the Municipal Council, and information will be exchanged between them and the council police.

6. The Japanese consul-general will make efforts to promote friendly relations, based on the spirit of the agreement, between the authorities of Amoy and Kulangsu.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POWER UNDER THE CHINA INCIDENT

By HISATSUNE SAKOMIZU

The following is the essence of an overseas broadcast made recently by the author, who is chief of the financial section of the Finance Ministry.

Japan, with the object of discharging its great mission of establishing a new East Asia, during the past two years has been carrying on important military operations in China using large bodies of troops for that purpose. Unfortunately, some of the foreign Powers seem to hold the opinion that the economic structure of Japan will not allow it to accomplish this great enterprise and that it will soon be bankrupt in consequence; while some even entertain the hope that this may come about. However, Japan will not go down in this struggle; on the contrary, it is greatly strengthening its economic position without suffering any great difficulty, as is evidenced by the following facts:

Taxes Have Risen

Taxation: Japan's budgetary appropriations, which have shown enormous expansion since the outbreak of the China incident, have been financed by increased taxation and by issuance of national bonds. Receipts from taxation, which amounted to ¥1,360,000,000 for the 1936-37 fiscal year, one year prior to the incident, staged a marked increase of ¥1,220,000,000 this year to ¥2,580,000,000, representing an increase of about 90 per cent. In the next fiscal year, a further increase of some ¥500,000,000 is expected. In the face of such an unusual increase in taxation, the nation's economic position has suffered practically no damage; on the contrary, the people seem to have ample reserves, perhaps due to their increased income, which can be quickly seen by observing their daily life.

National Debt: From the outbreak of the China incident down to the end of this September, Government bonds aggregating approximately ¥9,260,000,000 were issued, of which about ¥7,830,000,000, represent-

ing 89 per cent, were absorbed by syndicate banks and other private groups. Since the beginning of this year, in particular, bond absorption has been so active that against the ¥3,630,000,000 issue, about ¥3,680,000,000 have been digested, reflecting an over-absorption of some ¥50,000,000.

Productive Capacities: Programs for expanding production in all key industries have been well under way since the pre-incident period. Plans to provide a substantial expansion in the production programs of 15 items of vital importance, such as iron and steel, coal, machinery, rolling stock, electric power, light metal, sulphate of ammonia, et cetera, by 1941, are now under execution in earnest. Our gold production, for instance, is expected to reach ¥500,000,000 by 1942. With the large development programs, covering a wide variety of productive enterprises in Japan, Manchuria and China, well under way, Japan's economic position is very rapidly improving, which is true also of Manchoukuo and China.

Prices Not Excessive

Commodity Prices: That Japan's commodity prices are rising in recent years is evidenced by the fact that the index number for August this year stood at 114.2, which, taking the average for June, 1937, (one month prior to the China incident) as being equal to 100, represents about 14 per cent increase in a two-year period. However, it is natural that commodity prices should tend to rise in wartime, and our price movement must be said to be unusually satisfactory when compared with England's 70 per cent rise and America's 22 per cent rise recorded respectively within about two years after the outbreak of the World War.

Foreign Trade: Contrary to expectations, Japan's foreign trade has come to show a favorable balance since the outbreak of the China incident. Our trade, which showed an import excess of ¥630,000,000 in 1937, made such improvement the following year as to show a favorable balance of ¥60,000,000. Furthermore, both exports and imports up to the end of September this year have registered substantial gains over the corresponding period of last year, the former amounting to ¥2,720,000,000 and the latter to ¥2,320,000,000, resulting in a favorable balance of ¥400,000,000. Our exports, in particular, have come to show a remarkable increase since the present European war started. The fact that our foreign trade is registering such remarkable gains, despite the greatly increased domestic demand and the demand for all material resources necessitated by the China incident, will show very clearly the sound basis of our economic position. Also, our remarkably increased exports to China and to Manchoukuo in particular prove that our exploitation work in those countries is well under way.

Capital Provided

Currency and Monetary Situation: Funds required for the rapid expansion of our productive capacity following the outbreak of the China incident amounted to considerable sums; during the period from the beginning of 1937 to August of this year, capital payments and newly issued bonds aggregated ¥8,320,000, 000, and yet all of these were satisfactorily absorbed by the money market. Still larger sums will no doubt have to be raised in future to finance our programs for expanding productive capacity, but our money market is expected to have no difficulty at all in absorbing these. In spite of the fact that the national loans referred to above and these capital requirements make up a colossal sum, our interest rates have remained practically the same since the outbreak of the China incident, and low interest seems to dominate the money market. As regards currency in circulation, the note issue at the end of September this year totaled ¥2,360,000,000, which represents an increase of about ¥500,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. A currency increase of this extent is normal as it is due to the greatly increased volume of trade and there is no sign of dangerous inflation. This also evidenced by the fact that the yensterling rate has been steadily maintained at one shilling and two pence since the outbreak of the China incident.

Besides the above, our stabilized stock markets, the satisfactory record of postal savings, the increase in gold production, the remarkable collection of hoarded gold, et cetera, may be pointed out as few examples to show the soundness and stability of our economic position.

To sum up, our national economy, established on such a sound basis, will be still more strengthened by the knowledge that our food can be supplied on a self-supporting and self-sufficing basis, as well as by the nation's indefatigable "Spirit of Nippon."

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN CHINA INCREASING

The number of Japanese subjects resident in Inner Mongolia and China as of October 1 was 261,210, according to the first census taken by the China Affairs Board of the Cabinet in cooperation with its liaison offices and Japanese consulates in China.

The total Japanese population in the area under survey was about three times greater than the total of 86,923 as of July 1, 1937, just prior to the outbreak of the China incident.

The figure for October 1 this year reveals that during the two years and three months since the outbreak of the China incident, 174,287 Japanese subjects, including Koreans and Formosans, went to the

Continent to reside, the population figure excluding travellers. The average monthly increase in the Japanese resident population was 6,224 and the daily average increase 206.

Immediately after the outbreak of the incident, the *Asahi* says, the Japanese military and consular authorities established a policy of inducing Japanese to go to the Continent to reside to improve economic conditions but such people were selected with care and only those fit for the task were allowed to go.

Divided according to Japanese (J.), Koreans (K.) and Formosans (F.), the Japanese population on the Continent has been as follows:

	J.	K.	F.	Total
Apr., 1937	61,700	10,879	13,645	86,224
Apr., 1939	171,916	34,107	9,449	215,472
Oct., 1939	209,961	40,215	11,034	261,210

The population of the principal towns and cities in China on October 1 was:

North China and Inner Mongolia

	J.	K.	F.	Total
Kalgan	6,665	698	4	7,367
Tatung	3,314	557	2	3,873
Kweisui	1,933	97	1	2,031
Paotow	915	154	—	1,069
Peking	28,237	7,926	151	36,314
Paoting	1,147	338	6	1,487
Tientsin	34,521	8,191	259	42,971
Shanhaikwan . .	1,471	286	9	1,766
Tongshan	1,115	227	—	1,594
Shihkiachwang .	4,991	2,211	1	7,203
Taiyuan	7,484	2,043	—	9,527
Yuncheng	1,759	1,312	—	3,071
Linfen	1,193	514	—	1,707
Tsingtao	20,007	2,034	18	22,059
Tsinan	9,207	1,660	8	10,875
Hsuehow	1,451	931	4	2,386
Total, incl. others				177,573

Central China

Shanghai	45,205	1,429	655	47,289
Hangehow	1,175	25	42	1,242
Nanking	5,667	347	188	6,202
Wuhu	646	89	16	751
Kiukiang	787	154	3	944
Hankow	3,842	769	31	4,645
Wuchang	1,126	291	22	1,439
Total, incl. others				66,659

South China

Amoy	2,109	56	6,827	8,992
Canton	3,934	289	1,970	6,193
Hongkong	596	11	267	874
Total, incl. others				16,978

News of the International Association

Special Committee on Association Activities

On October 6, the fifth meeting of this Committee was held at the hall of the Association Headquarters, under the chairmanship of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii.

Special Investigation Section

On September 22, a luncheon meeting was held, at which Mr. Renzo Sawada, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke on current international problems.

International Round Table

On September 26, Professor Kotaro Araki of the Tokyo Imperial University, who recently returned from a sojourn in Germany, spoke on "Controlled Economy in Germany."

On September 27, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Counsellor of Embassy, who had just returned from Washington, gave an interesting account on international relations between Japan and America.

On October 12, Consul-General Issaku Okamoto spoke on the present situation in Singapore and the Malay Peninsula.

Women's Section

On September 30, this Section met in the hall of the Association and listened to an interesting speech by Mr. Katsuji Fuse of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* on the present situation of the Soviet Union.

Student Section

On September 23, the Kwanto Student Federation met in the hall of the International Association and after a short business session, listened to a speech by Mr. Teraoka of the Foreign Office on the current situation in Europe. Three Foreign Office officials, Mr. Tokunaga, Mr. Teraoka and Mr. Kakitsubo, were kind enough to answer questions put by the students.

Institute of Pacific Relations Department

On October 2, a dinner was given in honor of Professor Kenzo Takayanagi who returned from America on the previous day.

On October 13, under the chairmanship of Professor Yasaka Takaki a meeting was held and it was decided that the research which is now being made by the Japan Council should be completed as soon as possible.

CHRONICLE

October, 1939

- 1.—The Communications Ministry put into effect the compulsory sealing of wireless apparatus aboard all foreign ships lying at anchor in Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama. The policy will be continued until the war in Europe is over, it was reported.
- The Japan Rice Company, Government company for the control of rice trading, officially took over all of Japan's rice exchanges in order to prevent speculation in rice.
- 2.—In his first statement since his investiture on Sept. 25, Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura declared, in his address to an assembly of prefectural governors, that there is no need for third Powers to fear that their interests in China will be in jeopardy "after the fall of the Chiang Kai-shek regime."
- 3.—The Cabinet finally approved the Cabinet Planning Board's proposal for the establishment of a regular Trade Ministry, despite the strong opposition of permanent officials of no less than five existing Government departments whose functions would be affected by the plan.
- Japanese casualties during the recent Nomonhan incident totalled about 18,000, including killed, wounded and sick, a War Office spokesman revealed during an address before a conference of prefectural governors. He claimed Soviet-Outer Mongolian casualties were equally large.
- 4.—Foreign Minister Nomura, who assumed the post only ten days ago, was confronted with a staff uprising which accused him of bad faith in acceding along with other Cabinet members to the proposal for the creation of a Trade Ministry. Shikao Matsushima, director of the Foreign Office's commercial bureau, resigned, as did six section chiefs and several lesser officials.
- 5.—Foreign Minister Nomura called a meeting of the growing number of dissenting Foreign Office officials to urge them to remain in their posts and accept the Trade Ministry plan adopted by the Cabinet on Oct. 3. The ranks of those threatening to resign in protest against the Foreign Minister's sanction of the Trade Ministry meanwhile had grown to 300, it was reported.
- 6.—Foreign Minister Nomura announced that an order has been sent to Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima in Berlin to return.
- Tadashi Kurihara, director of the East Asia bureau of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland, succeeding Eiji Amau, who becomes Japanese Ambassador to Rome, it was officially announced.
- 7.—The Foreign Office received formal approval of the German Government on the appointment of Saburo Kurusu, present Ambassador to Belgium, as Ambassador to Germany, succeeding Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, who has been recalled. Shigeru Kuriyama, present Minister to Sweden, will succeed Mr. Kurusu at Brussels.
- 10.—American Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew returned from the United States where he has been on furlough.
- 11.—A total of 113 members of the Foreign Office staff involved in the opposition to the Cabinet-approved Trade Ministry plan submitted their resignations to Foreign Vice-Minister Masayuki Tani. Final action came after a day of uncertainty during which the Government sought by every means to open the way for the staff members to retain their positions.

- Recent reinforcement of the United States fleet in Hawaii and the Philippines is not aimed at Japan but is part of regular maneuvers, Francis B. Sayre, newly-appointed United States High Commissioner to the Philippines and for the past six years Assistant Secretary of State, declared in an interview upon his arrival in Japan en route to his new post in Manila.
- 12.—Pointing out that Communists in Japan might take advantage of the Nomonhan truce to renew their activities, Home Minister Obara declared in an address before prefectural police chiefs that strict control of radical elements will be emphasized.
- 13.—Premier Abe and Foreign Minister Nomura decided to accept the plan proposed by the permanent officials of the Foreign Ministry for settlement of their dispute over the projected Trade Ministry with those in authority. The Foreign Minister then summoned all officials who had sent in their resignations and handed them back their resignations.
- Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome, who strongly advocated strengthening of the anti-Comintern axis and who resigned his post for reasons of health shortly after announcement of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact, returned to Japan by way of America.
- 15.—Count Tadamasa Sakai, president of the Imperial Agriculture Association and member of the House of Peers, told Premier Abe that he would accept the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry portfolio on a full-time basis. Takuo Godo, who handed in his resignation yesterday, will remain in the Cabinet as Commerce and Industry Minister.
- 16.—Immediate measures to bring about an increase in agricultural production and to alleviate the shortage of fertilizer throughout the country will be the first problem to claim his attention, Count Tadamasa Sakai, the new Agriculture and Forestry Minister, declared in an interview shortly after his investiture at the Palace.
- A party of seven women teachers from the Argentine and Uruguay arrived in Japan to obtain first-hand information. They were invited by the Board of Tourist Industry.
- 17.—Kanname-sai, the Harvest Festival, was observed with solemn rites at the Imperial Sanctuary of the Palace in the presence of the Emperor, Princes of the Blood and court dignitaries.
- The fourth special Yasukuni Shrine festival for the enshrinement of 10,379 heroes of the current fighting in China began today and will last for five days.
- 18.—As a result of the settlement of the Kulangsu issue yesterday between the Kulangsu Municipal Council and the Japanese Consulate-General, Japanese and American marines who have been occupying the tiny insular International Settlement for the past five months will be withdrawn immediately, it was announced in Amoy.
- An Imperial ordinance invoking Articles 6, 11 and 19 of the National General Mobilization Law, to control the prices of commodities, wages, rents, freight rates and other items to facilitate operation of the national control program and guarantee the economic stability of the nation, was promulgated in the Official Gazette and will go into force from tomorrow.
- 19.—Japan must accept the fact that American public opinion is unanimously opposed to some of the things Japan's armed forces are doing in China, American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew declared, and the basic causes of this opposition must be removed for the improvement of relations between the two countries. The Ambassador's frank speech came as a surprise to those attending a luncheon meeting of the America-Japan Society in honor of the Ambassador's return from a fundough in the United States.
- War Minister Hata at a Cabinet meeting delivered a strong admonition to his colleagues urging them to turn more vigorously toward the disposal of the China incident now that the domestic turmoil over the creation of a Trade Ministry has faded, it was reported.
- A ceremony celebrating the start of a ¥66,800,000 canal excavation project linking Tokyo and Yokohama was held, attended by Governor Shuzo Okada of Tokyo Prefecture and officials of the Home Ministry, Tokyo Prefecture, Tokyo Municipality and Kanagawa Prefecture.
- 20.—Winging its way over seven seas and five continents, the Nichi Nichi's twin-motored monoplane Nippon completed a 32,000-mile round-the-world flight, considered the most extensive and elaborate air exploit ever undertaken by Japanese. Thousands of spectators were on hand at the Haneda airport to welcome home the plane and its crew of six, its goodwill envoy and the newspaper's Warsaw correspondent. The plane returned to its starting point in 55 days, three hours, 20 minutes and 23 seconds. Actual flying time since the start of the flight on Aug. 24 was 195 hours, 24 minutes and 28 seconds.
- 21.—Japan aims to create a new order in East Asia which can contribute to the peace and progress of the world, and its determination to realize this new order is too strong to be changed or affected by the interference of third Powers, Foreign Minister Nomura was reported to have told the press last night.
- A treaty of amity between Japan and Iran was signed in Teheran on Oct. 18, it was announced by the information bureau of the Foreign Office.
- 23.—The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suna, questioned the claim of American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in a speech Oct. 19 that the American public is well informed about the situation in the Far East and said he had failed to take into consideration the part played by emotionalism and sentiment in the formation of public opinion in the United States. The American Government and people, he told the foreign correspondents, "should pay attention to the actual facts taking place in the Far East and any opinion on them should be on a constructive and practical basis."
- Foreign Minister Nomura is expected to initiate informal exploratory talks with American Ambassador Grew soon with an idea of seeking a formula for the improvement of Japanese-American relations, it was reported. The Foreign Minister is also thought likely to take up pending issues with Great Britain.
- 24.—The Cabinet unanimously decided to change the basis for determining the external value of the yen from the pound sterling to the United States dollar, on the recommendation of the Finance Ministry that the move would facilitate the operation of Japanese funds abroad.
- The regular fall air defense maneuvers in the Kwanto region, the longest and most elaborate ever to have been conducted, began today and will last until Oct. 30.
- The Finance Ministry decided to permit offices to give their employes raises in salary, an exception to the Government's recent decision to invoke the National General Mobilization Law to peg prices, wages and other charges to the level prevailing on Sept. 18.

- 25.—General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, in an interview granted on the occasion of the first anniversary of the capture of Hankow, which fell on Oct. 27, suggested that it might be wise for Japan to cooperate with foreign Powers for the future development of China. His Highness also said it will not do for Japan to enlarge its territories at the end of the incident or to gain monopolistic interests. The Prince was commander of the forces which took part in the Hankow campaign.
- 26.—The Japan-Soviet boundary demarcation negotiations have been transferred to Moscow where Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo is in charge of the Japanese side of the effort to conclude an agreement. Meanwhile, the Foreign Office issued a statement covering the return of Japanese fishing vessels which had been detained by the Soviets for some time.
- A Japanese medical researcher, Dr. Kishio Sukegawa, has discovered a method of producing from hen and quail eggs a small pox vaccine superior to that in use today. It was reported. The new discovery is believed to be the greatest achievement in this field of research since the discovery in 1796 of the medical use of vaccine by Edward Jenner, an English doctor.
- 27.—In a meeting with Foreign Vice-Minister Masayuki Tani, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie declared that the British Government is prepared to resume the Anglo-Japanese negotiations on the Tientsin issue, Domei reported.
- Jealousy of Japan's increasing strength is the main cause of the present feeling in America toward Japan, Yachihiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman and until recently counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, declared in a lecture meeting on wartime economics in Osaka last night, it was reported.
- 28.—The Home Ministry will spend ¥10,000,000 for the relief of stricken farmers in 23 prefectures, it was announced.
- The new Belgian Ambassador Pierre Forthomme and the new Finnish Minister C. G. Edman arrived in Japan to assume their posts.
- 29.—Dedicated to fair play and the enhancement of national health and physical strength, 12,000 young athletes from all parts of the country assembled at the Meiji Shrine Stadium to participate in the 10th National Physical Training meet which was opened amidst impressive ceremonies by Prince Chichibu.
- The next ordinary national budget has been fixed by the budget bureau of the Finance Ministry tentatively at between ¥4,700,000,000 and ¥4,800,000,000, it was reported.
- 30.—Leading Japanese papers continued to forecast the early initiation of discussions between Foreign Minister Nomura and American Ambassador Joseph Grew for an adjustment of Japanese-American relations.
- The merger of the Manchuria Development Company and the Korea-Manchuria Development Company was formally decided upon at a general meeting of the Manchuria Colonial Council held at the Premier's official residence.

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and

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**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF JAPAN**

This is the first official history of Japanese diplomacy in modern times to be compiled from materials in the Foreign Office archives. Volume I covers the period from October 14, 1868, when Yoshinobu, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, restored the administrative authority to the Throne, to the end of December of 1868 (the first year of Meiji). Volume II covers the second year of Meiji and Volume III the third year. Thus one volume is, and will be, devoted to each year of Japan's modern diplomatic history.

The project was started at the suggestion of former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and the compilation is being undertaken by the full force of seven compilers in the First Section of the Research Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The compilation of the work will be continued as a permanent project until it shall have been brought down to date.

The book is in Japanese and entitled "Dai-Nippon Gaiko Bunsho," which means *Diplomatic Documents of Japan*. The more important diplomatic documents and correspondence, however, are all reproduced in the original foreign languages.

The publication is being presented only in a limited edition, and will therefore be soon out of print. (Volume III and IV are already sold out.) Libraries and other institutions which are contemplating the purchase of a complete set of the publication are advised not to lose any time in ordering the books already published and in placing advance orders for the forthcoming issues.

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INTERNATIONAL GLEANINGS

FROM JAPAN

DECEMBER 15, 1939

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JAPAN ECONOMICALLY FIRM

Finance Minister Kazuo Aoki stressed that economic and industrial power were the backbone of the national defense of Japan, which defies any challenge, in a speech, his first public utterance since assuming office, given before a meeting in Osaka on November 23, at the People's Hall following the annual convention of Kwansai bankers.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports that Finance Minister Aoki spoke substantially as follows:

"The Government is preoccupied with the speedy disposal of the China incident. In the first place, this means that we are bringing the campaign we are waging in China to a satisfactory conclusion and will eventually achieve the great task of creating a new order in East Asia. The new order which is sought by this country may be explained in various ways. Economically it means a regime under which the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will satisfy each other's requirements, thereby forming an economic bloc which will brighten the atmosphere in this part of the world and will form an important part of the world economic front and a basis on which to construct a greater and more powerful Japan.

"The military campaign in China will proceed with the work of construction on the continent, which is a task which cannot be accomplished unless we bring to bear the combined power of the nation, uniting man power, intelligence, labor and the power of money and materials. It is not exaggeration to say that the task we are now facing is the greatest ever undertaken since the founding of our country.

"The Japanese forces in China have had an uninterrupted series of successes since the outbreak of the incident three years ago. What is the reason the

Chiang Kai-shek regime refuses to admit defeat and for the persistency of the long-term resistance to this country? In the first place, I think that by protracting the war with the help of sympathetic Powers it was hoped to wear down the economic power of Japan to a point where it would not be able to continue. The second is the hope that there will be a divergence of opinion in Japan regarding the continuance of the war which would make it necessary to suspend the military operation. The third is the thought that there are economic defects in the economic and industrial system of Japan which will be revealed as the war drags on.

"There is no greater mistake than to think that Japan will succumb to the economic strain of the war in China. This country is strong enough to continue the campaign, even after three years of fighting, during which the people have stood solidly behind the war in spite of privations brought about by economic restrictions which were imposed by the Government under a policy of ensuring an adequate supply of materials needed for increasing production.

"In the early days of the China fighting it was not without reason that Western nations had a wrong conception of Japan's ability to stand the economic strain of a protracted war. The war with Russia cost this country ¥2,000,000,000, of which half had to be borrowed abroad. The military operations in China have cost this country ¥12,000,000,000, six times as large as the cost of the Russian war, but not a single sen of this has been obtained by foreign loans.

"I wonder what foreign commentators and writers will say to the fact that this country has financed large-scale military operations over a period of three years and is still left with enough power to continue a much protracted campaign.

"An idea of the economic power of Japan can be

gained from the fact that there is no difficulty in the collection of taxes, although they have doubled in the past two years. Of the expenditure of ¥12,000,000,000 for the conduct of the China campaign, nearly 90 per cent has been raised by borrowing. Bonds worth ¥9,800,000,000 have been issued since the outbreak of the incident and 90 per cent of them have been successfully absorbed by the market, additional evidence of the great economic power of this country and the co-operation the people are giving to the Government.

“The authorities are working out details of the production expansion program for the next fiscal year. A feature of the program is that provision has been made for an increase in the production of materials which will be needed in the munitions industry in years to come. Another is the stress laid on smooth distribution of materials for increasing domestic production. It is certainly no easy task to carry out new construction and at the same time conduct the campaign in China. The execution of the productivity expansion campaign will require an ample supply of raw materials and machinery. For this reason we must lay stress on special efforts to develop trade. The nation, completely united, will be equal to the task of carrying on the war and at the same time carry out economic construction.”

**STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE
SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE
BRITISH BLOCKADE OF
GERMAN EXPORTS**

November 25, 1939.

Since the outbreak of the present European War the British Government, exceeding the rights of the belligerent, have been interfering with the legitimate trade of neutral Powers with regard to contrabands of war and other matters. Protests have frequently been lodged by the Governments of Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland as well as of Japan. Now on the 21st of this month Prime Minister Chamberlain declared the intention of the British Government of inaugurating the so-called “de facto” blockade such as was adopted in the last Great War, namely, of preventing the export of German goods by neutral vessels, as a retaliatory measure against Germany on the assumption that the recent successive sinking of neutral vessels by mines in British waters is due to German action.

Even if granted that the aforesaid sinking of neutral vessels in the British waters were due to German action, the proposed measure of the British Government not only exceeds the limits of reprisal recognized under international law, but violates also the undertaking of the British Government made to the

Japanese Government not to interfere in any way with the exportation of German goods. The British measure inflicts really greater losses upon neutral Powers than upon Germany.

Just to what extent the British Government intend to prevent the exportation of German products is not yet clear in the absence of an Ordinance in connection with the matter. However, it is possible that the proposed measure of the British Government may cut off the importation to Japan of important articles from Germany, in which the Japanese Government can never acquiesce. Accordingly, instructions have been sent to Ambassador Shigemitsu in London yesterday, the 24th instant, to present a vigorous protest to the British Government.

In case the vital interests of Japan should be affected by the proposed British measure, Japan would be compelled to take appropriate counter measures.

JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS

The speech made by Mr. Viacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, before the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on October 31, aroused considerable interest in Japan and called forth lengthy comments in vernacular papers on that speech as well as on Japanese-Soviet relations. Below are the extracts from the editorials of some of the leading Tokyo dailies on these subjects.

KOKUMIN

Mr. Molotov made a very outstanding speech referring to the fact that the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake negotiations with Japan, if desired, for improving Japan-Soviet relations. What attitude will Japan take to meet this situation? Certainly it is not time for Japan to be absorbed simply in efforts to readjust relations with the United States and Britain. Japan must decide quickly on a fundamental policy for readjusting relations with the Soviet Union. There is no need for Japan to be particularly concerned over a difference of ideologies over the national structures of the two countries in connection with the improvement of relations.

There are many issues that require the attention of the two countries. In about a month hence, the fishery question will come up again. Boundary demarcation between Japan and the Soviet Union, between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union and between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia is an urgent matter. Japan's rights and interests in North Saghalien also should not be despised.

It is not appropriate that Japan and the Soviet Union should leave these issues without readjustment. Now that Mr. Molotov himself has declared that he is prepared to begin negotiations, Japan had better

incident as would make the building up of a new order impossible and the aim of the incident hazy and meek, despite the originally-aspired ideal. Such a way would be tantamount to asking Japan to commit suicide just to please America.

To under-rate and hold in contempt the American attitude is not our true idea. It is but natural that we should exhaust every effort to win the appreciation of such an important neighbor as America and we have anticipated the displeasure of some Powers in carrying on the present great task. If, however, America still fails to appreciate and does not mean to have an accord before the expiration of the present treaty, Japan can do nothing but proceed to the accomplishment of the incident objectives, even without touching on the treaty question for a while. Though the commerce accord problem is a burning issue before us, we must remember that sacrifices to be paid for its solution are automatically limited.

MIYAKO

The Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation of 1911 will expire two months hence. Senators Borah and Vandenberg are clamoring for a new trade agreement to replace the old one which has been terminated by the United States. General sentiment in the United States is in favor of allowing the treaty to lapse. In the statement issued by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on November 22 there occurred a passage saying that the question of concluding a new trade agreement depends entirely on developments. Put another way, the American Government would have Japan settle more than 600 pending issues and provide a guarantee of the observance of the Nine-Power Treaty before considering the conclusion of a new trade agreement. The attitude of the American Government toward the question was endorsed by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, in a statement made on November 25 in which he anticipated the passage of the resolution calling for an embargo on exports to Japan.

The United States wants restoration of the state of affairs which prevailed before the outbreak of the China incident. It threatens to ban exports to Japan unless its wishes are met by January 26, when the American notice of termination of the 1911 trade agreement goes into effect. The orders for arms and military goods which have been pouring in on American manufacturers since the outbreak of the current European conflict, and the prospect of prosperity in American industries so long as the hostilities continue, are in the background of the strong attitude of the American Government which is letting it be known that Japanese business in scrap iron and raw cotton is no longer needed and that the dealers in Japanese raw silk might just as well take up other occupations. Should Japan yield to the United States? Has it

hope of retaining the friendship of the United States by yielding under the latter's threat?

The United States is presumptive enough to interfere with Japanese actions in China. To deal courteously with a country which threatens to use high-handed methods in getting us to restore conditions that existed prior to the China incident merely would fatten its ego. We would not ask indemnity from China, nor do we make any territorial demands against that country. In contrast, America wants us to pay indemnity for losses suffered by American interests as a result of military operations in China. It wants more. It asks from us a guarantee of the observance of the principle of the open door in the Far East, while it is reluctant to recognize the new order this country is constructing in this part of the globe. We will not grudge efforts to improve relations with the United States. But any step taken toward adjustment of relations with America must not involve any departure from the principles of the policy for the construction of a new order in East Asia in pursuit of which we are conducting the campaign in China.

Any persistency in the present American attitude toward the China incident will force us to take measures of self-defense. If America allows the trade agreement to lapse, there is no reason why this country should hesitate to denounce the Nine-Power Treaty. We are afraid that the Government will play into the hands of those who are opposed to Japanese actions in China by attempting to keep intact the old order in East Asia. It seems that the time has come for the Government to clarify the course it proposes to adopt in meeting any American economic challenge to this country. An embargo on exports to Japan and a threat to use the Pacific fleet against this country would be met by an extension of the military, political and economic bloc in East Asia to include countries in the west Pacific, the South Seas, and Europe, obviating a maritime blockade by America. It happens that the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy wish to strengthen relations with this country. It is time that the Government considered an alignment of Japan, Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union to meet the possibility of the rise of a situation which will find the world divided into two opposing groups of nations.

News of the International Association

International Round Table

On October 23, Consul-General Shigenori Tashiro, who had just returned from Tientsin, spoke on the recent inundation in North China.

On October 30, the new Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, spoke on current diplomatic questions. The meeting was presided over by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, president of the International Association.

On October 31, Mr. Kanjo Horiuchi, director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Foreign Office, spoke on his personal views concerning the settlement of the China incident.

On November 1, Mr. Goro Uchida, Consul-General at Amoy, who was called home for a short stay, spoke on the Kulangsu question.

On November 7, Mr. Toshio Shiratori, Ambassador to Italy, who recently returned home from his post, spoke on various diplomatic questions.

On November 10, Kotaro Tanaka, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, who just returned from an extensive tour in Central and South American countries, spoke on the cultural and social aspects in those Latin American countries.

Special Investigation Section

On October 24, Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, chief of the European Bureau of the Foreign Office, spoke on the current situation in Europe.

Executive Committee

On November 7, the Executive Committee held its 163rd meeting, under the chairmanship of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, and unanimously approved (1) the regulations of the newly organized local branches in Shiga and Nara Prefectures and (2) the nomination of Mr. Inosuke Furuno, president of the *Domei News Agency*, as counsellor of the I.P.R. Department.

The members of the Executive Committee then gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. Tatsuo Kawai and Mr. Yakichi Suma, the out-going and in-coming directors of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka who just returned from a visit in Europe and America.

Women's Section

On November 7, a tea party was held by this section to welcome Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, chairman of the Women's Section, back home from an extensive tour in America and Europe. Dr. Yoshioka gave an interesting account of her tour abroad.

Committee on Current Topics

On November 9, this committee held its 5th meeting and exchanged opinions regarding the settlement of the China incident.

Institute of Pacific Relations

At a council meeting held on October 18, the Japan Council decided to send no representative to the Study Meeting to be held at Virginia Beach, U.S.A.

Student Section

On October 28, the Kwanto Student Federation held its 67th meeting in the hall of the Association headquarters and heard Mr. Itaro Mizuno of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office speak on the present situation of the Japanese foreign trade.

CHRONICLE

November, 1939

- 1.—The Emperor visited the Tokyo Supreme Court to attend the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the passage of the law governing the Courts of Justice.
- 2.—Japan's actions in China are the expression of a just and legitimate right to expand its power by "fairly sharing all the fruits and opportunities offered by mother earth," according to a statement issued to foreign correspondents here by the Institute of the Pacific, a relatively new organization composed of leading businessmen, members of the Diet and retired diplomats.
 - Premier Abe secured the Cabinet's understanding to the steps adopted by the China Affairs Board yesterday on the means to bring the 28-months'-old China incident to a close and regarding the autonomous character of the projected central regime in China which should be fully respected by Japan and outside elements in China, it was reported.
- 3.—Meiji-Setsu, commemorating the birthday of the late great Emperor Meiji, was celebrated throughout Japan.
- 5.—Fifty naval planes, presented to the Navy by civilians, were christened in ceremonies at Haneda airport.
- 6.—At a special session, the Cabinet raised the maximum price per koku of rice from ¥38 to ¥43. The emergency action was described as a measure to encourage selling existing stores in order to alleviate a threatened shortage.
 - Maintaining strict silence in regard to future policy or plans, the new Soviet Ambassador, Constantin Smetanin, arrived to assume his new post in Tokyo.
- 7.—Railway Minister Ryutaro Nagai announced at a Cabinet meeting that his Ministry intends to materialize plans for constructing a new trunk line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki as soon as possible in view of the increasing congestion on the current facilities caused by the increasing traffic between Japan and China.
- 10.—The Imperial Edict convoking the 75th session of the Imperial Diet on Dec. 23 was published in the Official Gazette.
 - In order to relieve the rice shortage being experienced in certain districts, the Cabinet Planning Board and the Finance Ministry have agreed to save approximately 2,000,000 koku of the 4,700,000 koku of rice ordinarily used annually in the brewing of saké.
- 11.—Japanese banks dealing in foreign exchange transactions adopted a new temporary agreement for determining yen-sterling rates, effective from tomorrow. The essential feature of the new agreement is that the difference between the telegraphic transfer selling and buying rates will be broadened in order to minimize the difficulty being experienced at present by banks in covering, due to the recent wide fluctuations on the New York-London cross-rate.

- 13.—The French and British Governments notified the Foreign Office of a decision to withdraw a part of their forces stationed in North China under the Boxer Agreement of 1901, leaving only minimum forces necessary for the protection of their respective nationals and property.
- The information bureau of the Foreign Office announced the settlement of six cases of damages sustained by American interests during the course of the hostilities in China attributable to Japanese forces, it was reported.
- 14.—Lieutenant-General Yoshijiro Umezu, commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, returned to confer with Premier Abe and Foreign Minister Nomura about a basic policy toward the Soviet Union and efforts for the solution of pending issues involving Japan and the Soviet Union, it was reported.
- The five-day "National Drive for Tubercular Prevention Under the Empress' Message," sponsored by all Government Ministries, the Tubercular Preventive Foundation and the Central League for National Spiritual Mobilization began today. The Empress last spring granted a message and a large sum of money to fight the disease and the present campaign is in accord with Her Majesty's wish.
- 15.—Japanese army and navy forces effected a surprise landing at Pakhoi, said to be the only remaining sea outlet hitherto under the control of the Chuugking Government, and are extending their scope of operations, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.
- Announcement was made at midnight last night in Swatow, China, of the swift organization of the army for Peace and National Salvation by General Huang Ta-wei, former Kwangtung commander, Domei reported. The newly organized corps, which is expected to strike against two divisions of National Army troops in eastern Kwangtung, is the first armed group to lend active support to the peace and salvation movement of Wang Ching-wei.
- 16.—The Soviet Government has informed the Japanese Government through Ambassador Shigenori Togo in Moscow that it prefers to hold negotiations for conclusion of a new fishery agreement in Tokyo rather than in Moscow in view of the alleged fact that Foreign Commissar Molotov lately has been in rather poor health, it was reported.
- 18.—That Japan has no territorial designs on China was reiterated by Premier Abe before a meeting of the China Affairs Board, of which he is president, it was reported.
- Although Japan and Germany did not come to an agreement to strengthen the anti-Comintern axis immediately before the outbreak of the current European war, Germany still has very friendly feelings toward Japan, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi declared on his return to Japan from an inspection tour of Europe and America. General Terauchi originally had planned to attend the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg, Germany, as the guest of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, but the event was postponed.
- 19.—Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, declared last night that Japan's trade with foreign countries since the outbreak of the European war has not shown the sharp increase that had been anticipated, explaining that this is due to the fact that the belligerent Powers have been continuing their exports despite the distraction of warfare.
- 20.—The Empress attended the ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Volunteer Nurses' Association of the Japan Red Cross Society. A monetary gift and a message were granted to the Association by Her Majesty to encourage the nurses in their endeavors.
- 21.—Finance Minister Aoki reassured the national convention of Kwansai bankers in Osaka that the nation's economy is entirely sound, it was reported, claiming that the Japanese financial world is passing through a crisis unparalleled in its history and yet is standing on its own.
- The basic attitude of the Government regarding low prices of commodities has undergone no change, contrary to charges made in some quarters, Premier Abe told the press. He admitted that prices of rice, tobacco and some other commodities have risen above the Sept. 18 level but declared that the essential policy of the Government remains the same.
- The death of Lieutenant-General Norihide Abe, the highest ranking officer to be killed in the current hostilities in China, who was killed on Nov. 7 near Shanghuangtzu in Hopei Province, was announced by the War Office. Risking great danger, Lieutenant-General Abe was making a personal inspection of the front when an enemy trench-mortar shell exploded at his feet.
- 22.—The 11,930-ton Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Terukuni Maru yesterday afternoon struck a mine and sank off the eastern coast of England, near Harwich; it was learned today. Although the nation has been deeply shocked by the sinking of the liner, representing as it does the first direct and tangible effect of the European war on Japan, the Communications Ministry announced that the Government's shipping policy will not be altered as a consequence.
- 23.—Niname-Sai, the Japanese Harvest Thanksgiving, was observed today throughout the nation.
- Premier Abe called on President Chuji Machida of the majority Minseito party to ask him to accept a regular post in the Cabinet, but the latter, Domei reported, seemed reluctant to do so.
- 24.—Japanese forces broke into Nanning, most strategic point in southern Kwangsi Province and later took complete possession of the city, the Japanese Army in South China announced.
- 25.—Great Britain's decision to seize German exports will result in an infringement not only of international law, but also in a violation of an understanding said to have been made by the British Government with Japan, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office spokesman.
- 27.—The Foreign Office spokesman issued a statement concerning an agreement between Japan and Siam regarding the inauguration of regular airplane service between the two countries.
- Instructions to protest the sinking of the Terukuni Maru were sent simultaneously by the Foreign Office last night to Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in London and Charge d'Affaires Ujihiko Usami in Berlin, it was reported today.
- 28.—Foreign Minister Nomura summoned Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin to discuss the possibilities of concluding a permanent fishery treaty to replace the temporary accords made since the 1928 pact expired, it was reported.
- 29.—Hidejiro Nagata, member of the House of Peers, former Overseas Minister and Mayor of Tokyo, accepted the Railway portfolio, and Kiyoshi Akita, Cabinet Councillor, accepted the Welfare portfolio. Both were invested by the Emperor in a ceremony at the Palace.

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**INTERNATIONAL
GLEANINGS FROM JAPAN**

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JAPAN REOPENING YANGTZE

On December 18, Foreign Minister Kiehisaburo Nomura called the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, to his official residence and informed the envoy that the Japanese authorities have decided to reopen the Yangtze River to commercial shipping between Shanghai and Nanking, subject only to certain restrictions necessary for the maintenance of peace and order and for military operations.

The Foreign Minister told the Ambassador, according to *Domei*, that the decision was intended to make clear Japan's true intentions in China and that the order would be put into effect after an agreement is reached on certain "fixed conditions" which are to be imposed. Similar action with regard to other closed rivers is under consideration, he said.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Nomura repeated Japan's disavowal of any monopolistic aims in China and reiterated that the current campaign in China is solely for the establishment of stability in East Asia, with the hoped-for co-operation of third nations.

According to *Domei's* account of the Nomura-Grew meeting, the third since Mr. Grew's return from the United States, the Ambassador expressed pleasure over the fact that the move was in line with the wishes of the United States Government and people.

Ambassador Grew also reiterated, *Domei* said, that the United States desires that Japan respect China's territorial and administrative integrity in accordance with treaty provisions and also that Japan observe the principles of the open door and equal opportunity in China.

Toward the end of the meeting, *Domei* said, "there was an extremely constructive exchange of views" between the two on the construction of a new order in

East Asia.

The news agency said Foreign Minister Nomura sounded out the American attitude toward the question of adjusting Japanese-American relations during his conversations with Ambassador Grew on November 4 and on December 4.

Since then, the Foreign Minister has been examining the actualities of the situation in China as it concerns the United States in an attempt to find a new approach for improving Japanese-American relations, which are considered to have taken a grave turn with the American notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1911. At present, the treaty is due to expire on January 26.

After consulting various authorities, the Foreign Minister was said to have come to the view which was conveyed to Ambassador Grew and which *Domei* gave as follows:

"The motive behind Japan's attempt to create a new order in East Asia is not a desire to establish an area in China wherein Japan would have a measure of control enabling it to shut out other countries on a large scale.

"The motive is a desire to construct a new China which would not be of the nature of a world colony, with appropriate co-operation from third Powers, whose just economic interests Japan is fully prepared to respect. Accordingly, it is not amiss to start with a clean slate and to take bold measures on pending issues, within the limits of Japan's basic policy, to help adjust relations with third countries."

Such a measure, said *Domei*, was the decision to reopen the Yangtze River to commercial navigation as far as Nanking, for which reason the Foreign Minister invited Mr. Grew over for a talk. Mr. Sadao Iguchi, chief of the first section of the Foreign Office information bureau, acted as interpreter for the For-

ign Minister, who was quoted as having addressed the Ambassador as follows:

"The Government has declared repeatedly that there is no change in Japan's basic policy of contributing stability to the Far East and to world peace through the China incident. The China incident, however, is nearing a stage which will see the end of the affair and a new central government established.

"These facts have done much to strengthen Japan's determination to free China from the semi-colonial status in which it has found itself for many years and to build a new China for the Chinese.

"On the other hand, it is realized that it will be difficult to construct a new China without appropriate and healthy co-operation from third Powers and that to reject such co-operation would be harmful to the peace of the world.

"For this reason, and in order to make clear the intentions of this country, the Government declares its readiness to reopen the Yangtze River between Shanghai and Nanking under fixed conditions after agreement is reached on these conditions. The Government is giving consideration to the gradual reopening of other rivers of China which are closed to general shipping."

Foreign Minister Nomura is said also to have taken the opportunity for explaining the circumstances leading to the closure of the Yangtze River and the difficulties the Japanese Government had to overcome in deciding to reopen it.

A Foreign Office announcement of the Nomura-Grew meeting said:

"The Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, requested the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, to call on him at 3:30 p.m. today, December 18. Continuing their discussion of the various questions which have arisen between Japan and the United States in the course of the China affair for one hour and a half, they held conversations in a mutually constructive spirit for the purpose of surmounting obstacles to Japanese-American friendly relations.

"In the interview, Foreign Minister Nomura communicated to Ambassador Grew that, in view of the fact that the absolute military requirements calling for the closure of the lower Yangtze River area have become amenable to gradual modification, the Japanese forces have accordingly decided to make preparations with a view to lifting the ban on the navigation of the Yangtze from Nanking downward under certain restrictions for the maintenance of peace and order and for military operations."

Later the Foreign Office spokesman issued the following comment on the conversation between the Foreign Minister and the United States Ambassador:

"In his interview with Ambassador Grew today, Foreign Minister Nomura explained to the latter to

the following effect:

"Various restrictions placed on American rights and interests in China in the course of the China affair have arisen either as unavoidable consequences of military operations in China or as a natural corollary of the reforms which have been in progress simultaneously with the long-term reconstruction in China.

"The Japanese Government has hitherto put forth sincere efforts for the settlement of the so-called pending questions between Japan and the United States and it is the intention to continue such efforts.

"It is greatly regrettable in this connection that Japan is misunderstood in some quarters as if it were intending to act in an exclusive and monopolistic manner. The Japanese Government is not acting with a view to shutting out in the future the economic activities of other Powers in China. As a matter of fact, it is not reluctant to open even the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers at a proper time and under appropriate conditions.

"It is hoped that, in the light of the above explanation by the Foreign Minister, Japan's real intention will be understood not only by the United States but by other Powers."

COMMITTEE OF CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD REPORTS

Mutual defense measures in East Asia, as against Imperialistic control, the establishment of an Asiatic bloc and the elevation of a new Eastern culture as fundamental characteristics of the new order in East Asia were the recommendations made at a third meeting of the China affairs committee of the Cabinet on December 11, the first since November 18, *Domei* reports. The committee decided as follows:

Such an order must bring about a strengthening of the ties between Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The new economic order to be evolved must aim at the eradication of Imperialistic exploitation and control by Europe and America but, at the same time, Japan must refrain from selfish and monopolistic activities and must be sure not to turn China into an arena of colonial greed, such as under the Powers, but must make it a paradise of mutual prosperity for the East Asiatic races.

It was decided that, in order for China to qualify as a modern independent state in fact as well as in name as a member of the East Asiatic axis, it must share in the work of evolving the new order. Japan, on the other hand, should not be laggard in rendering general support and co-operation.

A new bloc in East Asia, however, is not for the purpose of eliminating rightful international activities on the part of third Powers and there should be no anxiety regarding Japan's cooperation in cultural and economic progress in East Asia,

The committee decided that what Japan is seeking at colossal sacrifice in waging the campaign in China is not territorial expansion or indemnities but the building up of a new order in East Asia, as the idea of conquering and forcibly ruling a people is not in accordance with the mandates of the Imperial Way inherent in the Japanese race. This is evident from the fact that reigning without forceful conquest is the basic principle of the Imperial Way. This is also true of the principle of the Kingly Way observed from ancient times in China.

Regarding the Imperial Proclamation of "Regarding the Eight Corners of the Universe as Under One Rule," supposed to have been issued at the time of the founding of the Japanese Empire, it is felt that haste should not be made to consider that there is only one race in East Asia.

In the world with nationalism developed, to neglect racial consciousness is a policy full of hazards. Hence, the world policy of Japan should be directed at making Japan the leader of a naturally autonomous combination of various races.

The building of a new order in East Asia will be one way of spreading the spirit of the foundation of the Japanese Empire by conveying it first to the East Asiatic continent.

For the purpose of clarifying the basic ideas of the new order in East Asia the Government should instruct the civil and military authorities to acquaint all ranks of the people with the idea through educational institutions, the press, scholastic, ideological and cultural organizations and various national events at home. Externally, various means must be taken to make the idea clear as a national movement in Japan, Manchoukuo and China eventually.

MR. WANG CHING-WEI'S STATEMENT

December 28, 1939

"A year ago today I made public my first statement, the cardinal point of which was that, while of the past few years Japan and China have not been on friendly terms, they should be so in view of their geographical proximity. The two nations should investigate the causes of disagreement and make clear the responsibility for them.

"The years of inharmonious relation between Japan and China have culminated in the present hostilities and there will be no way to terminate them as long as China unfairly accuses Japan of aggression and Japan condemns China for its policy of befriending far away nations and antagonizing neighbors. They must learn that the present situation is harmful to welfare in the Far East, peace and order in the Pacific and maintenance of world peace. Those engaged in the peace movement should grasp fully the significance of this.

"In viewing public opinion in both Japan and China during the past year we note that in Japan a careful examination and new interpretation of Sino-Japanese relations was advocated as long as a year ago and since the publication of the Konoe statement public opinion has still further improved. The significance and theory of an East Asia co-operative bloc have not yet been fully defined but Japan is anxious to have China co-operate in the establishment of a new order in East Asia in accordance with the Konoe statement. Japan has declared that it respects the sovereignty of China and will assist it to achieve independence so that China will be able to do its part in the establishment of a new order. In this connection, the Japanese Government and people are in complete accord. In some Japanese magazines and newspapers we find statements which contradict these fundamental principles but they are in the minority. Such unity of Japanese public opinion marks a remarkable advance in the peace movement.

"On the part of the Chinese, there are still some who favor continued armed resistance in the hope of a final victory. However, their pronouncements are false and are the result of intimidation by the authorities. The true public opinion has gained force, therefore, in the regions free from such pressure. People have come to realize that the construction of a new China can be accomplished through co-operation with Japan by re-examination of the true spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Pan-Asia movement. This also marks great progress in the peace movement.

"Taking all these factors into consideration, I firmly believe that the principles behind the peace movement have reached maturity and the movement itself will invariably succeed. The problem now is how to put such peace principles into practice, but by firm determination and mutual trust we will be able to surmount any difficulties.

"Those who still prate of a final victory for China are fully aware that such a possibility is vague and ambiguous. In connection with the international situation, such people once predicted that the anti-aggression and aggression groups were bound to clash and that the anti-aggression front would be victorious and would then come to the assistance of China against Japan through the medium of sanctions. We have repeatedly argued against this possibility and the outbreak of the European war has saved us the trouble of again stating our views along this line.

"The Soviets, regarded by those who believed in China's final victory as the champions of the non-aggression camp, attacked Poland in concert with Germany and are now attacking Finland independently. The so-called non-aggression group has faded from the world scene.

"The belligerents are busy looking after their own affairs and are unable to extend any assistance to other

nations. They are closely watching the attitude of Japan in regard to the European war and if Japan appears willing to back one side or the other, those who would benefit would be anxious to see an end of the hostilities in China. On the other hand, if Japan remains neutral, the European belligerents would wish to see the Sino-Japanese hostilities continue so as to keep Japan fully occupied. The world Powers usually look after their own interests first. Therefore, the predicted assistance to China is purely imaginary. In addition, there is no way of telling which side will win. As to military strength, some are said to be superior in naval strength and others powerful in submarine equipment and in airplanes. In economic strength, some of the European belligerents are self-sufficient and others are not. The future is very uncertain. For instance, in the last World War, there were vague indications of the coming revolutions in Russia and Germany but no one thought that they would actually happen or regarded them as inevitable.

“Even if nations in which some Chinese place hopes of assistance should actually win in the present European war there is no assurance that they would really come to the aid of China. For instance, in the Paris peace conference after the last war the results were far from satisfactory to China. The Washington Conference only sowed the seeds of evils which led to the outbreak of the Manchurian incident. China gained nothing from these conferences. If some of those who hope for assistance to China will consider what I have said, they will realize how useless it is to continue armed resistance against Japan in the hope of foreign aid.

“In reviewing the situation in China, I greatly regret that China has lost many men and much territory in the past year. Even more to be regretted is the fact that Chinese leaders exaggerated minor victories and hid major defeats. This is utterly inexcusable in that it deceives the nation. The guerilla warfare on the basis of the ‘scorched earth’ policy as well as large-scale offensives by Chinese troops are ineffective and are carried out at great sacrifices. The power of a nation depends on the strength of its people, but when the latter is lost, the former collapses. It is absolutely foolish to advocate the continuance of armed resistance against Japan.

“The atrocities committed by Communist bandits are too well known to require comment. Some Chinese leaders contemplate racial suicide and believe that when a country perishes the people should share the fate of the nation. I agree, providing there is no way to save the country. If there is a chance to save the nation, that should be attempted first. We should die to save our country and not follow it to the grave.

“As I have previously pointed out, and time will prove me right, the only thing left is for China to

make peace with Japan. The vital problem now is whether or not fundamental peace principles can be worked out. I know any number of people who desire peace with Japan but are still doubtful if it can be arranged. In their opinion, peace should not be supported until the terms are fully worked out. Many Chinese thought that it would not be too late to support the Chinese revolution after it had succeeded. Ninety per cent of such men were enemies of the revolution. In the same way, those who withhold support for the peace movement until it succeeds are its enemies, as they have no fundamental idea of the meaning of peace.

“The Chinese revolution was an internal job of reconstruction while the field of the present peace movement is much wider, facilitating the construction of a new China through co-operation with Japan and enabling China to share in the joint responsibility for the welfare of the Far East.

“I do not agree with those who advocate that the peace movement should be launched only after definite terms are worked out. Although the success of the peace movement will eventually depend on the terms involved, the two should spring simultaneously from out of a blue sky.

“I am determined to see that the peace movement succeeds and if I am fortunate enough to succeed, it will bring great happiness to my country. Even if I fail, my efforts will serve as a starting point for the realization of future peace. Nothing can prevent me from becoming a stepping stone toward peace.

“Some people hold the opinion that if one dies in the course of armed conflict, one will remain as a hero in the hearts of the people, but if one dies in the cause of peace, one will be disgraced even in death. I should like to remind the millions of my countrymen of the many of their fellow countrymen who have been killed since the Lukowchiao incident and wonder if they still feel satisfied in their self-centered attitude of belligerence in spite of this.

“When I was arrested in Peking in 1910, a policeman found on my person a paper in which was expressed my determination to back a revolution and asked why I was carrying it. I replied that I wanted to write my determination in blood as well as the Chinese ink used in the paper.

“I hereby pledge that I will continue to devote myself to the peace movement.”

News of the International Association

Speakers and Meetings

On November 20, Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, who recently visited China and exchanged views with various men of importance of that country, spoke concerning his impression of the projected

new central regime in China. Viscount Ishii was in the chair and the meeting was attended by more than 80 guests.

On November 24, Mr. Funao Miyagawa, Consul-General at Vladivostok, who had been called home for a short stay, spoke on current national and international problems of the U.S.S.R.

On December 1, Mr. Hirobumi Terajima spoke on the position of Argentina in South America, diplomatic problems of the Turkish Empire and the current situation of the Balkan states at large. Mr. Terajima has returned to Tokyo after a long experience in the diplomatic service in Argentina and in Turkey.

On December 4, Mr. Masaya Kosugi and Mr. Fumiya Saito of the South Seas Development Company spoke on the exploitation of New Guinea and Japan's position there.

On December 12, Ken Yanagisawa, Acting Minister in Portugal, spoke on that country's international and strategic position in Europe and also on prospective Japan-Portugal relations after the China incident.

On December 14, Vice-President Sukeatsu Tanakamaru of the Russo-Japanese Fishery Association spoke on the existing state of the Japanese fisheries in U.S.S.R. territory.

On December 5, Mr. Toshi Go, who had recently returned from the United States, spoke before a small group on American public opinion as he had observed it through his personal contact with various groups of leading Americans.

Special Study Group

On November 21, Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Office, was invited to express his views on the future of America-Japan trade relations in the event of the expiration of the commercial treaty.

On December 15, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Tadao Matsumoto reported respectively on their recent tours in North and Central China.

Local Branches

On November 26, a welcome meeting was held under the auspices of the Kyoto Branch of the Association in honor of Mr. Toshio Shiratori, ex-Ambassador to Rome.

Students' Group

On November 18, the Kwanto Student Federation held a study meeting at the Hitotsubashi Hall in

Kanda under the auspices of the University of Commerce in Tokyo. Reports were made by Keio and Chuo students on "The Effect of the Current European War on Japanese Economy" and "A Study of Bloc Economy".

On November 5, the Kwansai Student Federation met at the Kansei Gakuin Library. Reports were made by the students of the Osaka Foreign Language School and the Wakayama Higher Commercial School on "Economic Relations between Japan and the South Sea Islands." The occasion being the 50th anniversary of the college, Professor Tatsuji Takeuchi of the Kansei Gakuin gave a lecture entitled "The Significance of the European War."

Japanese Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

On November 25, a small group of members invited Mr. Toshi Go to dinner and listened to his inside information on the American views of the Far Eastern problem.

The Japanese Council of the Institute was one of the sponsors of the memorial service held at the Union Church in Aoyama on December 13 for the late Mr. Wallace M. Alexander who died in Honolulu on November 22. Mr. Alexander, a noted good friend of the Japanese people, was also one of the most active members of the Institute since its foundation and attended two of its international conferences including the one held in Kyoto ten years ago.

CHRONICLE

December, 1939

- 1.—Fusanosuke Kuhara, head of the stand-pat faction of the Seiyukai party, accepted an offer to become a Cabinet adviser, it was reported. Other new Cabinet advisers are General Baron Sadao Araki, former Finance Minister Kazuo Shoda and former Communications Minister Matajiri Koizumi.
—Finance Ministry authorities fixed the final estimate of increased tax revenue for the 1940-41 fiscal year at \$530,000,000, it was learned.
- 2.—The Manchoukuo Government has notified the Foreign Office and the Imperial Household Department that Emperor Kangte is planning another visit to Japan sometime next year in observance of the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, it was reported.
- 4.—Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura summoned United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to his official residence and told him that it will be impossible for the Japanese Government to proceed with an adjustment of Japanese-American relations under alleged threats of pressure against Japan, it was reported.
—To secure the support of the leading political parties of the country by explaining the Government's domestic and foreign policies, Premier Abe held a meeting with the leaders of five political groups, including Chuji Machida, president of the Minseito; Fusanosuke Kuhara and Chi-

- kuhei Nakajima, leaders of the two hostile factions of the Seiyukai; Kenzo Adachi, president of the Kokumin Domei; Isoo Abe, president of the Social Mass Party. It was decided to hold similar conferences on the first and third Mondays of every month.
- Marshal Wu Pei-fu, famous Chinese war lord, died at his residence in Peking of blood-poisoning. He was 68 years old. Marshal Wu was the Honan Pacification Commissioner and was regarded as the most likely candidate to hold the highest military post under the central Chinese regime now in the process of formation by Wang Ching-wei.
- 5.—Japan, China and Manchoukuo must unite in firm determination to reject any American or European influence in the establishment of an independent economic bloc in East Asia, Finance Minister Aoki told the first convention of the East Asia Economic Council which opened a 3-day meet today. The Council was established by the governments and peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, Central China and Inner Mongolia last July.
- 6.—Chuji Maclida, Minseito president, who recently declined all efforts to draft him into the Cabinet, admonished the Government through War Minister Hata that care must be taken lest public support be alienated by the increasing imposition of private sacrifices for the prosecution of the China incident, it was reported.
- Although Japan has poured about ¥3,000,000,000 into Manchoukuo enterprises since the founding of that Empire, Manchoukuo has nearly reached a position of financial independence, according to a report delivered to the East Asia Economic Council by Junichi Tsushima, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan.
- Premier Abe told the convention of the East Asia Economic Council that the formation of a common front in the economic field, by close cooperation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, is absolutely necessary to establish a new order in East Asia on the principle of complete independence.
- 7.—The total national funded indebtedness, as of November 30, is ¥20,859,382,000, a gain of more than ¥1,000,000,000 since the end of September, the Finance Ministry announced.
- 8.—The largest budget in Japan's history was formally approved by the Cabinet, the estimates for the 1940-41 fiscal year totalling ¥10,300,000,000, an increase of ¥951,000,000 over the current budget. This is divided into ¥5,900,000,000 in the general accounts and ¥4,460,000,000 in the China incident special accounts, it was reported.
- The Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet announced its approval of an increase in the capitalization of the South Manchuria Railway to ¥1,400,000,000 shortly after the first of the year, a step which will make the world-famous concern Japan's greatest firm, it was reported.
- The proposed abolition of the system guaranteeing the status of Government officials was postponed indefinitely as a result of unanimous agreement of the Cabinet which met at the request of Premier Abe who asked specifically that the matter be put off for the time being.
- 10.—The Government's official price structure, which already embraces most important commodities, eventually will be thoroughly readjusted in line with suggestions put forth by businessmen whenever the latter reach unanimity of opinion as to the level at which prices should be stabilized in various lines, it was disclosed by Finance Minister Kazuo Aoki. He also revealed that the Government will pursue the policy of having the Bank of Japan accept all bond issues instead of offering national bonds for public subscription.
- 11.—Mutual defense measures in East Asia, as against imperialistic control, the establishment of an Asiatic bloc and the elevation of a new eastern culture as fundamental characteristics of the new order in East Asia were recommended at a meeting of the China Affairs committee of the Cabinet.
- 12.—The 1,500-ton Saghalien-Hokkaido ferry Karafuto Maru rescued 395 passengers and members of the crew of the Soviet steamer Indigirka, 4,200 tons, after the latter had run aground off the extreme northern tip of Japan proper in a severe snowstorm. The vessel was said to have been carrying 1,000 workers in the salmon and trout fishing and canning industry and a crew of 36.
- Speaking at memorial services for the late Wallace M. Alexander, prominent San Francisco businessman, who died in Honolulu on Nov. 22, Foreign Minister Nomura and American Ambassador Grew paid high tribute to the efforts towards Japanese-American friendship made by the deceased. The services were held under the joint auspices of the America-Japan Society, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japanese Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Japan-America Relations Committee at the Tokyo Union Church. Count Aisuke Kabayama read the eulogy. Other memorial addresses were delivered by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, chairman of the Japanese Council, Institute of Pacific Relations; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Japan-America Relations Committee; Yoshiaki Hatta, Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- 14.—The projected establishment of a new central regime in China will be somewhat delayed but not because of any major difficulty, Premier Abe is reported by Domei as saying after an informal meeting of executive officials of the Central League of National Spiritual Mobilization Movement and members of the Cabinet.
- Minister-at-Large Tatsuo Kawai, former Foreign Office spokesman, departed on a 10-months' tour to the American republics and European countries. He declared he would like to watch American public opinion when the commercial treaty expires in January. In Europe he intends to study conditions more than warfare and if possible will go to the Soviet Union and meet Josef Stalin.
- 15.—The Foreign Office was notified in a telegram from Ambassador Mamoru Shigenitsu in London that the N.Y.K. liner Sanyo Maru will not be molested by British blockaders when it sails from Rotterdam with a load of German cargo. It had been previously reported that British authorities would seize the cargo in view of the recent British decision declaring a blockade on German exports.
- 16.—Prince Chichibu yesterday accepted the resignation, due to illness, of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa from the presidency of the Society for the Celebration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire and named Prince Fumimaro Konoe to succeed Prince Tokugawa. Prince Tokugawa was named an adviser to the society of which Prince Chichibu is patron.
- 18.—Foreign Minister Nomura called United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to his official residence and informed the envoy that the Japanese authorities have decided to reopen the Yangtze River to commercial shipping between Shanghai and Nanking, subject only to certain restrictions necessary for the maintenance of peace and order and for military operations and that the decision was intended to make clear Japan's true intentions in China and that the order would be put into effect after an agreement is reached on certain "fixed conditions" which are to be imposed. Similar action with regard to other closed rivers is under consideration, he said. At the same time, the Foreign Minister repeated Japan's disavowal of any monopolistic aims in China and that the current campaign in China is solely for the establishment

of stability in East Asia, with the hoped-for cooperation of third Powers.

- The Soviet Union is willing to conclude a long-term fishery agreement with Japan, provided the accounts for transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo is settled, it has been revealed by an official report received by the Foreign Office from the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, the Asahi reported.
- 20.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Nomura in what was reported as an attempt to reach a solution of the silver issue and thereby clear up all the Tientsin question in order to adjust Anglo-Japanese relations in China on the basis of "actualities."
- Although cable reports from Washington and New York indicated plainly that the United States Government and people were gratified over the Japanese promise to reopen the Yangtze River below Nanking but were inclined to weigh its actual effects and substance very carefully before taking any reciprocal action, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents that Japan anticipates some sort of official response from Washington by Dec. 25. He stated that the Japanese authorities had done everything possible of a constructive nature for the improvement of relations between the two nations and that the United States is expected to manifest an equally helpful spirit.
- 21.—Regarding an agreement designed to liquidate the Tokyo City bond dispute of many years standing, which was signed in Paris last night by representatives of Tokyo City and French holders of the Japanese municipal bonds, the Foreign Office information bureau issued a statement declaring that a conciliatory spirit and continued efforts on the part of those entrusted with the negotiations resulted in the amicable settlement of the matter and that settlement had been made in favor of Tokyo Municipality. The dispute arose in 1926 when court action was instituted, the French courts deciding in favor of the bondholders while the Japanese courts handed down a reverse decision.
- 22.—During a meeting which he himself requested, American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew intimated to Foreign Minister Nomura that on the basis of fresh advices received from his home Government there is little danger of a treatyless situation being permitted to develop between Japan and the United States.
- The highest military commanders of the Japanese Empire met in conference with the Emperor at the Imperial Palace to discuss Japan's defense needs and reportedly agreed on important increases in the rearmament program for the next fiscal year in view of changing world conditions.
- All political parties held preliminary meetings to prepare for the opening of the 75th Diet tomorrow.
- To commemorate the 26th centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the Society for International Cultural Relations will sponsor a worldwide essay contest, the largest of its kind ever undertaken by the Japanese, it was officially announced by the Society. Awards will include five first prize and 10 second prize travel scholarships to Japan. The contest will be held on three general subjects—The Characteristics of Japanese Culture, The Cultural Intercourse between Japan and Other Countries, and The Position of Japanese Culture in the World. Each contestant is limited to one essay of not more than 8,000 words. The contest will be conducted in five zones: Zone A, the Japanese Empire; Zone B, Asia east of Turkey; Zone C, Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand; Zone D, Latin America; and Zone E, North America and Hawaii.
- 23.—The United States Government yesterday took action virtually nullifying the effects on Japan of the lapse on Jan. 26 of the Japanese-American commercial treaty of 1911 as the Treasury Department sent a circular letter to all customs collectors instructing them—"unless and until superseded by further instructions"—to refrain from collecting in Japan's case the 10 per cent ad valorem duty automatically applicable to shipments to the United States from any nation having no commercial treaty with the United States when such shipments are in such nation's own vessels, while the Commerce Department sent out instructions that Japanese ships are not to be subjected to the discriminatory tonnage taxes for the use of United States harbors nor to "light money" assessments, following expiration of the treaty, it was learned today.
- The 75th session of the Diet, expected to be one of the stormiest in years, convened this morning for the preliminary work of appointing committees and taking roll call. The session will be opened formally when the Emperor's annual rescript is read in the House of Peers on Dec. 26.
- The 429 survivors of the Soviet freighter Indigirka, which was wrecked on the northern coast of the Hokkaido on Dec. 12, were handed over to Soviet authorities to be sent home on a Soviet vessel which arrived at Otaru to take them back to Vladivostok, the Foreign Office information bureau announced.
- Following a month of preliminary negotiations, the Soviet-Japan trade parleys, designed to effect an early adjustment of the uncertain trade relations between the two countries, formally opened in Moscow last night, as Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo met with Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas I. Mikoyan.
- The Japan Airways' monoplane "Yamato", which recently completed a round-trip flight to Siam when an agreement was reached for a Tokyo-Bangkok air line, took off on a goodwill flight to Siam and Italy.
- 26.—All leading Japanese vernaculars attached special significance to reference to international affairs in the Emperor's address formally opening the 75th session of the Diet today. His Majesty instructed the legislators to pay particular attention to the actual conditions of the world as they reflect on the Japanese Empire.
- Strong anti-Administration manifestations were noted in various legislative circles as the Diet formally opened its 75th session today. Growing opposition to and lack of confidence in the present Cabinet became a subject for discussion among the members of the Cabinet after the regular Cabinet meeting had been interrupted to permit the Premier and some of his colleagues to receive a delegation of complaining Diet members from agricultural districts. Earlier a group of 250 Diet members, including all political parties, held a special meeting and voted a resolution of non-confidence in the Abe Cabinet, suggesting that the Administration should give serious consideration to the advisability of resigning.
- In a communique reviewing Japanese naval operations in China during 1939, the naval section of Imperial Headquarters declared that 140 Chinese planes were destroyed during the year, while the Japanese lost but 29, bringing the total Chinese losses since the beginning of the conflict to 1,643 and the Japanese to 142.
- The minimum official standard price of rice for the present rice season from November, 1939, to October, 1940, was fixed at ¥32.50 per koku, increasing ¥2.60 over the minimum price last season, at a meeting of the Rice Control Commission of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The maximum price remains the same at ¥43 per koku.

- 27.—A delegation of Diet members read to Premier Abe a resolution reportedly approved by 250 members of the House of Representatives, urging that the present Cabinet resign before the Diet resumes its work on Jan. 20, after the regular New Year's recess. After hearing the expression of non-confidence in his Administration, the Premier went to the Imperial Palace to report to the Throne and later conferred with Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Kurahei Yuasa.
- Winding up their traditional preliminary ceremonies, including formal messages in reply to the Emperor's address yesterday, messages of congratulation and condolence to the armed forces in China and families of the war dead, the election of committee chairmen and other routine matters, both Houses of the Diet adjourned until Jan. 20.
- The United States Government's action Dec. 22 in suspending in advance the collection of additional impositions to which Japanese shipping will automatically become liable when the present trade treaty expires Jan. 26 has not met with any great favor in Japanese Government circles, the Foreign Office spokesman indicated to foreign correspondents. He declared that what Japan wants is a permanent legal basis for continued trade between the two nations, whereas by the American gesture that nation would be left in a position to withdraw preferential treatment for Japanese trade at a moment's notice and without further ado.
- Following a joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Central Price Policy Commission, Cabinet Chief Secretary Ryusaku Endo explained to the press the Government's revised six-point price control policy, stressing that:
1. The Government will redouble its efforts to remove the harmful effects of the increasing trend of prices.
 2. Special attention will be paid to preventing any ill effects on the enforcement of the material mobilization program as well as on the national livelihood.
 3. The Government will take adequate and effective measures to forestall price increases in such daily necessities as rice, cereals, bean paste, charcoal, matches, fish and soy beans.
 4. Measures will be taken to prevent an increase in wages and salaries, as this would result in inflation.
 5. Special measures will be adopted to alleviate any possible suffering consequent on the program to restrict increases in wages and salaries.
 6. The smooth operation of the organizations concerned with the enforcement of the Government's price policy will be re-examined.
- Formal announcement was made by the Government of the retirement of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima as Ambassador to Germany, which is understood to mean the former envoy's retirement from the foreign service.
- 28.—After considerable consultation with advisers and Cabinet members and an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on the demand by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives that he resign before Jan. 20, Premier Abe told newspapermen that he has no intention of abandoning his post in the midst of his task for the solution of the China incident.
- 29.—The conclusion of a provisional fishery agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union before the end of the year followed by immediate negotiations for a permanent treaty are expected to be accomplished on the basis of urgent instructions dispatched by the Foreign Office to Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo in Moscow, it was learned.
- 30.—With the outstanding national note issue expected to reach the all-time high of over ¥3,800,000,000 by the end of the year tomorrow, representing a marginal issue of ¥1,900,000,000 over the specie and fiduciary reserve, the public was warned to beware the "red danger signal of currency inflation" in a statement by Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan.
- Japanese army authorities in South China announced that on Dec. 25 they reopened the Pearl River which they closed on Dec. 17 last year, it was reported. At the same time Japanese garrisons were withdrawn from Shum-chun and Paoan, taking into consideration the wishes of the British authorities. However, if the Chinese forces again begin operations in the area or if the area is used for supplying anti-Japanese forces, the Japanese will again occupy the sector and close the river, the announcement added.
- Postal savings increased from about ¥4,500,000,000 when the year began to ¥5,574,454,718 on Dec. 28, a gain of about ¥1,200,000,000, the Communications Ministry revealed.
- 31.—Leading Cabinet members issued customary New Year statements to the nation.
- Premier Abe said that no optimism is warrantable about the possible influence on the Far East of the international situation which is being gradually complicated with the progress of the present war in Europe.
- Remarkable progress in the construction of a new order in East Asia as a result of the Japanese campaign in China was seen by Foreign Minister Nomura, but at the same time he pointed out that the nation should redouble its efforts to settle the affair in view of the situation developing at home and abroad.
- Finance Minister Aoki declared that Japan's financial and economic condition remains stable, despite the complications contingent upon the war in Europe, but he noted that certain harmful tendencies must be combatted during the coming year.
- War Minister Hata said that if the people mistakenly conclude that the China incident is drawing to a close, even in the event that a new regime is established in China, the result will be an immediate relaxation of the spiritual tension of the nation and the nullification of the fruits of war which have been reaped.
- Navy Minister Yoshida expressed the opinion that the outbreak of the war in Europe has made the achievement of the objective of the China incident more remote than ever. He urged the nation, however, to face the situation with determination and to surmount the difficulties facing it.
- In view of the fact that stocks of goods in Japan have continued to decrease since the outbreak of the China incident, it is impossible to expect any alleviation in the existing relations between the demand and supply of goods, Commerce and Industry Minister Godo declared.

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Baron YOSHIRO SAKATANI	<i>Editor</i>		
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We give in this number the full texts of the addresses by the Prime Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hachiro Arita, delivered at the 75th Session of the Diet, February 1, 1940. The former is a translation by the Domei News Agency, and the latter the official version released by the Foreign Office.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Most unexpectedly have I been appointed Prime Minister, which fills me truly with awe. In the face of an unprecedented situation, it is my humble wish to do all in my power to discharge the heavy duties of administering the affairs of state; and I consider it a great honour to have this opportunity of appearing before the 75th Session of the Diet to state the views of the Government.

I am greatly moved that His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a most gracious rescript at the opening ceremony of the Diet. I hope to set our Sovereign's heart at ease by joining you gentlemen in faithful service in accordance with His Majesty's august command.

It is now 2,600 years since the Emperor Jimmu ascended the Imperial Throne. Looking up to the lofty ideal on which our Empire was founded, and retracing the glorious course of our national history, the whole nation with one accord should render loyal and patriotic service to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. It is now needed, I believe, to clarify more than ever the concept of our national policy, enhance the fundamental spirit of our nation, and deepen the people's national consciousness. Since a firm concept of the national policy is the basis of all national policies, the clarification of that concept is an obvious necessity—which is felt all the more keenly in this 2,600th year of our nation's founding and at this grave hour in our country's history.

Two and a half years have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair. Our sincere gratitude is due to the officers and men of our Imperial forces for their heroic and brilliant achievements on all fronts, while we mourn from the depth of our hearts those who have given their lives for the country. At the same time the Government desire to express their profound thanks also to the people at home who by their enthusiastic and unflinching labours have freed our soldiers from the cares and anxieties about home.

Japan's basic policy that have already been formulated for the settlement of the China Affair is immutable. The Government are determined to dispose of the present situation in accordance with this policy by taking into consideration the various circumstances both at home and abroad and by putting forth positive efforts in every possible direction.

With the development of the present Affair, there has arisen a movement in various parts of China for "Peace and National Salvation," and a new Chinese Central Government under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei is expected to be established in the not very distant future. Japan is ready to extend wholehearted support and cooperation toward facilitating the formation of this new Government.

The international situation of the world has become extremely complex since last September when war broke out in Europe. It is by no means an easy task to foretell the outcome of this conflict. The Japanese Government have early declared their policy not to be involved therein but to concentrate on a settlement of the China Affair, and we will adhere firmly to this policy in the future. It is our intention to adjust our relations with other Powers, while maintaining firmly our independent standpoint. All questions that may arise in connection with the European War will be dealt with accordingly.

In order to fulfil our mission of establishing a new order in East Asia in accordance with our conviction,

it is imperative that we should concentrate the total power of the nation and seek to strengthen the national defense power. To that end, the repletion of armaments, the enhancement of national morale, and the assurance of the war-time livelihood of the people are indispensable.

It is hardly necessary to say that the repletion of armaments is essential in order to meet the present international situation. History shows that whenever an emergency arises, our national spirit is most emphatically manifested to advance the prestige and fortune of the nation. It is incumbent upon us to leave no stone unturned in order to promote loyalty and bravery on the home front as well and to replenish and demonstrate our nation's powers, for which are required the inculcation of the spirit of reverence for deities and respect for ancestors, the renovation of national education and the improvement of the people's physical strength. The Government will exert their utmost efforts to attain these aims.

For the purpose of developing our economic strength we must seek to expand our productive power and promote our foreign trade, and at the same time to expedite the enforcement of a comprehensive planned economy covering Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It is necessary for a successful operation of the current wartime economy that we should, under the low price policy, take measures of various kinds for both increased production and proper distribution of goods for which it is necessary that the nation in unity should put forth even greater efforts, while the various measures of economic control must be strengthened and executed smoothly through the co-operation of both the Government and people.

The Government will do their utmost for assuring the wartime livelihood of the people. With regard to rice and other necessities of life, we are planning to insure their production to the required amounts and to devise proper means of distribution so as to insure the supply of these commodities. However, it is quite natural that today when we are engaged in the accomplishment of a stupendous enterprise unparalleled in history, the people should be forced to endure a curtailment of consumption that may well be intolerable in normal times. I hope that the entire nation will keep alive their wartime consciousness to the fullest degree, resolve to observe the ethics of wartime economy, and exercise frugality in their daily lives, and otherwise to meet any contingency that may arise.

With regard to the 1940 budget, the Government have adopted the one which was compiled by the previous Cabinet, and which is submitted to you for approval. As for the taxation system, we have decided to carry out the necessary revisions in all lines of national and local taxes with a view to readjusting and consolidating the system in consonance with the

financial and economic conditions of our country in the midst of long-term construction.

In order to carry out the various policies I have mentioned, the Government must rely on the understanding and the support of the people who are really united and resolute in their conviction. It is most important that in order to accomplish the colossal task of building up a new Asia, our people should rise as one man and fortify their wartime stand and manifest fully their traditional spirit of loyalty and patriotism. The budget and the various bills submitted to you are all based upon the immediate needs of the day. In deliberating on them you will, I hope, appreciate the intentions of the Government and give speedy approval.

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of speaking on Japan's foreign policy and international relations before the Diet, for this year marks the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of our Empire.

It is unnecessary to say that the key to Japan's foreign policy lies in the large spirit in which our Empire was founded. It aims first at stabilizing East Asia, after which every effort will be made to bring about a peace based upon international justice. In pursuance of this fundamental policy, the Japanese Government are doing everything in their power to settle the China Affair, and to adjust international relations from an independent standpoint of their own.

As is well known, our basic policy for the settlement of the China Affair is to join forces with a new China which shall be purged of all anti-Japanese and pro-Comintern influences; to unite with her in the common purpose of establishing a new order in East Asia, and to realize neighbourly amity, common defense against the Comintern and full economic co-operation.

It is a source of profound satisfaction to both countries that the so-called "Peace and National Salvation" movement is now well under way and that a central Chinese Government, under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, is to be established in the near future.

With regard to our attitude towards the proposed new government, we intend to continue the declared policy of the previous Cabinet; that is to say, we shall do all in our power to assist in its formation and growth since its aims are largely in accord with our own.

In connection with the new order in East Asia, I should like to add that although there are some who suspect Japan of intention to eliminate the rights and interests of third Powers in China, the Japanese

Government, as has been repeatedly enunciated, have absolutely no desire to do away with the rights and interests of third Powers in China. We are, in fact, anxious to see the development of China's trade with other Powers, and welcome foreign investments in China as long as they are of a purely economic character. And that, I am confident, is also the wish of the new central Government of China about to be established. There will at first, owing to the fact that military operations are still being carried out, perforce be restrictions of one kind or another, but these restrictions will be modified or removed as soon as local conditions are restored to normal.

Manchoukuo to which our country is bound by neighbourly and inseparable ties of relationship, having made swift and splendid progress, is now ready to emerge as a great Power of East Asia, a fact which is most gratifying for the sake of general peace and prosperity in this part of the globe.

The Japanese Government have always desired to adjust relations with the U.S.S.R. and so contribute toward ensuring the peace of East Asia as a whole. More recently, international feeling between the two countries having taken a turn for the better, we are planning to seek concrete and practical solutions of the principal questions now pending, and a consequent general adjustment of Soviet-Japanese relations. With regard to the boundary questions, a truce agreement was signed last autumn in connection with the Nomonhan Incident; and since last December a temporary Manchoukuo-Mongolia boundary commission, representing the countries concerned, has been set up for the purpose of delimiting the precise boundary line in the disputed areas. The Japanese Government are now negotiating for the early establishment of commissions, with a view to delimiting boundaries not only in the Nomonhan area but also all along the frontier between Manchoukuo and Soviet Territory, for the prevention of boundary disputes and for the peaceful solution of all possible international contentions in the frontier districts, so as to bring tranquility to all sectors of the Manchoukuo-Mongolia and Manchoukuo-Soviet frontiers.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Japan and the U.S.S.R. are now in progress at Moscow, and we are looking to a satisfactory culmination of the negotiations. With regard to the long-pending question of concluding a fishery treaty, it is our intention to settle this matter as soon as possible in accordance with the stipulation provided for in the *Modus Vivendi* which was concluded in December last. It is hoped that the Soviet Government will co-operate fully with a view to solving these specific questions, and moreover that they will cease interfering with our concession industries in North Saghalien, amend their policy of supporting the anti-Japanese regime in China, and collaborate in securing the peace of

East Asia as a whole.

Japan's relations with Germany and Italy have grown increasingly cordial ever since the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Agreement. Our nation is profoundly grateful to the Governments and peoples of those countries for the sympathy and support they have extended to Japan since the beginning of the China Affair. Our policy of defense against the Comintern remains unaltered. We will, moreover, continue to cultivate, in accordance with that policy, our intimate relations with all the signatory Powers of the Anti-Comintern Agreement.

Since the beginning of the China Affair the Japanese Government have done all in their power to bring the British Government to a correct appreciation of the reality of the situation. More recently we have attempted to solve the Tientsin question and to effect a general adjustment of British-Japanese relations. It is most unfortunate that on January 21 a British man-of-war searched a Japanese ship, the "Asama Maru," and seized 21 of the German passengers on board. In view of the unprecedented fact that this incident occurred in our home waters, it is deeply regretted by our Government as well as by the entire nation. Negotiations are now in progress with the British authorities, and we are doing our utmost to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

On July 26 last year, the United States Government suddenly gave notice of their intention to abrogate the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which had been for 30 years, since 1911, a pledge of friendship between Japan and America. The reason which prompted the American Government to take this step is believed to be that by so doing it would serve in the solution of the various questions which have arisen between Japan and America in connection with the China Affair. We endeavoured, therefore, to conclude a new treaty, or at least to prevent the advent of a treatyless situation, by making the American Government understand more thoroughly the attitude and aims of Japan. Unfortunately, the commercial relations between the two countries have nevertheless fallen into a treatyless status as from January 26 this year. On the other hand, in December the American Government took steps internally in order to accord to Japanese ships and goods after the lapse of the treaty the same treatment as before; they further declared their intention to make no change in the treatment of Japanese subjects residing in or entering the United States as so-called "treaty merchants." Thus, despite the treatyless situation, Japanese-American trade relations have in practice undergone no change.

Although the policy of the Japanese Government in the present China Affair is not to eliminate the legitimate rights and interests of the United States and other third Powers, but on the contrary, to invite their active participation in the construction of a

new order in East Asia, it is inevitable that the trade and other economic activities of third Powers should be affected at times by the military operations which are being conducted on so vast a scale. In these circumstances our Government have resorted to all possible means to protect the rights and interests of third Powers, while our military forces have frequently endured even strategic disadvantages on that account. Moreover, we are making it a point to give due considerations to damages suffered by third Power nationals in consequence of our military operations. I firmly believe that with the establishment and development of the new order, America will come to learn the absence of a desire on our part for either exclusion or monopoly in both economic and commercial fields. A treatyless situation, which deprives trade of stability and makes relations in general difficult, is not desirable for either Japan or America. We propose to exert further efforts in the confident hope that Japanese-American relations will be restored to a normal status, that is to say, on a treaty basis.

With regard to the South Seas regions, the Japanese Government are desirous of maintaining with them a relationship of co-existence and co-prosperity through economic co-operation and collaboration in the development of natural resources. We intend to put forth every effort along this line towards enhancing the existing close relations between Japan and those regions.

Under the prevailing conditions, Japan must do her utmost for the promotion of her export trade and the assurance of the supply of necessary goods. Various organs concerned with trade are doing everything in their power to realize these purposes by maintaining close co-ordination among them. Economic co-operation with all other countries is being expedited by removing obstacles of trade, developing new markets, strengthening economic co-operation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, concluding trade agreements on the principles of reciprocity and compensation, and in various other ways.

There are many countries with which we are conducting trade negotiations. The United States of America and the Soviet Union I have already mentioned; but included among them are France, Italy, India, and the various countries of Central and South America.

Since the outbreak of the European war, it has been noted that not only are there many instances in which the economic policies adopted by the belligerent Powers tend to obstruct our importation of essential goods, or to interfere with the development of our export trade, but also that some of these measures, exceeding belligerent rights recognized under international law, are destructive of the freedom of trade and the freedom of the seas. The Government have, therefore, presented vigorous protests to the Powers

concerned, and they are taking other appropriate steps for the protection of our trade rights.

On the outbreak of the European war in September last, the Japanese Government made known both at home and abroad our intention not to be involved in that war, but to concentrate our efforts on a settlement of the China Affair. The Government have since strictly adhered to this non-involvement policy. It is believed, however, that the present war is destined to bring about drastic changes in the general situation of Europe, regardless of how it may end, and consequently its effects on the settlement of the China Affair and the stabilization of East Asia are likely to be tremendous. The Government, while watching the development of the war with grave concern, are, however, determined to take appropriate steps to meet any changes in the situation.

International peace fails to be maintained for various reasons. But after all, is this not largely due to the fact that some nations insist upon trying to maintain the irrational and unjust international *status quo* relative to race, religion, territory, resources, trade, immigration and other matters by adopting exclusionist policies, or by abusing their superior positions? A real world peace based on justice can not, therefore, be expected to prevail unless and until these causes are thoroughly examined and the root of the evil eliminated, after which all countries would be enabled to find each its proper place in the family of nations.

Now that in Europe also a growing demand is heard for a new order, while a steady progress is being made in East Asia for its realization, it seems that a rare opportunity is afforded mankind for self-examination. At such a time as this we feel more keenly than ever the importance of the ethical aspect of diplomacy. With this conviction the Japanese Government have hitherto devoted their efforts towards the establishment of a peace based on justice. I hope, then, that our nation, with united and inflexible determination, will go forward to establish a new order in East Asia and will contribute thereby to the happiness and welfare of all mankind.

**STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE
SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE EX-
PIRATION OF THE JAPANESE-
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
TREATY**

January 26, 1940

On July 26, 1939, the Government of the United States of America through our Ambassador at Washington communicated to the Japanese Government their desire to abrogate on a six-month's notice the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Washington on February 21, 1911,

for the reason that there were provisions in the said treaty requiring new consideration, and for the purpose that the way might be prepared for such consideration and that the treaty be rendered capable of better safeguarding and promoting American interests as new development might require.

It appears that the abrogation was intended by the American Government to be of service in the solution of various questions arising between Japan and America in connection with the China Affair.

In view of the importance of the complementary and mutually beneficial trade relations between Japan and America, and because Japan's policy in the present China Affair is not aimed at eliminating the just and reasonable interests of third Powers in China, but on the contrary there are, it is firmly believed, many fields for co-operation between Japan and third Powers in creating a new East Asia, the Japanese Government deemed it appropriate to elucidate further their position to the American Government and to seek readjustment of the relations between the two countries. To this end our Government have continued and are still continuing to exert great efforts. At the same time they have conducted negotiations regarding a new treaty, or at least regarding a measure for preventing the advent of a treatyless situation. While negotiations are still in progress on these matters, unfortunately no agreement has been reached so far, leaving Japan and America without a treaty from today.

On the other hand, the American Government, in order that Japanese-American trade relations should not unduly suffer, took steps through decrees issued toward the end of 1939 by the Treasury and the Department of Commerce to exempt Japanese ships from light dues and from additional tonnage duties and the 10% *ad valorem* discriminatory duties on cargoes brought in by Japanese vessels. The Japanese Government have no intention to discriminate in any way against American goods or vessels, and they have already taken the necessary measure in that regard. Consequently, despite the non-treaty situation, the commercial relations between Japan and America will in practice be subject to no change.

Japanese subjects now residing in, or going to, America in the capacity of the so-called "treaty merchant" are to be treated hereafter by the American Government as temporary visitors. But this is not considered likely to cause any special difficulties.

Though the trade relations between Japan and America, as stated above, will on the whole remain unaltered, a treatyless situation which renders unstable the relations in general as well as the trade between the two countries is undesirable for both Japan and America.

It is confidently hoped that through the negotiations that are being continued the Japanese-American

relations will be restored to a normal state with a treaty basis.

News of the International Association

Mr. Akamatsu's Resignation

Mr. Sukeyuki Akamatsu, who had been Secretary-General of the International Association of Japan for eight years, tendered his resignation at the end of last year and the Executive Committee of the Association formally accepted it on January 12. His resignation is much to be regretted inasmuch as he has rendered a truly great service in promoting the activities of the Association as well as the diffusion of a knowledge of international affairs. The post of Secretary-General is expected to be filled in the near future. Mr. Akamatsu has been entrusted with an educational institution for American-born Japanese youth and has already commenced this new work.

Speakers and Meetings

On December 21, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima who was recently recalled home after six years residence in Germany, first as military attaché and later as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, spoke concerning his observation of German diplomatic policies towards other European Powers. Viscount Ishii delivered an address of welcome for the speaker as he opened the meeting.

On January 10, Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara, who recently returned from a tour of Europe and the United States on an economic mission, gave some interesting views on current important events abroad and at home. Mr. Fujihara is, needless to add, the president of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company and Minister of Commerce and Industry in the new Yonai Cabinet.

CHRONICLE

January, 1940

- 1.—Approximately 2,000,000 citizens prayed before the Imperial Palace, the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine on New Year's Day for the longevity of their Rulers and the security of the country, according to reports. The year was ushered in with the huge drum of the Kashiwara Shrine, dedicated to the spirit of Emperor Jimmu, the first Ruler of Japan, being struck 2,600 times in commemoration of the nation's 26th centennial.
- 2.—Railroad authorities disclosed that one of the speediest train services in the world will be inaugurated between Tokyo and Kyushu ten years hence when their proposed ¥550,000,000 project is completed, it was reported. The proposed railway is expected to be able to accommodate trains with a maximum speed of 100 miles per hour with

the average speed expected to be about 85 miles per hour.

- 3.—Intense diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo and Moscow over the year-end holidays have been rewarded by the last-minute conclusion of a modus vivendi extending for another year the temporary Japanese-Soviet fishery treaty and by assurances of early negotiations for a permanent agreement, as well as by marked progress in the Soviet-Manchukuo border demarcation conference, it was reported by Domei. The modus vivendi was signed December 31, only an hour before the existing treaty was due to expire. Arrangements were also made for payment of the final installment of the transfer price of the North Manchurian Railway, formerly the Chinese Eastern Railway, which hitherto has been the chief obstacle to the conclusion of a permanent fishery treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union.
 - 4.—A delegation of Japanese authorities in China arrived in Tokyo with details of terms on which agreement was reached with Wang Ching-wei for the establishment of a new central government in China under the leadership of the former Kuomintang vice-president. The agreement of views with the Chinese peace advocate is said to have been reached on Dec. 30.
 - 5.—A joint conference of the War Office and the Army General Staff approved the basic terms and conditions for the establishment of a new Chinese central regime under Wang Ching-wei, already approved by the Japanese authorities in China and by Mr. Wang. The matter will next be deliberated upon by the China Affairs Board tomorrow.
 - 6.—Details concerning the setting up of a new central government in China under Wang Ching-wei were decided at an extraordinary session of the China Affairs Board, according to Domei. Japan's basic terms regarding the new government will be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on Jan. 8 when it is expected that final touches will be given to the plan. The terms, as decided yesterday at a conference of high army officials and approved by the China Affairs Board, have not yet been made public.
 - 8.—The annual New Year military review took place on the Yoyogi parade grounds in the presence of the Emperor with 15,000 troops from the Imperial Guard and First Divisions, 260 warplanes and 70 of the latest model tanks participating under the direction of Lieutenant-General Shiro Inaba.
 - 9.—Premier Abe reported to the Throne on the Cabinet's approval yesterday of the terms for the formation of a new central government in China. The Premier then conferred with Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Kurahei Yuasa, reportedly disussing the agitation for the Cabinet's resignation. It was also reported that War Minister Hata again approached the Premier and was thought to have advised that the Cabinet do something definite very soon about its present apparently untenable position.
- Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano sent a cable of encouragement to Wang Ching-wei, assuring the latter that Fascist Italy will extend full cooperation and support to the new regime, it was reported by Domei from Shanghai. Following is the substance of Count Ciano's cable to Wang Ching-wei:

"I have received good news to the effect that a new regime is about to be established under your leadership. If peace is concluded between your country and friendly Japan, I am fully convinced that East Asia will enter into a new era of prosperity and welfare.

"Considering the friendship existing between Your Excellency and myself, I cannot help expressing my congratulations. You have my guarantees that Fascist Italy

will extend friendly support and assistance to your work of restoring China."

Mr. Wang's telegraphic reply to Count Ciano reads in substance as follows:

"I have received your cable of January 9 with many thanks. I am fully convinced that continuance of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities will only serve to bring about manifold evils to the exclusion of any benefit. For this reason I am working for peace, and am endeavoring in cooperation with far sighted men of both countries to build up peace between the two nations on a new foundation, so as to wipe out all old differences between the two countries.

"I am firmly resolved to push forward for the attainment of this aim. When the first step toward realization of this aim had been made, Your Excellency's telegram was received, which served to strengthen my determination still further. I again express to you my deep gratitude and at the same time congratulate you on the prosperity and well being of your nation."

- Foreign Minister Nomura, in explaining to the Cabinet Japan's negotiations with the United States and the Soviet Union, reported that a temporary commercial arrangement may yet be reached with the United States to replace the treaty which expires on Jan. 26 and that the United States Government already has taken voluntary action to eliminate inconveniences which ordinarily would arise in a treatyless situation. He added, however, that the situation is less than satisfactory to Japan and every effort will be made toward a permanent treaty.
- 10.—Premier Abe was reported to have been swayed from his previous resolve to brave the demand of a majority of Diet members for his resignation by War Minister Hata's two talks earlier in the week, although there was no immediate indication which way the Premier would move. Welfare Minister Kiyoshi Akita and Railway Minister Hidejro Nagata, two of the last holdouts within the Cabinet in favor of trying to weather the Diet opposition, were reported to have been brought around to the Premier's view that a change would be advisable. Meanwhile, Prince Konoe, president of the Privy Council, conferred with Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Kurahei Yuasa who was believed to have reported on his talk with the Premier yesterday.
- 13.—War Minister Hata called on Prince Konoe, president of the Privy Council, to urge him to accept the task of solving the present political impasse, according to Domei. Premier Abe, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Kurahei Yuasa and numerous political and other leaders had also reportedly been urging Prince Konoe to accept new responsibilities.
- 14.—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, member of the Supreme War Council and Navy Minister in the Hayashi, Konoe and Hiranuma Cabinets, was tonight commanded by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Abe Cabinet which resigned en bloc this morning.
- 15.—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Premier-designate, tonight completed the organization of a new Cabinet a little more than 24 hours since receiving the Imperial Command. Only the two service Ministers in the preceding Abe Cabinet, War Minister Hata and Navy Minister Yoshida, will be carried over in the Yonai Cabinet, which includes four representatives from the two major political parties, two from the Minseito and one each from each faction of the Seiyukai. Formal investiture will take place tomorrow at the Imperial Palace. The complete roster of the Cabinet follows: Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai; Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, War Minister, Shunroku Hata; Navy Minister, Zengo Yoshida; Finance Minister, Yukio Sakurachi; Home Minister, Count Hi-

deo Kodama; Commerce and Industry Minister, Ginjiro Fujihara; Justice Minister, Dr. Shotatsu Kimura; Overseas Minister, Kuuiaki Koiso; Welfare Minister, Shigeru Yoshida; Education Minister, Chinjiro Matsuura; Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Toshio Shimada; Railway Minister, Tsuruhei Matsuno; Communications Minister, Masanori Katsu. Former Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata was selected chief secretary of the Cabinet. Hisatada Hirose, former Welfare Minister, was designated tentatively as director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau.

16.—The new Yonai Cabinet, which was formally invested today by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace, will continue the policies of its predecessors in dealing with China and world affairs, the new Premier told interviewers. He said measures for coping with domestic problems, which led to the resignation of the Abe Cabinet, had not yet been considered.

17.—Premier Yonai informed the Cabinet that he had arranged for a 10-day extension of the year-end recess of the Diet, after which, according to Domei, the 1940-41 budget estimates and the taxation increase drafted by the Abe Cabinet will be submitted without modification for Diet approval. The Diet will convene on Jan. 31 and meet in plenary session on Feb. 1 when the Premier, Foreign Minister Arita and Finance Minister Sakurauchi will outline the Government's policies.

—Kokichi Takeuchi, assistant director of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's price bureau, was installed as president of the Cabinet Planning Board.

18.—Revision of the existing Cabinet advisory system was advocated in a discussion held between Admiral Nobunasa Suetsugu, senior member, and members of the Cabinet Advisory Board after Premier Yonai had communicated to the latter his desire that they remain in office despite the Cabinet change.

19.—The China Affairs Board, under Premier Yonai, met to hear a report from Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, director-general of the Board, on his recent conferences with liaison officials in China on Japanese measures for support of the projected new central Chinese government under Wang Ching-wei.

20.—Japan is faced with potential military peril from all sides, according to a booklet entitled "The Armies of Japan and Foreign Powers," which was just distributed by the War Office among Diet members, citing the necessity for adequate military preparedness in this country. The outbreak of the China incident in itself demonstrated clearly the urgent necessity for Japan to maintain a state of military preparedness at all times, it was said.

21.—The war in Europe was brought close to the shores of Japan when an unidentified British cruiser stopped the NYK liner Asama Maru, en route from Los Angeles to Yokohama via San Francisco and Honolulu, at a point about 100 miles off Point Nojima at the entrance to Tokyo Bay, and forcibly removed 21 German seamen bound for home by way of Japan and the Soviet Union. A boarding party composed of three officers and ten men in uniform requested Captain Yoshisada Watanabe of the Asama Maru to hand over the German seamen, producing a list of the men wanted. Captain Watanabe at first refused but the British claimed they were acting in accordance with international law and precedent set in the present and previous naval conflicts in which members of the armed forces of an enemy could be removed from neutral vessels on high seas. The British Embassy in Tokyo later confirmed the act, releasing the following statement:

"The act of the British navy in forcefully removing German officers and men from a neutral vessel on the

high seas is fully in accordance with international law and precedent even during the present war. The German Government has already acted in this manner. It is understood in regard to the Asama Maru that all of the Germans were not removed, only technicians and skilled ratings being taken off as they would be useful to the German war effort."

22.—The Japanese Government reserves the right in advance to demand delivery to it of the German sailors detained by the British after having removed them from the Asama Maru yesterday when a British cruiser stopped the Japanese liner on the high seas just outside Tokyo Bay, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office information bureau.

23.—Following a formal Foreign Office protest late last night against the seizure by a British cruiser of 21 German passengers from the Asama Maru the day before, Japanese Government and naval officials were reported considering possible measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Three Japanese vessels are now on the Pacific route from America to Japan and at least two of them are known to be carrying German passengers on their way to Germany by way of Siberia.

24.—The Tsingtao conference among the "Big Three" of China, Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chieh, was opened formally this morning, it was reported. Details of what transpired at this first session have not yet been announced officially, but it is understood that Wang Ching-wei proposed that the matter of organizing a central political council be deferred pending thorough discussion of the fundamental principles for the establishment of a unified central government for China.

—In response to an inquiry from the Foreign Office, Consul-General Binjiro Kudo at Honolulu confirmed that the N.Y.K. liner Tatsuta Maru had not been halted and searched by a British warship, as was reported with considerable excitement earlier in the day.

—Immediate transfer of the 21 Germans taken off the N.Y.K. liner Asama Maru on Jan. 21 by a British cruiser, a formal apology by the British Government to the Japanese Government for the action and a guarantee against such seizures in the future were demanded in a resolution adopted by the Dai Nippon Young Men's Party and delivered to the British Embassy.

25.—The British Embassy's action this morning in distributing a statement explaining the British viewpoint regarding the removal of 21 German passengers from the Asama Maru on Jan. 21 was criticized by the Foreign Office spokesman as being one with few precedents in view of the fact that it was taken before the Japanese Government received a formal reply from the British Government to its protest regarding the case. Upon learning this, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Arita to explain the nature of his statement to the Japanese press earlier in the morning.

26.—The United States apparently terminated its treaty of commerce with Japan as a means to assist in "the solution of various questions arising between Japan and America in connection with the China affair," according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office upon the final expiration of the treaty.

—The Tsingtao conference for the establishment of a unified Chinese central government came to an end today, decision having been reached that the independence of Inner Mongolia shall be recognized and the existing North China regime shall remain undisturbed, it was learned. The conference ended with formal exchanges of notes among Wang Ching-wei, who will head the new central regime; Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Provisional Gov-

ernment at Peking; and Liang Hung-chih, chairman of the Renovation Government at Nanking.

27.—Foreign Minister Arita, after receiving the reply of the British Government to the Japanese Government's protest regarding the removal of 21 Germans from the Asama Maru on Jan. 21, demanded that Britain reconsider its position from a "broad viewpoint," according to an announcement made by the Foreign Office spokesman and released together with a Foreign Office communique disclosing receipt of the British reply. The spokesman declared that the British reply was copious and contained "nothing but legalistic expositions of British views."

—All passengers and crew members, with the exception of one, were rescued from the 14,187-ton Philippine liner President Quezon, formerly the President Madison of the Dollar Line, which ran into a reef off southern Kyushu and sank this morning.

29.—The Cabinet approved the draft speech which Premier Yonai is to deliver at the reopening of the Diet on Feb. 1 following the New Year recess. It was understood that the Premier will confine himself largely to a routine outline of the Government's intentions with no important departures from the Abe Cabinet's policies.

—The Imperial New Year poetry party was held in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at which poems by members of the Imperial Household and five selected from among 35,000 compositions submitted by subjects of the Empire were read according to ancient procedure. The subject of all compositions was "Welcoming the New Year and Praying for the World."

30.—Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie conferred for the second time in connection with the Asama Maru incident in a meeting requested by the latter. What transpired at the meeting was not reported but it was believed there was no change in the Foreign Minister's insistence on a "political" settlement as the only hope for a friendly solution of the affair.

—The draft of the speech to be delivered before the reconvened Diet session on Feb. 1 by Foreign Minister Arita was formally approved by the Cabinet. The Foreign Minister will stress the independent diplomacy of Japan and the Government's determination to deal firmly with the emergency diplomatic situation.

—Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin called on Foreign Minister Arita, and the two exchanged views on various problems, Domei reported.

31.—Negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union for the delimitation of the Manchoukuo-Soviet-Mongolian frontiers which have been going on for the past month at Harbin have broken down and the mixed border demarcation commission has been dissolved, it was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman. It was explained that both the Japanese and Soviet sides had produced historical maps of the disputed regions, and it was found impossible to come to any agreement. However, the spokesman said, negotiations for a Japanese-Soviet trade treaty are still going on in Moscow.

—Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie met for the third time in connection with the Asama Maru incident, and Domei reported that a step toward an amicable settlement of the affair was taken.

—Meeting in a special session, the Cabinet decided to invoke emergency regulations to decrease the supply of electric power in the Kwanto district by 30 per cent and in the Kwansai district by 35 per cent. A decree providing for these cuts to become effective on Feb. 10 will be issued tomorrow by Communications Minister Masanori Katsu.

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This is the first official history of Japanese diplomacy in modern times to be compiled from materials in the Foreign Office archives. Volume I covers the period from October 14, 1868, when Yoshinobu, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, restored the administrative authority to the Throne, to the end of December of 1868 (the first year of Meiji). Volume II covers the second year of Meiji and Volume III the third year. Thus one volume is, and will be, devoted to each year of Japan's modern diplomatic history.

The project was started at the suggestion of former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and the compilation is being undertaken by the full force of seven compilers in the First Section of the Research Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The compilation of the work will be continued as a permanent project until it shall have been brought down to date.

The book is in Japanese and entitled "Dai-Nippon Gaiko Bunsho," which means *Diplomatic Documents of Japan*. The more important diplomatic documents and correspondence, however, are all reproduced in the original foreign languages.

The publication is being presented only in a limited edition, and will therefore be soon out of print. (Volume III and IV are already sold out.) Libraries and other institutions which are contemplating the purchase of a complete set of the publication are advised not to lose any time in ordering the books already published and in placing advance orders for the forthcoming issues.

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STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

March 30, 1940

Life is a constant progression, and conditions change from time to time. The prevailing relations between nations are regulated in accordance with these changes. It is in conformity with such actualities that Japan is exerting her utmost efforts for the concrete manifestation of international justice and the firm establishment of peace among mankind.

Now that a new Central Government of China has been established, and the construction of a renaissance China begun, the Imperial Japanese Government wish to offer their congratulations. They will extend to this new government their wholehearted co-operation and support for its development in accordance with their repeated declarations.

It is Japan's earnest expectation that the various Powers will come to a clear understanding of this solemn reality, and will forthwith contribute toward the establishment of peace in East Asia.

What Japan asks of China is that she make complete her independence and freedom on a moral basis, and that she proceed, in co-operation with Japan, towards the construction of a new order in East Asia, thereby mutually participating in the resulting progress and prosperity.

In order that Japan and the other countries of East Asia may preserve their existence, it is only natural that she should show special concern and desire for the development and utilization of the resources of China. Japan has no intention, however, of excluding such peaceful economic activities of third Powers as conform with the new situation in East Asia. On the contrary, it is her desire to co-operate with these Powers and to share with them the benefits of inter-

national amity. It is for this reason that Japan, despite the abnormal conditions arising out of continued military operations, has endured numerous inconveniences in order to protect the rights and interests of third Powers. The Imperial Japanese Government are confident that the New China will pursue a similar policy.

A renaissance China has just set out on the road to progress; a new development is about to commence in East Asia. So long, however, as the remaining pro-Communist and anti-Japanese forces fail to awaken from their illusory dreams, Japan will not lay down her arms; nor will she relax her vigilance and her firm determination to surmount any obstacles that may arise in the future.

JAPANESE ANNOUNCE RETURN OF CHINESE PROPERTY

General Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, issued on March 18 the following statement:

"The Japanese Empire since the outbreak of the China Affair has proceeded with the establishment of a new order in East Asia on the basis of morality, and has sought the collapse of the anti-Japanese Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"In the light of this policy, the Japanese expeditionary forces in China have exercised their fighting power so as to crush the anti-Japanese Government and frustrate the enemy troops' fighting spirit. The Japanese expeditionary forces in China have made efforts to limit the war havoc to the minimum so as to check possible destruction of the economic life of the innocent people by bearing what is unbearable and by sacrificing part of military operations, and they have made every effort for achievement of this purpose.

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FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Minister Arita delivered a speech at a banquet on May 3, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Japan. *Domei* summarizes his speech as follows:

“The atmosphere prevailing in this country after the outbreak of the China Affair in relation to the country’s diplomacy is somewhat similar to that which existed immediately after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. At that time some thoughtless radicals cried that Japan should occupy the whole territory of China too, or, embittered by Mr. Stimson’s statement, loudly demanded that we should chastise America. But these outcries were absurd and could not possibly be translated into action.

“At that time Japan’s foreign policy was to solve pending issues with the Soviet Union and to readjust relations with both America and Great Britain. Subsequently, it so happened that the China Affair broke out, and contrary to our wishes, it developed into a greatly aggravated conflict with China. In the meantime, some of the irresponsible radicals again urged that we should strike at Great Britain or prepare ourselves for a possible war with the Soviet Union. However, such ridiculous outbursts are entirely incompatible with our diplomacy.

“The first and foremost aim of the foreign policy of this country is the settlement of the China Affair, and Japan should do her best to avoid friction with any other Power. This policy is a reasonable one, but it is to be regretted that this is not thoroughly understood by the people. Japan is carrying out a gigantic war on the one hand, while trying to expand her production on the other. This is not an easy task. Above all Japan should readjust her foreign relations

so that she might be enabled to concentrate her energy towards this ultimate end. The Soviet Union, for example, while she was proceeding with her program of industrial expansion, feigned pacifism and concluded non-aggression pacts with other Powers. It is disadvantageous to engage in a war when a nation’s fighting power is not adequately strengthened. That is why the Soviet Union had peace on her lips whenever she opened her mouth until her armaments were complete.

“In any event, readjustment of relations with the Soviet Union and other Powers is the main consideration of our diplomacy. Japan’s present relations with the United States are getting very difficult. However, I shall exert every effort to prevent further aggravation of feeling between the two nations, even though a trade treaty may not be concluded between the two countries. In this respect, I dare say, the American Ambassador is of the same opinion as I.

“Japan should give her wholehearted support and assistance to the Wang Ching-wei regime, and at the same time bring pressure to bear upon the Chungking Government as much as possible with a view to effecting a speedy settlement of the China Affair.

“There are some people who hold pessimistic views that the Wang regime is powerless, but it is dangerous to regard it as incapable of existing for any length of time simply by looking at its demerits. At present there is no other alternative but to seek a solution of the China Affair by helping this Wang regime.

“The rights of neutral countries now seem to be entirely disregarded in the European war. Owing to her geographical position, Japan has very little experience as a neutral Power, and her people also lack the necessary training for remaining neutral. A good illustration may be found in the excitement

manifested by the Japanese people over the issue of the Asama Marn. There are differences of opinion between the European belligerents and neutrals in regard to the rights of neutrals, and Japan should anticipate that some difficulties might occur in upholding her neutral rights in the present European war.

"Under such circumstances, our people should face the present difficult time as calmly as possible and fully realize the graveness of the international situation."

PHILIPPINE IMMIGRATION LAW AND JAPAN

Japan has lodged a protest with the United States through the Embassy at Washington against impending enforcement of a Philippine immigration regulation which would limit immigration annually to 500 nationals of each foreign country without providing for special consideration for Japanese.

The protest was reportedly based on the failure of the legislation to provide special consideration in accordance with an understanding said to have been reached last year by Mr. Yakichiro Suma, then counsellor of the Embassy at Washington, and an official of the Far Eastern affairs division of the American State Department.

In many circles in this country, the immigration measure is regarded as indicating a desire on the part of the United States to go beyond a series of acts of "oppression" against Japan, including aid for the Chungking Government, maneuvers of the American fleet and proposed establishment of economic embargoes against this country.

Commenting on the legislation, Mr. Suma, who is now director of the information bureau of the Foreign Office, made the following statement to the press on April 18:

"The Philippine Legislature is examining a bill limiting the number of immigrants various countries can send to the islands in a year to 500. The measure has passed a second reading, and there are indications that the voting stage will be reached shortly.

"The number of Japanese immigrants who have entered the islands during the last few years has averaged nearly 2,800 annually. Should the pending immigration measure become law, it would produce far-reaching effects. This country, which has been upholding the principal of racial equality for many years, is very delighted with the thought that the Philippine immigration bill would apply uniform immigration quotas to all, including Orientals, without discrimination.

"But as a matter of fact, passage of the measure, which has as its ostensible objective the prevention of the entrance of refugees, would have the effect of injuring interests of Japan as an innocent bystander under the cloak of uniformity.

"Thus the conclusion is inescapable that the measure is exceedingly unfair. Japanese immigrants in the Philippine Islands have during the past years cooperated with the islanders, and the contribution they have made to the prosperity of the islands is a matter of common knowledge.

"We are justified in expecting the Philippine Legislature to take these facts into consideration in deliberating on the measure. We think that measures drafted in the light of the circumstances mentioned above must be adopted for enforcement of any bill which would regulate foreign immigration. From this point of view we are paying deepest attention to the progress in the deliberations in the pending immigration measure."

The passage by the Philippine Legislature of the measure limiting immigration to the islands to 500 yearly for each foreign nation was effected on May 2.

At the same time the protests are made, the Japanese Government is expected to open negotiations with both the United States and the Philippines in the hope that either President Roosevelt will refuse to approve the law or the Commonwealth will make some special provisions for the Japanese.

Mr. Suma on May 3 again issued the following statement:

"We have not yet received an official report concerning adoption by the Philippine Legislature of the immigration bill under question. We therefore do not understand under what circumstances such a development has taken place in disregard of our position. It is at any rate a matter to be regretted.

"It is our intention to continue negotiations with a view to making the Philippines understand our just position with regard to the question and take measures accordingly.

"The bill which has just passed contains not only provisions for the free entry of non-immigrants apart from those under the quota system but makes stipulations concerning non-quota immigrants. Moreover, the President of the Commonwealth is authorized to admit immigrants by his special permission.

"In view of the facts, we cannot but hope earnestly that the Commonwealth Government will for the time being, through actual application of these provisions, take steps as will preclude any radical change in the admission of Japanese immigrants, who have been making great contributions toward the economic development of the Philippines."

QUESTION OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

On being questioned by newspapermen concerning Japan's position with regard to the possible involvement of the Netherlands in the European war and its repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies, Foreign Minister Arita, on April 15, replied as follows:

"With the South Seas regions, especially the Netherlands East Indies, Japan is economically bound by an intimate relationship of mutuality in ministering to one another's need. Similarly, other countries of East Asia maintain close economic relations with these regions. That is to say, Japan, these countries and these regions together are contributing to the prosperity of East Asia through mutual aid and interdependence.

"Should the hostilities in Europe be extended to the Netherlands and produce repercussions, as you say, in the Netherlands East Indies, it would not only interfere with the maintenance and furtherance of the above-mentioned relations of economic interdependence, and of co-existence and co-prosperity, but also give rise to an undesirable situation from the standpoint of the peace and stability of East Asia. In view of these considerations the Japanese Government can not but be deeply concerned over any development accompany the aggravation of the war in Europe that may affect the *status quo* of the Netherlands East Indies."

On the same question, the Foreign Office spokesman made the following statement on April 18:

"We have received a report from our Minister at The Hague, Mr. Itaro Ishii, to the following effect.

"Minister Ishii called on the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. van Kleffens, on the 16th of April, and explained to the latter the attitude of the Japanese Government with regard to the question of the Netherlands East Indies. The Netherlands Foreign Minister expressed the Netherlands Government's appreciation of the Japanese Government's attitude and at the same time stated that the Netherlands Government had not sought nor would seek in the future any country's protection of the Netherlands East Indies, and that the Netherlands Government was determined to refuse any offer for protection or intervention of any kind which might be made by any country.

"The Netherlands Minister at Tokyo, General J. C. Pabst, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, today and confirmed the above report of Minister Ishii."

News of the International Association

Speakers and Meetings

A group studying the currency problems in China heard, on March 19, a lecture on the subject by Mr. Kanjo Horiuechi, director of the East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.

* * * *

The newly-established National Government in China was the main topic on March 26 as Mr. Masao Kanda described its personnel. On April 2, Dr. Masutaro Kimura analyzed the economic and financial conditions of the new regime.

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On April 4, Mr. Shintaro Ryu of the *Tokyo Asahi* editorial staff presented two aspects of Japanese economy: namely, the nature and form of control now being practiced and that which he considered should be adopted in the future.

* * * *

On April 5, a farewell party was given in honor of Mr. Naotake Sato, before he left for Italy leading a Japanese economic mission.

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Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau; Mr. Kohei Teraoka of the European Bureau, and Mr. Kiura Saito, all of the Foreign Office, were speakers for the meetings on April 9, 12 and 15, respectively, their respective subjects being the European war and Japanese trade, the political and economic relations between European Powers at war, and the U.S.S.R.'s current home topics as well as diplomatic affairs.

Special Study Group

On March 27, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, director of the Information Bureau, Foreign Office, gave his personal views on current international diplomatic problems in connection with the European war and the new Government in China.

Women's Group

On March 18, Mr. Shinichi Hasegawa, technical adviser of the Information Bureau, Foreign Office, explained some basic political questions to be remembered in connection with the present European war.

Japanese Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

On April 12, Mr. Brooks Emeny, director of the Foreign Affairs Council in Cleveland, Ohio, was invited to a dinner party and exchanged views with Japanese members on various questions which were of interest to both sides. Mr. Emeny has been on the delegation of the American Council at several international conferences of the Institute.

CHRONICLE

April, 1940

- 1.—General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier, was invested as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary by the Emperor with rank as Japan's representative in China exceeding that of any other Japanese official in China, including General Toshizo Nishio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in China, Domei reported. By special dispensation, General Abe was accorded the status of a Minister of State, an action which Domei says is without precedent.
 - The Foreign Office spokesman criticized the announcement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States will continue to recognize the Chungking Government as the Government of China, despite the establishment of the new regime in Nanking, on the grounds that it is inconsistent with the readiness to recognize changes in the Far East expressed in the American note to Japan of December 30, 1938; it errs in assuming that the Japanese army made Wang Ching-wei head of the regime and that Japan means to close the door of China; it unnecessarily gives aid to the Chungking Government, against which Japan is fighting, and therefore is incompatible with the holding of Japanese-American discussions in a constructive spirit; it represents a step beyond the Stimson doctrine, under which recognition is denied to changes brought about by force of arms.
 - Commodity prices must be adjusted as soon as possible, preferably within this month, for otherwise they will "go up by leaps and bounds," according to a statement issued by Finance Minister Sakurauchi.
- 2.—The attitude taken by the United States toward the new central government in China leaves Japan no choice but "to maintain a stern attitude toward it" and at the same time to have its authorities in China take care to prevent mistakes involving American interests, Premier Yonai told the press in Kyoto, where he is visiting to report his assumption of office at various sacred places. He found it difficult to believe that the United States will persist in viewing the new situation in East Asia from a purely legal standpoint, according to Domei.
- 4.—If American naval maneuvers should "go beyond reasonable bounds" and extend into the western Pacific, it would become a matter of great concern to Japan, Captain Yuzuru Okuma, acting spokesman of the Navy Office, declared. There is no objection to any nation holding maneuvers within the scope of defending its own territory, he added, but "brandishing a sword near Japanese territory is an entirely different question."
 - German Ambassador Eugen Ott called on Foreign Minister Arita to confer regarding arrangements to be made in connection with the coming visit to Japan of Duke Carl Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, head of the German Red Cross, who has been ordered by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to visit Japan as his personal representative to extend official congratulations to Japanese authorities on the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, it was reported.
- 5.—More drastic control of consumption, distribution and production throughout the country, with a general reduction of the purchasing power of the people, was advocated as essential to the proper adjustment of prices at the initial meeting of the new Price Policy Inquiry Commission which met under the chairmanship of Premier Yonai.
 - At the tenth general meeting of the All-Japan Association of Savings Banks at the Bankers' Club, 120 representatives agreed to strive to the utmost during the current fiscal year to increase their savings deposits by ¥1,200,000,000 and absorb ¥660,000,000 in national bonds, in response to an appeal by Finance Minister Sakurauchi in his first public address outside the Diet since his appointment.
- 6.—More than 70,000 gathered at a national send-off rally at Hibiya Park in Tokyo for General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the new government in Nanking. The Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers as well as other leaders took advantage of the occasion to reiterate Japan's determination to assist the new regime, crush the Chungking Government and push the new order for East Asia. All stressed the importance of General Abe's mission, and in response he expressed hope that he will live up to the wishes of the people.
 - Premier Yonai proceeded to the Palace to seek Imperial sanction of the instructions approved by the Cabinet for General Abe as the Government's envoy and the personnel of the retinue of assistants which will accompany him on his mission to the new Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, Domei reported. General Abe's suite will consist of 28 experts and authorities on Chinese affairs, carefully selected for their familiarity, especially with the situation which precipitated the China incident, its progress and the situation prevailing at present.
- 8.—Premier Yonai invited General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, to the Premier's official residence and handed him official instructions on his mission. The Premier and the Foreign Minister gave the special envoy detailed verbal explanations on the nature of the instructions.
- 9.—More significance than usual is attached to the three-day annual meeting of army divisional commanders which opened today at the War Office, owing to the army's task of crushing the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the troubled international situation and the revised six-year armaments replenishment program, it was reported.
- 10.—German Ambassador Eugen Ott called on Foreign Minister Arita to explain his country's actions. According to Domei, he claimed that Germany has not exceeded the "bounds of absolute military necessity" in invading Denmark and Norway. He reportedly informed the Foreign Minister that a new pro-German government has been established in Norway.
 - Although its policy of non-involvement in the European war will not be changed by the extension of warfare to Scandinavia, Japan cannot be entirely indifferent to violations of neutrality rights by the belligerents, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents.
 - Although confident of the bright future of the Empire, present conditions both at home and abroad require drastic improvement for the security of the nation, War Minister Hata told the second day of the annual conference of divisional commanders.
- 11.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Arita to explain Britain's position on the extension of the European conflict to Scandinavia, it was reported.
 - Although a new regime has emerged at Nanking, the "real barriers" which Japan must face in its prosecution of the China incident are still ahead, Premier Yonai declared at the opening session of a three-day conference of chiefs of the China Affairs Board liaison offices.
 - The Government of Manchoukuo promulgated a military conscription law, to go into effect from April 15, it was learned.

- Finance Minister Sakurauchi reported to a meeting of chiefs of the various monopoly bureaus that total profits during the 1939-40 fiscal year of the monopoly bureaus are estimated at ¥320,000,000, more by ¥79,000,000 than what had been expected, setting an all-time high, it was reported.
- With the object of improving Japan-Mexico trade relations, an economic mission of 18, including seven women, arrived from Mexico at the invitation of the Japan Economic Federation and the Association of Exporters to South America.
- 12.—The Pearl River will be reopened to navigation on April 20, providing there is no interference with Japanese military activities, according to a joint communique issued by the commanders of the Japanese naval and army forces in South China, it was learned.
- Tamejiro Okubo, senior Deputy Mayor under the late Kenkichi Tanomogi, was elected the new Mayor of Tokyo by a vote of the Municipal Assembly.
- A plan mobilizing scientific resources as part of the national general mobilization program for the current fiscal year was approved by the Cabinet. Following approval of the plan, which was drafted by the Cabinet Planning Board, the Government issued a statement declaring the program seeks to promote scientific study and research in materials, machinery and other goods needed for national defense and the Government's policy of developing resources in the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc.
- The Cabinet decided to send Overseas Minister Kuniaki Koiso, Welfare Minister Shigeru Yoshida and Railway Minister Tsuruhei Matsuno to China for the purpose of encouraging and cheering up Japanese soldiers on duty there.
- The present situation makes it necessary to institute a ration card system for daily necessities, according to a statement to the press by Commerce and Industry Minister Fujihara.
- 13.—With the revised six-year armament replenishment program now in active operation, military authorities conferred with operators of private munitions industries in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kokura on the principles for improving armaments qualitatively and quantitatively, it was reported.
- 14.—Almost all Tokyo vernaculars declared that Japan cannot stand idly by if the Dutch East Indies should be threatened with involvement in the European war, presupposing an invasion of the Netherlands by either Britain or Germany. Although none suggested specifically that Japan assume protection of the Netherlands possession in the South Seas, they asserted that a severe strain would be placed on Japan's policy of non-involvement in the European conflict and implied that positive counter-measures by the Japanese Government will be necessary if the war spreads to the southern Pacific.
- The Asahi again reported that the matter of disposing of the 14,000,000 yuan in silver held in the Tientsin British Concession has been amicably settled as the result of a meeting yesterday between Foreign Vice-Minister Tani and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie.
- 15.—Following a special Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation, Foreign Minister Arita issued a statement to the press affirming the Japanese Government's anxiety over the possible extension of the European war to the Netherlands East Indies in view of the economic relations and mutual interdependence between the Netherlands possession and Japan. Anxiety over possible repercussions of the European war on the Netherlands East Indies is attributed to the supposed likelihood of an invasion of Holland either by Germany or Great Britain following the German occupation of Danish and Norwegian territories last week. Any move into the Netherlands by either belligerent is thought certain to affect the status of that country's Pacific territories. Before issuing the statement, the Foreign Minister sought the full understanding of Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst regarding the Japanese viewpoint.
- General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the new Wang Ching-wei Government at Nanking, accompanied by his entourage, left Tokyo on his mission. He was sent off by high Government and military officials.
- 16.—Following a report on the latest developments in the European situation by Foreign Minister Arita and an explanation of his statement regarding Japan's views on the Netherlands East Indies, the Cabinet approved the outline of the proposed reorganization of the Central League for National Spiritual Mobilization, Domei reported. The new machinery for the spiritual movement will be called the National Spiritual General Mobilization Movement and its functions will be placed under the direct supervision of the Premier, according to Domei.
- Minister-at-Large Sotomatsu Kato left to attend a special conference of Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in South America at Rio de Janeiro next month. It is rumored that he may become the first Ambassador to Argentina when the Legation there is raised to an Embassy.
- 17.—Lieutenant-General Baron Kenichi Oshima, War Minister in the Okuma and Terauchi Cabinets, Yukiehi Obata, member of the House of Peers and veteran diplomat, and Yosaburo Takekoshi, also a member of the House of Peers and one of Japan's foremost writers, were appointed members of the Privy Council. They were formally invested in a ceremony at the Palace in the presence of the Emperor.
- Full public cooperation in a revitalized national spiritual mobilization movement is expected by Zenjiro Horikiri, member of the House of Peers, who formally accepted the post of senior director of the headquarters of the movement.
- 18.—Japan has lodged a protest with the United States through the Embassy in Washington against impending enforcement of a Philippine immigration regulation which would limit immigration annually to 500 nationals of each foreign country without providing for special consideration for Japanese in accordance with an understanding said to have been reached last year between the Japanese Embassy in Washington and the Far Eastern affairs division of the State Department, according to Domei.
- The Japanese navy feels "grave concern" regarding the possibility of a change in the status of the Netherlands East Indies in the event the Netherlands is involved in the European war, the Navy Office spokesman declared. He said the navy would have "strong objections to extension of the European war to the Far East."
- 19.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie and Foreign Vice-Minister Tani discussed the final wording of the agreement which has been reached on the disposition of the Chinese silver stored in the British Concession in Tientsin, according to Domei. The Foreign Vice-Minister also proposed that the British refrain from molesting Danish and Norwegian ships sailing under Japanese charter.
- With no apparent provocation or legal justification, a Soviet patrol ship seized four Japanese fishing vessels after halting them with machine-gun fire, and sailed off with them toward an unknown destination, according to a Domei report from Seishin, Korea.
- An economic mission of seven members arrived from

- Paraguay to confer with Government officials and prominent businessmen on adjustment of trade relations between Japan and Paraguay.
- 22.—A three-day conference of military officials was opened in order to realize the army's plan to control profits and thereby take leadership in seeking reduction of current prices.
- The Foreign Office spokesman declared as without foundation the reports that Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi in Washington and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had entered into an understanding regarding the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.
- The decision of whether or not to remove the blockade of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin is entirely up to the Japanese forces on the spot, for the blockade was invoked for military purposes and is not related to negotiations between the British and Japanese Governments for solution of various issues at Tientsin, according to a statement to the press in Peking by Takeki Horiuchi, director of the East Asia bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office, Domei reported.
- A system of rationing by ticket, or some other special control measure, should be instituted for rice, bean paste, soy sauce, sugar, eggs, matches, charcoal and three other everyday necessities, the general sub-committee of the Central Price Policy Commission decided, it was reported.
- 23.—The Foreign Office spokesman issued a statement that British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Vice-Minister Tani to inform him that the British Government has decided to guarantee the freedom of navigation of Norwegian vessels under Japanese charter. Domei reported that the British will refrain from interfering with these ships in accordance with an alleged proposal by the Japanese Government.
- General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador to the new national government of Wang Ching-wei, arrived in Nanking with members of his suite, it was reported. The Japanese delegation was given a warm welcome by prominent Japanese and Chinese officials.
- American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew intimated to Foreign Vice-Minister Tani that Americans are being put to considerable inconveniences as a result of the tightening of the Japanese blockade of the Tientsin foreign concessions, it was reported.
- 24.—The Emperor has conferred honors on 12,915 officers, men and civilians who died while serving in the China incident, according to an announcement by the War Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Decorations. This is the 22nd group upon which honors have been conferred since the outbreak of the incident.
- Premier Yonai issued a statement appealing to the people to support the policies of the new organization for national spiritual mobilization and to cultivate patriotism in the interests of the objectives of the China incident, according to Domei.
- During a round of courtesy calls, General Nobuyuki Abe, special envoy to the new national government of China, met with Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the new regime, it was reported from Nanking.
- 25.—The Emperor paid tribute to the souls of 12,799 soldiers and sailors enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine while people throughout the Empire bowed in silent prayer. In order to attend personally to pay respects, the Emperor suspended for one day Court mourning for Princess Dowager Masako Takeda, His Majesty's aunt.
- A basic agreement has been reached between Japan and Great Britain regarding the disposal of 14,000,000 yuan in silver bullion belonging to the Chinese National Government, held in the China Communications Bank in the Tientsin British Concession, Domei again reported.
- Despite the shortage of labor, especially in mining, a conference of representatives of the Commerce and Industry and Welfare Ministries and the China Affairs Board has decided against the importation of man power from Korea and Shantung Province in China, Domei reported.
- Carl Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, president of the German Red Cross Society, arrived in Japan to extend to the Emperor the personal greetings of Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the occasion of the 26th centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire.
- 26.—Establishment of the capital in Nanking of the new Wang Ching-wei regime was celebrated throughout that city, it was reported. Many distinguished Chinese and Japanese officials attended the actual ceremony marking the return of the capital to Nanking. General Nobuyuki Abe, Japan's special envoy, in a congratulatory speech gave assurances that Japan will spare no effort in assisting the new government achieve a sound growth and development.
- 29.—Tencho-setsu, birthday of the Emperor, was observed throughout the nation. The annual military review at the Yoyogi parade grounds, however, was suspended due to the period of Court mourning over the death of Dowager Princess Masako Takeda, aunt of the Emperor.
- 30.—The Emperor granted an audience to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, head of the German Red Cross Society and personal representative of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who proceeded to the Palace accompanied by German Ambassador Eugen Ott and members of the German Embassy staff. The Duke presented a letter to the Emperor expressing felicitations on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire as the special representative of Chancellor Hitler. The special German envoy was later entertained by the Emperor at a luncheon.
- The Government must put an end to the wild reports concerning shortages of coal and rice because of their harmful effect on the morale of the soldiers fighting in China, Welfare Minister Shigeru Yoshida told the Cabinet, according to Domei. This statement was made in connection with his observations during his recent visit to the fronts in China at which time he said that the officers and men there expressed grave concern over exaggerated rumors of shortage of coal and rice in Japan proper.
- Francis Bowes Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines and former Assistant Secretary of State, arrived from Manila as guests of American Ambassador and Mrs. Grew. Mr. Sayre, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sayre and his naval aide, said his visit has no significance other than that which can be attributed to the natural interest of anyone living in the Far East in widening his knowledge of and contacts in Japan.

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VISIT OF NANKING DELEGATES

The Emperor received in audience in the Phoenix Hall of the Palace on the morning of May 23 Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the new Nanking regime and chief of the Chinese mission then visiting Japan.

Dressed in a military uniform and attended by Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, the Emperor received the visitor, who reported to the Throne on his mission.

Following the audience, Mr. Chen went to the Seiyoken restaurant, Ueno Park, for a talk lasting about an hour with Prince Fumimaro Konoe, President of the Privy Council. Later, other members of the Chinese mission attended a reception there under the joint auspices of various organizations interested in China affairs and the Tokyo press. The six representatives of the Chinese press who also are visiting in Tokyo were present.

Representatives of Japanese circles included General Iwane Matsui, Cabinet counselor and president of the Greater Asia Society; General Senjuro Hayaishi; Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, vice-president of the Oriental Society; Mr. Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company; Mr. Bukichi Miki, president of the *Hochi Shimbun*; Mr. Inosuke Furuno, president of the *Domei* News Agency; Mr. Kan Kikuchi, prominent novelist, and others.

Mr. Chen and Dr. Chu Min-i, Nanking Foreign Minister, called on the Premier, War Minister, Navy Minister and Finance Minister at their official residences in the afternoon for an exchange of views.

The party of visiting Chinese journalists met at a round-table conference with representatives of eight Tokyo newspapers at the Imperial Hotel on May 23. Mr. Lin Po-sheng, Nanking Minister of Publicity, told the gathering that the building of a new order

in East Asia and the independence of China are one and the same thing, though superficially they appear to be separate. The building of a truly new East Asia can only be accomplished when the people of Japan and China fully realize this, he said. After speaking for about 40 minutes, Mr. Lin led a free discussion among those present.

No nation can continue to exist under the present-changing world order if it closes its eyes to present happenings, declared Prince Konoe at the above-mentioned luncheon for the visiting Chinese delegation. His speech is reported by *Domei* as follows:

"It is a matter for great congratulation that the new National Government of Nanking, which is the true Government of the Chinese people, has been established at Nanking, as this marks the beginning of the disposal of the China affair and is a step toward the construction of a new world order.

"The reconstruction movement in China has been placed on the right track but the outbreak of the European war has brought about unrest and a complex and intricate situation, with an undercurrent of utilitarianism peculiar to Europeans actively manifest, like the law of the jungle, whereas Japan's current crusade is being waged at the expense of hundreds of lives and thousands of yen for the explicit purpose of bringing about a new order in East Asia on the basis of morality in order to make the new Asiatic order part of a link in a chain of a new world order. With the establishment of a new order in East Asia, Japan intends to show the world the course it will follow.

"In your country, you are conducting an anti-Communist and pro-Japanese and national reconstruction campaign along the lines mentioned by me, I trust.

"If a nation puts its heart and soul into the building of a new order on humanistic principles and with undaunted spirit under a carefully thought out plan, I feel convinced that sooner or later the other nations

of the world will have to take part in the construction of a new order after the example set.

"The construction of a new order in East Asia is based on the spirit of the founding of the Japanese Empire and is the desire of the Japanese race. For this reason, all the miseries and hardships the Yamato race may have to suffer in the achievement of this great task will only be an encouragement and a joy. Because of our unflinching conviction of the righteousness of our conduct and of our final victory we are pushing our crusade.

"I would like to take this opportunity to convey to your people the conviction and faith of the Japanese in this campaign and at the same time I ask you to do your best for the reconstruction of your nation without any suspicion of the faith of our country."

ITALO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

Mr. Naotake Sato, Ambassador Plenipotentiary, head of the Japanese Mission to Italy, accompanied by Mr. Eiji Amau, Japanese Ambassador at Rome, called on the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Benito Mussolini, at the Venetian Palace on May 23. At the interview Mr. Sato handed to Premier Mussolini a message from Premier Yonai and carried on a conversation on various matters. The interview was held in a very friendly atmosphere, contributing greatly to the promotion of cordial relations between Japan and Italy.

The text of Premier Yonai's message, then presented, follows:

"The Italian Government previously dispatched to Japan a Fascist Good Will Mission headed by Marquis Paulucci testifying to the profound friendship of Italy for Japan, and furthermore did much to promote the economic relations between Japan and Italy by sending the Economic Mission under Count Conti. Now it is a great honor and pleasure for me to convey to the Government and people of Italy the profound respect and friendly sentiment of the Government and people of Japan through His Excellency, Ambassador Naotake Sato, head of the mission specially dispatched to your country for the purpose of making more intimate the economic relations and promoting the traditional friendship between our two countries.

"In East Asia a brilliant new era has dawned with the beginning of the construction of a new order together with the establishment of a new Central Government in China. Clearly perceiving the present situation from the outset of the China Affair, the Italian Government and people have steadfastly maintained an attitude of sympathetic understanding and friendly assistance towards Japan, thereby creating a deep impression upon the Japanese Gov-

ernment and people. It is a matter of profound congratulation not only for Japan and Italy but for entire mankind who long for the establishment of permanent peace based on justice that the co-operation between Japan and Italy—two nations, respectively of the East and West, known for their tradition and culture—is increasing in cordiality in political, economic and cultural spheres.

"In view of the extremely grave international situation arising from the outbreak of the European war, the people of Japan watch with sympathy and friendship and congratulate the efforts of the people of Fascist Italy, who are the successors to the tradition of ancient Rome, for the establishment of international justice as well as the progress of their fatherland.

"It is my firm belief that Italo-Japanese co-operation which has been further solidified since the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Agreement has the noble mission of increasingly demonstrating its real value in revealing to a dark and confused world the road to peaceful progress.

"Taking advantage of this momentous occasion, I tender to Your Excellency my deep respect through this message carried by the mission now being sent to your country as a symbol of the growing cordiality between Japan and Italy, and at the same time I earnestly hope that the Government and people of Italy will enjoy greater prosperity and well-being."

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOT IN LIMA

Immediately after the receipt of information regarding the outbreak of riots against the Japanese residents in Lima, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, strongly protested to the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, Mr. Carros Porras, demanding at the same time that the Peruvian Government take full and responsible measures for the protection of Japanese residing in Peru.

Under instructions from the Foreign Minister, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Peru, Mr. Shun Sato, held an interview with the Peruvian Foreign Minister, who is concurrently the Prime Minister, and presented to him the Japanese Government's solemn protest, demanding compensations for the damages and punishment of those who were responsible for the affair. Mr. Sato then strongly pointed out (1) that in contrast with the riots in 1930 which arose out of the revolutionary turmoil, the present riots are of malignant nature in that they are directed against the Japanese alone; (2) that the delay in suppressing the riots arising as they have arisen in peace time has been due to the lack of proper supervision on the part of the Peruvian Government, which accordingly cannot avoid responsibility; (3) that the

precautionary measures taken by the Peruvian Government were not sufficient in that that Government failed to listen to the vigorous protest made by the Japanese representative regarding malicious rumors spread for several days prior to the outbreak of the riots.

To this, the Peruvian Foreign and Prime Minister made an expression of sincere regret of the Peruvian Government for the conduct of the rioters, agreeing that increased efforts would be made to insure the safety of Japanese and that appropriate measures would be taken against culprits after investigations. As regards the damages suffered by the Japanese, he agreed that a committee would be formed and that compensation would be made, the amount to be fixed by that committee after investigation.

According to a report from the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Lima, the Peruvian troops were called out on the night of May 14 to suppress the riots and as precautionary measures troops were also dispatched to other localities.

On May 27, the Peruvian Foreign Minister stated to the Japanese Minister at Lima, Mr. Masamoto Kitada, who called on him, that he greatly regretted the occurrence of such an affair through instigation of the uneducated class by certain elements, and that his Government was desirous of removing obstacles to the maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and Peru by settling the question speedily.

The chairman of the commission appointed for inquiry into damages is an influential and impartial businessman in Peru. To this commission the Japanese Legation submitted documents and papers and requested it to speed up investigations. It is said that the commission has already commenced its work, and negotiations are in progress between the Japanese Legation and the chief official concerning particulars.

The Peruvian Government is giving careful attention to the protection of the Japanese. As regards the punishment of the culprits, they have either exiled or imprisoned Raul Aya de la Torre, the leader of the Apra party, his younger brother, three other leaders and fifty members of the party as well as the leader of the communist party, Primo de Babinez, and fifty-six members. The Peruvian Government also expelled sixteen college students and seventy students of the Guadalupe High School who started the riots, discharged eight teachers who instigated them, and transferred two chiefs of police stations. A sports magazine, the *Mundo Grafico*, which published fabricated reports regarding hidden arms and organization of an army by Japanese has been suspended. All the Peruvian press is now manifesting a friendly tone toward Japan, while among the educated class in general as well as religious circles, there is a growing sympathy for the Japanese victims of

the riots.

As regards the decree prohibiting new immigrants, Minister Kitada requested the Peruvian Foreign Minister that it be speedily withdrawn in view of its adverse effects upon the Japanese-Peruvian relations. Showing a conciliatory attitude, the Peruvian Government has instructed its officials in Japan to grant visas to new Japanese immigrants as well as to those Japanese who are returning to Peru by the Yasukuni Maru, and it has also declared that landing of passengers aboard the Heiyo Maru will be permitted. Since the decree is understood to be abolished immediately after the conclusion of the national census in June, the immigration question may now be considered solved.

News of the International Association

General Meeting

The 20th general meeting of the International Association of Japan was held on May 3 with 150 members attending. Following the opening address by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, president of the Association, reports on the general activities and finances of the Association for 1939 were given, respectively, by the vice-president, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, and the treasurer, Mr. Torii. The budget for the 1940 fiscal year, presented by Dr. Yamakawa, was unanimously approved. Mrs. Inouye also reported on the activities of the Women's Group.

Viscount Ishii then delivered a speech in which he stressed the necessity of re-examining the basis of true international peace in this age. The special speaker this year, Mr. Gotaro Ogawa, spoke on "Economic Relations between Japan and China." The annual dinner party on the same evening was also attended by a large number of guests and members. The guest of honor, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, delivered a speech on Japan's foreign policy, the text of which was given in the last issue of this paper.

The secretaries of the nineteen local branches of the Association also met on the same day at the Peers Club under the chairmanship of Viscount Ishii. Reports were made on the activities of the respective organizations and opinions and suggestions were freely exchanged regarding the program for the coming year.

Japanese Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

Dr. Teiji Uyeda, president of the Tokyo University of Commerce and member of the Imperial Academy, passed away on May 8 at the Keio Hospital. Since Dr. Uyeda was closely connected with the I.P.R., being one of the most inspiring leaders of internation-

al research, his death is to be greatly regretted not only by the Japanese Council, but by the Institute as a whole.

Speakers and Meetings

On April 17, Mr. Hachiro Shirato, chairman of the Japanese Christian Federation and director of the East Asia Missionary Association, gave a report on missionary activities in Manchoukuo and China, emphasizing the necessity of spiritual cooperation between Japan and the two nations.

* * * *

On April 24, Mr. M. Senda, manager of the Mitsubishi branch office in Calcutta, India, spoke on recent economic and political situations in India, Burma as well as the Malay Peninsula, referring also to the effects brought by the war in Europe on these countries.

* * * *

On May 1, Mr. Yutaka Ishizawa of the European Bureau of the Foreign Office discussed the recent statement of the Japanese Government regarding the Netherlands East Indies, and its repercussions in the European belligerent powers as well as the United States.

* * * *

On May 7, Mr. Toru Ogiwara of the Foreign Office, who recently returned from Holland, gave an interesting talk with reference to that country's international position, national defense and attitude towards Japan.

CHRONICLE

May, 1940

1.—Accompanied by American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, the visiting United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayre, called on Foreign Minister Arita. Domei reported that courtesies and opinions on Japanese-American relations were exchanged. The news agency also reported that Mr. Sayre would confer with the Foreign Minister several times before leaving Japan on May 9. Fresh hope for an amicable settlement of strained Japanese-American relations was seen following the meeting.

—The Japanese Government is prepared to conclude a non-aggression pact with the Philippines, the Foreign Office spokesman told foreign correspondents following the visit to the Foreign Office of Francis B. Sayre, American commissioner to the Philippines. He recalled that Foreign Minister Arita had declared recently in the Diet that Japan is willing to enter into a pact with the Philippine Islands and that such a suggestion had been made at various times during the past few years. The spokesman said he was aware that the Philippine Commonwealth is not in a position to conclude a pact with Japan before 1946 when the islands become independent but declared that "our policy is that, if the Philippines with the United States are willing to make such a pact, Japan is quite willing to conclude a treaty."

—Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council through a series of major naval personnel transfers announced by the Navy Ministry. He

was succeeded as commander of the Yokosuka naval base by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, who in turn was succeeded as commander of the Japanese fleet in China waters by Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

2.—A second meeting was held between United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayre, and Foreign Minister Arita. During the meeting, Mr. Sayre is reported by Domei to have sought information about the China question, especially with regard to the new central regime in Nanking, and about the Philippine question.

—Speaking at the opening session of an eight-day conference of Government and local officials, Premier Yonai declared that there is dire need for the people to place their living on a wartime basis by realizing fully that Japan is now at war.

3.—The conversations on successive days between Foreign Minister Arita and Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, although "entirely informal" and of undisclosed nature, have been helpful "in clarifying certain aspects of Japanese-American relations," according to a joint communique issued by the Foreign Office and the American Embassy.

—Regarding the passage yesterday by the Philippine legislature of a measure limiting immigration to the islands to 500 people yearly for each foreign nation, the Foreign Office spokesman issued a statement declaring that Japan will continue negotiations with a view to making the Philippines understand Japan's position and take measures accordingly. It is expected that vigorous protests will be filed with both the Philippine Commonwealth and the United States Government on the ground that the new law violates an alleged understanding providing for an exception permitting 1,000 Japanese to enter the islands instead of 500 as in the case of other countries.

—An appeal to the central authorities to give the people at large more knowledge of the actual truth about the current national emergency was heard among suggestions advanced by delegates at the second session of the conference of prefectural governors.

—Foreign Minister Arita, at a banquet commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Japan, declared that never before has a knowledge of international relations been so necessary for the general public, as the success of a country's diplomacy is based on public support. He declared that the foremost aim of Japanese foreign policy is to dispose of the China incident, and public outcries for action against the United States or Soviet Russia are absurd and entirely incompatible with Japanese diplomacy.

—The Government will not raise the price of rice and wheat and may carry out compulsory purchases of rice and wheat if necessary, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Toshio Shimada told the conference of prefectural governors.

4.—In view of reports that the confidence of the people is beginning to be shaken because of an increase in hardships to which they are being subjected as a result of control measures adopted in connection with the China incident, Home Minister Hideo Kodama urged prefectural governors to redouble efforts to check such tendencies as they may bring disastrous results. In his speech of instructions, he declared that local chiefs should adopt a stern attitude toward those committing acts subversive to public order or violating economic control laws.

6.—As agricultural products are assuming a position of increasing importance as the China conflict continues, demands of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for ma-

- materials required by farmers in the production of food are to be given the same treatment as those of the army, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Toshio Shimada told prefectural governors in conference in Tokyo.
- The treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Uruguay will go into effect on May 13, when an announcement will be inserted in the Official Gazette and the text published, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office information bureau.
- The Government believes there is urgent necessity for deciding on a new policy to counteract the decided change in economic conditions in China that has resulted from the fall of the fapi, legal tender of the Chnngking Government, as this will greatly effect Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, it was reported. Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Sotaro Ishiwata called on the Foreign, War, Navy and Finance Ministers for an exchange of views regarding measures to counteract the fall of the fapi.
- 7.—Home Minister Hideo Kodama issued an order prohibiting the projected formation of the Laboring People's Party (Kinro Kokumin-To), which Isoo Abe and other former members of the Social Mass Party had planned to inaugurate May 12. In explanation of the order, the Home Minister gave out a statement charging that Mr. Abe and his associates have Marxist ideas and wish to engage in class struggle, which would interfere with the strengthening of national unity. Formation of the party, the statement said, would hamper fulfillment of the national mission in the China hostilities.
- Restriction of travel by Japanese to the Continent, which has hitherto been up to the discretion of local police chiefs, will be instituted so as to limit such trips to people who have legitimate business in China, the Cabinet decided, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office information bureau.
- The Great Northern Telegraph Company, only foreign communications firm in Japan, which was established in 1868 at Nagasaki by Danes, has been induced to surrender next month the management of its business to the Japanese Government and to terminate all its operations in Japanese territory by 1943, the Communications Ministry announced. A statement issued by the Ministry declared that operation of a telegraph system by a foreign company presents various difficulties for this country, where all communications are under the unified control of the Government.
- 8.—Japan will continue to adhere to its present basic policy of non-involvement despite the fact that the European war is creating problems for East Asia which will require careful consideration by this country, Foreign Minister Arita told a session of the prefectural governors' conference. He stressed the necessity for a thorough understanding of the complicated international issues facing the nation in order to push ahead with the establishment of a new order in East Asia.
- 10.—Plans for regulation of consumption and measures for dealing with the rice supply question were the main topics of discussion at a Cabinet meeting. Under the plan, consumption of daily necessities is to be regulated and at the same time appropriate measures are to be taken to ensure adequate supplies. As a temporary measure, ration cards will be issued for sugar and matches in the large centers of consumption. Production and sale of non-essential goods, luxuries and commodities in categories other than those approved by the Government are to be restricted. Regarding the rice question, it was decided that prefectural governors conduct an investigation of the amount of rice held in storage as soon as possible. Restrictions on shipments of rice among cities, towns and villages in the same prefectures are to be suspended.
- Finance Minister Sakurauchi declared that finance and economy must be placed on a planned wartime basis to achieve the aims of the current conflict in China, at the ninth session of the gubernatorial conference. The chief characteristic of the economic policy of a nation engaged in modern war, he said, lies in the mobilization of resources on a comprehensive and planned basis.
- 11.—Foreign Minister Arita called to the Foreign Office the diplomatic representatives of Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain and France to notify them in view of new developments in Europe that Japan proposes to maintain its policy of non-involvement in the European war, to take every possible measure for defense in case that war extends to the Far East and to resist any change of any kind in the status of the Netherlands East Indies. The American and Italian diplomatic representatives, as possible interested neutrals, were also informed of the Foreign Minister's action.
- The final session of the prefectural governors' conference heard explanations of the Government's plans concerning control and distribution of rice and cereals, the inauguration of a system of supervising sales within prefectures and the proposed system of rationing certain commodities, Domei reported.
- President Chuji Machida of the Minseito rejected a proposal by President Fnsanosuke Kuhara of the orthodox Seiyukai faction that his party be merged into a giant national party composed of all leading political groups of the nation.
- 13.—Great Britain reassured the Japanese Government that it shares fully Japan's concern that there should be no change in the present administrative status of the Netherlands East Indies. The British reassurance was transmitted to Foreign Minister Arita by British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie in an official response by his home Government to Foreign Minister Arita's notification on May 11 of Japanese concern lest the German invasion of the Netherlands cause some change in the Netherlands' Pacific territories.
- The Education Ministry completed plans for celebration on May 22 of the first anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript to the nation's youth, Domei reported. The exercises will be held on the Yoyogi parade-grounds in the presence of Prince Chichibu by more than 90,000 students.
- 14.—Anti-Japanese feeling is arising in the Netherlands East Indies to such an extent, according to Domei, that the Japanese consul-general in Batavia has protested with the Governor-General, it was disclosed in an official report reaching the Foreign Office from Consul-General Otoji Saito.
- On the heels of the Government's action recently in striking down a movement to organize a Laboring People's Party, leaders of the Japan Federation of Labor, independent organization of labor unions, were summoned to the Home Office and invited to disband their organization "voluntarily" in compliance with a request by the Government.
- 15.—Foreign Minister Arita called to the Foreign Office the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires here and protested against the outbreak in Lima of riots against Japanese residents. The Foreign Minister demanded that the Peruvian Government take steps to protect Japanese residents, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office spokesman.
- The Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst called on Foreign Minister Arita with his Government's reply to the Japanese declaration of concern for the status quo

of the Netherlands East Indies, giving new assurance that the neutrality of the islands remains intact, denying stories of British infiltration into the islands and disclaiming allegations of strong anti-Japanese sentiment there.

16.—Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst and French Ambassador Charles Arsené-Henry made separate calls on Foreign Minister Arita, it was reported. According to official announcement of the meetings, the Netherlands envoy exchanged views on the European situation, and the French Ambassador conveyed his Government's response to Japan's notification of concern for the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.

17.—After expressing regret for the outbreak on May 13 against Japanese residents in Lima, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, and concurrently Prime Minister, told the Japanese Charge d'Affaires that a committee will be formed to fix compensation for damages, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office.

20.—Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst informed Foreign Minister Arita that the Netherlands Indies will not be able to export to this country as large quantities of petroleum, rubber, zinc, nickel and other materials as in the past because of Allied needs for prosecution of the war against Germany, it was reported. The Foreign Minister is believed to have repeated the position of the Japanese Government that it will not tolerate any change in the military, political or economic status quo of the Netherlands Indies and will not permit any restrictions on exports of the Dutch colony's supplies to Japan.

21.—The mission of the new Nanking Government visiting Japan to return the courtesy visit to China of General Nobuyuki Abe in connection with the setting up of the new regime arrived in Tokyo and was welcomed by many notables. In the afternoon, members of the mission visited Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine and called on Foreign Minister Arita. In the evening they attended a reception given by Premier Yonai.

22.—German Ambassador Eugen Ott called on Foreign Minister Arita and after explaining the war situation in Europe conveyed his Government's response to the Japanese Government's communication of May 11. The German Government, he said, is not interested in the problem of the Netherlands East Indies.

23.—The Emperor received in audience Chen Kung-po, president of the Legislative Yuan of the new Nanking regime and chief of the Chinese mission now visiting Japan. Later in the day, Mr. Cheu conferred with Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president of the Privy Council.

24.—The Japanese Government has instructed Charge d'Affaires Shun Sato in Lima to lodge a vigorous representation demanding that the action taken by the Peruvian Government in suspending the entry of immigrants and limiting the employment of foreigners not result in "oppression and restriction of Japanese immigrants," according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office.

—The Navy Ministry announced that the warship Hyuga will carry Emperor Kangte of Manchoukuo when he comes to Japan in the latter part of June to congratulate the Japanese Imperial Family on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, Domei reported.

27.—The Government has decided to create within the Cabinet an inner council consisting of the Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers, who will determine a "supreme national policy" for the disposal of the China incident and the creation of a new order in East Asia in the light of the military situation in Europe, Domei reported. The first session of the council is to be held tomorrow following the regular Cabinet meeting.

—Statesmen of today must look beyond the mountains to the distant but inevitable realization of human aspirations for a community of interests among the nations of the Pacific and the free flow of life's peaceful commodities, American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told the 600th meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo. The American Ambassador, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, was the principal speaker. Foreign Minister Arita also spoke.

28.—The Cabinet formally approved the establishment of an inner council, composed of the Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers, for evolving the Government's supreme policy in coping with the possible spread of the European hostilities and the potential effects thereof on the situation in East Asia, Domei reported. The new inner council then met to discuss various aspects of the European hostilities in relation to the China incident.

—Acting on instructions of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie delivered to Foreign Minister Arita a message paying tribute to the memory of Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo on the occasion of the dedication of a shrine to the memory of the hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea in May, 1905. Rear-Admiral Makiyo Sakurai, former aide to the Fleet Admiral, officiated at the dedication. More than 500, including representatives of the Government, attended the ceremonies.

29.—French Ambassador Charles Arsené-Henry denied rumors to the effect that France intends to make a separate peace with Germany, during the course of a talk with Foreign Vice-Minister Tani. He made it clear that France intends to fight to the last in spite of the surrender of the Belgian army, Domei reported.

30.—The Peruvian Government has punished those responsible for the recent anti-Japanese outbreak in Lima, begun an investigation for compensating victims and agreed to permit Japanese immigrants to enter the country, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office.

—Official reports of the safety of the Japanese Embassy staff in Brussels and the Japanese Legation at The Hague were received by the Foreign Office, thus dispelling considerable anxiety which had been felt regarding them, Domei reported.

31.—Following a meeting of the China Affairs Board, Cabinet Chief Secretary Sotaro Ishiwata announced that "items necessary for commencement of Sino-Japanese negotiations were discussed and an agreement was reached on them." According to Domei, measures for executing basic principles for opening negotiations with China are to be handled by the Government and will not necessarily be submitted to the China Affairs Board.

—The Cabinet approved the proposal to abolish the system of guaranteeing the status of Government officials and agreed to take steps so that the Privy Council will take speedy action on the matter, Domei reported.

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INTERNATIONAL
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RADIO ADDRESS BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER ON JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

June 29, 1940

“Japan's ideal since the foundation of the Empire has been that all nations should be enabled to find their proper places in the world. Our foreign policy has also been based upon this ideal, for which we have not hesitated at times even to fight by staking our national existence.

“What the entire mankind longs for is the firm establishment of world peace. But it goes without saying that peace can never endure unless it is a peace in which all nations enjoy their proper places. Unfortunately, however, the establishment of world peace in this sense is difficult of speedy realization at the present stage of human progress. In order to realize such a great ideal, therefore, it seems to be a most natural step that peoples who are closely related with each other geographically, racially, culturally and economically should first form a sphere of their own for co-existence and co-prosperity and establish peace and order within that sphere, and at the same time secure a relationship of common existence and prosperity with other spheres. The cause of strifes mankind has hitherto experienced lies generally in the failure to give due consideration to the necessity of some such natural and constructive world order and to remedy the irrationalities and injustices of old. The war in Europe brings home the truth of this with special emphasis. Therefore, in order to establish international peace on a permanent foundation every effort must be exerted for the rectification of the blunders that have been committed in this regard.

“It is in this spirit that Japan is now engaged in the task of establishing a new order in East Asia. It is extremely regrettable, therefore, that there

should be those who not only fail to understand Japan's great undertaking based upon this fundamental principle, but on the contrary, obstruct the establishment of peace in East Asia by supporting the regime of Chiang Kai-shek. We have urged them to reconsider such an attitude in the past, and now we intend further to urge their serious reflection. We are determined to leave no stone unturned in order to eradicate all activities for assisting Chiang Kai-shek.

“Some times there are those who would disapprove a change of the *status quo* by force of arms regardless of the reasons therefor. It is for the purpose of bringing about a just and permanent peace that Japan has been fighting in China for the past three years. Her employment of armed force is an act looking beyond the immediate present. The sword she has drawn is nothing other than a ‘life-giving sword’ that destroys evil and makes justice manifest.

“The countries of East Asia and the regions of the South Seas are geographically, historically, racially and economically very closely related to each other. They are destined to co-operate and minister to one another's needs for their common well-being and prosperity, and to promote the peace and progress in their regions. The uniting of all these regions under a single sphere on the basis of common existence and the insuring thereby the stability of that sphere is, I think, a natural conclusion.

“The idea to establish first a righteous peace in each of the various regions and then establish collectively a just peace for the whole world has long existed also in Europe and America. This system presupposes the existence of a stabilizing force in each region, with which as a center the peoples within that region are to secure their co-existence and co-prosperity as well as the stability of their sphere. It also presupposes that these groups will respect one

another's individual characteristics, political, cultural and economic, and they will co-operate and fulfill one another's needs for their common good.

"When the present European war broke out, the Japanese Government at once declared their policy of non-involvement and made it clear that this country did not intend to intervene in Europe and at the same time did not want to see the war spread into East Asia. Quite naturally Japan expects that the Western Powers will do nothing that will exert any undesirable influence upon the stability of East Asia.

"Japan, while she is carrying on vigorously her task of constructing a new order in East Asia, is paying a serious attention to developments in the European war and to its repercussions in the various quarters of East Asia, including the South Seas region. I desire to declare that the destiny of these regions—any development therein, and any disposal thereof—is a matter for grave concern to Japan in view of her mission and responsibility as the stabilizing force in East Asia."

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO-ITALY TRADE TREATY

An agreement was reached on a new trade treaty with Italy and in regard to the Italian possessions in East Africa as a result of negotiations conducted by a Japanese economic mission headed by Mr. Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, which arrived in Italy in May. The negotiations were concluded on June 21 and over arrangements between Italy, Manchoukuo and Japan removing obstacles to smooth trade relations which have arisen because of the prolongation of the China incident and the outbreak of the conflict in Europe. It is expected that the new agreement will lead to substantial increases in the trade between the three countries but its full effect will not be felt for some time on account of Italy's participation in the European war.

The old agreement along the same line was signed between Japan, Italy and Manchoukuo in Tokyo in July, 1938, and went into effect in October the same year.

Based on reciprocal trade principles, the agreement calls for an exchange of approximately ¥27,000,000 worth of goods a year. Japan will export to Italy dupion, silk textiles, camphor, provisions and sundry goods and will receive quicksilver, industrial salt and machinery.

In connection with the signing of the new agreement, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, head of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, issued the following statement:

"Upon arriving in Rome, the Japanese economic mission visited various places in Italy, thereby contributing greatly to the friendship between Japan

and Italy, a matter for congratulation between the two countries. During its sojourn in Italy, the mission conducted negotiations with the Italian authorities regarding the existing Japan-Manchoukuo-Italy trade agreement and the Japan-Italy agreement concerning Italian territory in East Africa. An agreement of views was reached on June 21.

"The aim of the new agreements is to determine the types of goods to be exchanged between Japan, Manchoukuo and Italy in the light of new conditions and to insure smooth trade relations among the three countries.

"The reaching of an agreement on trade relations by Japan and Italy is a matter for congratulation, symbolizing as it does the spirit of friendship among Japan, Manchoukuo and Italy, which will be increased in the future, independent of the trend of events in Europe."

* * * *

New commercial agreements among Italy, Japan and Manchoukuo were signed by representatives of the three countries at the Palazzo Chigi at 1 p.m., June 21. Signing for Italy was Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, while Japan and Manchoukuo were represented, respectively, by Mr. Naotake Sato, head of the Japanese mission then visiting Italy, and Mr. Mishiro, Manchoukuo charge d'affaires.

JAPAN AND THAILAND AMITY

The Treaty between Japan and Thailand concerning the continuance of friendly relations and the mutual respect of each other's territorial integrity was signed between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, and the Thai Minister to Japan, Mr. Phya Sri Sena, at 10:00 o'clock, June 12, at the official residence of the Foreign Minister.

This treaty has been concluded for the purpose of reaffirming and solidifying further the traditional relations of amity between the two countries and to contribute thereby toward the stability and peace of East Asia. Its main points are: (1) mutual respect of the territories of the High Contracting Parties and confirmation of the peace and friendly relations between them; (2) exchange of information and consultation with regard to matters of interest common to the two countries; (3) pledge, in case of one of the High Contracting Parties being attacked by a third country, of non-assistance to that third country. The treaty will be effective from the day of the exchange of ratifications and will be valid for five years.

The statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman follows:

"It is a matter for profound congratulation that a treaty of amity and friendship has now been concluded between Japan and Thailand—two nations who, as is well known, have maintained very cordial

relations as Oriental nations in East Asia.

"The friendship of Thailand for Japan that was so unmistakably demonstrated at the time of the Manchurian Incident has been to our people a source of deep appreciation. The government and people of Japan on their part have always manifested whole-hearted sympathy toward the growth of the spirit and movement of nationalism in Thailand. For instance, Japan co-operated fully with Thailand in her efforts to free herself from the status of inequality in international relations, and concluded with her in 1937 a treaty of commerce and navigation on a completely equal footing. The cordiality of relations between the two countries has since increased in warmth, and today the treaty of amity and friendship was signed to reaffirm and strengthen further their traditional friendly relations.

"The proposal for the conclusion of such a treaty was originally made by the Thai Government, with which negotiations have been conducted through our Minister at Bangkok, Mr. Kuramatsu Murai, resulting in the present instrument.

"At first a desire was expressed for the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty. But, in view of the above-mentioned amicable relations subsisting between Japan and Thailand, as well as of the fact that a non-aggression treaty is not necessarily suitable to the Japanese-Thai relations in the light of the recent examples, the Japanese Government, placing more importance on mutual co-operation, have concluded a treaty embodying the points as announced. The present treaty provides for mutual respect of the territorial integrity, reaffirmation of the peace and friendly relations between the two countries, exchange of information and consultation with regard to matters of interest common to them, and pledge of non-assistance to each other's enemy. By this treaty, we believe Japan and Thailand will be able to maintain their friendly relationship on a firm basis regardless of any change in the world situation that may take place in the future and to contribute toward the stability and prosperity of not only East Asia but the entire world.

"Great Britain and France, it is said, have been conducting negotiations with Thailand for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. Japan has, however, always carried on negotiations quite apart from them for the present treaty from her independent standpoint."

SETTLEMENT OF THE TIENSIN QUESTION

With regard to the question relative to the British Concession in Tientsin negotiations were continued following the conclusion of the agreement on principles between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita,

and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert L. Craigie, in July of last year. Although numerous obstacles were encountered, these negotiations finally resulted in an agreement of views between Japan and Great Britain, and the necessary procedures for the confirmation of the said agreement were completed on June 19, between Foreign Minister Arita and Ambassador Craigie. Moreover, as the result of conversations with the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsène-Henry, an understanding on principles similar to that between Japan and Great Britain was reached between Japan and France and at the same time an agreement was also effected between them concerning the questions relating to the maintenance of peace and order, and to silver and currency.

It is our firm belief that as the result of the understandings just reached the British and French Concessions will cease virtually to be abused for the machinations of anti-Japanese elements by virtue of co-operation of the concession authorities with Japanese authorities toward the maintenance of peace and order in the British and French Concessions. As regards the result of settlement of the silver and currency questions, although it can not be considered wholly satisfactory, it will contribute not only toward the relief work among the Chinese in North China but also toward the economic stability of the Tientsin district.

The settlement at this time of the Tientsin question may do no more than create an impression that what ought to have been done has been done. The fact can not be overlooked, however, that this question has been an impediment to a settlement of the questions of a broader and more urgent character. There are many matters in which Japan wants the co-operation of Great Britain and France in order to fulfil her national aspirations regarding East Asia. We expect that the attitudes of Great Britain and France as manifested in connection with the solution of the Tientsin question will be more emphatically reflected in connection with the various other problems.

As the result of discussions which have taken place between the British and the Japanese authorities since July, 1939, in regard to questions affecting the British Concession in Tientsin, agreement has been reached on the following points:

1. Maintenance of law and order within the British Municipal Area:—

Detailed arrangements have been made for closer co-operation between the authorities of the British Concession and the local Japanese authorities for the suppression of all terrorist activities prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order and to the security of the Japanese forces. In particular, arrangements have been made for Japanese Gendarmes to offer information and to be present when action is taken by the British

Municipal Council Police against persons in whose criminal activities the Japanese authorities are interested.

Such action will include supervision of dealings in arms and explosive substances, supervision of publications, cinemas and political meetings and arrest and disposal of persons engaged in the activities mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Arrangements have also been made for the suppression of unauthorized wireless communications.

2. Silver Coin and Bullion:—

The silver coin and bullion now in the Bank of Communications in Tientsin shall remain in that Bank under the joint seal of the British and Japanese Consuls-General in that city. Except as provided in paragraph 3 below, this silver shall remain under seal until such time as the Governments of the United Kingdom and Japan shall agree upon other arrangements for its custody. The silver shall be sealed in the presence of the British and Japanese Consuls-General in Tientsin.

Before the silver is thus placed under seal a quantity equivalent to the sum of £100,000 sterling shall be set on one side to provide a fund for the relief of famine conditions resulting directly from the floods in certain areas and the drought in other areas of North China. Such relief shall include the provision of certain machinery urgently required from abroad to drain the water from the flooded areas, thus diminishing the danger of epidemics. The appropriate British authorities will be prepared to give all possible facilities to enable the silver thus set on one side to be allocated for relief purposes; to be sold; and to be used for the purchase of foodstuffs and other articles required for relief.

The British and Japanese Consuls-General in Tientsin shall appoint experts who, under the supervision of the Consuls-General, will assist them in the administration of this fund and will advise the existing Relief Committee in Peking as to the distribution of the food and other articles required for relief purposes. In addition to British and Japanese experts, experts of Chinese and French nationality and one expert of another nationality shall be invited to assist in this work.

3. Currency:—

The British Municipal Council will place no difficulty in the way of the use of Federal Reserve Bank currency within the British Municipal Area.

The British Municipal Council have decided to withdraw the licences of all exchange shops not established prior to 1939. Licences will not be issued to new shops unless they are vouched for by the Native Bankers Guild and have adequate capital. Licences will be renewable monthly. Any

points of difficulty which may arise in connection with the application of the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraphs will be discussed locally between the British and Japanese Consuls-General.

The following statement was issued as a result of the conversations which have recently been held between the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and the French Ambassador:

“The Government of the Republic of France fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that, so long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese Forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy. The French Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese Forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to the French authorities and French nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures.”

JAPANESE INSPECTORS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

The French Government accepted a demand by the Japanese Government that Japanese inspectors be permitted to be sent to Indo-China to investigate “conditions on the spot” and agreed to prohibit transportation to the Chungking Government of materials and goods “of an extremely wide range of varieties.” The statement issued by the Foreign Office concerning the agreement reads as follows:

“The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masayuki Tani, invited the French Ambassador at Tokyo, Mr. Charles Arsène-Henry, to the Foreign Office on June 19. At the interview Mr. Tani made strong representation regarding the prohibition of transportation through French Indo-China of materials and goods in aid of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, requesting at the same time that the French Government consent to the despatch of Japanese inspectors for the purpose of making investigations of actual conditions on the spot.

“In response to the above representation, the French Ambassador called on the Foreign Vice-Minister on June 20, and stated that the French Government have since the 17th of this month (June) forbidden the transportation of such commodities as gasoline and trucks to China, but that in view of the repeated representations of the Japanese Government

they have decided to prohibit the transportation of materials and goods of an extremely wide range of varieties and that they have no objection to Japan's despatching inspectors to the spot."

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, made a statement that the Japanese Government, from the standpoint of maintaining the peace and stability of East Asia, has deep concern over any development that may affect the *status quo* of the Netherlands East Indies. The said statement was made with regard to various political, economic and other matters. Since that time the Japanese Government has continued negotiations with the Netherlands Government concerning the questions of trade, enterprises, entry of Japanese to the Netherlands East Indies. As for the trade question, Japan is deeply interested in the maintenance and further promotion of close commercial relations. An amicable settlement of such a question is not only a demand naturally arising from the relationship of administering to the needs of each other but is an essential requirement in removing all apprehensions, and in promoting friendly relations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies. In view of this fact, the Japanese Government has as the first step conducted negotiations with the Netherlands Government in order to assure the exports to Japan of those commodities of the Netherlands East Indies which are deemed essential to Japan. The Governments of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies have declared that they would not take any measures which would prevent such commodities as mentioned above from being exported to Japan and that they would comply with Japan's desires. The Japanese Government appreciates this sincere attitude. The Japanese Government, however, is desirous that the Governments of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies actively take appropriate measures in order to definitely assure the exports of the desired quantities of required goods of the Netherlands East Indies, and also dispose promptly of the questions regarding the Japanese enterprises and entry of Japanese. In this connection the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masayuki Tani, held conversations on June 28, with the Netherlands Minister, General J. C. Pabst.

BOUNDARY QUESTION AT NOMONHAN

Regarding the question of precisely demarcating the frontier in the Nomonhan area after the conclusion in September last of the agreement for the ces-

sation of hostilities, delegates of Japan, Manchoukuo, the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia met in conference at Chita and subsequently at Harbin. Due to the divergence of views the negotiations were suspended later in January this year. Negotiations were later resumed at Moscow between the Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Shigenori Togo, and the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Viacheslav Molotov, and an agreement of views has been reached through mutual concession and compromise. The question of precise demarcation of frontier in the Nomonhan area which has been pending between the countries concerned has thus been brought to an amicable settlement.

A communique of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office issued on June 10, 1940, follows:

"As result of recent negotiations between the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Mr. Shigenori Togo, and the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Viacheslav Molotov, an agreement was reached on June 9th with mutual recognition of interests of both parties—Japan and Manchoukuo, and the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia—on precise demarcation of frontier in the area of last year's conflict, a question which in due time was not solved by the Mixed Commission composed of the delegates of Japan and Manchoukuo, and the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia for the precise demarcation of frontier in the said area and which has formed an obstacle to the regulation of relations of Japan with the Soviet Union and of Manchoukuo with Outer Mongolia."

CHRONICLE

June, 1940

- 1.—In a ceremony at the Palace, the Emperor installed Marquis Koichi Kido, Home Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to succeed Kurahei Yuasa who is said to have resigned because of poor health.
- Premier Yonai reported to the Throne on plans for opening negotiations with China. He also reported on the proposed abolition of the law guaranteeing the status of Government officials to permit unrestricted appointment of officials.
- 3.—In a comprehensive statement issued to the Japanese press, Premier Yonai declared that Japan's basic national policies remain unchanged. Disposal of the China incident is progressing along previously determined lines, despite the lack of tangible news concerning it, and Japan will not negotiate with the Chungking Government and still adheres to its policy of non-involvement in the European war, according to the statement. Japan still stands for the maintenance of the status quo in the Netherlands Indies, it added.
- First importance is to be placed on armament production, with an inevitable entailment in civilian consumption, under the draft materials mobilization program for the current fiscal year which was completed by the Government, Domei reported.

- Taking the occasion of a speech at the second anniversary meeting of the Institute of the Pacific, Foreign Minister Arita reiterated that Japan will tolerate no change in the status of the Netherlands Indies.
- Headed by Lieutenant-General Alberto Castro Girona, 15 members of the Spanish goodwill and economic mission to this country arrived in Tokyo. General Girona, in an interview, declared that there is no better time than the present for furthering Spanish-Japanese trade relations and that the purpose of his mission is to strengthen the ties between the two nations in all fields. He stressed the friendship shown by Japan to the Nationalist Government of Spain during the Spanish Revolution.
- 4.—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president of the Privy Council, who is being sought as the leader of a movement to organize a single party system, declared in an interview that the problem of disposing of the China incident and development of the European situation has made him feel keenly a need for a new political structure. He said, however, that he was unable to commit himself as to whether he would head a single national party in view of the fact that Imperial sanction and Cabinet approval would be necessary before he could resign from the Privy Council and accept leadership of a political organization. He is not interested in a new party prepared to do the bidding of the military, which he believes should be limited to military affairs, he said, but in one confident enough in itself to advise the military and reflecting the feelings of the people.
- After exchanging information on the latest developments in the European military situation and the international situation between the belligerent nations and the United States and Italy, the council of four key ministers discussed the course to be followed by Japan in regard to developments affecting this country.
- The American State Department has notified the Japanese Embassy in Washington that America will prohibit exports of various materials indispensable to United States national defense. The action will be applied indiscriminately to all Powers, according to information reaching here.
- 5.—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former president of the House of Peers, died early this morning of acute pneumonia complicated by heart trouble at the age of 76. Prince Tokugawa had been under a physician's care since he was stricken with heart trouble in Cauada in May, 1938, while en route to attend the world congress of the International Red Cross Society. The Emperor posthumously decorated Prince Tokugawa with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and raised him to the second grade of the first Court rank.
- 6.—The Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager sent messengers to the bereaved family of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, who died yesterday, the Imperial Household Department announced. American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, on behalf of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the American Government, also conveyed a message of sympathy, expressing deep regret at the loss of "a great humanitarian and statesman."
- The results of agreement on various issues involved at Tientsin reportedly were discussed when British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Vice-Minister Tani at the Foreign Office, Domei reported.
- 7.—Following refusal by Premier Yonai to approve a representation by him, Fusanosuke Kuhara, head of the orthodox Seiyukai faction, submitted his resignation as a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council. Mr. Kuhara had demanded that the Government establish a new political structure and adopt an entirely new policy for concluding the China incident, including termination of pro-American and pro-British views, declaration of war against China to restrict foreign shipping east of Singapore and remove foreign troops in the concessions of China and large-scale construction of warplanes, tanks and submarines.
- The French Embassy in Tokyo denied reports from Shanghai that there have been negotiations for transfer of the French Concession to the United States during the absence of French officials called to the colors.
- 9.—Carrying the sacred sword and jewel, the Emperor, accompanied by all important officials of the Imperial Household Department, departed on an extensive trip to the Kwansai to pay respects to the spirits of Imperial ancestors on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.
- The Emperor sent Viscount Sadasuke Makino, Court chamberlain, to the mansion of the late Prince Iyesato Tokugawa with a written message of Imperial condolences on the death of Prince Tokugawa and in appreciation of services he rendered at home and in the promotion of international friendship, Domei reported.
- 10.—An agreement was signed yesterday in Moscow between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov demarcating the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border in the Nomonhan area, scene of bitter fighting last year, with mutual recognition of the interests of both parties, Japan and Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia, the Foreign Office announced.
- Japan emerged the winner, by a wide margin, from the 5-day East Asia Athletic Meet, held at the Meiji Shrine Stadium to celebrate the 2,600th anniversary of the Empire in place of the Olympic Games originally scheduled for Tokyo, as well as to knit closer relations between the nations of the Far East and thereby contribute to the construction of a new order in East Asia. The Philippines came in second, Manchoukuo was third and China fourth.
- 11.—Funeral services for Prince Iyesato Tokugawa were held in the Kwaneiji temple. Imperial messengers, members of the Imperial princely families and notables from official and private circles gathered to honor the late head of the Tokugawa family. Interment took place in the ancestral cemetery in the temple compound.
- In view of Italy's declaration of war against Great Britain and France, Foreign Vice-Minister Tani made Japan's position clear in a representation delivered to the diplomatic envoys of the European belligerents and also to the American Ambassador, according to an announcement by the Foreign Office spokesman.
- 12.—A treaty of amity and mutual respect between Japan and Siam (Thai) was signed by Foreign Minister Arita and Siamese Minister Phya Sri Sena, the Foreign Office spokesman announced. The treaty, to go into effect after ratification by both countries and valid for five years, was concluded coincidentally with the establishment of regular air service between Tokyo and Bangkok under an agreement signed last year. One of the significant points in the new agreement is a provision calling for exchange of information and consultation regarding matters of common interest, it is said.
- The British and Japanese Governments have reached an agreement on the maintenance of order and on silver and currency issues at Tientsin, the Foreign Office announced.
- 13.—Twelve Japanese fishermen were fired on by a naval plane of the Netherlands East Indies on June 6 and later were searched by officers with drawn revolvers from a patrol vessel, while sailing between the Bangka and Belitong

- islands, according to a report received by Domei. A special meeting was held at the Foreign Office to discuss the incident, the news agency reported. A strong protest will be lodged, it was said.
- Concluding the Imperial visit to sacred shrines and mausolea in the Kwansai to report the 2,600th anniversary of the Empire's founding, the Emperor returned to Tokyo, being met by members of the Imperial Family and a large number of high military and Government officials.
- 14.—The Japanese Government has lodged a strong protest with the Netherlands Government over the firing on a Japanese fishing vessel by a Dutch naval plane, the Foreign Office announced.
- American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, acting on instructions from the State Department at Washington, called on Foreign Minister Arita with reference to recent Japanese bombings of Chungking, it was reported.
- The Cabinet adopted in its original form the draft plan for opening negotiations with Nanking for readjustment of relations with China.
- 15.—American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew called on Foreign Vice-Minister Tani to hand over a formal note setting forth the views of the American Government on the Japanese advice to nationals of third countries to withdraw from Chungking made by Foreign Minister Arita, Domei reported.
- 17.—The French Embassy in Tokyo issued a statement denying that foreign military supplies are being transported to the Chungking Government through Indo-China as alleged in an announcement attributed to Japanese army quarters in South China.
- Military measures of an undisclosed nature will be taken to prevent military supplies from reaching Chungking from French Indo-China, the Foreign Office spokesman declared when questioned by foreign correspondents. He added that Japan regards Chungking as an armed camp and therefore bombing of it cannot be regarded as discriminating, and it is evident that bombing will continue.
- 18.—The Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers conferred to exchange views and information on the possible effects in Asia of the anticipated surrender of France to Germany. Discussion centered especially on the attitude to be taken by Japan toward possible policies Great Britain and the United States may follow with regard to this country in the future.
- Replying to the protest of American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to the renewed bombing of Chungking, Foreign Minister Arita repeated his warning of last week, advising all third Powers to remove their nationals from Chungking, in preparation for extensive Japanese military operations against the city. The Foreign Minister said the bombing operations must be continued, since Chungking is the most important enemy base, but declared that Japanese fliers do not bomb indiscriminately and always attempt to respect the rights and interests of third Powers.
- 19.—Foreign Minister Arita sent instructions to the Japanese Ambassadors in Germany and Italy to communicate the views of the Japanese Government on French Indo-China to the two Governments. The communication is said to stress that the Japanese Government, in the interest of the stabilization of East Asia, is gravely concerned about French Indo-China, both economically and militarily, and that it shares the world ideals of Germany and Italy.
- Foreign Vice-Minister Tani lodged with French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry a strong protest against alleged assistance to the Chungking Government by Indo-China. The French envoy is said to have replied that his Government is taking appropriate measures so that China will not be aided by the French colony.
- 20.—Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie formally signed an agreement for settlement of issues at Tientsin, it was announced by the Foreign Office. The terms of agreement have to do with the maintenance of law and order, the silver coin and bullion issues and the currency question. Later, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry and the Foreign Minister signed a memorandum placing France beside Great Britain in recognizing the fact that there are large-scale Japanese military operations under way in China. Simultaneously, it was reported that the blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin by Japanese troops was lifted.
- The French Government has accepted a demand by the Japanese Government that Japanese inspectors be permitted to be sent to Indo-China to investigate "conditions on the spot" and has agreed to prohibit transportation to the Chungking Government of materials and goods "of an extremely wide range of varieties," according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office.
- 21.—Transformation of the Minseito from a liberal party to one advocating policies of totalitarianism in both political and economic spheres was indicated in an address by Chuji Machida, president of the largest single political organization in the country, at a regular general meeting of the party.
- 22.—The Netherlands Government acknowledged full responsibility for the machine-gunning of a Japanese boat by a Netherlands flying boat on May 6 off the Netherlands East Indies in a note submitted to Foreign Minister Arita by Netherlands Minister General J.C. Pabst.
- An agreement was reached yesterday on a new trade treaty with Italy and in regard to the Italian possessions in East Africa as a result of negotiations conducted by a Japanese economic mission headed by Naotake Sato, which arrived in Rome last month, the Foreign Office spokesman announced.
- Emperor Kangte of Manchoukuo left by special train for Dairen en route to Tokyo where His Majesty will congratulate the Japanese Imperial Family on the 26th centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire, it was reported from Hsinking.
- 24.—Prince Fumimaro Konoye resigned as president of the Privy Council and was succeeded by Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, vice-president since 1938. Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, member of the Privy Council, succeeded Dr. Hara. Prince Konoye in a statement declared that he took the step in order that he might dedicate himself to the organization of a new national political structure, designed to bring the people into closer orientation with the Government.
- The Japanese Government formally requested Great Britain to take effective measures at once to stop all movements of supplies to the Chungking Government through Burma and Hongkong. The Japanese request was presented to British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie by Foreign Vice-Minister Tani.
- 25.—Almost simultaneously with an announcement by Imperial Headquarters that representatives of the War, Navy and other offices have been selected for stationing in Indo-China to observe enforcement of a French agreement to prohibit transportation of goods to the Chungking Government, the navy disclosed that part of the Japanese fleet in South China waters is being sent to Haiphong "to watch for the time being over conditions of transportation of goods to China via French Indo-China." Major-

General Issaku Nishihara will head a party of about 40 military experts and others to be stationed in Indo-China.

—War Minister Hata, in an address of instructions to all members of the War Office, declared: "World events are moving in a direction which is favorable for the execution of the policies of this country, and we must not let this opportunity slip." He stressed that the foremost policy of the army is and will be "the rational and effective solution of the China incident." He also emphasized the vital necessity of forming a cohesive national structure, according to Domei, thereby implying the army's support of Prince Konoye's resignation as president of the Privy Council to take a leading part in the creation of an all-embracing national political party.

26.—The four-Minister council yesterday approved a policy which reaffirms Japan's intention not to be involved in the European conflict and to concentrate on disposing the China incident while following an autonomous diplomatic policy independent of Germany, Italy, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, Domei reported.

—The Emperor greeted Emperor Kangte of Manchoukuo at Tokyo Station as guns boomed an Imperial salute and the Manchoukuo national anthem was played. Earlier the visiting Emperor arrived in Yokohama after a voyage from Dairen on the warship Hyuga. Emperor Kangte left for the Akasaka Detached Palace and later was formally received by the Emperor and Empress in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, at which time he expressed congratulations on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Returning the visit, the Japanese Emperor went to the Akasaka Detached Palace. In the evening, Emperor Kangte was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Emperor in the Imperial Palace.

27.—Foreign Minister Arita reported at length to the Throne on the foreign policy which the Government has decided to enunciate to clarify Japan's attitude toward the Far Eastern situation in view of changes caused by the European war.

—French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry on instructions from Bordeaux informed Foreign Vice-Minister Tani that Vice-Admiral Jean de Coux, commander-in-chief of the French Far Eastern fleet, has been appointed Governor-General of Indo-China to succeed Governor-General Castroux. He assured the Foreign Vice-Minister that agreements reached between Japan and France regarding Indo-China will not be affected by the change, Domei reported.

28.—The British Government will reply as soon as possible to Japan's representations concerning the use of the Burma route for the supply of war materials to Chungking, Foreign Minister Arita was informed by British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie.

—Foreign Vice-Minister Tani requested Netherlands Minister J. C. Pabst to have his Government assure Japan exports of desired quantities of goods from the Netherlands Indies and to dispose promptly of questions regarding Japanese enterprises and the entry of Japanese into the islands, according to a Foreign Office announcement.

29.—A redivision of the world's territories into natural spheres of common interest and influence, with each nation solidly established in its natural position in its own region was suggested as the way toward international peace in a radio broadcast by Foreign Minister Arita.

—The Cabinet approved the materials mobilization program for the current fiscal year, drawn up by its Planning Board, which stresses replenishment of war materials, expansion of industrial capacity and construction on the Continent, encouragement of trade and security of the minimum daily necessities for the nation.

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**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
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This is the first official history of Japanese diplomacy in modern times to be compiled from materials in the Foreign Office archives. Volume I covers the period from October 14, 1868, when Yoshinobu, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, restored the administrative authority to the Throne, to the end of December of 1868 (the first year of Meiji). Volume II covers the second year of Meiji and Volume III the third year. Thus one volume is, and will be, devoted to each year of Japan's modern diplomatic history.

The project was started at the suggestion of former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and the compilation is being undertaken by the full force of seven compilers in the First Section of the Research Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The compilation of the work will be continued as a permanent project until it shall have been brought down to date.

The book is in Japanese and entitled "Dai-Nippon Gaiko Bunsho," which means *Diplomatic Documents of Japan*. The more important diplomatic documents and correspondence, however, are all reproduced in the original foreign languages.

The publication is being presented only in a limited edition, and will therefore be soon out of print. (Volume III and IV are already sold out.) Libraries and other institutions which are contemplating the purchase of a complete set of the publication are advised not to lose any time in ordering the books already published and in placing advance orders for the forthcoming issues.

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NEW KONOYE CABINET

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who had resigned from the Presidency of the Privy Council at the beginning of July in order to lead the movement for a new political structure, received the Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet on July 17 following the resignation of the Yonai Cabinet. Prince Konoye completed the selection of his Cabinet on July 22, and its formal investiture took place on the same day. The personnel of the new Government is as follows:

- Premier—Prince Fumimaro Konoye.
- Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister—Mr. Yōsuke Matsuoka, former President of the South Manchuria Railway Company and Cabinet Advisory Councillor.
- War Minister—Lieut.-General Hideki Tōjō, Inspector-General of Military Aviation and former War Vice-Minister.
- Navy Minister—Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Navy Minister in the Yonai Cabinet.
- Finance Minister—Mr. Isao Kawada, President of the Toa Steamship Line and Member of the House of Peers.
- Home Minister and concurrently Welfare Minister—Mr. Eiji Yasui, Education Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet and Member of the House of Peers.
- Justice Minister—Mr. Akira Kazami, Chief Secretary in the first Konoye Cabinet.
- Education Minister—Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Principal of the First Higher School.
- Agriculture and Forestry Minister—Mr. Tadaatsu Ishiguro, President of the Central Bank for Cooperative Societies.
- Commerce and Industry Minister—Mr. Ichizō Kobayashi, President of the Toho Theatrical Company and director of numerous companies.
- Communications Minister and concurrently Railway Minister—Mr. Shōzō Murata, President

of the Osaka Shosen Company and Member of the House of Peers.

Minister without Portfolio and President of the Cabinet Planning Board—Mr. Naoki Hoshino, Director of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo.

Cabinet Chief Secretary—Mr. Kenji Tomita, Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

Director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau—Mr. Chokuyō Murase, Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister in the Abe Cabinet.

ADDRESS OF PRINCE FUMIMARŌ KONOYE

—Broadcast on July 23, the Day Following
 His Investiture as Prime Minister—

“I have been deeply moved and filled with awe at receiving unexpectedly the Imperial Command to assume the responsibility of administering the affairs of the State. On this occasion, I want to greet you all, members of the nation, laying before you some of my views.

“As you are all aware, the world situation has very recently undergone a precipitate and astounding change. The old world order has collapsed, beginning with Europe, and the process of disintegration has extended to other parts of the world. Several weeks ago, I resigned from the Presidency of the Privy Council, prompted by the desire to exert myself as best I could to bring about a renovation of the national political structure which would inevitably be called for in the face of the extreme gravity of the world situation. Were opposing views to continue within the nation with consequent conflict between representative groups and sections of the people, the full strength of the nation could in no wise be directed toward the solution of external problems; wavering in national attitude will be the only result.

“The evils attendant upon political parties in the past lie, to my mind, in two directions. One is that

the basic principles of those political groupings are founded upon liberalism, democracy or socialism, and their views of the world and of life are incompatible with our national polity. This must be speedily altered and fundamentally revised. The other is that the parties are organized mainly for the purpose of seizing political power and ruling thereby. This should never be, as the Legislative's task is that of assisting the Throne in the administration of State affairs. We must eliminate these evils and return to the inherent character of the Japanese nation, thus affording true service to the State in accordance with the Imperial Will, all the people being united in one mind.

“And this principle holds good not only in the political field but likewise in all departments of national life; the civil and fighting Services, the Army and Navy, the Government and the people, the upper and lower sections of the population, should all be united as one in obedience and devotion to the Throne. Briefly, under this new political structure the whole nation, with one accord, looking up to the Imperial Will, must try to solve speedily and properly the many internal and external problems arising out of the present world upheaval, truly historic in its significance.

“While I was reflecting upon this new structure, I received unexpectedly the Imperial Command to form a Cabinet. Accordingly, I was called upon to realize first a new structure within the Government itself. Now that complete unity in views and concert in action has been achieved between the Army and Navy as well as between those two Services and the Foreign Office, I am convinced the Cabinet can go straight ahead under an unshakable fundamental policy to meet any difficulties that may arise.

“To state a few major points in the policy agreed upon, in her foreign relations, Japan should walk in a way of her own, assuming a consistently independent position. To walk in a way of her own does not mean to pursue a passive independent foreign policy. We must be prepared not merely to meet the world crisis, but also to guide the destinies of the changing world, and to create a new world order by our own power. Accordingly, foreign policy should not be swayed by those changes of immediate moment but by taking a long view—looking to possible developments in ten, twenty and fifty years, thus proceeding independently, positively and constructively in our relations with other parts of the world.

“In the field of economics, in order to energetically carry out the foreign policy just outlined, we must move away as soon as possible from the system of foreign dependence. In this sense the necessity of economic collaboration between our friendly neighbors, Manchoukuo and China, as well as the development in the South Seas region are being felt all the

more urgently. It may be expected that for the time being we may lack certain materials and suffer from the unbalance of supply in its relation to demand. The Government expects in this connection to assure with everything in its power the necessities of life for the benefit of the people. As this question certainly concerns the everyday living of every member of the Japanese nation, each one, by putting aside private interests, must positively strive to enhance production and at the same time practice economy in consumption. In point of fact, there has never been a nation that has risen to prosperity and strength by giving itself over to luxury and pleasure. The Government, therefore, intends to cut its budget as much as possible, dispensing with non-urgent items and guarding against extravagances. At the same time, various control measures affecting private enterprises will be carried out. In so doing, however, the Government will not arbitrarily suppress individual initiative nor override the wishes of the people, but, on the contrary, lead the people in such way that they will gladly and voluntarily serve the country in this matter.

“Lastly, I wish to say a few words on our educational policy. At this time when a drastic revision of foreign and economic policies should be made in order to overcome unprecedented difficulties, in the face of the changing situation, the educational policy alone cannot be left as it is. When we think of the future of our Empire, we cannot but find that success or failure of national policy and the destiny of the nation depend almost exclusively upon the nature of the education offered to our youth; the so-called moulding of the Japanese people should be done not so much in a material or outward sense as in their innermost soul. Learning in the past has had the defect of trifling with abstract speculations, forgetting the realities of life. This should be fully reflected upon. In order to bring up the rising generation who have a clear conception of national polity, educators themselves must have a sincere heart and a respect for moral principles. With this in view the Government intends to improve the whole educational system.

“What I have stated this evening is a part of what is in my mind. It is only a part; nevertheless it is the most important part. So I have laid it before you in this initial hour of the new Cabinet, earnestly desiring the cooperation of every one of the members of the nation. Allow me to add, in closing, that I myself will strive to the utmost in realizing my conviction, thus reverently assisting the Throne in the administration of the affairs of the State.”

BASIC NATIONAL POLICIES

The Japanese Government formally announced the basic national policies in a statement issued on August

1 which reads as follows:

"The world stands at a great historic turning point, and it is about to witness the creation of new forms of government, economy and culture, based upon the growth and development of sundry groups of states. Japan, too, is confronted by a great trial such as she has never experienced in history. In order to carry out fully at this juncture our national policy in accordance with the lofty spirit in which the country was founded, it is an important task of urgent necessity to us that we should grasp the inevitable trends in the developments of world history, effect speedily fundamental renovations along all lines of government and strive for the perfection of a state structure for national defense. Accordingly, the general lines of the country's fundamental national policies have been formulated as follows:

"1. Basic Policy.

"The basic aim of Japan's national policy lies in the firm establishment of world peace in accordance with the lofty spirit of *Hakko Ichiu*, in which the country was founded, and in the construction, as the first step, of a new order in Greater East Asia, having for its foundation the solidarity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

"Japan will, therefore, devote the total strength of the nation to the fulfilment of the above policy by setting up swiftly an unshakable national structure of her own adapted to meet the requirements of new developments both at home and abroad.

"2. National Defense and Foreign Policy.

"The Government will strive for the repletion of armaments adequate for the execution of the national policies, by taking into consideration the new developments both at home and abroad and constructing a state structure for national defense capable of bringing into full play the total strength of the nation.

"Japan's foreign policy, which aims ultimately at the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, will be directed, first of all, toward a complete settlement of the China Affair, and the advancement of the national fortune by taking a far-sighted view of the drastic changes in the international situation and formulating both constructive and flexible measures.

"3. Renovation of Internal Structure.

"What is urgently required in internal administration is the laying of the foundation for a state structure for national defense through a complete renovation of the domestic administration in general, for which purpose the Government expects the realization of the following points:

"A. Renovation of education thoroughly in harmony with the fundamental principles of the national polity and also the establishment of ethical principles of the nation stressing, above all, service to the State and eradicating all selfish and materialistic thoughts.

"B. Establishment of a powerful new political structure and a unified control of government affairs.

"a. Establishment of a new national structure, of which the keynote lies in service to the State through the co-operation between government and people, every man according to his sphere of profession or business.

"b. Renovation of the Diet as an organ for assisting the Throne, so as to adapt it to the new national structure.

"c. Fundamental renovation in the operation of administrative organs and the reformation of the bureaucracy, aimed at the unity and efficiency of those organs.

"C. Laying the foundation of national defense economy, of which the keynote is to lie in the autonomous development of the economy of Japan, Manchoukuo and China with Japan as the center.

"a. Establishment of a sphere of co-operative economies, with the Japan-Manchoukuo-China group as one of the units.

"b. Inauguration of a planned economy through the co-operation between government and people and especially the perfection of a unitary control system covering the production, distribution and consumption of important commodities.

"c. Establishment of a financial scheme and reinforcement of banking control, directed toward the development of the nation's total economic power.

"d. Renovation of the foreign trade policy so as to adapt it to the new world situation.

"e. Establishment of measures for self-sufficiency in the people's daily necessities, especially in the principal foodstuffs.

"f. An epoch-making expansion of the vital industries, especially heavy, chemical and machine industries.

"g. An epoch-making promotion of science and rationalization of production.

"h. Perfection and extension of the communication and transportation facilities so as to adapt them to the new developments at home and abroad.

"i. Establishment of land development plans aiming at the enhancement of the total national strength.

"j. Inauguration of permanent measures concerning the promotion of the stamina and physical strength of the nation, and especially the fundamental measures concerning the security and development of agriculture and agricultural communities.

"k. Rectification of the inequality in individual sacrifices incident to the execution of national policies; full operation of various welfare measures; renovation of the living mode of the nation, and the maintenance of such standard of living as will enable the nation to lead a plain, solid and vigorous life and to surmount the national crisis by persevering truly through years of hardship."

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER

"I have always said that the mission of Japan is to proclaim and demonstrate the *kōdō* throughout the world. Viewed from the standpoint of international relations, this amounts, I think, to enabling all nations and races to find each its proper place in the world. Accordingly the immediate aim of our foreign policy at present is to establish, in accordance with the lofty spirit of the *kōdō*, a great East Asia chain of common prosperity with the Japan-Manchoukuo-China group as one of the links. We shall thus be able to demonstrate the *kōdō* in the most effective manner and pave the way toward the establishment of an equitable world peace. We should be resolved to surmount all obstacles, both material and spiritual, lying in our path. Furthermore, in concert with those friendly Powers which are prepared to co-operate with us, we should strive with courage and determination for the fulfillment of the ideal and the heaven-ordained mission of our country."

CHRONICLE

July, 1940

- 1.—Following a conference with War Office officials, War Minister Hata called on Premier Yonai in connection with Foreign Minister Arita's radio broadcast on June 29, but no details of the meeting were revealed.
 - As a result of a series of negotiations conducted here and in Batavia, a basic agreement on trade between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies has been concluded, the colony having assured Japan of supplies of oil, tin, rubber, bauxite, nickel and chromium, which are considered essential war materials for this country, it was reported.
- 2.—Emperor Kangte of Manchoukuo left the capital after a week's stay for the Kwansai. At Kyoto the visiting Ruler will stay at the Oniya Palace and will visit the Ise Grand Shrines, the Unebi Imperial Mausoleum, the Kashiwara Shrine and the Momoyama Imperial Mausoleum.
 - Measures for promoting and controlling the export trade, as drawn up by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in line with the policy laid down by Commerce and Industry Minister Fujihara, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Shimada, Communications Minister Katsu, Foreign Minister Arita and Overseas Minister Koiso, were approved by the Cabinet.
- 3.—Members of the Nakajima (reformist) Seiyukai faction unanimously approved the decision of the executive committee to throw the party's support behind the movement for the organization of a central political structure under the titular leadership of Prince Konoye, according to Domei.
- 4.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie informed Foreign Vice-Minister Tani that a reply is expected from London this week to the Japanese request for the cessation of alleged arms traffic through Burma to the Chungking Government, Domei reported.
 - A joint declaration of new principles for increasing friendship and trade relations between Japan and Spain, regarding which an agreement has been reached between the visiting Spanish mission and Japanese business leaders through their round-table conferences in Tokyo and Osaka since early last month, was signed by Lieutenant-General Albert Castro Girona and Count Jose Casa-Rojas y Moreuo, respectively head and vice-chairman of the mission, for the Spanish group, and by Yoshiaki Hatta and Yakichi Ataka, respectively president and vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for the Japanese.
- 5.—General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the Nankiang regime, opened negotiations for the readjustment of relations between Japan and China, Domei reported from Nanking.
- 6.—Ending an 11-day visit in Japan in connection with the celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the Emperor of Manchoukuo sailed for home from Osaka by way of Dairen on the warship Hyuga, Domei reported.
- 7.—Drastic prohibitions against the manufacture or sale of articles and commodities designated as luxuries went into effect with the enforcement of the "July 7 Prohibition Order," which was issued yesterday in the Official Gazette.
 - Simple solemnity was the keynote throughout the nation in observance of the third anniversary of the outbreak of the China incident. At noon a minute of silent prayer was observed in tribute to the spirits of those killed in the fighting and to those still fighting.
 - The Government should participate actively in the movement for a new political structure as its purpose is to unify the military, the legislature and national administration, Prince Kōnoyō, proposed leader of the new structure, declared in an interview.
- 8.—Foreign Minister Arita expressed dissatisfaction to British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie when the latter transmitted his Government's reply stating that the British Government has decided that it cannot comply with the Japanese request to halt traffic in supplies to China through Burma.
 - War Minister Hata conferred with General Count Hisai-chi Terauchi, member of the Supreme War Council, on important matters, Domei reported. Considerable significance was attached to the meeting, the news agency reported, as it followed a similar meeting yesterday between the War Minister and General Hajime Sugiyama, also a member of the Supreme War Council.
 - The Japanese Federation of Labor, largest labor organization in the country, announced its decision to dissolve in preparation for participation in the national movement for industrial service to the nation.
- 9.—The Cabinet approved an outline of a plan to coordinate administration and eliminate conflicting jurisdiction involving the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry by assigning to the former all matters concerning food and to the latter all affairs concerning trade.
 - The opening ceremony for the 7th America-Japan Student Conference was held at Tsuda College. Addresses by representatives of the two delegations stressed the role of the youth of today in the world of tomorrow and the necessity for mutual understanding for the promotion of peace.
- 10.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, in a call on Foreign Vice-Minister Tani, requested further explanation of the representation made July 8 by Foreign Minister Arita objecting to the British Government's reply to Japan's request that transportation of supplies to the

Chungking Government through Burma and Hongkong be stopped.

- 12.—The Foreign Office announced that satisfactory progress was made during a two-hour meeting between Foreign Minister Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie on the question of halting alleged transportation of supplies to China by way of Burma. Domei reported that a complete agreement was reached on a formula for settling the issue but that details of the agreement will not be made public until next week, when a joint statement is expected to be issued, in deference to the convenience of the British Government.
- The naval section of Imperial Headquarters has decided to send 12 Japanese naval inspectors to the French-leased territory of Kwangchow to observe transportation to the interior of China, according to an announcement by the naval press section of Imperial Headquarters. The party is to be led by Captain Eichoku Murayama and Lieutenant-Commander Shinsaki Hidaka.
- The Cabinet approved the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's proposal to disburse ¥11,725,000 from the second reserve fund for the current fiscal year in bounties for increased production of rice and other grains.
- 15.—British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie and Foreign Minister Arita met for three hours and held another discussion of measures for preventing the passage through Burma of war materials to the Chungking Government. The Foreign Office spokesman said a formal announcement regarding the matter will be made in a few days.
- Premier Yonai and Home Minister Kodama conferred on the launching of positive action in the movement for the formation of an all-embracing national political structure, according to Domei, which also reported that War Minister Hata visited Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff, to convey the latest information regarding the movement and to express the army's opinion.
- Indicating an area of new Japanese naval activity in China, Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet in China waters, issued a declaration prohibiting all ships of whatever nationality from entering or leaving any ports along the coasts of Chekiang and Fukien provinces.
- Because of the European war, which has closed many established markets to their products, Latin-American countries are anxious to promote better commercial relations with the United States and Japan, according to Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-Large, who returned from a mission as the Government's delegate at a recent conference of Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers to Latin-American countries at Rio de Janeiro.
- 16.—The Yonai Cabinet tendered its resignation en bloc to the Emperor in view of the resignation of War Minister Hata because of the recent political situation, it was announced in a statement issued by Cabinet Chief Secretary Sotaro Ishiwata. General Hata indicated his intention to resign after informing the Premier that the army means to help bring about a new political order that will strengthen national defense, increase economic control and change foreign policy. Immediately after receiving the resignation of the Cabinet, the Emperor summoned Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, questioning him about the situation and seeking his advice on the selection of a new Premier. Because of the situation, the Imperial Household Department announced that the Emperor and Empress will return to Tokyo from Hayama and that the inspection of the Combined Fleet maneuvers scheduled for July 18 has been cancelled.
- The Kuhara (orthodox) Seiyukai faction dissolved at a meeting attended by more than 200 members.
- The labor mobilization program for the current fiscal year, through which it is hoped to put 1,500,000 additional workers into munitions factories and expanding industries of an essential nature, was approved by the Cabinet, according to Domei, following an explanation by Kakichi Takeuchi, president of the Cabinet Planning Board.
- 17.—Prince Konoye, leader of the movement for a new political structure, received the Imperial Command to organize the new Cabinet. Following a talk with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Prince Konoye left the Palace and later had talks with the War and Navy Ministers, whom he asked to arrange for the selection of the War and Navy Ministers for the new Cabinet.
- As a result of negotiations recently conducted between the Japanese and British Governments, an agreement has been reached regarding the transportation of war materials through British territory in China, the Foreign Office spokesman announced.
- In reply to charges made yesterday by American Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Japan's attempt to sever the Burma route and the French Indo-China route amounts to interference with world commerce, the Foreign Office spokesman declared that the United States is in no position to complain because (1) Japan must halt supplies of goods to Chungking to weaken its power from a military standpoint; (2) the question concerns only Japan, Britain and France; (3) bans on shipments affect only certain goods and not "natural products" of China.
- 18.—Premier-designate Prince Konoye, assured that the posts of War and Navy Ministers would be filled, secured the acceptance of Yosuke Matsuoka, former president of the South Manchuria Railway, as Foreign Minister. Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, was chosen War Minister, and Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida will again be Navy Minister.
- 19.—A complete agreement of views on drastic changes in Japan's fundamental foreign and domestic policies was reached at an important conference among Premier-designate Konoye and Lieutenant General Hideki Tojo, Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida and Yosuke Matsuoka, respectively selected as War, Navy and Foreign Ministers in the projected Cabinet. In a statement following the conference, Prince Konoye said discussions touched on China incident issues, the strengthening of ties with Germany and Italy and matters relating to the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, as well as the desired harmonization between the military command and the civil government at home.
- 22.—The Emperor formally invested Prince Konoye as Premier in ceremonies at the Palace at 8 o'clock tonight. About an hour later, Cabinet Ministers were installed in a group ceremony with the Premier assuming concurrently the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister pending the arrival in Tokyo from China of Tadaatsu Ishiguro. Present at the Palace was Navy Minister Yoshida for whom no investiture was necessary since he retained the post he held in the Yonai Cabinet. (The personnel of the new Cabinet is listed on the first page).
- Shortly after investiture ceremonies at the Palace, the new Konoye Cabinet held its first meeting at the Premier's official residence. Premier Konoye assured the Ministers that he is determined to expend every effort to achieve complete unity among the Government, army and people.
- 23.—Consolidation of defense through mobilization of the entire strength of the nation is the primary objective of the new Cabinet, Premier Konoye declared in his first

- interview after taking office. Regarding foreign policy, the Premier said definite statements cannot be made until Imperial Headquarters has been consulted and the Cabinet has reached decisions. Determination to establish a new political structure has not weakened, he said, but as yet plans are not definite. A wait-and-see policy will be followed toward the political parties for the time being, and no parliamentary Vice-Ministers and counselors will be appointed as yet, he added. In a nationwide radio talk, the Premier reiterated these policies.
- Encouraging leniency toward business in general and avoidance of undue compulsion in wartime control measures were indicated by Finance Minister Isao Kawada in an interview with Domei last night.
- 24.—Tadaatsu Ishiguro, new Agriculture and Forestry Minister, who was unable to arrive in time for investiture of the Konoye Cabinet on July 22, was installed into office in a special ceremony at the Palace.
- Chinjiro Matsuura, Education Minister in the Yonai Cabinet, and Chuji Mitsuchi, former holder of several Cabinet posts and member of the Diet where he served at chairman of the Lower House budget committee, were appointed to two of the three vacancies in the Privy Council, Domei reported.
- 25.—Foreign Vice-Minister Masayuki Tani resigned from his post, and Hajime Matsumiya, director of the investigation bureau, was appointed to assume the duties of Vice-Minister temporarily. The acceptance of Mr. Tani's resignation, Domei believes, marks the first step in a sweeping reform of the personnel and policies of the Foreign Office in accordance with the program of the new Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka.
- Led by Ryutaro Nagai, former Cabinet Minister, 39 members, all with seats in the Diet, formally decided to leave the Minseito because of dissatisfaction with the attitude of its president, Chuji Machida, and other party elders toward the question of participating in the movement for a new political structure.
- On the basis of an agreement reached June 9 between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov in Moscow, a committee consisting of representatives of Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo will meet in Chita from August 1 to discuss demarcation of the boundary in the vicinity of Nomonhan where heavy fighting occurred last summer, it was reported from Hsinking.
- 26.—Concerned over the United States move to control oil and scrap iron exports, the Foreign Office instructed Morito Morishima, Embassy counsellor in Washington, to ascertain the reasons for the measure and methods of applying it, Domei reported. Counsellor Morishima was also instructed to ask the American Government to guard against any possible aggravation in Japanese-American trade relations.
- In an address of instructions to his staff, War Minister Hideki Tojo declared that the present pace of world events cannot allow a moment of delay on the part of a single member of the nation if Japan is to keep up with the rest of the world and that the War Office should set an example in the elimination of procrastination for the rest of the country.
- 27.—Complete agreement was reached between the military services and the Government on Japan's basic foreign and domestic policies to be enforced by the Konoye Government during a liaison meeting at the Palace between the Cabinet and Imperial Headquarters, according to Domei. The new policy was later approved by the Cabinet in a separate meeting and is expected to be made public soon.
- 28.—Thirty-nine Diet members who followed Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, out of the Minseito yesterday, ostensibly over the failure of the party to dissolve, promptly set up their own organization which is to be known as the "New Structure Acceleration Club" (Shintaisei Sokushin Club).
- 29.—The War Office and Justice Ministry announced, through the Foreign Office spokesman, the death of Melville James Cox, chief correspondent in Japan for the Renter's News Agency, when he leaped from a fourth-story window of the Tokyo Military Police Headquarters where he was undergoing examination on charges of espionage since his arrest July 27. The announcement also disclosed the arrest of an undisclosed number of other suspects, said to be a part of a British espionage network covering the entire nation. At the same time, the War Office issued a statement describing the work of foreign agents and warning the people to guard against playing into their hands.
- A definite step toward the realization of the proposed new political structure was believed to have been taken as a result of a meeting between Premier Konoye, nominal leader of the movement, and Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, who has been advising the Premier on the projected political reform.
- Premier Konoye reported to the Throne on the basic national policy as approved on July 27 at a liaison meeting with Imperial Headquarters, replying to questions by the Emperor before withdrawing.
- 30.—Military police authorities in Seoul, Korea, and in Shimomoseki and Kurume announced that an undisclosed number of alleged foreign agents were arrested on July 27, according to Domei. These were in addition to those apprehended in Tokyo and elsewhere on the same day, it was said.
- The Seiyukai Nakajima faction dissolved in order to take part in the projected new political structure envisaged by Premier Konoye.
- No materials whatever are now moving along the Hai-phong-Yunnan supply route to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, according to Major-General Issaku Nishihara, chief of the Japanese inspection party sent to French Indo-China to supervise the stoppage of supplies to Chungking, who returned to Tokyo to report on the results of his observations in the French colony, Domei reported.
- 31.—The Japanese Government will give no consideration to protests from the British Government against the arrests since July 27 of British subjects on suspicion of espionage, the Foreign Office spokesman is reported to have told the press. The arrests are entirely justified, he added, for they are only a measure against persons who have spied on military secrets which vitally concern the existence of the Empire. He also said he had reason to believe that the number of arrests was increasing.

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NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the first session of the preparatory committee for the new national political structure on August 28, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye made the following address:—

(Full text)

“In the midst of a world-wide disturbance, Japan is now going forward with an unparalleled task, the creation of a new order in East Asia. If Japan is to bring the China Affair to a successful conclusion, while adjusting herself to the international situation, and to take an active part in the establishment of a new world order, she must concentrate on this task the total power of the nation to the utmost degree so as to be in a position to take in an independent manner, swiftly and resolutely, appropriate measures for meeting whatever situation may arise. To this end Japan must perfect a national defense structure of the highest degree. The basis of such a structure is a powerful internal structure. Consequently there has arisen the pressing demand for the establishment of a new structure in politics, economy, education, culture and all the domains of the life of the State and of the people.

“This indeed is a national demand, transcending a Cabinet, a faction or an individual. It is not a demand of a temporary character for carrying out any specific policy, but of a permanent one, for rendering possible the powerful pursuance of any policy, when the necessity arises. Whether or not Japan can establish such a strong national structure will decide the very rise or fall of the nation.

“Among the items to be considered in this new organization of the nation must be mentioned the harmonious co-operation between the High Command and the administrative branch of the Government, the consolidation of State mechanisms and the heightening of efficiency, and the establishment of a new

parliamentary structure as an organ for assisting the Throne. The Government, on their part, are exerting utmost efforts in order to achieve these ends. But of far greater importance is the firm establishment of that ‘national structure’ which is to serve as the very foundation of all and under which the people are to fulfil effectively their duty of assisting the Throne. It is with this end in view that the present Preparatory Committee has been convened and that I request your deliberations and collaboration.

“The aim of the new national structure is to unite the total energies of the State and of the people, to make one living whole of our hundred million fellow countrymen and enable them all to fulfil perfectly their duty as subjects of the Throne. To attain this goal, each one of us must be enabled to fulfil that duty in the performance of his daily task. It is but natural that when the majority of the people, as it has been the ease in the past, have no opportunity to take part in government other than when they are called to cast a vote once every three or four years, they would not as a whole take to heart the destiny of the country.

“The organization of the nation is that which enables the people to serve the nation in their everyday life: it must therefore extend to the economic and cultural spheres. There must be a solid nation-wide structure in which all component parts are organized vertically, and they are also bound together horizontally. It is because there does not exist such a structure allowing the people to assist effectively the Throne that we see today a tendency towards a conflict between those who govern and those who are governed, a lack of true understanding on the part of the authorities who formulate the policies of the people’s real activities and an indifference on the part of the people towards the formulation of State policies.

“When we look at things in this manner, the fun-

damental points of the national structure appear clearly: the people should be enabled to take part, from the inside, in the establishing of the country's economic and cultural policies and at the same time these policies should reach all the peripheries of national life. It is only under these conditions that the will and ideas of both those who govern and those who are governed can be fully appreciated by each other and that the total power of the nation can be concentrated on carrying out the policies of the nation.

"A definite national movement is necessary for the successful realization of this national structure. Such a movement should spontaneously spring from the people themselves. If it is planned or guided by the Government, or it is given an administrative structure, it may hinder the spontaneous manifestation of the people's energies. The present circumstances, however, do not allow us to rely only on the spontaneous development of such a movement. Moreover, agitations from below are liable to degenerate into factional strifes and fail to expand into a really national movement. The Government have thus found it necessary to take positive steps for fostering and directing this movement.

"Viewed in this light, this movement is a common undertaking of both the Government and the people: it is a nation-wide movement to assist the Throne. It is not merely a spiritual movement in the narrow sense but aims at enhancing the political ideals and the political consciousness of the nation. And the choosing of men of talent, known or unknown, from all strata of society to form the nucleus of the movement and thus to obtain a strong political power and driving force is the first and indispensable step that should be taken.

"The movement is highly political in nature, but it is by no means a movement for a political party. Individual and sectional interests and attitudes are necessarily in the very nature of a political party. It is true that there can be no whole without parts; and to condemn parties only because they comprise separate elements is not necessarily fair. It may be said that in those times when liberalism was the basis of economic activities, the existence of political parties was justified. It must be acknowledged that in Japan herself the parties stood up against the influences to make heard the voice of the people. But nevertheless it cannot be denied that the past activities of the parties often were not in keeping with the essential mission of the Diet, which is to assist the Throne.

"The new national structure movement aims at superseding the old party politics postulated upon liberalism. It is essentially national, all-embracing and public-spirited in character. It aims at the concentration and unification of the nation's entire pow-

ers. Its activities extend to the whole life of the nation. Even were this movement to rise as a popular movement, its character would not be that of a political party in the old sense. It would on the contrary be a national movement standing above any political party, embracing all parties and factions, economic and cultural bodies, and uniting all in the spirit of public service. When such a movement is led by the Government itself, it cannot, in any sense, be a party movement. Those who hold the reins of Government and are entrusted with the task of assisting the Throne are always placed in a position where they must seek the welfare of the whole but never be permitted to indulge in party politics which, in their very nature, contain elements of sectional antagonism and conflict.

"As I have just stated, the national structure cannot take the form of a political party, especially when it is led by the Government. Neither can it be allowed to take the form of a single party system. This political system takes a 'part' and makes of it a 'whole'; consider the State and the Party as a one and the same thing, it views any opposition to the Party as a revolt against the State; it renders permanent the ruling position of one Party with the head of that Party as a permanent wielder of the power to govern. No matter what brilliant results such a system may have reaped in other lands, it is not acceptable in Japan because it is contrary to the basic principle of our national polity of 'One Sovereign over all'. In Japan, it is the privilege of all His Imperial Majesty's subjects to assist the Throne and that privilege cannot be monopolized by the power of either a single individual or a single party.

"If there should arise a difference of opinion concerning the assistance to be offered, the final decision would rest with the Throne. And once an Imperial decision has been given, all the subjects of the Throne should unite in obeying His Majesty's Word. That is the true essence of Japanese polity.

"In short, the new national structure means a nation-wide and permanent organization in which the Japanese people in all walks of life are to fulfil their duty of assisting the Throne.

"Although the perfection of this structure is by no means an easy task, the Government are convinced that it provides the best means for surmounting the difficulties of these times.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a message on February 11 of this year, showing to His subjects the way in which we should face the present situation. The Government, in obedience to the Imperial Word, are taking the lead in this national movement to assist the Throne. They are resolved to overcome the great obstacles that confront our country, and to fulfil the heavy responsibilities which are theirs to 'guard and maintain the pro-

perity of the Imperial Throne.'

"I have invited eminent authorities from Government, Army and Navy circles and also from outside the Government to join this Preparatory Committee for the National structure, and I ask that you will study, and collaborate in solving, the questions relative to the general lines of the organization, the creation of a central organ for the national movement, and the adjustment of its relations with existing organizations as well as its co-ordination with the structure of the State."

SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese treaty, which had been held in 16 separate sessions since July 5, resulted in a perfect accord at the last meeting on August 31, and the definite wording of the treaty was decided. At this meeting, General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese representative, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the National Government, exchanged salutations which definitely brought the negotiations to an end. The technicalities and the legal procedures for the final binding of the treaty will be completed by the home governments of China and Japan sometime in September with the result that Japan will give full recognition to the National Government of China.

After the meeting Mr. Wang Ching-wei met newspapermen and spoke as follows:—

"In conducting the negotiations, we realized fully the necessity for removing any and all suspicions of the past in order to establish the most friendly relations between the two nations. We also realized that politically the two countries should respect mutually the independence and freedom of each other and that economically they should co-operate closely in the spirit of reciprocity so that they may collaborate in the great task of building a new order in East Asia. Furthermore, we were cognizant of the necessity for eliminating the evils of Communism and economic imperialism.

"As both parties had such high ideals, the negotiations were conducted throughout with sincerity of purpose and from a high viewpoint. As a result, we have been able to build a lasting foundation for relations between Japan and China.

"The new treaty is only the foundation, but it also may be regarded as an example. The negotiations were not conducted after cessation of all hostilities but while hostilities still were in progress in some parts of the country. This is one of the most significant aspects of the negotiations.

"Now that the road to peace has been opened, however, the hostilities should cease at once. It is for this reason that we have done our utmost to reach peace and concluded a treaty that will serve as the

cornerstone of lasting peace so that we can demonstrate to our men that we are in the right, for we are confident that in this way we can expedite the arrival of peace throughout China. Thus we have been able to lay a foundation or set up an example, and now that we have done this we should co-operate fully until the desired goal is reached."

The newspaper *Nichi Nichi* points out the significance of the binding of Sino-Japanese relations by a treaty in the midst of a war which has been going on for nearly four years and goes on to say:—

"The negotiations for the Sino-Japanese treaty were aimed at the formation of an autonomous East Asia in which nations would stick together and suffer or enjoy the same fate, and they mark the launching of a new order in which no differentiation is to be made between the conqueror and the vanquished. In the negotiations for a Sino-Japanese treaty, however, the representatives did not think of the relations between just the two nations but had to give utmost consideration to the fate of all the Far East, which is to be made an autonomous and independent sphere in which all the nations concerned enjoy the same fate.

"Mr. Wang Ching-wei should be fully aware of his duty, which is not light in the face of the history of the world, and is sure to have made up his mind to fulfil whatever duties may happen to be his to fulfill. It is the duty of Mr. Wang to ensure the existence of China, which has to take its place in the establishment of the emancipation and autonomy of East Asia. The first essential toward such an end is the extermination of the situation caused by the inimical relations between China and Japan. If this can be realized it will mean that peace without any reservation will be possible between China and Japan. Mr. Wang is reported to have said that formation of the national government of Central China and its efforts toward realization of peace were not the final aims or goal for which he is striving. Another leader of the government is said to have declared that the first, second and third aims of the government are directed toward peace. Mr. Wang Ching-wei also said he aimed at the formation of a peaceful China which would establish peaceful relations with Japan and continue with its task toward establishment of general and all-embracing peace between China and Japan. Thus we can see that the Sino-Japanese treaty has to do with the establishment of friendly relations between the two nations concerned through which a new order embracing a sphere of co-existence and co-prosperity would be established, bringing with it a state in which Japan and China would progress hand in hand and so bring about the autonomy and emancipation of East Asia.

"Premier Konoe's statement declared that Japan aimed at friendly relations, co-operative action against Communism and economic inter-dependence so that

it is evident that the contents of the Sino-Japanese treaty have to do with fulfillment of these matters. The only thing needed to complete the agreement reached by the two Governments is conclusion of a fundamental treaty. We shall be able to learn the contents of the treaty in the near future, but we are certain that it will be satisfactory in that it will aim at the security of East Asia for many decades to come.

"Conclusion of the Sino-Japanese negotiations means that a concrete organ through which the emancipation and autonomy of East Asia will be realized has been born. It is clear that this treaty is to be the death blow to the Chiang regime. The negotiations can be seen to have been aimed at the emancipation and autonomy of the whole of East Asia, which is the first step toward emancipation of the whole of the Asiatic races and should be viewed as being the war cry for racial policy of Asia. This is the greatest of the aims of the treaty brought to life by the binding of the treaty."

EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS WITH AUSTRALIA

August 18, 1940

An exchange of Ministers between Japan and Australia has long been desired by both the Governments. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has recently decided to accredit a Minister to Japan with a view to promoting friendly relations between the two countries and requested the Japanese Government to give "agrément" to Sir John Grieg Latham whom it has chosen as first Minister to this country. Sir John, Chief Justice of the Federal High Court, visited Japan as goodwill envoy some time ago.

Proposals of the Australian Government have been accepted and Sir John has been given "agrément" by the Japanese Government which in view of the new situation of East Asia believes that relations between Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia will gain in importance and cordiality in the future.

The Japanese Government has also decided to accredit a Minister to the Commonwealth of Australia at the earliest possible opportunity.

The above decision of exchanging diplomatic representatives between Japan and Australia, as stated by the Foreign Office, is understood by the *Asahi* "to be due in the main to the economic relationship between the two countries which has of late grown very close."

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States and Japan's goodwill envoy to Australia five years ago, also referred to the question, according to the *Kokumin* which said:

"The report is a source of great felicitations for

the sake of friendship between the two countries. An Exchange of Ministers between the two will afford them best opportunities to establish an economic relationship of interdependence between the two. Such a diplomatic measure should have been taken long ago. Such a measure could never be taken too early.

"In the future the economic relations between the two countries will be greatly enhanced so as to eliminate all unnecessary misunderstanding hitherto existing between them."

CHRONICLE

August, 1940

- 1.—The basic aim of national policy is to establish world peace, and as the first step toward this a new order in Greater East Asia is to be constructed, the Government announced in a policy statement following approval of it by the Cabinet. To fulfill this aim, the total strength of the nation will be devoted, and to facilitate such use of its total strength, an unshakable national structure will be created, under which the Government will strive to provide armaments adequate for the execution of national policies. In diplomacy efforts will be directed first toward complete settlement of the China incident and advancement of the national fortune by taking a far-sighted view of the drastic changes in the international situation.
- The policy of non-involvement in the European war, adopted last fall by the Abe Cabinet, remains unchanged, at least for the present, though it may change in the future, Foreign Minister Matsuoka told press representatives in amplifying a brief statement he had issued in connection with the Government's policy statement. Positive efforts will be made, he said, to make friends of whatever nations can be friends under prevailing circumstances, but no energy will be wasted in trying to make friends of all nations, for there are some with which it would be futile to attempt to cooperate. He added that the "great East Asiatic chain of common prosperity" which it is the immediate aim of foreign policy to establish will include the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China.
- Chuichi Ohashi, former Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo, has formally accepted Foreign Minister Matsuoka's offer of the post of Foreign Vice-Minister, Domei reported. Mr. Ohashi will take over his new post following his return from the Netherlands Indies where he is now on a trip.
- 2.—Proposed reforms in national education and science aim at the elimination of all thought based on individualism and liberalism in favor of the solid establishment of a new national moral standard with emphasis on service to the State, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida declared, according to Domei.
- 3.—Foreign Office authorities, in the absence of an official report, withheld comment on the news of the arrest in London of two Japanese, the manager of the Mitsubishi Trading Company and the acting manager of the Mitsui Bussan Company, both of whom are being examined on charges of violating British national defense regulations. When an official report has arrived, Domei reported that Foreign Minister Matsuoka will summon British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie and lodge a strong protest. At the same time, Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in London will be instructed to make strong representations to the British Foreign Office, presumably in addition to the

protest he filed today.

- 5.—Amid growing anti-British feeling throughout Japan as the result of additional arrests of Japanese in England and elsewhere in the British Empire, Foreign Minister Matsuoka is reported to have decided at an emergency Foreign Office meeting to demand the immediate release of all Japanese detained by the British authorities plus guarantees against repetition of the action.
- 6.—The War Office announced that seven leaders of the Salvation Army in Japan, including the territorial commander and the chief secretary, were taken into custody by the Tokyo gendarmerie on July 31 on suspicion of espionage.
 - For the first time since the arrests of Japanese subjects in England and other parts of the British Empire began August 2, British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie called on Foreign Minister Matsuoka to explain the arrests. Domei reported that the Foreign Minister was content to listen to the explanations and made no effort to press for enlightenment on vital points of the case. Earlier, the Foreign Minister explained at a Cabinet meeting the policy decided upon by the Foreign Office, which was then approved.
 - The Finance Ministry has decided on special allowances to Government officials in the lower salary bracket, to go into effect September 1, the Finance Minister told the Cabinet.
- 7.—American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Matsuoka, sought an explanation of press reports that negotiations are in progress between Japan and France regarding French Indo-China, according to Domei. The Ambassador said he was told the reports are inaccurate.
- 9.—The Cabinet approved long-pending changes in the civil service regulations, Domei reported, and voted favorably on the Finance Minister's proposal to grant special monthly allowances to low-salaried Government employes who are supporting families. The former measure permits the free appointment of men of ability to responsible executive posts in the Government even though they have no civil service rating and abolishes the present rule by which civil service ratings cannot be altered downward regardless of conduct or performance.
 - The British Embassy in Tokyo formally notified the Japanese Government of Britain's decision to withdraw "for service elsewhere" the British troops now stationed in China, including those at Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin, the Foreign Office spokesman announced. It was further added in the British note that Great Britain reserves all rights under the Peking Protocol of September 7, 1901, until that agreement has been duly amended.
 - A Japanese businessman in Rangoon, who was arrested along with two other Japanese recently, was deported on August 7, according to a report received by the Foreign Office, Domei reported. The two others are still believed to be in jail in Rangoon.
- 10.—The current complex international situation is "fraught with opportunities that cannot be foreseen" and Japan must see that there are as many countries as possible that agree with it in order that Japan may cooperate with them, in the opinion of Foreign Minister Matsuoka as contained in a statement issued by the Foreign Office as the gist of remarks by the Foreign Minister during an interview while en route to the Kwansai to report the assumption of his duties before the Ise Grand Shrines. At the same time Japan is determined to reject all obstacles placed in its way, the statement added.
- 13.—The structure of the Cabinet Information Bureau will be revised in preparation for its consolidation with the information bureau of the Foreign Office, the Army information bureau, the Navy publicity bureau and the library section of the Home Office police bureau, it was decided by the Cabinet. Domei reported that Dr. Nobufumi Ito, who returned recently from a trip to Europe as Minister-at-Large, has been appointed director of the enlarged Information Bureau. The Cabinet also decided to establish an institute for research in various aspects of total warfare, including economic, political and propaganda matters as well as actual military preparation and strategy, it was reported.
- 14.—At an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors of the federation of Rotary Clubs in Japan and Manchoukuo, it was unanimously voted that the organization, which is part of an international chain of Rotary Clubs, will not be dissolved on the ground that there is no reason for suspicion of their activities. The meeting was called in view of the hostile criticism directed against the Rotary Clubs in Japan and Manchoukuo which came in the wake of the recent drive against espionage and the decision by individual clubs to disband.
- 15.—Evidence adduced from documents said to have been found in the possession of Melville James Cox, Reuter's News Agency correspondent in Japan, who died after leaping from an upper floor of the Tokyo gendarmerie headquarters last month while undergoing examination on suspicion of espionage, is sufficient to justify the assumption that he was guilty, according to a statement issued by the Justice Ministry. The statement also explained the circumstances of Cox's death, asserting there is no room for doubt that he took his own life.
 - The Minseito, largest political party in Japan, with a membership of 3,000,000, was dissolved at a final meeting attended by party leaders and about 1,000 representatives of the party's branch offices throughout the country.
- 16.—Naoki Hoshino, president of the Cabinet Planning Board and concurrently Minister without Portfolio, presented at a regular Cabinet meeting an outline of the materials mobilization program for the current fiscal year and also indicated plans to expand production.
 - The Cabinet approved a proposal by the Premier that Dr. Nobufumi Ito, new director of the Cabinet Information Bureau, be permitted to attend Cabinet meetings in accordance with the policy involved in expansion of the bureau so as to absorb other information and propaganda agencies of the Government.
- 17.—General Kuniaki Koiso, retired, about whom the Government has been holding negotiations in connection with the proposal that he be sent to the Netherlands Indies as a special envoy, called on Foreign Minister Matsuoka and discussed with him the Government's southward policy, Domei reported. Later the Foreign Minister met with the Premier regarding the results of his conference with General Koiso.
- 18.—The Japanese Government has given its agreement to the appointment of Sir John Grieg Latham as the first Australian Minister to Japan and has decided to accredit a Minister to Australia at the earliest possible opportunity, the Foreign Office announced.
- 19.—Foreign Minister Matsuoka, War Minister Tojo, Navy Minister Yoshida and Commerce and Industry Minister Kobayashi conferred with General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister, with whom the Government has been negotiating for his dispatch to the Netherlands Indies as special envoy. Domei reported that the meeting was devoted to a discussion of Japan's southward policy.
- 22.—Foreign Minister Matsuoka issued orders to five ambassadors, 19 ministers, five counsellors and 11 consuls-general serving abroad to return in what Domei described as the first step toward renovation of diplomacy which has

been receiving the Foreign Minister's close attention since he took office. Never before have so many diplomatic and consular officials been recalled at one time. The ambassadors being recalled are Kensuke Horinouchi in Washington, Renzo Sawada in France, Toshihiko Taketomi in Turkey, Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Italy and now Ambassador-at-Large in China, and Kazuo Kuwashima in Brazil.

- It will be no easy task for the Japanese Government to carry out its policy of establishing a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia, for it must be fully prepared to meet difficulties arising from interests of the United States and European Powers in the South Seas regions, Foreign Minister Matsuoka declared at a meeting at which the Japan Federation of South Seas Associations, composed of 16 South Seas groups, was inaugurated.
- 23.—In his first formal action for construction of a new national structure, Premier Konoye announced to the Cabinet his selection of 26 members and six secretaries of a commission to be entrusted with the task of organizing the new structure. The Premier for the first time explained to the Cabinet his plans for a new structure and outlined the progress made in preparation for its establishment. He disclosed that he had asked persons whom he felt were representative of various sections of the nation to become members of the organizing commission. After announcing the names of the commission members, the Premier's proposal that Cabinet Ministers attend meetings of the commission at any time was approved.
- 24.—Commerce and Industry Minister Ichizo Kobayashi was selected by the Government as special envoy to the Netherlands Indies, according to an announcement by the Cabinet. For some time the Government had been negotiating with General Kuniaki Koiso and various others regarding dispatch of an envoy to the Dutch colony.
- 26.—As the result of a series of six conferences at Chita since Aug. 3, a complete agreement has been reached by representatives of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia regarding the precise demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, according to a joint communique, it was reported from Hsinking.
- The standing committee of six secretaries of the preparatory commission for establishment of a new national structure examined the statement to be made Aug. 28 by Premier Konoye at the opening session of the commission and made preparations for the meeting. Cabinet Chief Secretary Tomita later reported to the Premier on the results of the meeting.
- 27.—Acting Foreign Vice-Minister Chuichi Ohashi informed Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst of the Government's decision to send Commerce and Industry Minister Ichizo Kobayashi to the Netherlands Indies as special envoy, according to a Foreign Office announcement. It was reported that the special envoy and his party will leave Kobe on Aug. 31. According to Domei, Finance Minister Isao Kawada will act concurrently as Commerce and Industry Minister during Mr. Kobayashi's absence.
- Moving in the same direction as the Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan), which last week decided to free itself from foreign influence and financial assistance, the National Christian Council of Japan was reported as working for a "new Christian structure" independent of all financial aid from America and Europe. Meanwhile, the Christian Educational Association was said to be not only discarding school managements based on funds donated by foreign Christians but also eliminating foreigners who are principals or directors of schools.
- 28.—Premier Konoye formally launched the movement for establishment of a new national structure when he opened

the first session of the preparatory commission which is to establish the groundwork for the new organization. At the outset of the meeting, the Premier made a general speech stressing the urgent need for establishing a new structure in view of the fact that the nation is facing the greatest test in its history because of great changes taking place throughout the world and the need for achieving the aims of the new structure with the wholehearted support of the entire nation, Domei reported. Following this, the Premier read a formal statement setting forth the purpose of the new national structure. Following approval by members of the commission of his four proposals concerning the functions of the commission, the Premier appointed Count Yoriyasu Arima chairman of the meeting. (The text of the Premier's formal statement is published in full on the first page.)

- “Japan cannot talk either to Germany or Italy unless it effects a change in politics and economy,” Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, was quoted by Domei as having said in an interview following announcement of his appointment, together with that of Dr. Yoshie Saito, former director of the South Manchuria Railway Company, as adviser to Foreign Minister Matsuoka.
- 29.—Some divergence of views was noted by Domei among members of the House of Peers on basic reforms of the upper legislative chamber in reporting the commencement of activities by various groups thereof for responding to the principles outlined yesterday by the Premier for the establishment of a new national structure.
- The Japan Salvation Army has decided to sever all economic and legal ties with the world headquarters in London, according to the newspaper Asahi, in order to become a completely independent and purely Japanese organization offering public service in the spirit of Christianity but in line with national policy. The organization will hereafter be known as the Salvation Corps, it was said, and the military regulations, titles and uniforms employed by the Salvation Army are to be discarded.
- Amalgamation of all Japanese Christian churches and severance of foreign ties were reported to have been discussed further at a meeting of the Japan Christian council.
- 30.—Commerce and Industry Minister Ichizo Kobayashi, special envoy to the Netherlands Indies, left Tokyo station, being seen off by Cabinet members and other officials.
- 31.—Conclusion of negotiations over the Sino-Japanese treaty regarding future diplomatic relations between the two countries was observed with ceremonies at the official residence of the Executive Yuan of the national Government with General Nobuyuki Abe and Wang Ching-wei as the central figures, Domei reported from Nanking.
- The army and navy will remain aloof from the projected new structure outlined by Premier Konoye, according to the newspaper Asahi, but will cooperate in whatever way possible in a sort of unofficial capacity from the outside.

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THREE POWER PACT BETWEEN JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

To enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household is the great injunction, bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, which We lay to heart day and night. In the stupendous crisis now confronting the world, it appears that endless will be the aggravation of war and confusion, and incalculable the disasters to be inflicted upon mankind. We fervently hope that the cessation of the disturbances and the restoration of peace will be realized as swiftly as possible. Accordingly, We commanded Our Government to deliberate on the matter of mutual assistance and co-operation with the Governments of Germany and Italy which share in the views and aspirations of Our Empire. We are deeply gratified that a pact has been concluded between these three Powers.

The task of enabling each nation to find its proper place and all individuals to live in peace and security is indeed one of great magnitude, unparalleled in history. The goal lies still far distant. Ye, Our Subjects, clarify evermore the concept of national polity; think deeply and look far; unite in heart and strength, and surmount the present emergency, to assist thereby in the promotion of the Imperial fortune coeval with heaven and earth.

September 27th, the fifteenth year of Showa (1940)

SUMMARY

“The Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy, considering it as the condition precedent of any last-

ing peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and co-operate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and the regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. Furthermore, it is the desire of the three Governments to extend co-operation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavours along lines similar to their own, in order that their ultimate aspirations for world peace may thus be realized. Accordingly the Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

“Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

Article 2.

“Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Article 3.

“Japan, Germany and Italy agree to co-operate in their efforts on the aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three Contracting Parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Sino-Japanese Conflict.

Article 4.

“With a view to implementing the present Pact, Joint Technical Commissions the members of which are to be appointed by the respective Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy will meet without delay.

Article 5.

“Japan, Germany and Italy affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political sta-

tus which exists at present as between each of the three Contracting Parties and Soviet Russia.

Article 6.

“The present Pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of its coming into force.

“At proper time before the expiration of the said term the High Contracting Parties shall, at the request of any one of them, enter into negotiations for its renewal.”

(Tentative Translation)

SPEECH BROADCAST BY THE PRIME MINISTER

September 28, 1940

“Facing a period marked by a radical turn in world history, the Government, in accordance with the boundless will of the Emperor, has decided to proceed to co-operate with Germany and Italy for achievement of lasting peace and the progress of the world through conclusion of an agreement with these countries.

“I, who feel the gravity of the responsibility devolving upon me as the head of the Government at the present juncture, take the opportunity of speaking the truth of the current situation, appealing to you to arouse yourselves.

“Three years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China incident. Because of the august virtues of the Emperor, the loyal and brave army and naval officers and men have achieved results unexampled in history in the campaign for the settlement of the incident.

“In the meantime, the conduct of the Powers interested in the situation surrounding East Asia has added to the complexities of the incident, thereby making it more and more difficult to solve it. Fundamentally speaking, the Sino-Japanese struggle is an abnormal civil war in East Asia, having broken out under the heavy pressure of the world structure.

“It is possible to find a solution to the incident only by eradicating the inconsistencies which are rooted in the old world structure. Japan is left with no choice but to solve the China incident, which is its immediate concern, while participating in the great task of renovating the era of the entire world in which it has to assume an important role.

“Let us look at actual conditions in East Asia and Europe. Japan, Germany and Italy in their respective fields are making joint efforts for destruction of the old order. Germany and Italy would construct a new order in Europe. Japan intends to establish a new order in greater East Asia based on what is innate in Asia.

“At the present stage of development of world history, it is impossible to hope for organization of

the world as a unit. It is but natural that the various races of the world should form mutual prosperity spheres. From the historical, geographical and economic points of view it is in the nature of things that Japan in East Asia and Germany and Italy in Europe find themselves in a position where they can lead these spheres.

“I should like to attribute to the tendency to check what is in the nature of things the conflict which has broken out in Europe and the strain on international relations in East Asia, which makes them look like wartime international relations. It is something that cannot be helped that Japan, Germany and Italy are to assist one another and to develop the mutual assistance pact concluded among them into a military alliance if it is found necessary.

“It is no exaggeration to say that we now are confronted with the greatest national crisis in the history of our country. We have to take a great resolve to act with resolution in meeting the difficulties which are besetting our country.

“Japan has sacrificed many brave officers and men and immense treasure and economic power in the three years of the campaign for settlement of the China incident. It devolves upon Japan under the emergency to make good the wear and tear of war on the one hand and concentrate on the extension of productive power and expansion of armaments on the other.

“There have been severe restrictions on the production of consumers' goods, a fact which explains the great pressure to which the living of the people is being subjected. I have heartfelt respect for the people who are bearing difficulties under emergency conditions and are bracing themselves up.

“It was after studying actual social conditions in the country in the light of strained international relations that the Government came to the conclusion that completion of a mutual assistance agreement with Germany and Italy was the best means by which to overcome the difficulties confronting our country from the economic and military standpoints.

“In the grave situation which is confronting our country, we are endeavoring to establish a new structure which will permit each and every subject of the Emperor to assist the Throne in accordance with the principle on which the Empire was founded. It is the practice of national emergency policy which will impart life to the new structure and make it possible for the spirit underlying the structure to manifest itself. The new structure will not be determined in a laboratory but will attain development in the process of overcoming the emergency confronting the country.

“Ahead of us is a question which is so grave in nature that the manner of solving it will determine the fate of us as a nation. There never was a greater need for the people to act as one man in the literal

sense of the term in solving the problems confronting our country.

“If there is a people which will not be shy of facing an emergency squarely and devote itself to the cause of the State, that people is the Japanese. It devolves upon the emergency Cabinet to see that each subject is in his proper place, displays his ability fully and serves the State to the best of his ability. The aim of the projected new structure is to perfect a system under which the wishes of the higher will be known to the lower and the will of the lower will be known to the higher.”

JAPANESE ENTRY INTO FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Negotiations Concluded at Hanoi

September 23, 1940

“With a view to settling the China Affair and thereby facilitate the establishment of a new order in East Asia, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, held conversations in a friendly spirit with the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsène-Henry, on basic matters regarding the question of French Indo-China at Tokyo during the month of August of this year.

“As a result of these conversations, France agreed to afford in French Indo-China all such facilities of military nature as are required by the Japanese Army and Navy for executing their campaign for the settlement of the China Affair.

“On the basis of this agreement, negotiations were conducted on the spot—at Hanoi—for the purpose of deciding upon concrete matters between the Japanese and French military authorities, which resulted in an agreement in the afternoon of September 22.”

* * * * *

Imperial Headquarters Announcement Regarding the Advance

“On the basis of conversations which took place between the Japanese Government and the French Government between August 25 and 30, the Japanese and French Indo-Chinese military authorities on the spot have negotiated regarding military questions since the beginning of September, reaching an agreement at 4:30 o'clock (Tokyo time) Sunday (September 22) afternoon.

“Accordingly, Japanese military and naval units, under terms of the agreement, started a peaceful advance toward the northern border of French Indo-China today (September 23). When the Japanese units passed the border, disputes arose in certain places, according to reports received thus far, but it is expected that the advance will be completed without much difficulty.”

* * * * *

Comment by the Foreign Office Spokesman

“The entry of Japanese forces into French Indo-China was effected in accordance with the understanding reached between the Japanese and French Governments and the agreement reached on the spot, and after due notice had been given to the French Indo-China authorities. The detailed agreement was signed on the spot late in the afternoon of September 22nd. In pursuance of this agreement the Japanese forces proceeded to enter French Indo-China from the northern border early in the morning of September 23. Therefore, the affair near the border may have been caused by a delay in the communication of the order issued by the French authorities to the local French troops in that locality.

“The entry of the Japanese forces into French Indo-China has been made in accordance with the understanding with the French Government and the authorities of French Indo-China, which has been reached because of the necessity for settling the China Affair. It has not been based on any territorial design on French Indo-China.

“Japan has, therefore, no intention whatever of provoking French Indo-China. We believe the border affair will be speedily settled locally, if the order of the French Indo-China authorities is fully conveyed to the local French troops.”

* * * * *

Joint Communique by the Japanese and the French Governments

September 27, 1940

“With a view to contributing toward establishment of a new order in East Asia and settlement of the China affair, negotiations on basic matters regarding French Indo-China were held in an amicable atmosphere at Tokyo during the month of August of this year between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, and the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry.

“The Japanese Government has given the French Government an assurance that it will respect the rights and interests of France in East Asia, especially the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and French sovereignty over all parts of the Union of Indo-China, while the French Government agreed to afford to the Japanese army and navy special facilities in French Indo-China which are necessary for the execution of the latter's military operations.

“In order to decide upon concrete matters pertaining to the above-mentioned extension of military facilities, conversations were held at Hanoi between the Japanese and French military authorities. As a result of these conversations a satisfactory agreement was concluded on September 22.”

JAPANESE-BRAZILIAN CULTURAL TREATY

September 24, 1940

"Japan and Brazil have long enjoyed mutually cordial and friendly relations in the fields of trade, enterprise and immigration. With the increasing exchange of visits by scholars, artists, journalists and others of the two countries, there has been a notable growth in interest in culture of each other's country. With the object of accelerating this tendency and deepening further the mutual understanding between the two countries, the Japanese-Brazilian Cultural Treaty was concluded at Rio de Janeiro on September 23.

"The conclusion of this treaty is an epochal event in the history of amicable relations between Japan and Brazil. It is indeed a source of profound gratification that the treaty will serve to strengthen further the spiritual bond that ties Japan with Brazil, the great Republic in South America, as well as to promote their amicable relations.

"The treaty is to be enforced after the exchange of ratifications. Its contents are almost similar to those of the Japanese-Italian Cultural Agreement which was concluded in March of last year."

* * * * *

Hailing the conclusion of the Cultural Treaty between Japan and Brazil, the *Nichi Nichi* asserts that it cannot fail to enhance the friendly relations already existing between the two nations and says in part as follows:

"When our economic mission, headed by Hachisaburo Hirao, visited Brazil in 1935, the Brazilian people extended an enthusiastic welcome to the Japanese mission. This visit was duly responded to by a visit of a Brazilian Economic Mission to Japan in the following year. Since exchange of the economic missions between the two countries, the import of Brazilian goods, which until that time amounted to only approximately ¥6,000,000 per annum, increased to ¥30,000,000 or ¥40,000,000 and within the past year or so it still increased to the enormous figure of ¥100,000,000. Thus Japan has now become one of the largest customers of Brazil."

CHRONICLE

September, 1940

- 3.—The Finance Ministry's plans, drawn up after negotiations with the other Ministries, to cut ¥642,189,000 from the current fiscal budget were approved by the Cabinet.
- 4.—Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida submitted his resignation following his entrance into the Naval Medical College Hospital with stricture of the heart said to have resulted from stomach and intestinal trouble, Domei reported. His resignation was handed to Premier Konoye by Navy Vice-Minister Tokutaro Sumiyama.

—Premier Konoye should become the permanent leader of the projected new structure organization in order that the leadership of the movement will not be affected by any change in the leadership of the Government, according to the views of Count Yoriyasu Arima, one of the leading instigators of the new structure movement and a member of the preparatory commission, Domei reported.

—A resolution calling for the dissolution of the Federation of Rotary Clubs of Japan and Manchoukuo was adopted at a meeting of the committee of the Federation, Domei reported. The decision is to be communicated to the 47 branches of the federation in Japan and Manchoukuo.

—The population of Tokyo city at the end of 1939 stood at 6,577,400, according to the annual census of the Metropolitan Police Board, which has just been completed, representing an increase of 119,800 over the previous year, it was learned. The total increase since the last census in 1935 was 701,733.

- 5.—The War Office announced that Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa was killed in an airplane accident in Inner Mongolia on the 4th. His Highness, cousin of the Emperor, was only 30 years old and had been on the front since last spring as a captain for active service.

The Emperor conferred the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum on the Prince in recognition of services rendered to the Throne. It was also announced that the Prince was promoted posthumously to the rank of major.

—Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Yokosuka naval station, was formally invested as Navy Minister by the Emperor in succession to Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida who was forced to resign because of poor health. The latter will function as a member of the Naval General Staff following his recovery, it was understood. The Navy Office announced that Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, member of the Supreme War Council, will succeed the new Navy Minister as commander of the Yokosuka naval station.

—The standing committee of secretaries of the preparatory commission for establishment of a new national structure approved a platform for the projected organization which will emphasize the establishment of a new order in East Asia and the creation of the highest possible degree of national defensive strength, Domei said.

- 6.—The preparatory commission for the establishment of the new national structure gave final consideration to the outline of the proposed organization presented by the standing committee of secretaries. Fumio Goto presided as chairman.

—The remains of the late Major Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, who was killed in an airplane accident in Inner Mongolia on Sept. 4, were brought back to Tokyo by plane and taken to the Kitashirakawa residence.

—Leaders of the Christian Educational Association decided that missionaries should be sent to China to teach a purely Japanese brand of Christianity, according to Domei, in order to cooperate with the national policy and assist the army in its pacification work.

- 9.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retired, has been selected as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Ambassador Shigenori Togo, and Tadashi Kurihara, former Minister to Rumania and Yugoslavia, has been made Ambassador to Turkey, Domei reported. These and other changes have been decided tentatively by the Foreign Minister, it was said, and will be formally announced in a few days.

10.—Approximately 400,000 employes of the central and local governments will be affected by the sweeping reshuffle of the administrative structure, which will reach into all Government offices, high and low, according to the *Nichi*

Niehi. It was understood that the purpose is to trim Government personnel by 20 per cent and local and prefectural administrative offices by 10 per cent.

- 12.—The new national structure preparatory commission gave final approval to the platform and outline of regulations for the projected organization at its fifth meeting, Domei reported. Meanwhile, War Minister Tojo assured the commission that the army is prepared to give positive and unreserved cooperation in the new structure movement within the limits of its proper functions as outlined by the Imperial Rescript.
- The time has past when Japan could dominate the world with cheap goods, Foreign Minister Matsuoka declared in an address before the Japan Foreign Trade Association. He said that the nation's foreign trade policy must be overhauled at once to permit the acquisition by purchase or barter of materials needed vitally to conclude the campaign in China and set up the proposed new order in East Asia.
- Declaring that the parliamentary system in Japan has been a dismal failure insofar as expression of the popular will is concerned, Count Yoriyasu Arima, member of the House of Peers and chairman of the new national structure preparatory commission, said in an interview that the proposed new structure will be one in which full scope will be given to the popular will.
- 14.—The 16,909-ton Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Asia* was struck amidships by a light practice bomb dropped by a Japanese naval plane off the island of Oshima during maneuvers, resulting in the injury of four Chinese seamen of the vessel, it was reported. According to an official statement issued by the Navy Office, the Japanese flier mistook the mark he was aiming at and hit the liner by accident. None of the 193 passengers was injured, nor was the vessel seriously damaged, it was said.
- 16.—A special session of the Cabinet was called suddenly on important State affairs, it was announced briefly.
- 17.—The preparatory commission for the establishment of a new national structure concluded its task at its sixth meeting, leaving the task of organizing and fixing names for the movement and the directive agency which is to guide it in the hands of Premier Konoye.
- Navy Minister Koshiro Oikawa, at the final meeting of the national structure preparatory commission, expressed without reservation the views of the navy toward the central directive agency of the movement and pledged the navy to act in complete unison with the army in giving positive assistance to the movement, it was reported.
- The whole of the next rice crop will come under the control of the Government which will arrange for its sale and distribution under a quota system based on the amount the Government is able to keep on hand, according to a supplementary report to the Cabinet by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro.
- Revolutionary changes in various religious organizations throughout Japan was foreseen by Domei in reporting one of the first meetings of religious leaders at the Education Ministry for an exchange of views on measures to meet the changing condition of the country. Christian, Buddhist and Shinto faiths will all be affected when the Government applies the Religious Organizations Law next spring, it was believed.
- 18.—An outline for a new technical science structure, which is to be one of the fundamental elements in the proposed high-degree defense State, has been drawn up by the Cabinet Planning Board in cooperation with the War and Navy Ministries, Domei reported.
- 20.—The Cabinet approved a plan to merge all civilian aviation organizations in Japan as part of the program of building up national defense, according to Domei.
- The Emperor will attend a military review on the Yoyogi parade grounds on October 21, the Imperial Household Department announced.
- 23.—Japanese military and naval forces of undisclosed strength moved into French Indo-China from Kwangsi Province before sunrise in execution of a Franco-Japanese agreement reached last month for all facilities of military nature in the French colony as are required by the Japanese army and navy for executing their campaign for the settlement of the China incident. Local resistance in which it was admitted that some Japanese were killed and wounded developed in the vicinity of Dong Dang, across the border from Lungchow. However, a Foreign Office statement expressed the belief that the occupation will be accomplished smoothly and peaceably after all French troops have been notified of the terms of the agreement. Five separate official statements, written and verbal, were issued by the army and naval sections of Imperial Headquarters and by the Foreign Office, in which it was revealed for the first time that an agreement had been reached in August between the Vichy Government and Japan.
- Fighting between Japanese forces and the French Indo-China troops at Dong Dang ceased at 11 o'clock this morning, when the resisting forces surrendered and were disarmed by the Japanese, the army section of Imperial Headquarters announced.
- The Japanese Government has instructed the consul-general in Singapore to demand the immediate release of the five Japanese arrested by the British authorities there yesterday, Domei reported, and may file a strong protest in the case after a full investigation of the manner and circumstances in which the six arrests were carried out.
- 24.—In view of the alleged use of poison gas against Japanese troops advancing in French Indo-China yesterday, the Japanese determined to exterminate any French Indo-China forces that offer resistance to the continued advance of the Japanese which is being executed in accordance with an agreement reached at Hanoi, a spokesman for the Japanese forces in French Indo-China declared late last night, it was reported.
- A vast regional planning scheme, aimed at the comprehensive preservation, utilization and development of national land and resources, embodying Japan, Manchoukuo, China and overseas territories involved in the proposed Greater East Asia mutual prosperity sphere, was approved in outline by the Cabinet following a detailed explanation by President Naoki Hoshino of the Planning Board.
- 25.—The conclusion of a Japanese-Brazilian cultural treaty, similar to the Japanese-Italian cultural agreement of last year, was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman in a statement which noted the long history of amicable relations between Japan and Brazil.
- Managers and department heads of the central headquarters of the new national structure were selected during a meeting between Premier Konoye and Count Yoriyasu Arima, who is expected to be named director-general and senior manager of the organization, according to Domei.
- 27.—Japan entered into a full mutual assistance pact with Germany and Italy with the signing in Berlin at 1:15 p.m. (8:15 p.m., Tokyo time) of an alliance which extends mutual recognition of the leadership of Germany and Italy in Europe and of Japan in Greater East Asia. German Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu and visiting Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano signed for their respective countries. The pact also provides for

mutual political, economic and military assistance in the event one of the contracting parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or the Sino-Japanese conflict. The treaty specifically states that the existing political status of any of the three nations with the Soviet Union shall not be affected in any way by the conclusion of the alliance.

An Imperial Rescript on the Government's action was issued. Premier Konoye issued a special statement upholding the pact as an urgent necessity under present conditions. Foreign Minister Matsunaka, in a nationwide radio address following the announcement, explained the reasons for and the anticipated results of the alliance.

Between 8:50 and 9:00 p.m. (Tokyo time), Foreign Minister Matsunaka, Colonel von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano exchanged greetings over international radio telephone.

In announcing to the press the conclusion of the treaty and the various statements issued, the Foreign Office spokesman declared that it was not directed against any single Power.

—The recall of Mr. Eiji Amai, Ambassador to Italy, and his replacement by Mr. Zembe Horikiri, former Speaker of the Lower House, was announced at the Cabinet's regular meeting.

—Measures by which the electric power and light industry of Japan will be unified under central control and the further strengthening of Government control over shipping were approved by the Cabinet.

—The Cabinet approved the following as permanent managers of the central headquarters of the new national structure, according to Domei:

Count Yoriyasu Arima, member of the House of Peers and former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, who was also made director-general and chief of the general affairs department of the new structure; Fumio Goto, member of the House of Peers and former Home Minister; Yonezo Maeda, member of Diet and former Railway Minister, who was also approved as chief of the parliamentary department; Ryutaro Nagai, member of Diet and former Communications Minister; Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers; Baron Iwakusu Ida, member of the House of Peers; Inosuke Furuno, president of Domei News Agency; Seigo Nakano, member of Diet; Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, president of the Japan Young Men's Party; Yoshiaki Hatta, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and former Commerce and Industry Minister. Ryunosuke Goto was approved as chief of the organization department, and Tadayoshi Obata, vice-president of the Planning Board, was approved as chief of the planning department.

28.—In a radio speech to the nation, Premier Konoye called upon the people to arouse themselves at a time when they are faced by a radical turn in world history, as a result of which the Government decided to cooperate with Germany and Italy for the achievement of lasting peace and the progress of the world.

—Three new Ministers were installed at the Imperial Palace by the Emperor, thereby increasing the Konoye Cabinet to 15 members. They were Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Commerce and Industry Minister who has taken over the Railway Ministry portfolio; Kiyoshi Akita, former Welfare Minister and Speaker of the House of Representatives, who heads the Overseas Ministry, and Tsuneo Kanemitsu, former Overseas Minister, who now heads the Welfare Ministry.

—The Emperor exchanged messages of congratulation on the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy pact with

Chancellor Hitler of Germany and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, the Imperial Household Department announced.

—The 50th anniversary of the issuing of the Imperial Rescript on education will be observed at the Constitution Commemoration Hall of the Meiji Shrine outer gardens on October 30 with the Emperor attending, according to an announcement by the Imperial Household Department.

—Lieutenant-General Kenji Doihara, former chief of the Military Special Service Corps in Manchuria, has been appointed a member of the Supreme War Council, the War Office announced.

30.—Seven out of a total of 16 British subjects arrested by Japanese authorities on suspicion of espionage have been found guilty, Domei revealed. The news agency also reported that charges were placed today against L. T. Woolley, of the Rising Sun Petroleum Company in Yokohama. Of those arrested thus far, 10 have been indicted under provisions of the military secrets protection law, the fortified zone regulations, the military criminal law, the wireless telegraph law and the military resources and secrets protection law. Of this number, seven already have been found guilty, it is said. The remainder are still under investigation. Arrested along with the Britons were seven Japanese who were suspected of having been accomplices or tools of the British subjects. One of these was said to have been indicted, while the others, including one young woman, were detained for further questioning. The round-up began on July 27 with the arrest of M. James Cox, Reuter's correspondent, along with an undisclosed number of other Britons and several Japanese suspected as being accomplices. However, strict censorship was imposed and the only public information was the death of Mr. Cox, who leaped from the top floor of the Tokyo gendarmerie headquarters two days after his detention.

—The Government has effected a sweeping change in its foreign policy and has decided to proceed with the construction of a new world order hand in hand with Germany and Italy, Premier Konoye told the 13th session of the National General Mobilization Council. At the same time it was announced that the regulations regarding national service will be revised shortly to increase the manpower of the nation's defense industries, Domei reported.

—Some 750 Japanese nationals residing in Britain have been told to go home by the Japanese Embassy officials in London in view of the continuous German air raids, Domei said.

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**INTERNATIONAL
 GLEANINGS FROM JAPAN**

Editor
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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

—Premier Konoye's statement in an interview with press representatives at Kyoto, on October 5, 1940.— (summarized)

Regarding U.S.A.

“The aim of the tripartite pact among Japan, Germany and Italy is to bring about co-operation among the signatory Powers in the establishment of a new world order. Under the provisions of the agreement, if any signatory is attacked by a third Power, including the United States, it will be assisted by the other signatories.

“But there is no thought of challenging third countries.

“Under the treaty, Germany and Italy recognize Japan's position to lead others in the establishment of a new order in the Orient. Japan, on its part, recognizes the guiding positions of Germany and Italy in Europe.

“If the United States recognizes the positions and stands of Japan, Germany and Italy, those countries will recognize the guiding position of the United States on the American continent. But there is no tangible intention to make overtures to the United States in that respect.

“The fate of the Pacific area and the question of peace or war in the Pacific will be decided by whether Japan and the United States respect and understand the stand of each other.

“I think the United States would do well to understand the real intentions of Japan and to co-operate in a positive manner in the task of establishing a new world order. I would like the United States to ponder and to understand Japan, Germany and Italy, which are proceeding with the construction of a new world order, and to adjust its course to this new world trend.

“Nevertheless, should the United States deliberate-

ly refuse to understand the true intentions of Japan, Germany and Italy, consider the triple alliance hostile to herself, and challenge the three nations, there will be no other course open to all than to go to war.

Regarding U.S.S.R.

“To adjust diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union does not signify the acceptance of communism. Any propagation in Japan or in the Orient of the U.S.S.R.'s own doctrine and ideology is unpermissible. This may be seen from the fact that one of the aims of the current campaign in China is defense against communism.

“But adjustment of the political and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union should be made not only at present but in the future as well. I intend to direct efforts on this basis in order to minimize frictions arising between Japan and the Soviet Union.

“Should attempts to adjust Soviet-Japanese relations relax the caution against the ideological influences of communism, such a development would be a serious matter with respect to the national policy of this country. It would, therefore, be necessary to adopt counter measures.

Regarding French Indo-China

“The question in French Indo-China has arisen from the necessity of military operations against the Chungking regime. It is my belief, therefore, that the relations between Japan and French Indo-China will become normal, politically and economically, as soon as the China Affair is settled.

Regarding China

“We have a definite plan as to the outcome of the negotiations with the Nanking government. The immediate policy for dealing with the China incident is to support the Nanking government and to defeat the Chiang regime. For the present, at least, armed

force is the main instrument for disposal of the China incident. Parallel with the use of armed force, we are proceeding with the solution of the southward expansion question, which is primarily an economic issue.

"The question of settling the China incident must be approached from every possible angle. The conclusion of the tripartite agreement has as its standpoint the settlement of the incident. We are engaging in diplomatic maneuvers to induce not only the Soviet Union but also Great Britain and the United States to suspend operations for assistance to the Chiang regime."

MUTUAL PROSPERITY SPHERE IN EAST ASIA

Official statement issued regarding the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction plan by the Cabinet Information Bureau on November 8, 1940.— (summarized)

"In order to cope with the new situation, the Government has decided at a recent meeting that all the policies of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will in the future be planned and executed as a unity, with the idea of achieving a speedier realization of a mutual prosperity sphere in East Asia on the basis of a synthetic development of economy in the three countries.

"The world economic order based on free trade principles has been crumbling away with age and belongs to the past, with which the reorganization of the Empire must part company. The new organization aims at an economy which is both higher, wider and stronger: higher, in raising the national productive power; wider, in extending its scope to include the whole mutual prosperity sphere in the Far East; and stronger, in being less dependent on foreign countries.

"Accordingly, the entire nation must pull closely together so as to overcome all difficulties at home and avert pressure from abroad.

"The essential principles of the 10-year Japan-Manchoukuo-China construction plan are:

"A. To complete the reorganization of the national economy.

"B. To intensify the economy between Japan-Manchoukuo and China.

"C. To expand the organization of the East Asia prosperity sphere.

"The concrete policy is that, in determining the fields of industry in the three countries, every consideration will be given to industrial and geographical conditions as well as the degree of economic development prevailing before deciding on their combination into an economic whole.

"In Japan it is necessary to bring about an extraordinary development of the already highly advanced

high-degree precision and mechanical industries as a means of achieving a great development of the heavy, chemical, mining and other industries.

"In Manchoukuo it is hoped to bring about a special development of the mining and power industries and at the same time assist Japan in the development of the latter's heavy and chemical industries.

"In China the intention is to develop the mining and salt-manufacturing industries for the mass production of industrial raw materials.

"With regard to the development of the light industries, there is need for much assistance to the Asiatic Continent. Japan will have to consider a gradual rearrangement of its light industries, especially the textile industry, and the transfer of them to the Continent.

"1. The object of Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction is, as a whole, to establish an autonomous economic organization with the three countries in one circle during the coming ten years, and at the same time to promote the construction of the East Asia mutual prosperity sphere for the ultimate aim of strengthening and establishing the position of the three countries in world economy.

"2. The leading principle of Japan in the construction of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economy is to promote the mutual dependence, prosperity and general welfare of the three countries through their cooperation as one body on the basis of the great spirit of *Hakko-ichiu*.

"3. In order to promote Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction, Japan is to enhance its national spirit, renovate its domestic structure, expand its national strength and thereby assist and foster economic construction in Manchoukuo and China. For this purpose, Japan is to particularly encourage a marked rise of science and technique, and, at the same time, take charge of pioneering industry.

"4. Manchoukuo, which has an inseparable relation with Japan, is expected to speedily adjust and develop its important basic industries.

"5. China is expected to co-operate with Japan and Manchoukuo, exploit its resources, restore its economy, and particularly strive for the development of communications, smooth function of trade and development of important industries and resources for the purpose of contributing to the establishment of the East Asia mutual prosperity sphere.

"6. For the adjustment and promotion of the combined Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction plan, a speedy adjustment of the structure of the plan is to be made."

PROBLEMS OF RAW MATERIALS

—An address by Mr. Naoki Hoshino, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, at the gubernatorial

meeting on October 8, 1940.—summarized)

“The foreign trade of Japan with the United States and the British Empire will most likely be hardest hit by the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance.

“The largest amount of Japan’s foreign trade both in imports and exports in the past has been with the United States and the British Empire. Japan exports the majority of her silk to the United States, as well as large quantities of cotton and rayon textiles. On the other hand, as is well known, Japan imports a large amount of scrap iron, copper, cotton, wool, oil and machinery from the dollar and the sterling blocs. Accordingly, the trade relations with these countries have important bearings not only upon the foreign trade of Japan but also upon the domestic industry of this country.

“Judging from the past policies of the United States and Britain, we would not be at all surprised to see them tightening their attitude towards this country in consequence of the recent change in Japan’s diplomacy. The abrogation of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation by the United States, the placing of scrap iron and other materials under the export license system, and the prohibition of export of nickel and aluminium by Canada can all be regarded as an expression of the tightening of economic pressure against Japan. There are still many other materials, the export of which to Japan is practically banned, though not legally. The United States furthermore banned the export of scrap iron, aviation fuel, oil, etc., to Japan, effective October 16, and it is to be anticipated that other similar measures will be taken by the United States from now on. And depending upon the attitude of the United States and Britain, there is no guarantee that trade with these countries may not be entirely stopped. It is, therefore, most important that necessary steps be taken both within and without to cope with such a situation as speedily as possible.

“Included in the Material Mobilization Plan for the present fiscal year are large quantities of important materials, including war materials, for the supply of which Japan is dependent on the United States, Britain and the British Dominions. In view of this fact and in anticipation of a complete stoppage of supplies from these sources, the Government took all possible measures to obtain supplies and to increase its holdings, as a result of which it has succeeded in accumulating large stocks sufficient to last for some time.

“Furthermore, the Government is now rushing concrete measures for revising the Material Mobilization Plan and the Productivity Expansion Program for the purpose of rationalizing these plans. For by enforcing the Material Mobilization Plan in the

future, the Government will endeavor to import materials from Central and South America, from French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, as well as from Germany and Italy. On the other hand, the Government is now making necessary preparations to attain self-sufficiency of important materials within Japan, Manchoukuo and China—the mainstay of the Greater East Asia Solidarity Bloc—as speedily as possible.

“The addition of scrap iron to the list of goods under the license export system effected recently by the United States is essentially a prohibition of the export of the material to Japan. In anticipation of this move, the Government strived to make the iron and steel industries of this country completely independent of foreign scrap iron, and today the necessity for using foreign scrap iron has been greatly reduced. Moreover, in order to offset the decrease in the production of iron and steel resulting from the stoppage this foreign supply, the Government has taken necessary measures to utilize all available scrap iron within the country and to increase the production of these materials through rationalizing the industry.

“As a permanent means of placing iron and steel production on an independent basis, the Government is also aiming at the production of substitutes for scrap iron and an increased production of steel and iron through ore-process. In view of the fact that there are plenty of raw materials in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, there is no anxiety for the future of the iron and steel industry in this country.

“Regarding the supply of oil, the Government has done and is still doing everything possible to secure ample supplies. At present no inconvenience is being felt for war supplies. In regard to public demand for oil, what is absolutely necessary is being supplied, but at the same time I would like to ask you to exercise the strictest control on distribution and consumption.

“As for silk, there is at present a temporarily brisk market, and the price of silk yarn is following an upward tendency. However, we must prepare for a time when it may become impossible to depend upon the United States as a market for silk. In order that the silk industry may not be hard hit in the event of the worst situation, the Government is now making a study of effecting powerful controls on production, distribution, the uses and price of cocoon and silk.

“Regarding sulphate of ammonia, with the progress of the productivity expansion program self-sufficiency is now about to be attained, and as regards raw materials and motive power, these are being supplied satisfactorily.

“There is absolutely nothing to be feared in connection with the supply of soy beans, for satisfactory

arrangements are being made to obtain supplies from Manchoukuo. However, there will be a decrease in the supply of potassium and phosphoric fertilizers, and for this reason the control of distribution and consumption of these fertilizers will be tightened in the future. At the same time, it will be necessary to secure self-sustenance of these fertilizers by reclaiming used charcoals.

"All in all, it will be necessary from now on to concentrate on a policy for working out the material mobilization plan and to readjust non-urgent and unnecessary items for the purpose of reorganizing the vocational field of every stratum of society."

CHRONICLE

October, 1940

- 2.—Any hope that announcement of the tripartite mutual assistance pact among Japan, Germany and Italy last week would cause America to reconsider its course of aiding Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek regime seems to have been dissipated, according to the newspaper Asahi, which saw a close connection between the extension of a new \$25,000,000 loan by the United States to the Chungking regime and the persistent rumor that Britain will reopen the Burma Road when the temporary agreement for its closure expires on Oct. 18.
- 3.—After nearly nine years of service as Chief of the Army General Staff, Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin has relinquished the supreme military post, according to a statement issued by the War Office, and has been succeeded by General Hajime Sugiyama, Supreme War Councillor and senior member of the army. Prince Kanin was received in audience by the Emperor and given an Imperial message in recognition of the meritorious services of His Highness, Domei reported. General Sugiyama was later invested by the Emperor. Prince Kanin will continue in the service of the State by serving in the Board of Field-M Marshals and Fleet-Admirals to "execute a task of greater importance." it was announced by Lieutenant-General Shigeru Sawada, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.
 - The Cabinet approved the appointment of Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Home Minister, as chairman of the projected central cooperative council in the National Movement for Assisting the Throne.
 - The prospective rice crop this year will be approximately 8.4 per cent, or 5,806,459 koku, less than last year's, according to the third and final estimate of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Domei reported.
 - The Cabinet approved as members of its advisory council the names of ten men which were later submitted to the Throne for formal sanction. Domei listed the members of the new Cabinet Advisory Council as follows: Chuji Maehida, president of the defunct Minsceto; Fusanosuke Kuhara, president of the defunct orthodox Seiyukai; Chikuhei Nakajima, president of the defunct reformist Seiyukai; Kenzo Adachi, president of the defunct Koku-min Domei; former Premier General Senjuro Hayashi; Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo; Baron Seinosuke Goh; former Finance Minister Seiin Ikeda; Kazuo Shoda, also one-time Finance Minister; Kozui Otani, former Chief Abbot of the Nishi Hongan Temple in Kyoto.
- 4.—The question of war or peace in the Pacific area depends on the United States' recognition of Japan's position of leadership in the establishment of a new order in East Asia, Premier Konoye declared in an interview in Kyoto. The Premier is in the Kwansai to pay respects at the Ise Grand Shrines, the Imperial Mausolea at Unebi and Momoyama and the Kashiwara Shrine and the Atsuta Shrine to report his assumption of office.
 - Directors of the central headquarters of the new structure, at their initial meeting, decided to inaugurate formally their new organization on Oct. 12, it was reported.
- 5.—The Government announced that a trade mission of 15 members to French Indo-China, headed by Ambassador-at-Large Jun Matsumiya, will sail from Kobe on Oct. 11, as a result of conversations held recently between the Japanese Government and French authorities in Tokyo for the holding of economic negotiations between Japan and French Indo-China.
 - The Foreign Office spokesman issued a statement denying that Foreign Minister Matsuoka had ever been interviewed by the International News Service correspondent in Tokyo and declaring as entirely without basis stories in American newspapers credited to the news agency as reporting the interview.
- 7.—Explaining and defending Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy at the first day of the prefectural governors' conference, Foreign Minister Matsuoka strongly criticized the policies of Great Britain and the United States, whose espousal of the status quo in East Asia he tended to blame for virtually all of Japan's difficulties.
 - Premier Konoye, at the opening session of the gubernatorial conference, urged the governors to guide the people into full realization of the fact that the objectives of the triple alliance are to prevent the further spread of war and to expedite the restoration of peace in the world.
 - Eijiro Kawai, liberal economist and former professor at Tokyo Imperial University, was acquitted by the Tokyo District Criminal Court of charges of disturbing public peace in violation of Article 27 of the Publication Law.
- 8.—The decision of the British Government not to renew the agreement reached in July to close for three months the Burma route was formally conveyed to Foreign Minister Matsuoka by British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, it was announced by the Foreign Office information bureau.
- 9.—The Foreign Office refrained from making any statements regarding the decision of the United States Government to advise American citizens in the Far East to consider the wisdom of evacuating, as no official information had been received, Domei reported. The Foreign Office spokesman, however, when asked whether Japan will take similar action regarding Japanese residents in the United States at his regular press conference with foreign correspondents, said that the Japanese Government has no such thoughts. In reply to another question, he said there may be foundation to reports that American forces stationed in Tientsin and Shanghai will be withdrawn.
- 10.—Foreign Minister Matsuoka, in a statement issued to the press, declared that the tripartite pact among Japan, Germany and Italy is not directed against any particular Power and that there is no thought of challenging the United States. He expressed the opinion that the agreement was reached in the hope that it would produce an effect favorable to the United States as well, adding that the three-Power agreement was a pact of peace. He also declared that if the United States should become involved in the war, it will be a great calamity to humanity.
 - Captain L. E. Hawkins of the San Francisco Tidewater Associated Oil Company tanker Associated has been granted the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun for his

- part in the rescue of more than 220 persons off the Japanese liner Bokuyo Maru on July 18 of last year in the north Pacific, the Imperial Household Department announced, according to Domei.
- 11.—With more than 100 surface craft and about 500 naval warplanes participating, the 18th grand naval review was held outside Yokohama harbor in the presence of the Emperor and in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire.
- Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, new Ambassador to Moscow, left for his post, accompanied by Minister-at-Large Haruhiko Nishi and Funao Miyakawa, counsellor of Embassy.
- 12.—The new national aim under the National Movement for Assisting the Throne consists simply of observance of the duties of the subjects of the Emperor, Premier Konoye declared at the inaugural meeting of the organization at his official residence. He emphasized that a crucial turn in national destinies is imminent, for which a new structure is needed in order to cope with needs arising from the international situation, Domei reported. The present is as critical for Japan as was the Meiji Restoration, and the fate of the Empire depends on the outcome of the movement for assisting the Throne, the Premier said. Count Yoriyasu Arima, director-general of the association, made a report on the past development of the new structure movement.
- 13.—The Three Power Pact and the formation of the National Movement for Assisting the Throne was celebrated in Tokyo with six public rallies in widely separated sections of the capital. Addresses were delivered by high Government officials and the Italian and German Ambassadors.
- The Japan Advertiser, American-owned newspaper published in Tokyo, became the property by purchase of the Japanese-owned The Japan Times & Mail and will shortly be merged with the latter publication, it was learned.
- 14.—A bill for a fundamental reform of the election law will be introduced in the coming regular session of the Diet to be called in the latter part of December, it was reported. The proposed measure will be in keeping with the Government's policy of establishing a system under which the people will be enabled to assist the Throne in the conduct of national affairs.
- 15.—The souls of 14,400 war dead were deified at the Yasukuni Shrine with solemn ceremonies attended by more than 30,000 relatives of the soldiers who gave their lives for the country. The extraordinary festival of the shrine, the sixth since the start of the China hostilities, opened today and will last for six days.
- The Cabinet approved the creation of a Cabinet Information Board which will bring under single control all information and censorship to cope with the wartime situation, it was reported. The plan was sent to the Privy Council for Imperial approval.
- Small merchants and industrialists forced out of business by wartime control and their employes will be given training for essential industries, it was decided at a conference of Cabinet Ministers.
- 16.—The first general meeting of the National Finance Council was held at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo with 180 representatives of banks and other financial organs throughout the country in attendance. Addresses were made by Premier Konoye, Finance Minister Kawada and Toyotaro Yuki, president of the council and governor of the Bank of Japan.
- A total of 11,187 China incident war dead have been honored posthumously by the Emperor, according to an announcement by the Cabinet Bureau of Decorations and the War Office. This is the 27th group of China incident war dead to be honored, it was said.
- 18.—The entire nation joined in a minute of silent prayer at 10:15 a.m. as the Emperor paid respects at the Yasukuni Shrine to the souls of the war dead enshrined there.
- Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, supreme commander of the Japanese forces in South China, has been replaced by Lieutenant-General Atsushi Ushirogu, according to an official communique issued by the army section of Imperial Headquarters. General Ando will be attached to the Army General Staff.
- 21.—An elaborate military review in celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire was held at the Yoyogi parade ground in the presence of the Emperor.
- 22.—The outline of a plan for the relief of medium-scale and small industrialists and their employes who are being thrown out of employment under the new structure or are compelled to change their occupation was approved by the Cabinet. The relief program calls for the establishment of a national vocational guidance institute, a labor training institute and a people's bank, as well as the adoption of emergency measures.
- 23.—The navy section of Imperial Headquarters announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto as supreme commander of the Japanese fleet in South China waters in succession to Vice-Admiral Shiro Takasu who was appointed to the Navy General Staff.
- With appropriate ceremonies, the National Spiritual Mobilization Headquarters was formally dissolved, Domei reported. Premier Konoye, president of the organization, thanked the members for their efforts and asked for their support in the new structure which will take over the work of the organization.
- Abrogation of the Convention for the Protection of Fur Seals in the Pacific, concluded in 1911, to be effective one year hence, was notified by the Japanese Government to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, it was announced.
- Wang I-tang, chairman of the important North China Political Affairs Commission, arrived in Tokyo, it was reported.
- Vocational rehabilitation of wounded soldiers was discussed by the Tokyo prefectural commission for providing disabled soldiers with employment when a final plan was adopted to secure means of livelihood for them, the Asahi reported.
- The Emperor and Empress received in audience Prince Akitsune Higashikuni, third son of General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, on the occasion of His Highness' giving up the rank of a member of the Imperial Family to establish a family as a peer, Domei reported.
- New regulations for the control of rice were promulgated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and are to go into effect on Nov. 1 when the new rice year starts, it was reported. The aim of the new regulations is to make effective the Government's policy of establishing a balance between supply and demand in Japan proper and are not intended to affect the Government's policy of making up any shortage of domestic rice with imports from foreign countries and overseas territories, since the exact amount to be brought in will be determined by the actualities of the rice situation, it was said.

25.—The Japanese submarine I-67, with 50 officers and men, suddenly disappeared while engaged in maneuvers under realistic conditions in rough weather in the southern part of Tokyo Bay on August 29, 1940, it was revealed in a Navy Office announcement today. A search was made for the missing vessel in waters within a radius of several hundred nautical miles from the spot where it disappeared after getting in trouble but no clue could be found, it was said.

—The need of legislation which will improve the morale of the Japanese people was urged by War Minister Tojo at the Cabinet meeting today, Domei reported. He expressed belief that Government interference with the details of living of the people has caused them to lose interest in fully cooperating with the Government's policies.

26. Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Navy Minister Koshiro Oikawa cabled a congratulatory message to Vice-Admiral Shimada, commander of the Japanese naval forces in China, praising the exploit of the naval air force in South China in completely cutting the Burma supply route by blowing up yesterday two large suspension bridges on the upper reaches of the Mekong River, Domei reported.

—Shinya Uchida, former Railway Minister in the Okada Cabinet, and four co-defendants in the alleged Government Railway graft case were found not guilty by the Tokyo Court of Appeals, it was reported, thereby reversing the verdict of guilty handed down by the Tokyo District Criminal Court last year.

—General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier and now Ambassador to the new Nanking Government, returned to Tokyo after an absence of six months in the Chinese capital, having played an important role in the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, it was reported.

28.—Considering the dwindled strategical importance of Nanning following the advance of Japanese troops in French Indo-China, the Japanese army has decided to withdraw from the city which it had occupied for nearly a year, according to an announcement issued in Canton, Domei reported.

29.—Tentative plans for the organization of the National Movement for Assisting the Throne were decided upon at a joint meeting of the association and officials of the Home Ministry, according to Domei.

—In approving the new national uniform recommended by the Welfare Ministry, the Cabinet decided to issue a decree legalizing the uniform in the interest of promoting unity between the military and the civilian population, it was reported.

—General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador to the new National Government at Nanking, made a detailed report to Premier Konoye, it was learned.

—The first liaison conference under provisions of the Japan-Hungary cultural pact was held at the official residence of the Foreign Vice-Minister, according to the Asahi.

30.—The 50th anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript on Education by the Emperor Meiji was celebrated throughout the entire nation. At a great official ceremony at the Constitutional Memorial Hall in Tokyo, Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, acting as proxy for the Emperor, read an Imperial message to which Education Minister Hashida responded. Premier Konoye then read a congratulatory message.

—The 18,017-ton Matson liner Monterey arrived in Yokohama as the first ship sent by the United States Government to evacuate American nationals from the Far East, it was reported.

Diplomatic Documents of Japan

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This is the first official history of Japanese diplomacy in modern times to be compiled from materials in the Foreign Office archives. Volume I covers the period from October 14, 1868, when Yoshinobu, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, restored the administrative authority to the Throne, to the end of December of 1868 (the first year of Meiji). Volume II covers the second year of Meiji and Volume III the third year. Thus one volume is, and will be, devoted to each year of Japan's modern diplomatic history.

The project was started at the suggestion of former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and the compilation is being undertaken by the full force of seven compilers in the First Section of the Research Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The compilation of the work will be continued as a permanent project until it shall have been brought down to date.

The book is in Japanese and entitled "Dai-Nippon Gaiko Bunsho," which means *Diplomatic Documents of Japan*. The more important diplomatic documents and correspondence, however, are all reproduced in the original foreign languages.

The publication is being presented only in a limited edition, and will therefore be soon out of print. (Volume III and IV are already sold out.) Libraries and other institutions which are contemplating the purchase of a complete set of the publication are advised not to lose any time in ordering the books already published and in placing advance orders for the forthcoming issues.

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JAPAN AND CHINA SIGN PACT

Announcement of the Japanese Government Regarding Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and Mutual Relations Between Japan, Manchoukuo and China

November 30, 1940

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan and China signed today at Nanking the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Protocol annexed thereto and the Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries; following which the Plenipotentiaries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China signed the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

By virtue of the above, the Japanese Government have formally recognized the National Government of the Republic of China headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the National Government of the Republic of China have recognized Manchoukuo, and the Government of Manchoukuo have recognized the National Government of the Republic of China.

The documents relating to the above are as follows:

Treaty concerning Basic Relations between Japan and China

The Imperial Government of Japan and
The National Government of the Republic of China:

Being desirous that these two countries should respect their inherent characteristics and closely cooperate with each other as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, establishing thereby a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, and

Desiring for this purpose to establish fundamental principles to regulate the relations between the two countries, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighbourly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, economic, and cultural and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate, and to prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda and trade and commerce, and other spheres.

Article 2

The Governments of the two countries shall closely cooperate for cultural harmony, creation and development.

Article 3

The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defence against all destructive operations of communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of their countries.

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate communistic elements and organizations in their respective territories, and at the same time co-operate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to the defence against communistic activities.

Japan shall, in order to carry out the defence against communistic activities through collaboration of the two countries, station required forces in specified areas of Mengchiang and of North China for the necessary duration, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

Article 4

The Governments of the two countries undertake to cooperate closely for the maintenance of common

peace and order until the Japanese forces sent to China complete their evacuation in accordance with the terms as provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.

Article 5

The Government of the Republic of China shall recognize that Japan may, in accordance with previous practices or in order to preserve the common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration its naval units and vessels in specified areas within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

Article 6

The Governments of the two countries shall effect close economic co-operation between the two countries in conformance with the spirit of complementing each other and ministering to each other's needs, as well as in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

With regard to the utilization of the resources referred to in the preceding paragraph, while considering the requirements of China, the Government of the Republic of China shall afford positive and full facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

The Governments of the two countries shall take all the necessary measures to promote trade in general and to facilitate and rationalize the demand and supply of goods between the two countries. The Governments of the two countries shall extend specially close co-operation with respect to the promotion of trade and commerce in the lower basin of the Yangtze River and the rationalization of the demand and supply of goods between Japan on the one hand and North China and Mengchiang on the other.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the rehabilitation and development of industries, finance, transportation and communication in China, extend necessary assistance and co-operation to China through consultation between the two countries.

Article 7

According to the development of the new relations between Japan and China under the present Treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Japan in China and render to the latter its concessions; and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

Article 8

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude separate agreements regarding specific items

which are necessary to accomplish the object of the present Treaty.

Article 9

The present Treaty shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking, the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

Annexed Protocol

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Government of the Republic of China, understanding that, during the period in which Japan continues the warlike operations it is at present carrying on in the territory of China, there exists a special state of affairs attendant upon such warlike operations, and that Japan must take such measures as are required for the attainment of the object of such operations, shall accordingly take the necessary measures.

Even during the continuation of the said warlike operations, the special state of affairs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as there is no obstacle to the attainment of the object of the operations, be adjusted in accordance with the changing circumstances and in conformity with the Treaty and its annexed documents.

Article 2

While the affairs previously administered by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China and others have been taken over and temporarily maintained as they are by the Government of the Republic of China, those which require adjustment but are not yet adjusted shall be adjusted in conformity with the purpose of the Treaty and its annexed documents through consultation between the two countries, as promptly as circumstances may permit.

Article 3

When general peace is restored between the two countries and the state of war ceases to exist, the Japanese forces shall commence evacuation with the exception of those which are stationed in accordance with the Treaty concerning the Basic relations between Japan and China signed today and the exist-

ing agreements between the two countries, and shall complete it within two years with the firm establishment of peace and order; and the Government of the Republic of China shall guarantee the firm establishment of peace and order during this period.

Article 4

The Government of the Republic of China shall compensate the damages to rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China on account of the China Affair since its outbreak.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the relief of the Chinese rendered destitute by the China Affair, co-operate with the Government of the Republic of China.

Article 5

The present Protocol shall come into effect simultaneously with the Treaty.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have signed this Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking, the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between Plenipotentiaries of Japan and China concerning Annexed Protocol

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the following understanding has been reached between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries in connection with the stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of the Annexed Protocol of the Treaty.

1. With regard to those various organs for collecting taxes in China which are at present in a special condition owing to military necessity, an adjustment shall be made promptly in accordance with the spirit of respecting the financial independence of China.

2. With regard to those industrial, mining and commercial establishments under governmental or private management which are at present controlled by Japanese forces, the necessary measures shall be taken for their prompt transfer to Chinese management in a rational manner, with the exception of those which are of enemy character or under special circumstances of unavoidable character including military necessity.

3. In case any Sino-Japanese joint enterprise requires modification in the evaluation of original assets, the proportion of capital investments and other matters, measures for their rectification shall be taken in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

4. The Government of the Republic of China shall, in case they find it necessary to institute control on foreign trade, effect such control autonomously. They may not, however, infringe upon the principle of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty; and they shall consult with Japan with regard to such control during the continuation of the China Affair.

5. With regard to matters pertaining to transportation and communication in China which require adjustment, they shall be adjusted, as promptly as circumstances may permit, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking, the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

Joint Declaration by Governments of Japan, Manchoukuo and China

The Imperial Government of Japan;
The Imperial Government of Manchoukuo; and
The National Government of the Republic of China:

Being desirous that the three countries should respect one another's inherent characteristics and closely cooperate with one another as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, constituting thereby the mainstay of a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, declare as follows:

1. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will respect mutually their sovereignty and territories.

2. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will bring about general co-operation on a reciprocal basis among the three countries, especially a good neighbourly friendship, common defence against communistic activities and economic co-operation, and for that purpose will take all the necessary measures in every direction.

3. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will promptly conclude agreements in accordance with the present Declaration.

Done at Nanking on this the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 7th year of Kangte, and to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

Statement of Foreign Office Spokesman

In Nanking, at 10 o'clock this morning, a Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty between Japan and China was signed between Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan (though Mr. Wang became the head of the

National Government, he signed the Treaty in the capacity of President of the Executive Yuan), which means that Japan formally recognized the new National Government at Nanking as the legitimate government of China. And at noon General Abe and Mr. Tsang Shih-i, Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Manchoukuo, and Mr. Wang signed the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, by virtue of which Manchoukuo and the National Government headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei recognized each other. It is most gratifying that the foundation has thus been firmly laid for the construction of a new order in East Asia through the co-operation among the three Powers.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and with the advance of Japanese forces, there sprang up societies for the maintenance of peace and order in various parts of China. These were gradually absorbed by and amalgamated with two regimes—namely, the Provisional Government at Peking and the Reformed Government at Nanking, paving the way for the construction of a new China, until finally there appeared the Peace and National Salvation Movement under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

This was a movement aiming at the construction of a new order in East Asia and at establishing for that purpose a government by rehabilitating the Kuomintang, by rejecting both communism and anti-Japanism and by joining hands with Japan. On December 18, 1938, Mr. Wang Ching-wei startled the world by his flight from Chungking.

Prime Minister Prince Konoe's statement (December 22) concerning the construction of a new order in East Asia was followed by Mr. Wang's declaration for peace and against communism (December 30). A few months later Mr. Wang arrived in Shanghai from Hanoi (May 8, 1939), where he established his headquarters for his peace movement. Shortly afterwards he visited Tokyo (May 31) and conferred with the Prime Minister Baron Hiranuma and also Prince Konoe, from whom he learned the true attitude of Japan toward his peace movement and decided to proceed in earnest. On August 28 the 6th Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang was convened in Shanghai, which adopted the resolutions for the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations by fundamental adjustment and for the reorganization of the Kuomintang and the appointment of Mr. Wang as chairman of the Central Executive Committee. At the same meeting the much-abused Three People's Principles were given a proper and authentic interpretation. The Peace and National Salvation Movement now became a "Peace and National Construction" movement, and the orthodox Kuomintang, casting aside its claim of "Rule the country by the Party," embarked upon the establishment of a new

Central Government of China through the co-operation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central Government was the three-day conference at Nanking, attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Keh-min, representing the Provisional Government, and Mr. Liang Hung-ehi of the Reformed Government. Then, on January 23 of this year, these three leaders met again at Tsingtao. On February 12, Mr. Wang called a meeting at Shanghai, to which were invited men of social prominence as well as representatives of various parties and factions, and at which an agreement of views was reached concerning the general principles for the establishment of a Central Government and its political platform. This led to the opening on March 20 of the Central Political Conference to decide upon the fundamentals for the establishment of the new Government.

The conference was attended by thirty delegates in all, comprising ten from the Kuomintang, five each from the Provisional and the Reformed Governments, two each from the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the National Socialist Party and the Young China Party, and four men of recognized influence in society. Twelve important matters, such for instance as the proposal for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the draft principles for the establishment of a Central Government, the platform of the National Government and the regulations for the organization of a Central Executive Committee, were approved, and the conference closed on March 25. On March 30 the rites and ceremonies marking the return of the National Government to its capital were held in Nanking, at which Mr. Wang Ching-wei issued a proclamation. Then and there the National Government made the first forward step of historic importance as a partner in the construction of a new order in East Asia.

In parallel and inseparably with the activities for the establishment of a Central Government, there progressed negotiations for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. These negotiations made especially notable progress on the basis of the three principles of amity and neighbourliness, common defence against the Comintern and economic co-operation, after the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang which was held at the end of August of 1939; and on December 30 an informal agreement on basic ideas regarding the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations was reached at Shanghai between the negotiators of the two countries.

Upon the establishment of the new Central Government on March 30 of this year, the Japanese Government appointed on April 1 General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who arrived at Nanking on the 23rd of that month.

After this, all preparations were completed with despatch for the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations. On July 5 the first meeting of the formal conference took place, attended by Ambassador Abe and Mr. Wang as Acting President of the Republic of China. Mr. Wang on this occasion spoke of what China expected of the conference, while Ambassador Abe set forth the views of the Japanese Government relative to the negotiations that were to begin. Since then the negotiations were continued for almost two months. It was rather the zeal on both sides for the construction of the new order in East Asia than what may merely be termed mutual concession that enabled the delegates of the two countries to solve the many complex and vexing problems. At the 15th session held on August 28 they agreed upon a draft treaty, which was initialled on August 31. Upon examination by the two Governments from the domestic standpoint of their respective countries, this draft treaty was found to require partial alterations. Accordingly, in the latter part of September the negotiations were resumed for the necessary revision, on which an agreement of views was reached, and the treaty in its final form was initialled on October 10.

On the other hand, with Manchoukuo that had always supported without reserve the cause of Sino-Japanese cooperation, negotiations were conducted concerning a Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration. Early in November Mr. Wei Huan-chang, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo, arrived in Nanking, and the Declaration as published today was initialled on November 8 by the plenipotentiaries of the three countries. Meanwhile, Ambassador Abe, returning to Japan on October 27, met Prime Minister Prince Konoe on October 29 to report on his mission. Following the Imperial Conference of November 13, the Treaty was submitted to the Privy Council, and approved at its full session of November 27. This in brief is the history of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty that was signed today at Nanking.

GENERAL ABE'S REMARKS

“By the conclusion of this treaty, Japan has fully recognized the National Government at Nanking as the only orthodox Government of the Chinese Republic. I am convinced that the relations between the Governments of the two countries will be restored to normal and the foundation of the National Government will be increasingly strengthened with the coming of general peace. At the same time, I am sure Japan will spare no effort in giving full support to the growth of the Government of the Republic of China, which shoulders a part of the duty of establishing a new order in East Asia.

“Relations between the Chinese Republic and the

Manchoukuo Empire have been formally established by the joint declaration and I expect that from now on formal diplomatic relations will begin between the two countries and the two nations will cast away their former feelings and promptly enter into friendship, good neighborliness, joint anti-Communism and economic co-operation.

“It is hardly necessary to say that Japan is expected honestly to discharge its duties under the terms of the treaty, besides enjoying the full rights allowed by the treaty. Especially, the military, Government and people of Japan and China should pay careful consideration to the fact that the present treaty has not only a legal but lofty moral significance, and so the resolution to observe this treaty constitutes the fundamental idea in the establishment of the new order.

“The basic idea of this treaty is the spirit of *hakko-ichiu*, given in the Konoye Declaration. Therefore, in carrying out this treaty, the Japanese people, acting on this spirit, must completely do away with the former feeling of antagonism or superiority in dealing with the Chinese. Particularly, the Japanese residents in China must deeply realize their duties and do their best in taking a leading part in promoting friendship between the two nations.

“I should like to emphasize the fact that various treaties between Japan and China are all results of careful consideration between the two nations from the standpoints of their special relations.

“One of the points of this treaty is that it was concluded while the China affair is still going on, and the annexed protocol has been mostly drawn up under this premise. Consequently, the conclusion of the treaty has only marked a stage in the disposal of the China affair. Naturally Japan must further endeavor to exterminate anti-Japanese influences in putting a stop to the China affair while the Japanese nation in general must further go forward for the perfect discharge of its mission by exerting more serious efforts.

“In short, the treaty was successfully concluded by dint of the spirit of and enthusiasm for mutual help and concession displayed by the authorities of the Japanese and Chinese Governments on the one hand, and the general support of the two people on the other. But it depends entirely on our practical efforts in the future whether we can make the most of the intrinsic spirit of this treaty to construct a new order in East Asia based on justice and thus attain the establishment of the Greater East Asia Mutual Prosperity Sphere centering around permanent peace among Japan, Manchoukuo and China so that we may contribute to the development of humanity and welfare of all nations of the world.”

MR. WANG CHING-WEI'S REMARKS

"It is natural for Japan and China to be on friendly relations with each other and unnatural for them to be at loggerheads, according to the great teaching of our Great Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen," Mr. Wang Ching-wei said following the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. "Father Sun further taught us to co-operate with Japan in every sense."

The main points of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's remarks are translated by Domei as follows:

"Japan and China have been unable to co-operate, for which both nations should be blamed. They have engaged in hostilities for more than three years.

"However the day has arrived when both Japan and China should restore peace and make joint endeavors for co-existence and co-prosperity. The newly-signed treaty provides, in Article 1, that the Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighborly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures politically, economically and culturally and otherwise. The same article further provides that the Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate, and to prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda and trade and commerce, and other spheres. Therefore, there shall never be hostilities between Japan and China. This prediction is not a mere declaration but future course of events will show its truthfulness in acts and deeds.

"If Chungking had not clung to futile resistance and raised no objections against peace negotiations, Japan and China would have concluded the treaty much earlier. As it is, Japan has had no other way than to wage a stout campaign against the Chiang Kai-shek regime, even when it is engaged in peace negotiations with the National Government of China.

"Such being the case, any acts which Japan thinks necessary during the present hostilities in China should be allowed. This is of course a sore point to the National Government and also may not be a desirable thing to Japan itself, for which the Chungking regime should be blamed.

"Our fellow-countrymen, Japan has promised wholesale evacuation from China within two years after the conclusion of the armistice. And Japan further has not inflicted any bondage upon China, which Western victors have often done against the defeated.

"The other day I gave my last advice to leaders at Chungking, believing that there is no positive reason for continued resistance against Japan.

"As for Manchoukuo, we have been and are

friends of the people of Manchoukuo. And our friendship will grow in the future. We should co-operate with each other towards happiness and peace in East Asia.

"A principle of Greater East Asia is an august principle as bequeathed by our Great National Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The principle has lately developed into an East Asia Federation Movement, which aims at contributing much towards everlasting peace in the world as well as of East Asia by forming a concrete and solid federation under the principles of political independence, military alliance, economic cooperation and cultural exchange among the member States in East Asia.

"If under these principles each member State should go forward toward the attainment of joint objectives, their relations will be strengthened in amity."

CHRONICLE

November, 1940

- 2.—Commerce and Industry Minister Iehizo Kobayashi, special envoy to the Netherlands Indies, upon his return to Tokyo, expressed hopes that the negotiations now going on in Batavia regarding the oil question and others will be successful, although they have not yet been completed in a manner desired.
- 3.—Meiji-setsu, commemorating the great achievements and virtues of the Emperor Meiji, was observed throughout the nation. Rites were held in the Imperial Palace and in the Meiji Shrine compounds. Members of the Cabinet, headed by Premier Konoye, and thousands of people paid their respects at the shrine as this year falls on the 20th anniversary of its dedication.
- 4.—The reading of an Imperial message marked the opening ceremonies, in the presence of Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, of the five-day convention of overseas Japanese being held in Tokyo to mark the Empire's 2,600th anniversary. Addresses were delivered by Premier Konoye and Foreign Minister Matsuoka.
- Greek ships caught on the high seas upon the outbreak of the Italo-Greek hostilities have been assured they will encounter no difficulties in bringing their cargoes to Japan, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office spokesman.
- 5.—A new stage has now been entered in the policy of the Japanese Empire with regard to the establishment of the new mutual prosperity sphere in East Asia, according to a statement issued by the Cabinet Information Bureau concerning the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction plan. In order to cope with the new situation, the Government has decided that all policies of the three countries will in the future be planned and executed as a unity, with the idea of achieving a speedier realization of a mutual prosperity sphere on the basis of a synthetic development of economy in the three countries, the statement said.
- 6.—A delegation of 46 officials of the Nanking Government arrived in Tokyo to attend the 26th centennial celebration of the Japanese Empire, it was reported.
- 8.—The first Greek vessel since the start of the Italo-Greek hostilities, which arrived in Yokohama today, will be

- accorded previously agreed special consideration by the Japanese Government, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office spokesman.
- The Cabinet approved the regulations covering the establishment of a new labor structure, thus taking an important step toward the establishment of a high-degree national defense State, it was reported.
- 9.—The mission of the parliamentary bureau of the National Movement for Assisting the Throne is to act in a liaison capacity between the Government and the Diet in order to attain perfect display of national strength and to direct efforts to improve the Diet, Yonezo Maeda, director of the bureau, declared at a general meeting of the group.
- The Shinto Ritual Board was formally established and its regulations, effective immediately, were promulgated. Home Minister Yasui will be president of the new board, it was said.
- 10.—The Emperor granted an Imperial Rescript on the occasion of the grand national celebration commemorating the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. In reply Premier Konoye delivered a congratulatory address at the grand ceremonies held at the hall of ceremonies of Imperial Palace plaza. At precisely 11:25 a.m., when the Premier led in three cheers for the Emperor the entire nation, as well as the privileged 55,000 assembled in the ceremonial ground, joined.
- The Emperor conferred honors in the form of decorations, ribbons and cups on 257 persons, including three American women educators in Japan, according to Domei.
- The Foreign Minister awarded honors in the shape of cups to 628 men who have rendered valuable public service overseas, in the development of enterprises for Japanese overseas through trade, and other businesses, and in the enlargement of Japan's foreign trade at home, the Foreign Office announced.
- 11.—The Empire's 2,600th anniversary was climaxed with a national celebration in the Imperial Palace plaza in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Prince Takamatsu, standing before the Emperor, read a congratulatory address. His Highness was followed by American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew who read a congratulatory message in behalf of the diplomatic corps. The Emperor then read an Imperial Rescript. The 55,000 high officials and officers, representatives of the nation as a whole and members of the diplomatic corps and their wives drank a toast to the Emperor and Empress at a banquet held in the ceremonial hall of the plaza. The celebration ended with Prince Takamatsu leading in three cheers for the Emperor.
- 13.—In the presence of Prince and Princess Kaya, more than 100,000 Tokyo citizens celebrated the municipality's ceremonies in commemoration of the Empire's 2,600th anniversary at the Meiji Shrine outer gardens.
- The South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office was formally promulgated, Domei reported. Otoji Saito, consul-general in Batavia, has been appointed the first director of the new bureau.
- A complete agreement of views on matters connected with the China question was reached at a conference held at the Palace in the presence of the Emperor, Cabinet Chief Secretary Keuji Tomita announced. Attending the conference were Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff; General Hajime Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; Premier Konoye; Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, president of the Privy Council; Foreign Minister Matsuoka; Finance Minister Kawada; War Minister Tojo; Navy Minister Oikawa, and Naoki Hoshino, president of the Cabinet Planning Board.
- 14.—The Imperial Rule Assistance Association by reason of its nature does not clash with the Japanese Constitution, Yonezo Maeda, director of the organization's Diet bureau, declared at a meeting of the election system investigation committee, it was reported. He also said the body will not be governed by the Peace Preservation Law.
- 15.—A message of felicitation to Japan on the occasion of the Empire's 2,600th anniversary was issued in Berlin by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at a luncheon given at the Japanese Embassy by Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, according to a Foreign Office announcement.
- War Minister Tojo at a Cabinet meeting explained in detail the decision concerning the China incident reached at the Imperial conference on Nov. 13, it was reported.
- 19.—A new national housing program, explained by Welfare Minister Kaumitsu and President Hoshino of the Cabinet Planning Board, was formally approved by the Cabinet, according to Domei.
- 20.—Marking another point in the changing relations in Europe and East Asia, Hungary has joined the Japan-Germany-Italy tripartite pact, according to a Foreign Office announcement. A protocol was signed in Vienna by the plenipotentiaries of the three Powers, Japanese Ambassador to Germany Saburo Kurusu, German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and the Hungarian plenipotentiary, Foreign Minister Count Csaky, it was announced.
- Hungarian Minister to Tokyo Georges Ghika issued a statement in regard to Hungary's joining the three Power pact, declaring that it is a natural result of previous events and could hardly be called unexpected or surprising. He said that the ancient Hungarian nation has many similar traits in its national character and history with the people of the Japanese Empire, adding that the existing ties of common origin, affinity of language, of mutual sympathy and cultural collaboration have now been further strengthened.
- 21.—An Imperial ordinance with an accompanying set of regulations limiting real estate and building prices within reasonable bounds was promulgated and will become effective Nov. 25.
- 22.—The Cabinet approved an Imperial ordinance inaugurating a system of mutual aid unions among Government officials and employes in the lower ranks, it was learned.
- 23.—The Foreign Office spokesman issued a statement revealing the participation of Rumania in the three Power pact with the signing of a protocol in Berlin by Japanese Ambassador Kurusu, German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Italian Ambassador Gino Beati for the three Powers and by Premier General Ion Antonescu of Rumania.
- 24.—Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the last surviving Genro or Elder Statesman, passed away at his villa in Okitsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, at 9:54 p.m. at the age of 91. His advanced age was said to have been the main reason for his death by physicians in attendance. With the Prince's passing, the Genro system, which originated at the beginning of the Meiji era, and his brilliant political career during the reigns of the Emperor Meiji, the Emperor Taisho and the present Emperor came to an end. The Emperor, seriously concerned over the Prince's illness from the beginning, will posthumously honor the Genro by promoting him to the junior first grade of Court rank, it was learned. Earlier in the day prior to the Genro's death, Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Masao Otani, Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, were dispatched as Imperial messen-

gers to inquire after the health of Prince Saionji.

- The joining of Slovakia in the three Power pact was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman. A protocol, similar to those signed at the time Hungary and Rumania joined the pact, was signed in Berlin between the plenipotentiaries of the countries concerned, it was said.
- 25.—Former Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, according to an informal announcement. It was believed that the investiture ceremony will be held at the Palace in a few days. At the same time, it was learned that the Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, head of the information bureau, has been selected Minister to Spain, while Hikotaro Ichikawa, head of the Cultural bureau's second section, has been appointed Minister to Iran.
- The late Prince Kimmochi Saionji will be accorded a State funeral, it was decided by the Government. Premier Konoye was selected chairman of the funeral committee, and Cabinet Chief Secretary Tomita vice-chairman. The Cabinet decided to place the remains of the late Genro in the Foreign Minister's official residence until the day of the State funeral which will be held in Hibiya Park.
- 26.—Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, member of the Supreme War Council, has been selected Governor-General of Formosa, succeeding Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, retired, who recently tendered his resignation, Domei reported. Admiral Hasegawa will assume the post as an officer on the active list, it was said.
- The State funeral for the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji, who passed away Nov. 24, will be held at the Hibiya Park on Dec. 5, it was decided.
- American Ambassador Joseph Grew called at the Foreign Office and left a message of sympathy over the death of the late Prince Saionji in behalf of his Government, it was reported.
- Having completed important arrangements with the Government and other quarters concerned, General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador to the National Government at Nanking, left Tokyo by plane, arriving in Nanking in the afternoon, it was reported.
- 27.—The Privy Council, convening in plenary session at the Palace in the presence of the Emperor, formally approved the Government plans of the proposed Cabinet Information Board, revision of the Justice Ministry system and other matters, it was reported.
- Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was formally invested as Ambassador to the United States by the Emperor in a ceremony at the Palace. Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa was also installed as Governor-General of Formosa.
- 28.—Economic negotiations between Japan and French Indo-China are being transferred to Tokyo at the request of the Indo-China Government, according to a statement by the Foreign Office spokesman. The Tokyo talks are scheduled to open during the latter part of December with French Ambassador to Tokyo Charles Arsene-Henry heading a French delegation of more than 20 members, it was said.
- 29.—Marking the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of the Imperial Diet, a ceremony was held in the House of Peers in the presence of the Emperor. More than 2,000 persons, including members of both Houses, Cabinet members and others connected with the Diet, were present. Congratulatory addresses were read by Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, Shoju Koyama, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Premier Konoye.
- Following his recommendation by the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Commission, Mr. Wang Ching-wei was formally installed as President of the National Government of China, Domei reported from Nanking.
- Navy Minister Oikawa, representing the armed services, at a regular Cabinet meeting strongly urged the Government to give healthy growth to the Imperial Rule Assistance movement, to enforce various economic measures thoroughly and to vigorously put an end to alleged disturbing political rumors, according to Domei. He declared that both the army and navy are firmly resolved to support the policies of the Government to the fullest extent.
- 30.—General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government signed in Nanking the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the protocol annexed thereto and the agreed terms of understanding between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries, according to Domei. Following this, a joint manifesto by the Governments of Japan, China and Manchoukuo was signed by President Wang, General Abe and Tsang Shih-i, plenipotentiary of the Manchoukuo Government. The texts of the Japanese Government's announcement of the signing of the treaty, the protocol, matters of understanding and the joint declaration, the terms of the Sino-Japanese treaty, and a statement by the Foreign Office spokesman, all issued simultaneously in Tokyo, are given in this number.
- There are no secret clauses in the Sino-Japanese Treaty, the Foreign Office spokesman told the press in the course of an interview. In reply to various questions, he declared that the new pact will in no way impede efforts by Japan to bring about an early cessation of hostilities and that though an important step has been taken toward the disposal of the China incident, it does not mean its end.
- Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister and member of the House of Peers, was appointed envoy to the Netherlands East Indies to continue economic negotiations begun by Commerce and Industry Minister Ichizo Kobayashi, Domei reported. The news agency stated that economic problems at home require the attention of the Commerce and Industry Minister, thereby necessitating the appointment of a successor to carry on the talks in Batavia with the Netherlands East Indies authorities.
- The signing of the new pact in Nanking which brings Japan, China and Manchoukuo into closer alignment was hailed by Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, who declared that the historic event will pave the way for closer cooperation among the three nations, according to reports from Hsinking.

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MATSUOKA SPEAKS AT AMERICA-JAPAN SOCIETY LUNCHEON

The America-Japan Society held a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel on December 19th in honor of the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, and Mr. Kensuke Hironouchi, who recently returned from his post as Ambassador to the United States. American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, honorary president of the Society, was official host at the luncheon which was attended by 300 persons including members and guests of the Society and leading diplomatic officials of Japan.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka addressed the gathering in fluent English and was greeted by warm applause from Americans and Japanese alike.

The following is the full text of Mr. Matsuoka's speech:

"Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

"It is an honor as well as a pleasure for me to be invited to this distinguished and delightful gathering. I am very happy to take part in this reunion of good old friends who are all devoted to the cause of promoting better understanding between Japan and America. In fact, I feel so comfortably at home among you, that I am tempted to confide to you a bit of private information as to how I came to be accorded the treatment, thanks to Admiral Nomura, of a free luncheon in this time of stress and strictly managed economy, and that at the expense of the good members of the America-Japan Society.

"When I approached Admiral Nomura for the post of Ambassador to the United States, the Admiral, showing not the slightest consideration for our old friendship, was adamant in his refusal. At first it looked hopeless. The obstinate, I might even say obdurate, Admiral stuck to his guns. But I refused to be scared away. I went back at him again and again, and many a friend of both his and mine levelled guns

at him. In truth, I pitted my stubbornness against his stubbornness, and as the days sped on I became even curious to see which would rub away, his or mine. Finally, at the end of a three-months' siege and attack, this stubborn Admiral capitulated. Certainly I was proud of my victory. However, I came very soon to realize that I fought the battle on my own ground, i.e. *terra firma*, and not in the sailor's element. That was not fair for the Admiral, but it was a thing on which Japan is to be congratulated and may be for America, too. In any case, I wouldn't see myself compelled to meet him on the high seas!

"Admiral Nomura needs no introduction. He is referred to in our press as a 'Big Gun.' You know he is in every sense a 'Big Gun,' physically and mentally, and I feel sure that it is powerful and big enough a gun to shatter any and all possibility or potentiality, if there is any, of a clash in the Pacific.

"Admiral Nomura is not a professional diplomat, and yet he is a highly gifted diplomat. That has been abundantly demonstrated at Washington, D.C., and other posts abroad as well as during the tenure of his office as Foreign Minister in the Abe Cabinet. He is, moreover, a distinguished sailor, as you all know. Each sail that skims the horizon braves the dangers of the sea and the skipper is responsible for the safety of the entire crew. The very quality that distinguishes a successful sailor, it appears to me, is also the quality needed for a successful diplomat. The vast and deep ocean upon which stately ships move is eminently suited to cultivate a largeness of mind and foster self-confidence and common sense. It builds up, in short, a character that inspires confidence. In the person of our new Ambassador, the American people will find a true Japanese, every inch of that six-footer, but at the same time a vehicle of international trust and confidence. We must recover confidence among nations, that is what the world so badly needs at this moment!

"I am confident that Admiral Nomura will prove

a worthy successor to Mr. Horinouchi who, ably assisted by his charming wife, has won the heart of the Americans. Might I be permitted to take advantage of this occasion publicly to tender to Mr. and Mrs. Horinouchi my deepest appreciation and thanks for their untiring efforts for the cause of American-Japanese friendship?

"I think the days of small things are now definitely over. We must think big and act big. It is no time to deal in small change. We must trade in larger currency—or rather, ingots of gold. Namely, we must see eye to eye regarding each other's position and policy. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to recall a witty French saying: 'An equivalent of Napoleon does not make a Napoleon.' I admit that it is not quite proper to compare Admiral Nomura to Napoleon but, for obvious reasons, the French never had a coin named after Nelson.

"The appointment of Admiral Nomura, I may say, is an eloquent indication of what my Government has in mind in regard to Japan's relations with the United States of America. I owe it to candor to admit that the relations between our two countries are severely strained at this moment. Now, the causes that have brought about the present unfortunate deterioration are, of course, many and manifold, but the fundamental cause, let me be frank, is American misapprehension of Japan's aims and aspirations. I shall forego to explain at length our viewpoint, lest I should spoil your appetite. Only let me observe a few words.

"Contrary to impressions current in America and elsewhere, Japan is not waging an imperialist war of greed and aggression in China. It is not a war of conquest or covetous ambitions. We are engaged in a moral crusade. You may, if you like, ladies and gentlemen, laugh or shrug your shoulders at it, but I am sure time will prove it; fifty years hence, or in less a time, history will testify to it. We are fighting not for destruction but for construction. We are endeavoring to initiate an era of enduring peace and unlimited prosperity, based on justice, equity and mutuality, in Greater East Asia where we firmly believe we have a great mission as the civilizing and stabilizing force.

"We stand for peace and order. We shut the door nowhere and to none. Any nation that desires to take a hand in this great task is welcome. But mind you, there shall be 'no conquest, no oppression, no exploitation' under the New Order which we conceive. We are as much against Japan herself committing these iniquities in the future. We will not be induced to deflect from our settled course, whatever the pressure or whoever the detractor. This, in short, is the basic attitude of my Government. When I say we must trade in larger currency, I mean to imply that rather than quarrel about minor

grievances, we should try to look in a big way at the fundamentals of the situation now confronting us.

"Japan's ideal, the ideal bequeathed from time immemorial, from the time of the very foundation of the Empire, is to enable all nations to take their proper places in the world. It is my humble opinion that the world should be reorganized and reformed in a more rational way as, for instance, crystals are formed according to the law of nature. Minerals of different nature agree between themselves as to which of them shall give way to the other at their junction, and take their permitted shapes and allotted shares of space, yielding or being yielded to, as they build up a perfect crystal. When the international society is crystallized in a similar manner in accordance with the spirit of justice and equity, then and then only will a genuine and lasting peace prevail throughout the world. The new order we envisage is a realization of such an international society, which we intend to begin by setting up in this part of the world under our leadership. The Pact of Alliance recently concluded by Japan, Germany and Italy points to the same goal.

"It seems to me that this world of ours is too wide politically and too narrow economically. While economic activities should be worldwide and should suffer no limitation, our political efforts had better be restricted to only those spheres in which we are vitally interested, and not be extended to other people's domains. If regional peace is effectively secured through regional understanding, the world will, by its aggregation, be able to enjoy a universal peace. This has been my idea all through since the adoption of the Covenant of the League of Nations at the Versailles Conference. The recent Havana Conference is a case in point, being an attempt to ensure peace and order in the Western Hemisphere through a regional co-operation.

"Speaking of the Three Power Pact, a section of the American people have, wilfully or otherwise, misunderstood our purpose and are accusing Japan of harboring hostile intentions toward America. Nothing can be more absurd and untrue. Japan has no desire whatsoever to antagonize America or, for that matter, any nation. We want to maintain and even enhance our friendly relations with all nations.

"We only desire, on one hand, to be left alone, so that we may carry on our constructive work unhindered, and on the other hand, to see the trouble in China and the war in Europe brought speedily to an end, without adding more participants, particularly such a powerful one as America. Imagine just for a moment that America joined the European war or came to a clash with Japan in the Pacific. What then? If any bit of human feeling or an atom of instinct for self-preservation is left in you, ladies and gentlemen, wouldn't you shudder at the very

thought? Would not a kind of ice-water shoot down your spine?

“There would loom up every chance of facing at last the Armageddon that would end in a total destruction of our culture and civilization. I do beseech my American friends to think twice, thrice, nay, ten, hundred or thousand times before they take a leap that may prove fatal to all Humanity. In this connection, I wish to leave no doubt whatever in the mind of any American citizen the fact that Japan is, and will remain, loyal to her Allies; that Japan's foreign policy will revolve in the future around the Three Power Pact as its pivot, as it did around the pivot of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the past when that Alliance was in force. This, of course, implies no threat. It is a simple statement of truism made in order to prevent possible misapprehension. For, an illusion on an issue like this will bring no good to anyone.

“At this point, permit me to refer only cursorily to the China problem. After all, the fate of China is largely a question of sentiment to the Americans, but to us it constitutes a truly vital issue affecting, as it does, the very existence of our Empire. We are confident regarding the future and are not without hope as to an early restoration of peace in China which, by the way, will automatically liquidate the difficult situation which has engendered the present tension between Japan and America. In this sense, the new Chinese Central Government at Nanking may be regarded as the harbinger of better times—‘daffodils that come before the swallow dares.’ It is my firm conviction that once the basic and broader aspect of the situation is rightly taken in by the Americans, they will not only not oppose our endeavors but will even join efforts with us in furthering our high aims. My proposition is that we, both of us, shall not blink at realities, however unpalatable they happen to be, but shall try earnestly and honestly to understand each other's position with sympathy and in a spirit of mutual accommodation. For this, we must clear our mind of cant and avoid the folly of ‘rubbing the sore when one should bring the plaster’ which sometimes thoughtless, not to say malevolent, people are apt to do.

“The public is often the dupe of public opinion. Giddy minds and foreign affairs make undesirable company. Some people simply cannot think of international relations but in terms of clash and conflict. Somehow they cannot think in terms of concord and cooperation. There are pessimists, not to say alarmists, in both countries who believe in the inevitability of a major conflict in the Pacific. That would surely spell the downfall of mankind. Do we not owe it to Humanity, both Japan and America, to unite our efforts and do our best to avert such an awful calamity?

“In wishing Godspeed to Admiral Nomura, I pray most fervently that he may successfully fulfill his mission which is to usher in a happier period of mutual trust and better understanding between our two great nations. Waves may rise high in the Pacific Ocean but we trust in the courage and resourcefulness of Admiral Nomura as a skilful and tried seaman safely to take us to port. Neither shall we forget the fact that although we only see the white sail tossing on the rough sea, the ship does not lose its balance because of the ballast which remains invisible to our eyes. That ballast is the common sense of our two peoples.

“And so I close this address with an earnest appeal to the common sense of our two peoples to maintain calm judgment and quiet self-restraint, in the face of the appalling and unprecedented world situation. Let us keep our heads clear and cool. Let us go slow and take time. Let us try to learn and make sure. There is ample time for us to think and make up our mind. Eternity before us, why over-hurry? Half a century is but a passing moment and will fill merely one brief paragraph in a history book.

“Is it too much for Japan to ask for so much of a minute, just half a century or even less, in which to prove herself to the world? Time is the great curer of human travail. Let us all have a bit of patience. This is my appeal.”

OUTLINE OF NEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

The Cabinet approved the outline of the new economic structure as drafted by the Cabinet Planning Board and amended and accepted by the Ministers concerned with economic affairs, according to *Domei*.

The outline of the plan as approved by the Cabinet was announced on the 7th of December as follows:

1. **Basic Policy.** The aim of the proposed new economic structure is to establish self-sufficiency in the supply of materials within the Greater East Asia bloc which embraces Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Under the new structure the Government and people will co-operate in the execution of measures for shaping the economic system of the country in such a way as to help accomplish the establishment of a national defense State, which is indispensable for the replenishment of armaments and the stabilization of the people's living.

In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to establish a structure for industrial enterprise with a complete unity of capital, management and labor, and to adjust economic organizations in such a way as will make it possible for them to work as a unit to assist the Government in its efforts to establish a high degree national defense State by utilizing national

resources to the full.

Parallel with perfecting the proposed new economic structure, measures will be adopted for reorganizing the administrative machinery.

2. Structure for Industrial Enterprises. A new industrial enterprise structure will be framed, under which each industrial enterprise will be required to operate on its own responsibility and in a manner which will be in accord with the supreme aims of the country, so as to ensure that production will be maintained and extended.

a. A private industrial enterprise will be the unit of the proposed new industrial enterprise structure. Management of an enterprise by a Government or a policy concern is to be permitted in case of special need.

b. A standard will be established to which the promoters of an industrial enterprise must conform in taking the steps necessary for launching it.

c. An industrial enterprise may be partitioned into units or combined with another if found necessary from the point of view of technique and production planning.

d. Small and medium-size merchants and industrialists are to be maintained and helped to expand. If there are those who find difficulty in carrying on, it will be arranged for them to adjust their business autonomously.

e. Control will be exercised to enable industrial enterprises to assist the Government in the policy for expansion of productive power and make permanent advances.

3. Economic Organizations. Operators of industrial enterprises in important industries are to form organizations according to the nature of their businesses or materials handled by them. The economic organizations must be special juridical persons. Their affairs are to be conducted by directors approved by the enterprises affiliated with them and by the Government. Similar organizations are to be formed by industrial enterprises in overseas territories.

The Government is to supervise the economic organizations. It will cooperate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in promoting their development.

RUMANIAN RECOGNITION OF MANCHOUKUO

December 4, 1940

It is very gratifying that the Rumanian Government have formally accorded recognition to Manchoukūo. Eight years have elapsed since the establishment of Manchoukuo during which the foundation of that country has steadily been solidified, with recognition accorded already by Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Slovakia and Salvador. By virtue

of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration issued at Nanking on November 30 of this year, there has been established a formal relationship between Manchoukuo and China. That other Powers will follow suit and recognize Manchoukuo is quite natural.

CHRONICLE

December, 1940

1.—At an important five-hour conference of Cabinet Ministers in connection with the new economic structure, with particular reference to industrial enterprises, it was decided in principle that Government interference with private enterprise will be kept to a minimum, it was reported.

4.—A new Imperial ordinance making possible the appointment of a Minister without Portfolio was approved by the plenary session of the Privy Council and will become effective immediately, it was reported. Following the meeting, Premier Konoye was received in audience by the Throne and reported the decision to appoint Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier and President of the Privy Council, as Minister of State under the new ordinance. Naoki Hoshino, President of the Planning Board, who is also Minister without Portfolio, will now continue to hold his post under the new ordinance, it was said.

—Recognition of Manchoukuo by Rumania, the ninth Power to do so, was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman. The Rumanian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo called at the Manchoukuo Embassy yesterday and delivered a formal note in which the Rumanian Government accorded recognition to the Government of Manchoukuo, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, the Manchoukuo Government in Hsinking announced that it had received and accepted the official notification of recognition delivered yesterday by the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires to the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo, it was reported.

5.—A day of national mourning was observed and all Court functions were suspended by order of the Emperor as the nation paid final tribute to the late Prince Kinmochi Saionji in a State funeral at Hibiya Park. Messengers of the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager, Prince Nashimoto, messengers of other Imperial Princes, members and relatives of the Saionji family, Premier Konoye and Cabinet members, numerous dignitaries and American Ambassador Joseph Grew, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, all participated in the Shinto rites.

6.—In discussing the proposed reforms in the electoral system, the Cabinet agreed that all future reform must be in accordance with the traditional family system and that educational methods should be employed to ensure that this policy bears fruit, Domei reported.

—Li Shao-keng, Communications Minister of Manchoukuo, was appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to Yuan Chen-tou, Domei reported from Hsinking.

—The Cabinet Information Board was formally brought into being when the Government promulgated and put into effect its system of organization. Nobufumi Ito, head of the Cabinet Information Bureau, was invested by the Emperor in a ceremony at the Palace as the first president of the Board. With the establishment of the Board, the press sections of both the War and Navy Ministries and the information bureau of the Foreign Office were dissolved.

7.—Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to Germany, was invested as Japan's first Ambassador to the new National

Government of China by the Emperor.

- The Cabinet approved the outline of the new economic structure as drafted by the Cabinet Planning Board and amended and accepted by the Ministers concerned with economic affairs, Domei reported.
- 9.—Foreign Minister Matsuoka held his first interview since his assumption of office with foreign correspondents at the official residence of the Foreign Vice-Minister. He replied to various questions touching upon Japan's South Seas policy and the Dutch East Indies, the Three Power Pact, Japanese-American relations, Japan-Soviet relations and the recently concluded Sino-Japanese treaty.
- 10.—The general budget for the 1941 fiscal year, totalling ¥6,863,000,000, was approved at a special Cabinet session following its submission by Finance Minister Kawada, it was reported. This figure is an increase of ¥1,040,000,000 over the current budget, it was learned. The extraordinary war estimates will not be presented to the Cabinet until of the middle of January.
- Foreign Minister Matsuoka has decided to appoint Kaname Wakasugi, former Japanese consul-general in New York, as adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the new Ambassador to Washington, it was reported.
- 11.—The Tokyo branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was formally inaugurated in a ceremony at the Gunjin Kaikan in the presence of more than 3,000 persons, it was reported.
- Councillors of the Diet Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association decided to form an organization embracing members of the House of Representatives, it was learned.
- Students shall be prohibited from participating in political movements, it was agreed at a meeting between the Education Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Asahi said.
- St. Paul's University, St. Luke's Hospital and the Holy Trinity Church, together with funds for their upkeep totalling ¥60,000,000 for the university, ¥10,000,000 for the hospital and ¥500,000 for the church, will soon be transferred from American to Japanese possession, it was revealed.
- 12.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the new National Government of China, was formally approved by the Central Political Commission as the first Ambassador of the new Government to Japan, and the appointment was immediately referred to the Government, Domei reported from Nanking. Dr. Chu is expected to leave for Tokyo to assume his new post in January.
- 13.—The Franco-Japanese conference relating to French Indo-China is expected to start as soon as the French delegation, now en route from Vichy, arrives in Tokyo, Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, told foreign correspondents. He said negotiations will mostly concern economic matters.
- 14.—Six draft Imperial ordinances providing for control measures under the National General Mobilization Law were approved at the 14th general meeting of the National General Mobilization Commission, it was reported. The ordinances relate to restrictions of publications, the Trade Control Law, control of commodities of daily necessity, control of agricultural land prices, management of agricultural land and control of prices of forests and fields.
- 16.—The Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association opened its 3-day extraordinary session at the association headquarters in the Tokyo Kaikan, Domei reported. Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, retired, chairman of the council, presided.
- The Imperial Diet functions as before despite the new national structure, President Nobufumi Ito of the Cabinet Information Board said in his first interview with foreign correspondents. The difference between the new structure in Japan and the political structures of Germany and Italy lies in the fundamental conception of the State, he said.
- 17.—The position of women under the new structure, the agrarian problem, the position of small and medium-sized industrialists and the question of establishing an economic structure based on Kodo, or the Imperial Way, were among the subjects discussed at the second day of the plenary session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Domei reported.
- 18.—On the third and closing day of the extraordinary session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Major-General Akira Muto, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, strongly appealed to the nation through the council to practice the way of subjects and support the measure for establishing a high-degree national defense State, it was reported.
- Close collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China for the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia was urged by President Wang Ching-wei of the new Chinese National Government in a statement issued at the closing session of the Kuomintang, Domei reported from Nanking.
- 19.—Jean Cousin, financial supervisor of the Hanoi Government and representative of the French Indo-China delegation at the coming Franco-Japanese economic talks in Tokyo, and his party of 16 members, arrived in Tokyo, it was reported. The delegation from the Vichy, headed by Rene Robin, will arrive shortly, it was said.
- Foreign Minister Matsuoka appealed to the common sense of Japanese and Americans to maintain calm judgment in the face of the present world situation in a speech at a luncheon of the America-Japan Society honoring Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new envoy to Washington, and his predecessor, Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi, who recently returned.
- The Government has informally decided to reappoint Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, retired, as Ambassador to Berlin to succeed Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Domei reported.
- 20.—The establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China, to be capitalized at 100,000,000 yuan, for unification of the currency system and financial reconstruction was announced by the National Government of China in Nanking, it was reported. The bank will be formally opened on January 6 next year.
- Sir John Grieg Latham, the first Australian Minister to Japan, arrived in Tokyo to assume his new post.
- Ko Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, branded as false a Chinese story that the Japanese have been bombarding Chungking with bacilli, at his foreign press conference.
- The Cabinet approved an outlay of ¥930,000 from the second reserve fund to meet the expenses of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from its inception last September to January 1.
- A Japanese military mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Inspector-General of Army Aviation and concurrently Director-General of Military Aviation Headquarters, will leave Dec. 22 for Germany and Italy via Siberia at the invitation of the German and Italian armies, the War Office announced. The mission will study conditions of the present European war on the spot.
- The Members' Club of the House of Representatives,

- whose function will be to ensure the smooth working of Diet proceedings at the 76th session to be convened on Dec. 24, was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Diet building, Domei reported.
- Japan, Germany and Italy have reached an agreement in their respective capitals on the naming of three commissions, general, military and economic, provided for under the Three Power Pact, the Information Board announced.
- The French Indo-China economic delegation of four members, sent by the Vichy Government to the coming Japan-French Indo-China trade talks, arrived in Tokyo, it was learned. The party is headed by Rene Robin, former Governor-General of French Indo-China.
- Baron Kiiehiro Hiranuma, Minister without Portfolio, and Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, director-general of the China Affairs Board, were installed by the Emperor as Home Minister and Justice Minister, respectively, in a surprise reconstruction of the Konoye Cabinet, according to Domei. Baron Hiranuma and General Yanagawa are replacing Home Minister Eiji Yasui and Justice Minister Akira Kazami, both of whom had tendered their resignations.
- 23.—Full details of the 1941-42 general budget, totalling ¥6,860,000,000, to be introduced at the 76th Diet session convening tomorrow, were revealed to more than 60 principal members of the House of Representatives by Finance Minister Kawada, it was reported.
- Plans for the 76th Diet session, to be convened Dec. 24 and formally opened by an Imperial Message on Dec. 26, were drawn up at a general meeting of the Members' Club of the House of Representatives, the first since its inauguration Dec. 20, Domei reported.
- 24.—Both Houses of the Diet met with the convoking of the 76th Diet session and arranged the organization for the session which will be formally opened Dec. 26 by an Imperial address. For the first time in the history of the Diet there was no party line dividing the members of the Lower House, the members sitting according to the prefectures from which they were returned.
- Kurahei Yuasa, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Imperial Household Minister, died of a stomach ailment, it was reported. He was 67 years old. The Emperor posthumously conferred the title of baron on the former court official, according to Domei. Mr. Yuasa had resigned as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal last June because of ill health.
- 25.—Dr. Isao Abe, former head of the Social Mass Party, resigned as a member of the House of Representatives and will devote his time to municipal administration as a member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, it was learned.
- 26.—With the reading of a message by the Emperor, the 76th session of the Diet was formally opened in ceremonies in the chamber of the House of Peers. All Cabinet members and members of the diplomatic corps were present. Replies to the Imperial Message as well as messages of thanks to the soldiers were drafted by both Houses.
- Permanent directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association decided to demand an increase in the amount of the Government subsidy to the Association, it was reported. Akira Kazami, former Justice Minister, who was appointed a permanent director by Premier Konoye, president of the Association, was present at the meeting.
- 27.—The iron and steel production expansion program with provision for a revolutionary change in the method of manufacturing steel to meet the American embargo on exports of scrap iron was approved by the Cabinet at its last regular meeting of the year, Domei reported. The program was presented by President Hoshino of the Planning Board who stressed that the program's enforcement is a major condition for the successful construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.
- In similar speeches, War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Oikawa thanked both Houses of the Diet in reply to resolutions passed by both expressing gratitude to the army and navy and devotion to the memory of the war dead.
- 28.—Japanese and French delegations to the economic conference regarding French Indo-China met for the first time at a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Matsuoka at his official residence. The Foreign Minister expressed hopes that the negotiations will reap good results despite the numerous and complicated problems and gave assurances that Japan does not intend to take unfair advantage of a nation's sore spot to satisfy its ambitions.
- The Privy Council approved the Japan-Brazil cultural agreement, it was reported.
- 29.—The Chiang regime has lost approximately 3,500,000 men in killed, wounded, missing and deserting since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in July, 1937, according to a statement on this year's war results issued by the army press section of Imperial Headquarters. The widening feud between the Kromintang and Chinese Communists was pointed out by the announcement as a remarkable development of the year. Chungking's resistance was much weaker, it was said.
- 30.—The Franco-Japanese conference on French Indo-China formally opened as Ambassador Hajime Matsumiya, chief Japanese delegate, and Rene Robin, head of the French delegation, meeting at the Foreign Vice-Minister's official residence, exchanged views regarding general economic questions pertaining to the economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China, it was announced.
- 31.—Meeting in the presence of the Emperor, the Privy Council in plenary session approved a nine-point civil service reform plan and presented it to the Throne for Imperial sanction. The passage of the Government plan for reform of the civil service system by the Privy Council marks the first step toward the establishment of a new official structure which is one of the aims of the Konoye Cabinet, it was said. The Privy Council went on record as favoring the measure on condition that the Government use the utmost care in enforcing the new system of Government officials.
- Premier Konoye in his New Year message to the nation paid tribute to the sacrifices and accomplishments of the people in the past year and called upon still further efforts to conclude the China Affair and build a Greater East Asia. The Premier warned of possible further hardships in the coming year "when various international pressures may be imposed upon Japan."

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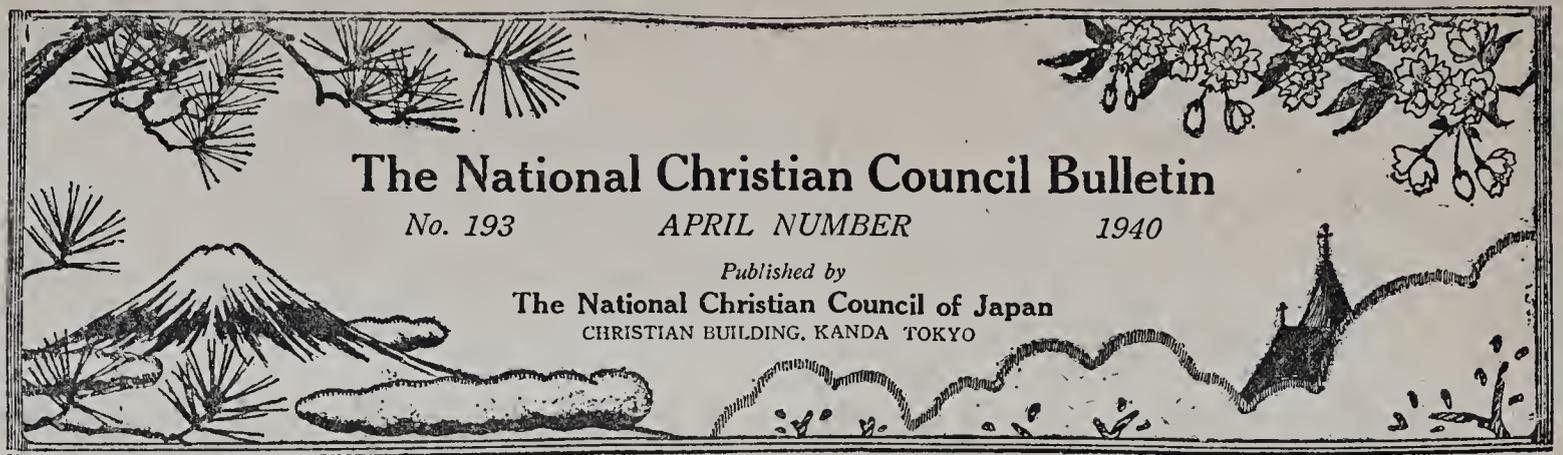
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**SECOND POST-MADRAS CONFERENCE
KAMAKURA, JAPAN**

C. W. IGLEHART

The National Christian Council called a retreat and conference at Kamakura on February 26, 1940, to study the findings of the Madras Conference and to relate them to the present situation in Japan. All the constituent denominations and a number of the Missions were represented, with about seventy persons in attendance. The first part of the morning was devoted to reports from Secretary Ebisawa and others, summarizing the developments since Madras throughout the world and in Japan. Immediately following the return of the delegation, report meetings were held in a score of cities throughout the entire length of the country. These were frequently combined with meetings of the United Evangelistic Campaign and were addressed, as a rule, by teams of two speakers from among the Madras delegates. Good attendance and keen interest were reported from these meetings. There was also held in Tokyo one previous report conference at which the different sections received the findings and studied them.

The latter part of the morning and most of the afternoon were devoted to simultaneous sectional meetings. There were six of these as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| I. General Affairs | IV. Social Work |
| II. Evangelism | V. Literature |
| III. Education | VI. The Rural Church |

The final session of the conference was devoted to receiving reports from these sections, a summary of which follows.

I. General Affairs. Mr. Ebisawa indicated the areas in which the Church in Japan is having to orient itself to the larger community.

1. The Christian movement faces other religions that are strong, venerable and powerful. In the present crisis society expects all religions to cooperate for furthering the national ends. Christianity's approach can no longer be theoretical, nor is it based on any academic view of comparative religions. Cooperation is almost thrust upon it. Obviously this situation involves factors even more pressing than those that were recognized under Section V. at Madras.

2. Schools and their relation to the shrines. This while, not a disruptive problem in Japan proper, has, in Chosen and other regions, become a matter of grave concern. Japanese Church leaders represent the case as having been aggravated by the influence and pressure of foreign missionaries in the direction of non-compliance with Government regulations. So far as one can see there is complete cooperation in all Japanese schools

on the mainland and general approval of this policy by the Church leaders. (A comparison, however, of the statements made and published under the auspices of the N.C.C. in 1931 and 1932, will indicate how different this present acquiescence is from the attitude of criticism and remonstrance which characterized the Japanese Christian movement at that time.)

3. The Churches and State ceremonies. The findings of this group indicate that the Churches are ready to accept the Government interpretation of shrine ceremonies as non-religious and unrelated to non-Christian religions. Its judgment was that a steady process of education, not only for the Church members, but for the public as well would gradually clarify this distinction and cause the State ceremonies in fact as well as theory to become pure civic rites without religious implication. Further study of the problems of peace brought out the suggestion that Christians should not adopt passive attitudes but rather in a constructive spirit plan for peaceful change. Japonism must be purified and Christianized and international relations must come to be marked by sacrificial policies rather than by self-interest. It was hoped that Japan-American relations would take this turn. Finally the group held that Japanese Christians as Protestants can be trusted, and should be trusted, with complete freedom of speech and action, since their loyalty to the nation is beyond question.

II. Evangelism. Mr. Hirono brought in a report, first, regarding the building of a strong Church with a program of active evangelism. It calls for further integration with the family as a unit, for more systematic training of members in Christian work and more continuous Bible study. Conditions of admission to membership should be raised and defined, with still stronger emphasis on moral standards. The use of literature was stressed. The expansion of the Church depends upon a recruiting and training of lay evangelists, and for this institute and training courses are necessary. Occupational evangelism, such as Dr. Kagawa urges, offers an inviting field. Certainly evangelism becomes increasingly important. The time is ripe for visits of well known evangelists from abroad. Spe-

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
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ABOUT 2 KM. FROM TIGASAKI RAILWAY STATION

cial evangelism for women is called for, and most immediate of all, the present United Evangelistic Campaign should be supported and extended to the remotest parts of the country.

The place of the missionary was studied in this section. Missionaries are welcome as symbols of the World Church. Experts are needed in almost every field of Church activity. Missionaries should work within the framework of the Japanese Church, but should be encouraged to develop their own specialties. Of these student evangelism is conspicuous. There was some question of the desirability of rural missionaries actually residing in small country communities, but all agreed that missionaries are needed for the promotion of the rural Church. As to future plans of evangelism, the proposal was that the Church push on with faith and courage to reach the last person in Japan. At the same time a Foreign Missions Association should be formed to gather up all the scattered activities that are expressing the foreign missions outreach of the Church. Literature for evangelism is greatly needed. Indigenous rural activities through the Church must be encouraged, and throughout a spirit and technique of Christian stewardship should be developed.

III. Education. Miss Kawai reported on:

1. Religious education and the State. Almost all the schools represented in the Conference reported pressures, not so much from legally constituted officials, as from ardent patriotic groups and individuals who would like to eliminate all essentially Christian activities from the school life and press the institutions into complete conformity to a common pattern.

2. Education and evangelism call for much better trained religious workers among the students. Emphasis also should be put on the use of all the Christian members of the faculty in Christian work.

3. Schools and the home. Something must be done to get even Christian families to hold the Christian schools in higher esteem, so that they will send their most promising children and will consider it an honor for them to graduate from our institutions. In turn the schools must integrate with the home life of the students and carry a Christian influence into the families. Although the actual number of baptisms in our schools is much smaller than it used to be, it was the general opinion that the total impact of Christianity upon the public is far better and stronger than it has ever been before.

4. The Japonizing of customs must be intelligently promoted and guided through our schools, lest this natural trend take excessive forms.

IV. Social Work. Miss Kobayashi presented the findings of this group. In the midst of a changing social and economic world the Christian movement in Japan finds itself more keenly conscious of the controls over thinking than even the physical controls incident to this present emergency. But we must think our way through. Economic and social change is imminent and calls for intelligent cooperation. Many things need to be done right now. The humanizing of industry, work for moral reform and relief activities are urgent needs. The Christian Church must have a rational of peaceful change through cooperation. The development of cooperatives is important. In conclusion, the group felt that the Christian Church, founded in history must find its mission in history. It must welcome and guide it, but always with a technique of love.

V. Literature. Mr. Murao brought in the following recommendations from this group.

1. That the Madras findings be published in a more popular form for general reading.

2. That the Christian movement undertake the publication of some one organ more adequate than any we now have.

3. That a broader and better program for the production of Christian literature be adopted.

4. That the N.C.C. give direct encouragement to this. It would include the (a) Production of a revised hymnal. (b) Increased help to the Christian Daily News (c) Denominational magazines of Biblical study. (d) A revised translation of the Old Testament. (e) The phonographic recording of Biblical subjects. (f) Studies in the field of Christianity and early Japanese sources. (g) Comparative studies of Christianity with other religions. (h) An inter-denominational Protestant prayer book. (i) Special literature for children. (j) Literature dealing with and promoting foreign missions in the Japanese Church.

VI. The Rural Church. Secretary Kurihara reported for this section. The findings include a vivid picture of the new situation throughout the rural world in Japan, with an awakening self-consciousness and an awareness of its own importance in the total national life. With universal literacy, much literature is needed. The Church may and must lead in rural social change. There are dangers in rural society scarcely realized by city people. On the surface there seems to be prosperity, but really there is much unrest. Also many new temptations assail the farmer. Landlord-tenant problems are not getting any easier. The farmer now stands in new relations to national policy. Men are scarce. Factories are eating them up. The Christian movement is challenged to devote itself, with new sincerity, to this problem. Theological training should turn toward it. Rural sociology should be studied. There is a large place for pioneer evangelism. The organization of the rural Church should receive scientific study. Specifically:

1. Experts should be put on our theological school faculties.

2. Supporting groups should be recruited to make possible experiments in rural Church life. A fund of ¥10,000.00 should be set aside for the promotion of this work.

It was decided that the gist of the above findings should be published and given wide circulation in Japan.

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NEWS NOTES

DARLEY DOWNS

February, March, April Meetings of the Executive Committee

At each meeting there was extensive discussion of developments in connection with the enforcement of the new Religious Organizations Law. A new special committee was appointed to carry on investigations and negotiate with the officials in the Religions Bureau. This committee was organized with Rev. Suehiko Noguchi, chairman, and Mr. Kurihara, Secretary. Messrs. Tomita and Ebisawa were asked to serve as advisers. Several meetings of the committee have been held and of its executive committee, and numerous conferences have been had with various government officials. Particularly difficult situations arise in the remoter prefectures where the officials have little knowledge of Christianity. In this connection much importance is laid upon the organization of church councils in each prefecture.

Earlier assurance that the smaller denominations could secure full recognition as denominations (kyōdan) seems to have been ill founded. The great Buddhist and Shinto sects feel it quite inappropriate that small Christian groups should have exactly the same recognition as their own, with the head of the church on the same basis as the heads of these great bodies. The Religions Bureau tends to share this feeling, and not without some reason, is pressing for union of smaller groups wherever that is possible. It has even been suggested that no group with less than a hundred churches ought to be recognized. It has been definitely stated that the minimum should be 50 churches and 5,000 members. This would permit full recognition only for the Nihon Kirisuto Kyo Kai (Presbyterian), Methodist, Kumiai (Congregation), Seikokai (Episcopalian), Baptist, and the two branches of the Holiness Church. Tax exemption for parsonages not a part of the church building itself seems definitely out, and the whole problem of tax exemption is not entirely clear.

No denomination has, so far, had its application for recognition approved. Even the largest denominations are being asked to make many changes in their constitutions and by-laws. Negotiations are being carried on constantly and all the churches, even the few not members of the Council, are on the whole working-together very closely in the recognition that any false step by even a small group would embarrass the whole Christian movement.

Another matter that comes up for discussion at each session is the work of the Emergency Service Committee and the Central China Great Religious Unity League (Chūshi Daidō Renmei). Mr. Hiraide became the head of the Christian section of the Daidō Renmei on April 1 and returned to report at the end of April. He reports very effective work being carried on in a number of centers, though it is recognized that it is not wise to try to begin with preaching but with various forms of social and

educational service to the people. A number of language schools have been organized, some with over a hundred students. Preaching is being carried on and there have been a number of baptisms. A few Chinese interpreters are making rapid progress in the command of the Japanese language.

The conditions on which official assistance is granted to Christian work have produced some differences of opinion. There is also anxiety due to the fact that the present plan calls for no assistance for work already established.

Chairman Kozaki of the church union committee reported that four meetings had been held. The problems before the committee are exceedingly difficult, but are being attacked in very fine spirit. The major denominations have contributed ¥50.00 each for the expenses of the committee.

The plan for establishing a Christian village in Manchuria seems to be making excellent progress. Rev. Junji Horii went over to give his time to the enterprise early in April. The South Manchurian Railway has promised to supply land and buildings. It is proposed to organize a supporters' organization with a three yen membership fee and a zaidan to hold the property.

It was reported that the Japanese churches of Southern California wish to assume the support of a missionary in China. This was referred to the East Asia Evangelistic Association (Tōa Dendōkai).

A second gift of one hundred dollars was received from the I.M.C. for the Leibenzeller Mission whose funds from Germany are being sadly restricted.

The committee to select a general secretary reported no success in finding a suitable man who would accept the appointment. Mr. Kurihara was asked to continue as acting secretary till July.

At the request of Mrs. Kubushiro, chairman of the social work department, it was voted to give ¥300.00 of the Shizuoka relief fund to the Futaba kindergarten which is doing excellent work in the barrack building erected since the fire.

Vice chairman Kozaki was appointed as representative at the annual meeting of the Chosen Christian Federation which is to meet in Seoul May 30, 31.

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Dr. Warnshuis having written Dr. Iglehart of the possibility that Dr. W. J. Hutchins, President emeritus of Berea College, could spend some weeks in Japan this summer, the committee voted to assure the I.M.C. of a hearty welcome for Dr. Hutchins and to appropriate ¥200.00 for local expenses.

The Korean churches in Japan proper have decided to enter the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai and so automatically cease to be a separate member of the Council. At the same time the Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Canada whose missionaries work with these churches has decided to withdraw from the Council.

It was voted to approve the amendment to the constitution of the I.M.C. providing for the appointment of an Ad Interim Committee.

United Evangelism Campaign

Bishop Kugimiya had well-attended and effective meetings in Shanghai and Tsingtao early in February. During the middle of February, Dr. Kagawa was in the Loo Choo Islands and spoke at 34 meetings with a total attendance of 15,000, and with 668 decisions. He also was a lecturer at a rural gospel school held there. On the eve of Meiji Memorial Day (April 2), a great mass meeting was held at the Kyoritsu Hall at Hitotsu Bashi, with addresses by President Yasui of the Women's Christian College, the pastor of Kofu Presbyt. Church, Rev. Ashina, and Dr. Kagawa. There was an attendance of 3,000. Hecklers added interest to the meeting, but Dr. Kagawa soon got the best of them. Exceptionally fruitful meetings were held in Yokohama, April 3 to 7. Careful preparation had been made and there was a very deep spirit of unity in all of the churches. Dr. Kagawa and Chairman Kanai of the Central Committee were the speakers.

Some 12 meetings were held in various churches and schools, with a total attendance of over 3,000, besides 2 large meetings addressed by Dr. Kagawa, with a total attendance of over 1,700, in spite of severe storms on both evenings. There were 74 signed decision cards. Dr. Kagawa spoke at several meetings in Nagoya the end of March, but apparently due to somewhat inadequate preparation the results were rather disappointing.

March 26, 27, 28 moving picture and evangelistic meetings were held in several places in Shizuoka with Rev. Kimura Seimatsu as the speaker. Rev. Imai Saburo and Professor Otani, of Meiji University, spoke at several meetings at Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe. There were about 2,000 at the meeting in Osaka, but due to a severe storm very few in Kyoto, and some 500 in Kobe. Messrs. Otani and Nukaga held successful meetings in a number of churches in Miyazaki Ken, April 7-11. Mr. Murao was in Tokushima and vicinity April 19-21.

Dr. Kagawa had to spend the middle part of April in the cooperative hospital for eye treatment. As a consequence, a number of appointments had to be called off. He is speaking the nights of May 5, 6, 7 at the Reimanzaka Church. A special committee is carrying out a most extensive program of publicity and promotion. It is hoped to secure an attendance of 1,000 each evening, with an admission fee of 10 sen. (Attendance averaged over 1200 and there were 300 decisions)

A gift of \$500 (¥2122) was received from Dr. Mott and ¥2,000 of this was made a special gift to Dr. Kagawa for the support of his work, in view of his untiring efforts for the campaign. Dr. Kagawa went to Osaka for a special meeting at Kansai Gakuin on the Emperor's birthday, April 29, under the auspices of the League of Churches of the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto region (omitting the Osaka city churches). Careful preparations had been made and excellent publicity brought some 3,000 people to a place so remote from any one of the three principal cities. Dr. Kagawa leaves the middle of May for three weeks in Manchuria.

A committee is planning a special retreat for some 60 leaders of the Union Evangelistic movement from all parts of the country for mid-summer.

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## NEWS NOTES

DARLEY DOWNS

### June Meeting of the Executive Committee

Sec. Kurihara reported Dr. Kagawa's visit to the site of the proposed Christian village in Manchuria, saying that he was very enthusiastic about it. The governing committee has been organized and the campaign for funds has already started. A booklet of some thirty pages has been issued giving a full account of the project so far. Mr. Kurihara also reported for the Union Evangelistic Campaign. 64 ministers and church officers attended a training conference for Nagano Ken at a spa near Matsumoto. Bishop Sasaki and Mr. Kurihara were the special speakers.

Mr. Kozaki reported a meeting of the Church Union Committee at which study was made of the problem of rituals and ceremonies. The members from the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai will outline their plan for a Federation of Churches at the fall meeting of the committee. Mr. Kozaki also reported for the special committee on the Religious Organization law. Full recognition seems to be assured for only the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Episcopal churches, though it is still hoped that the Baptist, Lutheran and Seikyokai (one branch of the former Holiness church) will also be recognized. There are intimations that organization of "Shukyo Hojin" (religious juridical persons) will not be so simple as at first supposed.

As the Korean Presbyterian Church in Japan has joined the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai it naturally is dropped from the list of constituent churches, but there will be a consequent increase in the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai representation at the annual meeting. At the same time the Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which has been working with the former Korean Presbyterian Church, withdrew from the Council. As the Universalist Church (Dojin Kyokai) has joined the Kumiai church it also is dropped from the list of constituent churches.

Messrs Iglehart and Downs, in consultation with the Council office, were asked to arrange for a meeting at Nojiri this summer between missionaries from China and a group of Japanese Christian leaders.

Messrs Galen Fisher and Sidney Phelps, who have returned to Japan for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Y.M.C.A. summer conferences, were introduced and spoke briefly.

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新刊紹介

清水安三者  
「開拓者の精神」

北京に崇貞學園指導者として活躍して居られる清水安三氏の説教集である。「開拓者の精神」以下十八篇の説教を輯録してある。何れも進撃的氣魄に富んだ説教である。荒削りな趣の少ない著者の警醒の信仰は、所謂儒夫をして起たしむるの概がある。見方によつて随分ゾンザイな言葉遣ひなどもなくはないが、それも此人にして此の言葉が活きてゐるのであつて、他人が真似るべき筋合のものではない。日支の提携に基督教的信仰の逞しき躍動が要望されてゐる時、清水氏の如きスケールの大きい人物が活躍して居られることは、邦家の爲、心強き限りである。大陸生活の経験と大陸人の心情とを基礎に置く此の説教集を、異色ある説教集として江湖に薦めるものである。（四六判三百頁定價一圓三十錢 鄰友社發行）  
(S.K.)

故神學博士 今井壽道先生遺稿

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内容  
第一篇 緒言。 第二篇 第一章 牧師の任務及準備。 人格の準備。 牧師の祈禱。 公禱、密室の祈禱。 默想。 知識上の準備。 聖書の研究。 神學書の研究。 第二章 教會の内治。 禮拜上の機關。 牧會上の機關。 教育の機關。 第三篇 第一章 傳道と教會の異同。 第二章 禮拜に於ける牧役者。 第三章 聖書の朗讀。 第四章 説教。 第五章 諸種の機關と牧役者。 聖書研究會、祈禱會、教訓的諸集會、社交的機關。 婦人會及男子會。 第六章 訪問。 第七章 社會に於ける牧役者。 第八章 牧役者と家庭。

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滿洲基督者村建設に當つて

堀井 順次



以て神に大事を捧げんものと決心して居る。

新らしい國家理論を以て滿洲國が生れ早くも十年の時を迎へ様として居る。

此の國を美事守り立て、民族協和の樂土たらしめる事は日本全國民の責任だ。日本はこの責任の遂行に全國民の運命を賭けて居る。

吾等日本の基督者として、この重大な日本の責任を如何に分擔し何處に實踐するか。

二

本年一月遂に基督教聯盟に基督教開拓村委員會が組織せられ、愈々其の計畫に向つて前進する事となつた。

久に握手しなければならぬ運命にあるとすれば、悲しむだけで済む問題ではない。

基督者村建設の豫定地は東滿の要地、牡丹江市に近き谷間である。谷間とは云へば廣さは約一里、深さは約三里である。省や市の當局者はこの谷全體を吾々の爲に提供しやうと云ふ。昔ベネチクトは茨の谷を切り開いて光の谷と名を變へしめたこと云ふが、吾々の豫定の谷は鈴蘭の花咲き亂れる谷であり、豊饒の寶庫である。

三

土を愛する精神を以て吾々は人間の貪りよりこの美しい大地を守らねばならない。更に進んでこゝに乳と蜜を流れしめなければならぬ。

この豫定地にも八十數戸の先住民の部落がある。其の住民は實に温順な兄弟である。心を以て交はれば心を以て答へ、兄弟として呼べば、兄弟として應へる人々である。

四

人類にとつて神は唯一の眞理であり、又永遠の眞理である。一切の人生計畫も社會計畫も神の許しを受けずしては實現の希望はない。

満洲の大地開拓の三要素は、土の改良、農具の改良及び労働組織の改良であるが、殊に必要なのは労働組織の改良即ち共同労働の實行である。

全國協同傳道

各地運動實施報告

長崎縣下—荒川氏 五月二十五日教育家招待講演會一四〇名、懇談會六〇名、同夜市公會堂講演會、五二〇名二十六日長崎中央メソヂスト教會にて聯合禮拜二八〇名

群馬縣下—村尾氏 六月七日桐生組合にて五八名、八日前橋組合にて八一名(野口氏と共に)九日高崎組合にて朝二八名、夜四五名

長野縣下—佐々木、栗原兩氏 六月十一日二日松本市外淺間温泉にて修養會十一日講演佐々木、栗原兩氏六〇名、十二日講演佐々木、栗原兩氏三〇〇名、長野縣聯盟結成せらる

山口縣下—教職協議會六月十日山口メソヂストにて出席一九名、協同傳道の協議並に山口縣聯盟の組織成る

名古屋—村尾氏 東海地區修養會六月二十二日第一美善にて修養會禮拜四二名午後講演、夜信徒修養會一五〇名、信徒團の組織の議起る

滿洲—賀川氏 五月十八日—六月六日迄(十九日間)大連、旅順、營口、鞍山、遼陽、奉天、撫順、新京、吉林、ハルビン、承德(十一地方)集會數四十一回、出席者數二三、九〇七名、決心者數六一七名

皇紀二千六百年奉祝 基督教信徒大會準備委員會

昨年秋聯盟總會に於て決議せられた同大會の組織準備成り、委員長に阿部氏、副委員長に小崎氏、幹事に都田氏が就き左の通りそれ入、第一回の委員會が何れも聯盟會議室に於て開催せられた。

- 七月十日(水) 三時 總務委員、顧問會
同十二日(金) 二時 プログラム委員會
同十五日(月) 二時 會計委員會
同十六日(火) 二時 庶務委員會
同十七日(水) 二時 會場委員會
同十八日(木) 二時 接待委員會
同十八日(木) 二時 記録委員會
同二十二日(月) 十時 總務委員會
九月上旬 學校連絡委員會

新刊紹介

小出正吾著

「マルチンルッター傳」

僅か二百三十頁の小書ではあるが宗教改革の歴史的背景を基督教の發祥に遡つて説き起し、少年ルッターの信仰的背景をなす彼の家庭的訓練、歐洲諸國の政治的宗教的情勢を叙述し

勇敢なるルッター否と答へればその否に應じて全ヨーロッパはゆるぎたり
と詩人ローエルの歌ひし如く、何故にルッターは死を堪へて否と答へなければならなかつたのか、何故に全歐洲は彼の否に應じてゆるぎ出さざるを得なかつたのか、文藝復興と共に世界の精神的地圖を塗り替へた宗教改革の大事業が偉人ルッターを中心として躍如として描き出され、數多きルッター傳中青年向のものとして最適のものである。支那事變三周年、偉人の出現を翹望せらるゝこと切なるものある時、神を畏れ愛する信仰の程強き者あらざること本書によりて學び得るであらう。(鄰友社發行 定價一圓三十錢) (I.M.)

### 井深梶之助先生を惜む

明治學院名譽總理神學博士井深梶之助氏の御永眠は當に日本基督教會のみならず我國基督教會の一大損失にして内外多端の折柄痛惜に堪えざる處である。

君は我國教界に於ける最年長の元老の一人として生ける歴史的存在であり貢獻者であつた。我日本基督教聯盟の創設に際しては夙に參劃する處あり大正十五年十月十四日第四代の本聯盟常議員會長として就任せられ鋭意盡瘁されて倦まなかつた。君は寛厚の長者にして一點一劃も苟くもせざる謹嚴着實の士であつた。

その周到細心にして穩健忠誠なる人格は各方面の要衝に當りよく之を信仰的に處理して餘す處がなかつた。且つ汎く教界へ美しき感化を與へよき事蹟の實を緒ばしめた。寡黙よく事奥を察し悠揚迫らざる人と爲りは信任に堪へ内外に重きをなし幾多の國際的會合の雄鎮として活躍せられた。

君は今や天壽を全ふせられ子の故山へ歸するが如く天父の懷に憩はる「善い哉善且つ忠なる僕汝の主人の喜びに入れよ」との基督の御聲を受けらる事を信する者である。

希くば神の祝福君が愛する遺族とその遺業の上に裕ならむことを

昭和十五年六月二十六日

### 日本基督教聯盟



### 井深梶之助氏略歴

井深梶之助氏は安政元年六月十日會津若松藩士井深宅衛門重義氏の長男として生れ、明治前後の風雲瓦解の時代に遭遇つばに歴史の轉換を目撃した。

明治四年横濱に設立せられてゐた縣立洋學校修文館に入りブラウン氏の指導と感化を受け、明治六年一月恩師ブラウン氏より洗禮を受けた、時に齡十八であつた。同年秋から植村、熊野、押川、本多山本氏等と共にブラウン塾にて

會議にも度々列席せられた。大正四年御大典の節は多年育英の功勞により勳五等瑞寶章を授けられた。

### 第十七年第九回 定例常議員會記錄

昭和十五年(一九四〇)六月二十八日(金)午後一時半 於 聯盟會議室

數年來病臥靜養せられしが去る昭和十五年六月二十四日永眠せられ、同二十六日明治學院葬執行せられた。

(出席者) 阿部、小崎、富田、三浦、ダウンス、アイグルハート、ミス、ベイツ、山本、稻垣、久布白、千葉儀一、田中、河田、日疋、栗原、海老澤、齊藤、都田

### 協議事項

- 一、開會禮拜 司會阿部會長 讚美歌五四五 聖書朗讀阿部會長 祈禱久布白女史
- 二、前回記錄朗讀 都田氏朗讀承認せらる
- 三、幹事事務報告 都田氏報告承認せらる
- 四、上半年會計現況報告 河田氏報告承認せらる
- 五、總務部委員報告 特になし
- 六、農村傳道委員報告 栗原氏 滿洲基督教者村開拓委員會に於ける同事業の進展狀況豫定計畫及これに要する募金計畫を報告す
- 七、文學部委員報告 三浦委員長 去る六月十日YMCAに於て行ひたる基督教著作者懇談會の件を報告す
- 八、全國協同傳道委員會報告 栗原氏報告
- 九、教會合同委員會報告 小崎委員長報告
- 十、時局奉仕委員會報告
- (一) 婦人部委員會の活動報告を久布白氏行ふ
- (二) 二千六百年奉祝宣誓大會參加の件 六月十九日樞原神宮に行はれたる祈願式に本部代表四名(阿部、小崎、千葉、都田) 地方代表五名(齊藤、柳原、安田、眞鍋、森田) 代表として及び宣誓式大會に基督教徒代表として主として關西地方より二百名出席あり式後八木町聖公會に於て共に食事をとり祈禱會をなし解散したる件を都田氏報告す
- 十一、宗團法特別委員會報告
- 十二、皇紀二千六百年奉祝記念大會準備委員會報告 都田氏準備經過を報告す
- 十三、神の國新聞委員會報告 富田委員長に代り都田氏報告す

- 一、聯盟に加盟申込の件 基督教文化協會の加入申込の件は保留とすることに決す
- 一、聯盟退會申込の件 朝鮮基督教會及びカナダ長老ミッシヨンは今回教會に日本基督教會大會に合併せられたるに、日本同仁基督教會は組合教會に合併せられたるにより退會申込あり(承認)

### 懇談事項

- 一、宣教師友誼團年會參列の件 代表參列せざることに決す
- 一、支那宣教師と懇談に關して 此の夏渡來する有志との懇談會開催の件はアイグルハート、ダウンス氏に斡旋方を依頼す

### 訪問者歡迎

- 一、今回日本基督教青年會夏季學校五十年祝賀會に招待來朝せられたる G.M. フイツシャー、G.S. フエルブス二氏訪問せられたるにつき阿部會長歡迎の辭をのべられ兩氏よりそれぞれ挨拶ありたり。
- 一、後YMCAに行はれたる兩氏及びオベリン大學神學部長ガレム氏の歡迎會に一同出席することとし
- 一、閉會 午後四時

### 紀元二千六百年奉祝 統後奉公祈誓大會

去る六月十九日大和國樞原神宮に於て舉行の紀元二千六百年奉祝統後奉公祈誓大會に於ける午前九時より十一時までの祈願祭には、特に聯盟を代表して阿部、小崎、千葉、眞鍋、森田(殿)、柳原(殿)、齊藤(宗)、安田、都田出席。十一時から十二時までの樞原神宮外苑に於ける宣誓式には京、阪、神及び奈良縣下より代表二百名、全國基督教徒代表として參列。尚、式後一同は神宮に參拜、後徒歩約十四町の八木町の聖公會に集合、晝食とともに祈禱會を行つて解散した。

### アキスリング博士の消息

最近同氏よりの通信に六、七兩月は中部アメリカ、ニュージャージー州、コンネチカット州等を巡回せらるゝ豫定の由。今までに三萬八千哩を旅し日本の立場に就て講演する事二百八十回、放送する事四回、協議會に出席する事三十六回に及び各地で多大の反響を與へし由なり。

### 宗教團體法特別委員會

去る三月七日に聯盟内に組織せられたる當委員會は其の後數回會合を行ひ協議をしつゝあつたが、六月十五日の第五回委員會にはそれに先づ三日前の六月十二日に文部省當局より内示ありたる教團設立標準について報告を受け協議を行つた文部省の内示は、教團たるべきものは信徒數五千人、認可されたる教會數五十以上を有する教團たるべきことと云ふのである。其の後の委員會、交渉委員會は左の通りである。

- 六月二十八日午前九時 第六回宗團法特別委員會
- 七月五日午前八時 交渉委員會
- 七月五日午前九時半 交渉委員文部當局と懇談(標準の件について)
- 七月八日午後四時半 第七回宗團法特別委員會

(日本基督教會に於て)

教團設立認可標準に關して文部省と交渉の結果の報告あり、文部省は前述の標準を固持しつゝも特別考慮のこと、返答ありたり、これに就て更に折衝を行ふことを申合す

尚、宗團法特別委員會は常置委員をして更に今日までの件についての折衝は勿論のこと、今後起り來る全國的の諸事情について研究交渉を行ふことに決す。文部省の宗教團體事務主任協議會 去る七月八、九の兩日午前九時より午後四時まで文部省會議室に於て宗教團體事務主任協議會が開かれ、神道十三派、佛教五十六派、基督教二十四團體(單一教會代表をも加へて)が參集、宗團法施行上の諸規定について報告協議が行はれた。基督教側は組合、聖公會、バプテスマ、メソヂスト、美普、自由メソ、同胞普及福音、ルーテル、同盟、協同、きよめ、セブンスデー、友會、基督、日基、救世軍、ナザレン東、同西、聖教會、福音傳道、イエス・キリスト、獨立教會同盟聯盟が出席した。

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昭和十五年七月十五日印刷

編輯主任 都田恒太郎

副主任 アキスリン

刊創月四年三十正大

行發日五十月七年五十和昭

號六十九百第

滿洲基督者村の使命

栗原 陽太郎

滿洲の都市及び農村地帯を一巡して直ちに痛感する三方面に就て、基督者村建設の急務とその使命の重大性を考へて見たい。

第一は滿洲の大都市に於けるわが同胞の生活である。

ある都市のある商店をその一例として擧げると、四十名程の店員中一二の基督者を除いて支店長以下殆ど店員の悉くが遊廓に通ひ、偶々その非を問はれると、異口同音に、滿洲に於ては、遊廓に行くことは問題外だと答へる。實に恐るべき通念となつてゐる様である。勿論荒涼たる原野の慰めなき生活の裡に終始するものには、陥り易き誘惑には相違ないが、これが我祖國が幾十年の歳月に涉り、測り難き深刻なる犠牲を拂つて開拓したる生命線の現状であることを思ふ時に實に寒心に堪えざるものがある。

一言にして言へば滿洲大都市に於ける邦人同胞中不健全なる享樂の捕虜となつてゐるものが如何に多數であるかを證明して居るもので、非常時局下に於ける東亞の聖業完遂に當る帝國の青壯年が、かゝる有様である事を思ふて懺悔の涙なきを得ない。

◇

斯かる在滿の邦人青壯年を如何にして健全なる生活と奉仕の生涯に導くべきか。純潔の理想と東亞に神の國を建設すべき使命に熱注せしむるの道は、唯イエス基督の救ひに導くの外全く他に詮すべのなき事を痛感するのである。

の極端なる懸隔に唯々呆るゝの外なき有様である。

勿論内地に於ても都市生活と農村生活とは相當の隔りがあるけれど、滿洲のそれと比ぶれば實に天地霄壤の差ありと云はねばならぬ。

第一寒氣に對する設備に於て、住居や食物や慰安やその他の施設に於て、何んと云ふ驚くべき差異であらうか。同じ帝國の臣民として東亞の聖業に責任を分擔するものとして、これはまた餘りに極端なる對象ではないか。廣漠たる滿洲草原の開拓をあらゆる意味に於て我國民の生命線の確保であるばかりでなく、東亞聖業の基礎的工作である。あらゆる意味に於て恵まれたる村を建設し、この大事業を終りまで忍んで成功に導く信仰と實踐とが我國基督教徒に課せられたる大責任であると信するのである。

◇

第三は五族協和の生活實現である。我國民は極東の風光明媚な島國に於て二千六百年間、皇室を國父宗家と仰ぎ、臣民は赤子として殆ど同血同族としての水入らずの家族生活を續けて來たので、國民大衆が大植民をした、即ち異民族の仲間には入つて永い生活をした経験がないのである。

今回初めて二十年間に百萬戸五百萬人の農業移民を滿洲に試むる事となつたのであるが、五族協和と言ふ事は實にその實行は困難である。その點に於て、基督者は神を人類唯一の父と信じ、吾等人類は縦に天父の前に等しく愛子であり、横には全人類を兄弟姉妹と信じ相愛する信仰に立脚して居るので、この信仰の確立があつて初めて五族協和の根柢が据ゑられるのである。そしてその理想達成の可能性を信

ずることが出来るのである。單なる愛國心だけではこの實踐は甚だ六ヶ敷く思はれるのである。

◇

以上の三點から此の度北滿牡丹江省四道溝に建設されんとしてゐる基督者開拓村の有する重大なる意義を認めざるを得ない。

この村は勿論第一着手であつて、神許し給はる第二、第三、第四と次ぎ／＼に基督者村の建設は企畫されるのであるが、先づ四道溝基督者村の建設に於て祖國日本が滿洲開拓に於ける指導精神指導原理の具體化を切望するものである。この村は基督の體たる教會を中心とした五十戸一團の集合開拓移民であつて、團長を實現するため一切の行動をなし、それが國民としては誰も忠良なる國民として祖國の生命線たる滿洲をして眞に東亞聖業達成の具體化したものたる事を意圖してゐるのである。

この村の特長は五十戸と云ふ小團體であつて、五戸一組合即ち十組合の結合より成る小部落である。小部落は種々なる點に不利困難があるが同時に同一精神の貫徹々底には大なる利益がある。信仰團體は團長の個人的感化が及ぶ範圍が最も効果的である。それと同時に五人組小團體が團結を堅ふる上に有効である。經營は協同組合主義であつて、滿洲としては一戸當り耕地面積五町と云ふ小面積であるが、食糧自給のため水田一町、雜穀二町、蔬菜二町、山林五町、牧草地五町と云ふ面積である。

◇

燃料の自給、ホームズパンによる被服の自給等を実行する豫定で隣接地八十戸の滿人農家も協力協和の對象となつてゐる譯である。

滿洲の都市に住む邦人壯青少年をして深き反省と慚愧と自戒感憤を興ふる源となり、和氣霽々たる五族生活に成功して東亞に神の國を建設する礎石となり内地より基督者は勿論一般農民の入植希望者續々踵を接して至る様日夜念願して止まざる次第である。

私達は先輩有志諸賢の驥尾に附して犬馬の勞を執らんとしてゐる。希くはこの大業達成のため江湖の協賛と後援とを切望してやまぬ。

◇

千數百年の昔仁徳天皇の御代に、遼河地方に高度の文化を發揮して居つた帶地方の人民、即ち北方秦氏巧滿王の領民百二十縣、南方劉氏阿智王の領民十七縣、併せて百三十七縣の全民族が、博士王仁指導の下に九年の歲月を費して悉く我國に歸化した。

この帶方文明の我國への移植は、我國文化の高揚に驚くべき貢獻をした。精神文化の方面より觀れば、博士王仁による儒教の輸入であつて、人倫道徳より言へば、我國の家族制度、長幼の秩序は、皇子菟稚子の模範によりて初めて確立した。之が我國民道徳發達の上に非常なる貢獻をしたのである。

經濟文化の方面より觀れば、第一に鐵工業の著しき發達であつて、農具、馬具武器の驚くべき進歩によつて能率の増進、耕地面積の擴大、従つて農産物の増收前古未曾有の盛況を呈した。

翻つて惟ふに、仁徳朝より千數百年を隔てた今日、滿洲に比して凡らゆる文化の發達せる我國民が滿洲に百萬家族移住して、滿洲國家の繁榮に大なる貢獻をなす事を得ば、これ全く報恩の行爲と言ふべく、この光榮ある任務を完ふする根本精神として愛神愛隣愛土の純潔高貴なる基督魂こそ唯一完璧の秘力と謂はねばならぬ。茲にも滿洲基督者村の重大なる使命が存するのである。

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# The National Christian Council Bulletin

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The National Christian Council of Japan  
 CHRISTIAN BUILDING, KANDA TOKYO

## THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT UNDER THE NEW RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS LAW

DARLEY DOWNS

There has been much speculation both in Japan and abroad about the probable effects of the new religious organizations law on the Christian movement. It is still far too early for any adequate appraisal; and the writer is only meagerly qualified to speak on the present outlook, but ventures to present the following on the basis of attendance at a great many meetings of Christian leaders during the last few years at which this subject, in one form or another, has been discussed.

### Not Hostile to Christianity

There have been some in Japan, and apparently even more abroad, who have feared that the law had been deliberately formulated with a view to emasculating, if not stamping out, Christianity. A moment's reflection on the fact that Christians are less than 1/2 of one percent of the total population should make it apparent that control or suppression of them could hardly have been the basic purpose. It is quite plain that the great Buddhist and Shinto sects were the main objective.

Nevertheless, Christianity is specifically included in the laws provisions, and it is important to know whether it was framed with a hostile intent, and whether it is being so enforced. Only a very few of the officials in the Religious Bureau of the Department of Education are Christians. Some are ardent Buddhists and Shintoists. Church executives have had months of complicated and often annoying negotiations in trying to work out papers for registration satisfactory to the Bureau. Nevertheless, on the whole there seems no conclusive evidence of actual hostility. On the contrary, the heads of the Bureau have been definitely sympathetic and friendly from the period of the drafting of the law right up to the present.

### Higher Standards for the Ministry

The Salvation Army and some of the smaller, ultra-conservative sects were troubled by the requirement that

ministers of recognized bodies must have two years of professional training above Middle School. As it now appears that none of these will be given recognition in any case, their concern is irrelevant. With each group registered as a *kessha* (congregation) this requirement will not apply. For the larger denominations, government cooperation in maintaining high standards of education for the ministry surely should not be lamented. Trained lay leaders can still be used to assist pastors and as heads of independent preaching places; which however will have to be registered as *kessha* till they attain the strength to qualify as recognized churches.

### More Accurate Statistics

One of the most serious problems of the whole Christian movement has been the distressingly large proportion of absent members on the rolls of nearly every church in the country. Literally thousands were being reported every year whose whereabouts were unknown. Many are doubtless dead. Others have joined another church without reporting to the church in which they were baptized. Others have become too luke-warm in the faith to be properly counted as Christians. Under the new regulations only those whose addresses can be checked may be reported as members. This will mean a vast falling off in total memberships reported; but it will surely be a healthy thing for the church. For one thing pastors will really get busy at trying to locate absent members. Again new churches and churches that have been conscientiously revising their rolls will no longer be statistically overshadowed by old churches with two thirds of their members absent.

Every church in a recognized denomination must have

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a fully qualified pastor and none can any longer be registered as pastor of more than one church. This will, of course, mean a reduction of the number of churches; but it ought also to mean that renewed effort will be made to supply pastorless churches. Some will be closed that probably ought to have been closed long since. Some will have to register as *kessha*.

Promotion of Church Union

Before the passage of the law hope had been held out that at least the twenty three member denominations of the Council would be given recognition. As has been noted in these columns this was first reduced to the seven largest and seems now to be assured for only four. There is surely much force in the government's contention that a group of less than fifty congregations and 5,000 members is too small to be recognized as a truly self-sustaining church. It is also not unreasonable to insist that the proportion of foreign aid in the total budget be so small as to give reasonable assurance that the church could survive if such aid were cut off.

Naturally, then, the government has urged church unions as the solution. Unions effectuated solely under government pressure could hardly be expected truly to strengthen the Christian movement; but so many of the smaller denominations have such natural affiliations with each other and/or with one or another of the "big four" that it seems a reasonable hope that healthy church unions may result.

Other Effects

Since the earliest stages of the drafting of the present law, the government has turned to the Council as the natural representative of the whole Protestant group. It appears likely that as the enforcement of the law proceeds this tendency will continue. This magnification of the Council is welcomed by those who feel that a strong and inclusive central organ of Protestantism is in the interest of the whole Christian movement.

As each recognized church will want to be able to report just as much property and as many related institutions as possible, there will be pressure for the transfer of any still held in mission shadan (legal property holding bodies). Many will feel this to be only a belated carrying out of what should have been done long since.

Missionaries will be affected only as they are pastors of churches. There is no obstacle to either men or women missionaries being so registered, and some of the pastorless churches may be retained as churches by this means.

While no one can really say what the disadvantages of churches registered as *kessha* will prove to be; it may be said that apprehensions of interference and inconvenience have markedly lessened during the year. They will, of course, lack the right of appeal to the Department of Education enjoyed by recognized denominations, and will be subject to the control of the prefectural governor and local police.

ALL JAPAN CHRISTIAN MASS MEETING

Plans are rapidly being matured for the great mass meeting in celebration of the nation's twenty-sixth hundredth anniversary, which is to be held at Aoyama Gakuin on Oct. 17. As has been noted it was voted at the annual meeting of the Council to hold this meeting and a strong committee of representatives from each denomination has been working for several months. Eleven sub-committees have now been set up each with a chairman two vice chairmen and secretary. They are: General Affairs, Program, Business, Finance, Publicity, Entertainment, Music, Place of meeting, Records, Medical, and one to enlist the cooperation of Christian schools. The budget has been fixed at ¥11,200, of which ¥2,000 is expected from special offerings in all churches on Sept. 22. 2,000 in individual contributions, 5,000 from cooperation denominations, and 2,200 in designated gifts.

Bishop Abe will preside at the morning worship service beginning at 10:30, and Dr. Shiroshi Tada of Kochi will be the preacher. Moderator Tomita of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai will preside at the 2,600th anniversary celebration beginning at one o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Tsunejiro Matsuyama, Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, Sec. Soichi Saito, Rev. Rinzo Onomura and Rev. Saburo Imai. Rev. K. Nukaga will read the declaration of loyalty and Gen. Hibiki will lead the triple *Banzai*. There will be an evangelistic meeting in the evening at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda at which the speakers will be Dr. Kagawa, Mr. Z. Hinohara and Prof. Imanaka. A chorus of fifteen hundred will sing at the morning and afternoon meetings and a chorus from Kansai Christian schools in the evening.

|                                           |                                              |                        |              |              |            |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| ◆後援會々費<br>圓以上<br>千圓以上<br>申込所              | ◆募集期間<br>昭和三十八年六月まで                          | ◆滿洲基督教開拓村所要資金<br>金五萬圓也 | ◆內譯<br>金參萬圓也 | ◆第一期會堂建築諸施設費 | ◆第二期諸施設完成費 |
| 東京市神田區錦町一ノ六<br>滿洲基督教開拓村委員會<br>振替東京一六八七一五番 | 普通會員(甲)一口百圓以上<br>特別會員一口拾圓以上<br>普通會員(乙)一口拾圓以上 | 後援會會員を募る               | 滿洲基督教開拓村     | 後援會會員を募る     | 後援會會員を募る   |

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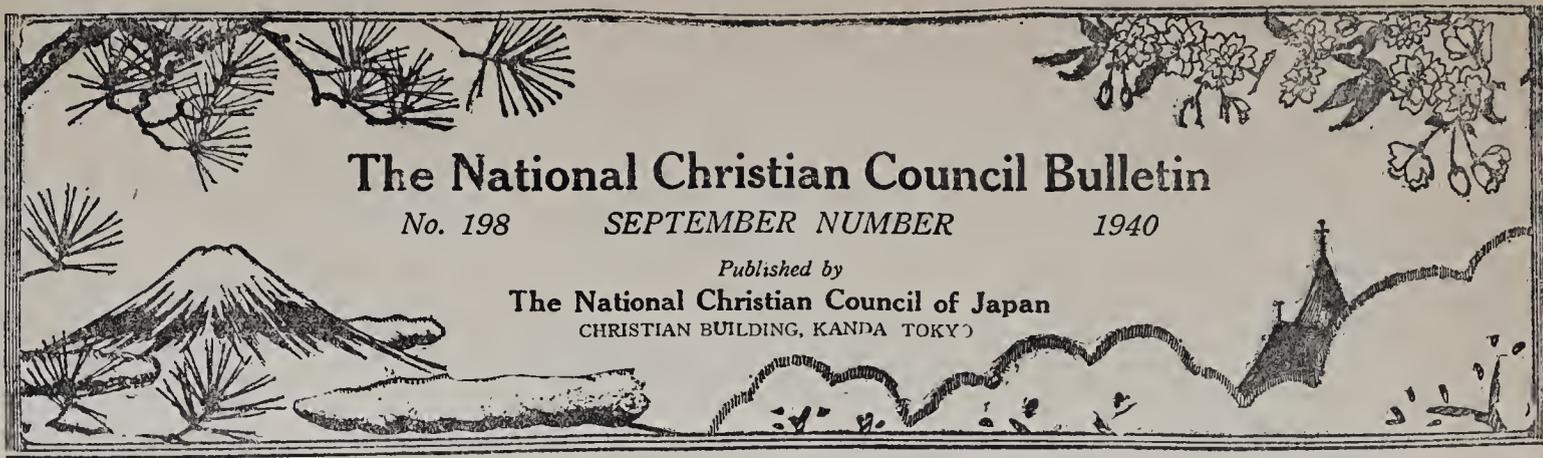
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### CHANGING OF JAPANESE CHRISTIANITY

At the Retreat called by the Central Committee of the United Evangelism Campaign on Aug. 22-24 at Kutsukake, Rev. Soji Saito of the Chuo Methodist Church, Kobe, pointed out the impropriety of speaking of a crisis for Christianity. As he said, there is never a crisis for God. Nevertheless, we his human children do inevitably meet crisis. Today, (September 7th), it seems clear that the impartial historian of the Japanese Christian Church, one hundred years from now, will set down the period August 15th to September 6th as the most meaningful single three weeks in its history up to now. Of course, subsequent events may alter this judgment, but with the decisions of yesterday's meeting of the National Christian Council Executive, such profoundly important steps have been taken that at least an interim report should be made at once.

On August 15th a meeting of Christian leaders was called in the name of Bishop Abe, Mr. Matsuyama, the former vice-secretary of Navy, and Mr. Yamamoto, dean of Waseda University. At this meeting the startling developments in the Seikokai (Episcopal church) were reported and it became apparent to all that a totally new situation for the whole Christian movement was rapidly developing. Japan is in the midst of political, social, economic, and spiritual changes not equalled in importance since the Meiji Restoration. It would be idle to deny that this situation has had a most important part in the changes that are impending in the Christian movement; but it would be most short-sighted and foolish to forget that the emphases on church union and economic and administrative independence from the West have a long history of ardent support within the Christian movement itself.

The August 15th meeting led to a larger and more representative meeting on the morning of the 17th, where again these two principles were endorsed. That afternoon a special meeting of the National Christian Council Executive authorized Bishop Abe to call together a group which ultimately consisted of two official representatives of each of the seven major denominations, and one each of all others, Japanese members of the National Christian Council Executive, the N.C.C. Church Union Committee, principals of Christian schools in East Japan, and various others, mainly representing the non-eccelesiastical Christian bodies connected with the National Christian Council, numbering over eighty in all.

Bishop Abe has presided at 26 conference meetings of larger and smaller groups up to yesterday. It has consistently been maintained that all of these were unofficial conferences. (Kondankai). Nevertheless, decisions of the utmost importance were made and these were given the official endorsement of the Council yesterday. Still even so, final action can be taken only by the official general meetings of the various denominations which are to be held in Tokyo in the week before October 17th. The last meeting of the general group was held Sept. 2nd, after a meeting of Christian leaders of West Japan at Osaka on August 30th which had endorsed the proposals. The Sept. 2nd meeting voted first that in view of the situation at home

and abroad financial aid from foreign missions be ended and a system of complete self government and self support be established. Further, that at the all Japan Christian mass meeting in celebration of the 2600th anniversary of the Empire on Oct. 17th, the Christians of Japan announce their determination to unite the churches, and that a committee with full power be set up to make the necessary preparations. The N.C.C. is asked to carry on the negotiations with the various denominations for the execution of these decisions.

Over thirty denominations have decided to hold general meetings before Oct. 17th for action on this proposal. The only large church not yet having issued such a call is the Seikokai (Episcopal), and it is still hoped that it will shortly issue such call.

The Council approved the principles and accepted the requested responsibility for carrying them out, with a special vote calling attention to the long history of effort for financial and administrative independence in the Christian movement, and a statement of purpose at an appropriate time to give formal expression of gratitude for the foreign assistance which has been received. The Council's Committee on Church Union will be augmented by members from all constituent churches not now represented, with "observers" from non-constituent denominations, and by the addition, as advisors, of the special officer in each denomination who has been conducting negotiations with the Bureau of Religions for recognition under the Religions Organization Law. The Committee proposes to meet twice a week. Mr. Miyakoda will act as Secretary. In view of his increasing responsibilities, the former committee on selection of a new general secretary (Sokanji) is authorized to select an assistant secretary.

If a single great Protestant Christian Church becomes a reality, even though there be a few dissenting bodies, the National Christian Council as at present organized obviously loses its reason for existence. The non-eccelesiastical Christian bodies (YMCA, WCTU etc.) have already met and expressed their support of the plan, and their desire to be related to the new Church. They set up a Committee of seven of which Mr. Soiehi Saito is the Chairman.

This leads to the question of the further relationship of the Council's constituent Missions. Each Mission and Board naturally must work out its relationship to the new

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雜報

全國神社關係者大會

九月二十一日權原神社に於て開催さるる皇紀二千六百年奉祝の同大會に日本基督教聯盟を代表して芹野與太郎、菅原菊三の兩氏出席の筈。

福井縣基督教聯盟結成

愈々九月二十三日日本メソヂスト福音教會に於て結成式を舉行するにつき日本基督教聯盟より金井爲一郎氏派遣せらるる筈。

第七回日本福音學校(東京)

期間 九月十日より十一月二十二日  
毎月・火・金午後六時半—九時

場所 青山學院神學部

校費 壹圓五拾錢

講義 舊約預言文學

舊約神學

福音書的生活原理

パウロの信仰と思想

日本と基督教の交渉

日曜學校教育の實際

他に

基督教文藝講話・禮拜指導講話

讚美歌文學並に指導 松田孝一氏  
校長 小崎道雄氏・主事 川副嘉一郎氏

横濱福音學校

期間 九月二十四日より十一月二十三日  
毎週火・土午後六時半—九時  
場所 横濱基督教青年會館

會費 壹圓

講義 「預言者の召命」

「新約の中心主張」

「基督教の獨自性」

「基督教倫理學」

「日本基督教史」

「現代の基督者實踐」

「讚美歌指導」

講演 「確信の信仰」

「新體制下に基督教は如何に協力すべきか」

主催 横濱基督教聯合會

横濱日曜學校部會

故北白川宮永久王殿下

御死敬弔

故北白川宮永久王殿下名譽の戦死をせられたるにつき日本基督教聯盟を代表して小崎副會長參殿し敬弔の意を表す。

井深先生記念寄附金

井深家に於ては故井深棍之助先生御眠記念として金參百圓也を日本基督教聯盟へ寄附せられたり聯盟にては故井深先生を最もよく記念する事業に使用方を考中なり。

時局と教會に關する懇談會

八月十五日午後六時 有志懇談會  
東京基督教青年會館

八月十七日午前九時 同

八月廿三日午後三時 同

八月廿九日午後三時 同

八月三十日午前十時 同

九月二日午前九時 同

九月六日午前九時 同

九月六日午後二時 同

九月十三日午後六時 同

九月十七日午前十時 同

九月廿八日 同

九月三十日 同

宣教師及び合同問題懇談會

小倉市(阿部義宗)

名古屋市(富田、都田、出席)

神戸(富田、都田)

大阪(午後)京都(夜)

Church through the denomination with which it now operates. Nevertheless, as Bishop Abe says, we are now faced with the necessity of really "Rethinking Missions". He plans to call a meeting of representatives of Missions in the near future. Detailed agreements and understandings must come out of prolonged negotiation and study, but the important thing is, with what spirit the Missions and missionaries are going into the discussions. Are they going to "stand on their rights", or with dignified humility accept the share in the Christian enterprise that the Japanese Church is able to offer them? Are they going to fight for the particular items of doctrine they cherish, or trust the basic integrity of the Japanese Christian leaders? Would not unwillingness so to trust them be the open confession of abject failure in the very task to which they, and their honored predecessors dedicated their lives? Are missionaries going to stay as the trusted and welcome helpers of the new Christian Church, or are they going to presume to stay and stand on the outside as defenders of the faith, and protectors of what they can hold of their Board's "investments"? Truly, Missions and Missionaries in Japan are to be tested in the next few months, at least as never since (for Japan), the grim, rather than gay, nineties. This does not mean that missionaries are in danger, or that the Japanese church, or the Government, desires their withdrawal. Throughout the 26 "kondankai" a representative of only one of the more than 30 denominations involved favored missionaries withdrawal. No missionaries attended any of these meetings so there was the utmost frankness in discussing missionaries. Further, there is definite assurance from high military and civil authorities that the withdrawal of missionaries is not desired.

The testing will come in the attitude missions and missionaries take to the new order in church, education, and social work. The day for the talk about "devolution", "they increase and we decrease", and so forth is past. It seems clear that any administrative authority whatever for the missionaries as such is to end. It seems equally clear that the church still welcomes the fellowship and service of representatives of sister churches abroad. Twenty-five years ago, Dr. Fosdick wrote a very bad book with a very fine title. God grant that the missionary moment may worthily meet "The Challenge of the Present Crisis."—(Darley Downs)

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第十七年第十一回  
第百八十九回

### 定例常議員會記錄

昭和十五年九月六日(金)  
午後二時 於聯盟會議室  
一、開會禮拜 阿部議長司會、讚美歌三  
七、藤崎五郎氏祈禱を捧ぐ  
二、前回記録朗讀 都田總幹事

### 報告事項

- 一、幹事事務報告
- 二、會計現況報告
- 三、皇紀二千六百年奉祝全國基督教信徒大會事務報告
- 四、時局奉仕委員會報告
- 五、滿洲基督教開拓拓務報告
- 六、全國協同傳道委員會報告
- 七、合同委員會報告
- 八、今後緊急時局に對し委員として左の三氏を依頼す

### 協議事項

- 一、時局有志懇談會申合せ推獎の件
- 二、井深家よりの寄附金の件
- 三、合同委員會推獎の件
- 四、今後緊急時局に對し委員として左の三氏を依頼す
- 五、阿部、富田、小崎三氏(事務所聯盟)内外情報は凡て總幹事を通して行ふ様すること
- 六、專任幹事招聘の件 以上

### 滿洲基督教開拓者入植地決定

松山委員長渡滿九月九日新京着、堀井團長と共に現地當局と協議の結果新入植地として哈爾濱郊外長嶺子に決定し、其後哈爾濱、新京、奉天、大連等に於て現地開拓拓務後援會關係者と懇談打合せの上堀井氏と相携へて十八日頃歸京の筈。

開拓村趣意書の發表、入植者の選定、内地訓練所規定等は委員長歸京後速に實行の豫定なり。

基督教農村文化研究所専業主任藤崎盛一氏は去る七月末二ヶ年二ヶ月の軍務を果たして歸還せられ、今後は内地訓練所の爲めにも御盡力の筈なり。

### 時局奉仕婦人部報

一、七月委員會 七月二十六日當部七月委員會開催。出席者、ガントレット恒子、林歌子、海老名みや子、杉原錦江、中塚静代、山本コト、眞鍋頼一、都田恒太郎、海老澤亮、若尾起微子の諸氏。現地よりの通信を中心に愛隣館事業につき種々協議し、終つて、若尾起微子氏より夫若尾金造氏の事業につき報告をきき尚引續き夫人がけなげにも故人の遺志を繼いで働く決心をされ、東亞傳道會より正式任命を受けられたとさく一同深く感謝すると共に大いに感激す。

一、臨時委員會 愛隣館主事島海道子氏は姉上重徳の報により急遽歸國されたので同氏歡迎會をかねて臨時委員會を開き、現地の詳しき報告をきく。

一、愛隣館々長 清水安三氏は、かねて渡米中の處、八月下旬無事北京へ歸着され、直ちに愛隣館事業の監督に當らるる。

一、崑山中日小兒園 太倉に於ける若尾氏事業見舞、當部委員林歌子女士は崑山中日小兒園發會式出席の爲め渡支さるゝにつき、當部を代表して同事業及び若尾氏事業を見舞はれるやう依頼す。尙當婦人部は在支基督教者日本婦人の手による各種事業の爲め特別な關心を持ちその發展を祈るものである。

### 三教の時局懇談會

去る九月十六日午前九時より文部省内會議室に於て神佛基三教の代表者懇談會が開催せられた。

神道側から五名、佛教側から十一名、基督教側より富田滿(日基)、小崎道雄(組合)、千葉勇五郎(バプ)、阿部義宗(日メ)、都田恒太郎(聯盟)の五氏が出席せられた。

文部省側は菊池次官、阿原宗教局長、稲田宗務課長等が臨席され、「現下の時局に即應する宗教家の活動方策如何」を中心に懇談、菊池次官より挨拶と趣旨の説明があつた後、阿原宗教局長は現在の非常時局下に於て各宗團が自肅すべきは自肅し、體制を整へるべきは急遽これを整備し

て教化の使命の完璧を期され度しと宗派教派の具體的統合、合一を推獎された。

次に懇談に入り、神道及び佛教側よりそれ、現状の報告あり、引續き阿部義宗氏は基督教會に於ける各派合同の氣運と現在までの経緯を説明し、新體制に即應して結束するために神佛共御協力を仰ぎたいと述べられ、最後に各々各宗團教派の機構改革が先決問題であると云ふ事に意見の一致を見、今後の協力を約して午後二時散會した。

### 各派總會・大會・年會

- ◇日本基督教會第五十四回大會 十月十一日(金)より十六日(水)まで東京日本基督教會々館にて開催
- ◇日本バプテスマンズ教團第二回定期總會 十月十五日(火)十六日(水)兩日東京三時會館及び中央教會に於て開催
- ◇日本組合基督教會第五十六回總會 十月十二日(土)より同十六日(水)東京本郷基督教會にて開催
- ◇日本基督教同胞會臨時年會 十月十五日(火)十六日(水)兩日東京原宿同胞教會にて開催
- ◇日本メソヂスト教團臨時總會 十月十四日(月)より十六日(水)まで東京青山本多記念教會にて開催
- ◇日本福音教團臨時年會 九月十九日(木)二十日(金)兩日東京日白福音教會にて開催
- ◇日本聖教會秋季大會 十月十四日夜より十七日夜まで東京淀橋聖教會にて開催
- ◇基督教會年會 十月十六日(水)東京に於て開催
- ◇日本福音ルーテル教會臨時總會 十月十五日(火)、十六日(水)東京大久保ルーテル教會にて開催
- ◇きよめ教會(少壯派)全國大會 九月二十一日(土)より二十四日(火)まで淀橋きよめ教會にて

### 寺院教會等退藏金屬品獻納運動

我國物質問題愈々重要性を加へ來り金屬資源充實の要切實となりたるに依り、財團法人戰時物資活用協會は全國寺院教會等に退藏せられたる宗教用具其の他の金屬類等の獻納運動を提唱し、之を實施するものとす

一、獻納品 寺院教會及び信徒の有する眞鍮、青銅、銅、鐵、其の他金屬性用具にして廢品、不用不急品又は無くて間に合ふ退藏品或は代用品にて間に合ふものとす

一、實行團體 財團法人戰時物資活用協會、神道教派聯合會、神道教派當局、大日本佛教聯合會、佛教宗派當局、日本基督教聯盟、基督教々團當局、大日本青年團、道府縣市區町村青年團

一、實行團體本部 財團法人戰時物資活用協會内、後援 内務、大藏、陸軍、海軍、文部、商工各省實施地域各道府縣、國民精神總動員本部に依頼

一、實施地域及び實施期 全國各道府縣とし、昭和十五年十一月末迄に蒐集するものとす

一、趣旨徹底方法 各省、各府縣、本協會、各教宗派、教團、青年團に於て文書、機關誌の利用、巡回其の他の方法によつて趣旨徹底を圖る

一、蒐集方法 イ、寺院教會及び青年團は市區町村の斡旋により本運動實施の協議會を開催し、趣旨徹底方法、獻納品蒐集及び取扱方法等に關する打合せを行ふこと

ロ、各寺院教會に於ては獻納すべき品物を整理し置くこと

ハ、各信徒に對しては各寺院教會に於て各戸よりの獻納品を蒐集し置くこと

ニ、青年團蒐集員は獻納日の當日各寺院教會等に獻納品の提供を受け之を最寄りの第一集荷所に於て荷

造りの上、更に左記東京大阪の第二集荷所に宛發送すること  
東京市麹町區霞ヶ關舊貴族院内財團法人戰時物資活用協會(北海道、奥羽、關東三地方及び新潟、長野、山梨、靜岡各縣)  
大阪府府廳内財團法人戰時物資活用協會出張所(近畿、中國、四國、九州四國地方及び富山、岐阜(愛知各縣))

一、獻納先及び獻納品の處理 獻納先は政府とし、獻納品は政府の指示によつて處理するものとす

一、經費 實費を財團法人戰時物資活用協會より支辨するものとす

### 臺灣に於ける協同傳道

牧野同志社大學總長により八月二十日より二十八日まで臺灣各地に於て盛なる集會が開かれた。  
八月二十日 臺中日基にて同地各教會及び婦人矯風會との合同にて聽衆約百名  
同二十五日 臺北聖公會にて市内各教會聯合にて約百三十名  
同二十八日 基隆聖公會にて日基、聖公聯合にて三十五名  
右の外本島人の爲めに  
八月二十一日(嘉義約二百名)、二十二日(臺南約四百名)、二十三日(高雄約二百名)、二十七日(臺北約百五十名)何れも長老教會堂にて集會

### 安く買へる!!

が 新古格安品多數  
在 庫の目録  
を 參錢切手  
封入、基督教  
目録と明記  
の上御申越  
の方に進呈  
東京市神田區神保町一ノ四  
博愛堂書店  
電話口座東京二六一三九番

### 新刊圖書目録

- 宇崎竹三郎著 「皇國精神と基督の福音」 四〇
- 九月五日發行 日本自由メソヂスト教會出版部

# 東亞の傳道

## 東亞傳道會の近況

本會の方針は支那人を用ひて支那語にて福音の宣布を爲すを主旨とし、傳道に必要已むを得ざる場合に限り、日語學校、醫療、難民慰籍等の事業を併せ行ふ事としてゐる。

十三年度の豫算額は經常臨時計約八萬圓で、全國各教派及び信徒有志の援助に依つて經費を得て居る。

本年度傳道新設箇所は南滿に於て奉天及び遼陽の二箇所(聖教會を合併)、熱河に於て蒙古多倫方面に傳道開始、教會設立の計畫中、尙ほ奉天、新京、哈爾濱の三傳道所を教會にする豫定なり。蒙疆地區には宣化、陽高、豐鎮、サラチ、平地泉の五箇所に傳道を開始せり、北支に於ては保定、開封、石門、益都(青州)、太原第二教區(平局人教會)、天津、平山(石門西教區)に夫々傳道に着手せり。

更に中支に於ては漢口、上海、杭州、鎮江、崑山、吳江、蘇州に、南支に於ては金門島内四箇所に傳道を四月開始したり南洋スラバヤに於ても八月より官平牧師赴任開始せり。

斯くの如く各地にその傳道網の發展を見、受洗者左の如く増加を見つゝあり。

傳道地 聖書義塾 傳道者 會員數 受洗者

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 昭和九年          | 二、四二七名   |
| 同十年           | 一、二四四名   |
| 同十一年          | 二、八〇〇名   |
| 同十二年          | 三、三〇〇名   |
| 同十三年          | 二、七〇一名   |
| 同十四年          | 六、〇〇二名   |
| 同十五年八月四日迄一九七名 | 計 一、八三七名 |
| 以上            | 以上       |

## 日本基督教青年會の大陸事業

支那事業の勃發と共に、全國基督教青年會は聯合して時局特別事業部を設置し日本基督教聯盟時局奉仕事業に参加すると共に、他方獨自の立場より對支事業を開始した、即ち前後七回に亘る皇軍慰問班を北支、中支方面に派遣し、前線將士

慰問をなし、或は第三國關係折衝のため奉仕員の派遣、又統後に於ける諸奉仕に協力する處があつたが、昨年二月開催の全國主事會總會は、従来の皇軍慰問を中心としたこの事業の方向を、東亞青年協力運動へと轉換することに決定した。これは事業處理の新段階に應じ、東亞新秩序建設と我々の立場より促進しやうとの企圖を有するものであるが、同時に、基督教青年會本來の事業でもあり得るわけである。

之が着手の第一歩としては、全國基督教青年會主事を動員して現地に送り、日本人基督教青年會を組織し、之を中核體として中國青年との交友に手を延じ、併せて第三國人に對しても東西の新事態の認識を深めしめんとするものである。斯うした意圖の下に選ばれた土地は、北支に於ては北京、中支に於ては南京、南支に於ては廣東の三ヶ所であり、特に中支に於ては既設の上海日本人基督教青年會との協力の下に新事業が開始されることになつた。

我々はこの事業の恒久性と重大性に鑑み、開始に當つては慎重なる考慮と、手續の下に開始し、派遣員も全國青年會中の第一流の指導者を以てした。即ち北京には神戸市基督教青年會主事奈良傳氏、南京には京都基督教青年會總主事末包敏夫氏、同盟主事安村三郎氏、廣東には臺灣基督教青年會主事近藤一貫氏、東京基督教青年會主事熊谷仁三郎氏の諸氏を起用し困難なる開拓事業に當らしめた。

北京日本人基督教青年會 奈良傳氏は本同盟派遣員として十三年十月十九日神戸上船にて北京に赴任、關係當局とも連絡の上、對第三國人問題の斡旋、其の他につき奉仕をつづけ、一方基督教青年會建設の基礎工作を進めたが十四年四月には同地滞在の日本メソヂスト教會牧師池田鮮氏本同盟の職員としてこの事業に参加することとなり會館も關係方面の盡力によつて

北京東城北池子騎河樓三九 清華同學會々所を事務所として借入る、事になり、一方北京日本基督教青年會の組織も進められ左記諸氏が委員として参加されることとなつた。

- 委員長 伊東豊作氏
- 副委員長 南透一氏
- 委員 富田三郎氏 尾形誠氏
- 田口敏三氏 三浦留千代氏
- 北村省三氏

而して本會は去る八月九日正式に設立が許可され、事業も着々進捗中である。而して本會館は約十名を收容し得る寄宿舎も附屬し、凡ての點に於て本會の如き事業團體には好適の建造物が與へられてゐる。

口、南京日本人基督教青年會 昨午十月二十八日安村三郎氏、十一月八日末包敏夫氏、何れも前後して南京に赴任、同市を中心として工作を開始した。特に同市が新政府の首都たる重要性をも考へ、知識階級との接觸、第三國人と當局者間の斡旋、上海方面との折衝を進めつつ、基督教青年會發會の準備を進めつつあつたが、四月十四日南京市保泰街二十一號地に會館を借用する事に成功し、認可を得て發會式を舉げた。本會館は嘗て南京支那基督教青年會が發會式を舉げた歴史的な建物にて、本會館の借入は第三國關係者の斡旋によるものである。

派遣員は南京方面のみならず、當局の求めに應じて漢口方面にも出張し、同地に於ける諸問題の折衝に存在をつづけつつあるが、一方南京青年會も、邦人のため支那語、支那人のため日本語學校を開始し機關誌「長江青年」の發行其の他時宜に應じた諸集會を計畫しつゝある。

廣東日本人基督教青年會 近藤一貫氏が廣東に於ける事業開始の爲同地に到着したのは十四年七月五日であつた。更に之を援助すべく熊谷仁三郎氏が赴任したのは八月十五日である。同氏の努力により八月十八日より「基督教贈診所」(無料診察所)を市内三ヶ所に開設し、更に二十二日には在廣東教會の教師傳道者二十五名と會談し、將來の事業に對して協議した。而して一方、廣東日本人基督教青年會設立の準備を進めてゐたが、九月八日家屋使用の許可を得、十月十日設立許可をも得て茲に廣東青年會は誕生する事となつた。役員は平岡貞氏(委員長)、百濟博氏(會計)、伊江朝貞、岡部五峰氏(常務委員)、着手事業としては宗教事業と學校事業(日本語學校及び廣東語學校、勞工學校、それにクラブ事業と交友事業(日華基督教の提携)を會館に於て實施しつゝある。

現在横濱基督教青年會總主事久芳昇氏及び大阪青年會主事井口保男氏が事業

を擔任してゐる。これは一に醫科關係生諸君の發意により、主としてその手によつて準備が進められたものであつた。即ち昨年一月京都に全國學生基督教青年會醫科聯盟の準備會が開かれ、この聯盟の計畫として本事業が企てられたものである。時局特別事業部でも本計畫を援助した事は勿論であるが、尤も中心的な働きは各學生諸君によつて進められ、各市基督教青年會、基督教醫師クラブ、其の他一般有志の援助により、昭和十四年七月二十一日より八月三十一日まで中支燕湖に於て治療に従事する事となつた。一行は

- 副班長 東京齒科醫學士 武田 謙氏
- 主事 同盟關西地方部主事富本 壽氏
- 指導醫師 名古屋醫大醫學士水野 宏氏
- 同 長崎醫大醫學士 石崎 茂氏
- (京大醫學部) 新藤英夫君、榎本貴志君、野田英造君
- (長崎醫大) 松島正雄君、赤松 秀君、森田秀穂君
- (名大醫學部) 山本 稔君
- (京大醫學部) 平 忠臣君
- (東京齒科醫學部) 小鹿榮一君、木村 肇君
- (大阪齒科醫學部) 笠原哲人君、小山須磨雄君
- 看護婦 三浦貞氏、中島祥子氏、中屋信子氏、武内貞子氏、門野高子氏、谷イソエ氏、巽 喜久子氏

一行の本隊は七月十二日長崎出發十五日南京に到着、更に十七日燕湖に入り、二十一日より診療を開始したのである。その概略を見るに

期 間 昭和十四年七月二十一日より八月三十一日まで(除日曜)

診療時間 午前九時より午後四時まで

場所 燕湖縣立醫院内

患者實數一、二六七名 延人員三、九一一名

内 科 實數三〇〇名 延數 七五四名

外科 實數一一六名 延數 六九七名

皮膚科 實數三五五名 延數一、四三三名

眼科 實數一八二名 延數 五一四名

齒科 實數二一四名 延數 五一三名

而して、之に要した經費の總額は五千七百餘圓にて、うち五千六百餘圓は各青年會、篤志家の御寄附御援助によるものであり、この外多額の藥品の寄贈があつ

た。附記して感謝したい。以上略述した如く、我々の大陸事業は漸くその一步をふみ出したにすぎず、今日のまでの経過を顧る時各方面より求められつつあつた働きなるとの確信をもつに至つた。前途は經濟的にも、問題的にも困難を豫想されつつあるが、我等の使命として努力する決心である。

## 南洋傳道團

世界大戰前まで獨逸の傳道團が傳道をして居つた南洋トラック及びボナベを引受けて大正八年十二月創立せられ、現在四家族の日本人宣教師の下に約四十五名の傳道師と五名の學校教師が働いてゐる。何れも島民である。教會數四〇、信徒八千、學校は三箇所、生徒約一〇〇〇名。右傳道地トラック島では山口祥吉氏が夏島クワッ村にあつて六箇の教會と神學校を主宰して居られ、秋島には(昨年川島直志氏退任の後缺員)が各島に散る十八の教會を主宰する。ボナベ島にては田中造氏が首府コロニヤに駐在全島十四教會二十五名の傳道師を指導して居られる。同夫人はボナベ島民女子實科塾を開かれて居り、三年程度の女學校で本年四月第三回の卒業生十名を出してゐる。田中榮太郎氏はオアにあるボナベ神學校の校長で五十餘名の生徒を指導して居られる。

比律賓群島を本據として傳道されつつある大久保忠臣氏は、左の如く教區を定めて南洋群島の傳道に精進されつつある。

第一教區 比律賓群島

第二教區 瓜哇を中心とする蘭印

第三教區 日本委任統治領南洋群島

同氏はこれらの爲めに十年來祈りつづけて来た。

氏は昭和十一年末から翌十二年春へかけて第一回蘭領東印度の傳道旅行を試みた。全島二十三都市の巡回は舊い信徒を覺醒し、新求道者を得て成功であつた。

同氏は益々南洋傳道への熱情に燃え各教區への傳道に着手しつゝある。追々與へられし幻が擴大し深化し期待すべきものがある。

東亞傳道會もこの方面に對して傳道を開始したので共に目覺しい進撃を見るに至るであらう。

南洋群島の傳道

南洋群島の傳道

# 全國基督教信徒大會準備報告

皇紀二千六百年を奉祝する全國基督教信徒大會は全國各教會の熱心の中以前號記載の各部により周到なる準備が進められつゝある。

午前午後夜の三回のプログラムも決定を見、近日中に全國へ發送される迄になつた。

既に地方よりの申込みは横濱聯盟の千人を始めとし、遠く朝鮮よりも多數参加したしとの意氣中越しあり追々大會への熱意が高まりつゝある事は感謝である。

各部に於ては八月も暑熱の中に度々委員會を開き祈りをもつて熱議をなし、九月に入りそれ〴〵實行に移つた。

## 會場準備

會場部は精密なる實地調査を行ひ大會衆收容の爲萬全を期して設計し優秀な擴聲機を設備し、隅々迄凡ての人が何事も聞きもらす事のなき様にする筈である。

## 大聖歌隊

大會の豪華版たる千五百人の聖歌隊は關東關西を網羅して演奏される筈であり、既に奉祝讚歌(岡本敏明作曲)も配布され各地で練習が開始せられてゐる。

東京に於ては九月十三日夜青山學院ハリス館に京濱地方學校關係音楽教師の懇談會を開催種々打合せが行はれ、十五日には午後二時より東京基督教女子青年會に市内學校教會有志による第一回の合唱練習が行はれ以後大會迄毎日曜日午後同所に於て練習する豫定である。

## パツヂ

榮ある皇紀を奉祝し各地方より參會する信者各位が一つの印により互ひに大會参加者たる事を知り隨時隨所にて相語り相親しみ得る様、且つは大會記念として残り得る様にとの願ひよりパツヂを造り佩用する事になつた。

各教會に於て出席者をまとめ、九月中に申込みを願ひ、パツヂは前以て發送する事になるので各教會に何分の事務的御協力を願ふ次第である。尙ほこのパツヂは合金製七寶入にて奉祝と十字架を表した優雅なもので、記念大會に相應しいものである。値段は一個金拾錢で頒つ事になつてゐる。

## 宣傳部の活動

宣傳部は大會の趣旨徹底のため各種宣傳に力を注いでゐるが、八月末には部委員長は大會委員長及び總幹事と共に大阪に行き京阪神の代表者と會見し、奉祝信徒大會の意義に就て説明懇談をなし、關西方面の協力を依頼し全國信徒總動員の實を擧げん事を期してゐる。

更に大會翌日は東京會館に朝野の名士招待會を開き基督教徒の誠意を披瀝し又基督教徒に對する誤解の一端に努めるために目下準備中である。この大會が趣意書にある如く祖國への感謝を表明するに止らず聖靈の恩化に浴する大會同たらしむべく尙ほ祈り続けられん事を願ふ。

## プログラム

第一部 禮拜式 午前十時半 司式者 富田 滿

### 國歌

### 宮城遙拜

### 奏樂

### 奉祝前奏曲

### 開會辭

### 讚美歌

### 聖書朗讀

### 祈禱

### 合唱

### 說教

### 祈禱

### 合唱

### 獻金

### 感謝祈禱

### 頌禱

### 祝詞

### 報告

## 第二部 祝會 午後一時

司會者 小崎道雄

### 讚美歌

四一二 三浦 冢

### 祈禱

二千六百年奉祝頌歌

### 式辭

(交渉中) 名田保太郎

### 祝辭

關係各大臣

### 合唱

聖歌 聖歌隊

### 獎勵

松山常次郎 久布白落實 齊藤惣一 今井三郎 金井爲一郎 額賀鹿之助 藤崎五郎 小原十三司

### 宣言

今井三郎 藤崎五郎 小原十三司

### 頌禱

五六八 和田秀豊 日正信亮

### 祝詞

石丸泰郎、岡本敏明、鳥居忠五郎

### 萬歳三唱

石丸泰郎、岡本敏明、鳥居忠五郎

### 合唱指揮者

忠五郎

### 會衆歌唱指揮者

安部正義

### 奏樂者

木岡英三郎、川村信義、草川宜雄

## 全國協同傳道

### 全國協同傳道協議懇談會

昭和十五年八月廿二日(木) 長野縣香掛(學莊)於興望館 出席者 金井爲一郎、野口末彦、齋藤宗治、吉崎俊雄、小崎道雄、後藤文藏、本田傳喜、篠原金造、菅谷仁、小泉要太郎、小川清澄、海老澤亮、賀川豊彦、今井三郎、若野與太郎、千葉勇五郎、益富政助、齊藤惣一、伊藤與雄、森田巖九、伊崎清二、額賀鹿之助、千葉儀一、小平國雄、村尾昇一、木村清松、三浦清一、溝口輝一、田中龜之助、土田熊治、廣名武雄、櫻井乾一郎、渡部元、宇佐美市平、今村好太郎、遠藤作衛、松本以策、宇都宮充、渡邊潔、西田進、松尾喜代司、大野寛一郎、ダウンス、メーヤ、ポールズ、都田恒太郎、栗原陽太郎(四八名)

非常時局下に於ける全國協同傳道協議會は、八月二十二日より二十四日迄三日間に亘り、淺間高原香掛學

莊の森林キャンプに於て、全國より有力なる指導者約五十名相會し、切實なる祈と眞摯なる懇談協議を重ね、恩寵と感激の裡に、確乎たる決意を以て、傳道報國の實を擧ぐるため左の決議をなせり。

## 決議事項

- 一、日本國家新體制の樹立に際し、我等は基督精神を以て其の目的完遂に貢献せんことを期す
- 二、國民精神總動員趣旨達成のため基督教倫理運動に邁進、特に純潔、禁酒、禁煙等を高調する事
- 三、教會合同の實行を促進する事
- 四、教會經濟の強化獨立を促進する事

- 一、重大時局に際し、全日本に於ける信仰復興のため、個人も教會も特に祈禱に力を注ぐ事
  - 二、農村及び都市に於ける福音學校運動の計畫及び促進を計る事
  - 三、協同傳道に於ける音楽指導の強化を計る事
  - 四、内國傳道協會設立のため、全國の教會に向つて祈禱を要望する事
- 教會内部傳道に就て
- 一、傳道方策確立のため、常設調査機關を設くる事
  - 二、日曜學校の傳道化(青少年の特別指導キャンプ訓練等)
  - 三、隣保班制度に奉仕する事
  - 四、愛の實行の具體的計畫
- 各教會の傳道振起に就て
- 一、日曜朝夕禮拜の新工夫をなす事
  - 二、全國聖書研究運動特に早天聖書研究會の獎勵
  - 三、各職業別傳道の推奨
  - 四、教會の傳道事業に信徒の活動を獎勵する事
- 以上
- 昭和十五年八月廿四日
- 全國協同傳道香掛協議會

## 申合せ

吾等は日本の基督教各派が速に合同せんことを希望し之が達成と、もにその一翼として合流せんことを期す

次いで六日の午後二時から開會せられた聯盟常議員會は九月二日の申合せを協議し、自給獨立は年來の宿望なりしことを確認し、更に今日まで教會の育成に盡力せられたる外國ミッションに對する深厚なる感謝の念を以つて、この申合せを各教派に推奨することに議決しその手續きを了したのである。

尙ほ宣教師諸氏の此の時局下に於ける態度に就いては既に八月十五日の會合にも出たのであるが、宣教師諸氏に於て決められる筈であるが、また教會の有志が相談に與つて、力添へをするのが當然であらうと言ふので、更に九月十三日東京青年會館に有志が集合して色々懇談したのであつた。そしてその結果をもつて阿部氏が、十七日に宣教師諸氏の代表二十五六名を青山學院に集つてもらつて、懇談した。その大要を申すと今日の内外的情勢は宣教師諸氏の活動には不自由であらう、それ故に今後の行動については善處を希望するし、又何かと相談にあずかると言ふのであつたと思ふ。教會の指導者達が最も頭を悩ましてをる點が宣教師諸氏の件であるのは同情に堪へない。更に終りに一言この時局に處して基督教會の機敏なる活動が要求せられてゐる處から、九月二日の會及び六日の聯盟の常議員會で阿部、富田、小崎の三氏に時局特別委員になつてもらつて時宜に適した處置を採つて貰ふことになつてゐると言ふことを申添へておきます。

(都田 恒太郎)

# 報時盟聯

東京市神田區錦町一丁目六番地  
發行所 日本基督教聯盟

電話神田一七二一  
振替東京二九八〇一號

(昭和三年十一月十五日)  
(第三種郵便物認可)

昭和十五年九月十三日印刷  
昭和十五年九月十五日發行  
(毎月一回十五日發行)

刊創月四年三十正大

行發日五十月九年五十和昭

號八十九百第

## 時局と基督教界の動き

今日基督教會の動きは非常なものである。この動きについて報告することは私のつとめであると思ふので、簡単に述べて諸兄姉の参考にしてほしいと思ふ。申すまでもなく、出来るだけ多くの方面から觀察し公平を期してゐるつもりであるが、間違ひもあると思ふから、その點ははじめに御諒承願ひたいと思ふ。

宗教界で論議せられた宗教團體法案が愈々今年の四月一日から實施せられることになつた。此の宗團法の實施は豫想以上の大きな影響を吾が基督教會にもたらしたと申しても良しと思ふ。はじめ多くの教派は、之によつて教團となるものと考へて、各々教團設立の認可に向つて準備をすゝめたのであつた。少くとも聯盟に加盟してゐた二十三の教派はさう考へて安心してゐたのであつた。

然るに、六月十二日に、教會の代表者數名が文部省に招かれて行つて、正式に教團設立認可の標準として教會數五十、教會員五千を必要とするといふことを申渡されたのであつた。勿論、これについては其の後數回の交渉も行はれたのであつたが、この標準に據ると、教團として正式に認可せられる教派はたゞ七つのみである。即ち日基、メソヂスト、組合、聖公會、バプテテスト、ルーテル、聖教會である。他の多くの教派はこれに漏れることになり、従つて全く地方別の法人結社となつて自由なるものとなるわけである。

今まで兄と弟として同行して來てゐた教派の中に七つが教團になつて、他の多くがそれに漏れると言ふことが興へた空気が決して面白いものでなかつた。教會の指導者達は一一致と團結を説くものゝ、七つを除く所謂中小教派には團體として一種の不安定の空氣が確に感ぜられたのであつた。そして同時に中小教派間

に於ける合同の相談が持ち出され、又七つの大教派の一つ二つと小教派の合同の話が進められるやうになつたのは斯かる事情に投げ込まれた各教派の當然の動きであつた。組合教會と同胞教會との合同、メソヂストと美普、福音等の教會の合同談をはじめ、更に進んで組合とメソヂストとの合同の事が眞剣に當局者間に話合はれ出したのは六月の末から七月に亘つてである。

斯かる間に我國内外の情勢は新體制の要求に向つて動きつゝあつたことは今更申すまでもないことである。同時に心ある基督者の間に、此の時局に處するために教會の強い一致團結と同時に法的に教團設立から除かれた中小教派への關心が深められて行つたことは、時の空氣を感ずるものとして當然のことであつた。

八月三日東京及び地方の新聞紙上にスパイと宣教師の問題が掲げられ、センセーションを起してゐると、次いで八月七日には救世軍幹部の引致のことが大々的に報ぜられ、ことに田舎では數日間に亘つて色々と書きたて、同時に他の教派へもあれかれと批評を加へたほどであつた。私は聯盟の事務所に居る者として可なり多くの地方から新聞の切抜きを送られたものである。斯かる情勢の中にあつて誰言ふとなく基督教會の探るべき態度について懇談をし一致の行動に出やうとの意見が勃然と起り來つた。即ちその具體化したのが八月十五日夜東京基督教青年會館に開かれた有志懇談會である。

この會合は阿部義宗、松山常次郎、山本忠興三氏の發起に懸るもので、會したものは各派の有志約二十五名程であつた。此の席上に於て、各地の教會の問題に關して談が出たことは勿論であるが、最も大なる懇談の要點は教會の海外ミッションからの財政的自給獨立、宣教師問題及び合

同問題であつた。而も前二者の問題については相當決定的の意見が述べられて最早基督教會の肚が定つてしまつてゐるの感を有たせた程であつた。第三の合同問題についても、大勢は相當積極的なものがあつたが、一番後に論議せられたし、それ以前述の宗團法實施の結果到來しつゝある合同氣運から稍々離れてゐた教派の人々にとつては意見が、稍々唐突の感があつたらしく感ぜられた。次いで八月十七日午前九時から招集せられてゐた稍々擴大された懇談會が、同じく東京基督教青年會館に開會せられた。この會合は阿部氏が代表者となつて招集したもので、「時局愈々重大を加へ來り、吾等基督教徒としても内に省み外に主張を進め有志結束皇國の爲めに愈々奉公いたすべき時と相成り候」と言ふ基督者の決意をよく表明した案内の言ひ出しであつた。此の時の集會者は約六十名ほどで、主として論議は合同問題に集中せられた觀があつた。これと前後して十五、十六の兩日に亘つて東京女子大學に基督教同志會の會合が開かれてゐて、そこでも合同の決意が表明せられ、その空氣が有志によつて當日の會合にも傳へられた。尙ほ十七日は午後二時から聯盟の常議員會が開かれたが、其の席上一同常議員會長たる阿部氏に此の重大時局に基督教會の探る可き態度について懇談會其の他の會合を開催することを一任したのであつた。

そこで阿部氏は八月二十六日及び二十九日の兩日何れも午後三時から同じく基督教青年會館に教會有志、諸團體及び學校の代表者約五十名を招いて特に案を練り、それを基礎として九月二日を期して教會各派、諸團體及び京濱の學校にそれ、代表者を二名乃至は一名を東京青年會館に派遣せられる様招集したのであつた。

こゝで申し忘れたくないのは、この間各派間に於て合同の具體的の協議が度々種々な形で進められて行つたことである。私が聞いただけの會合だけでも相當なものであるが、二つには正式に顔を出したから此の報告に加へておいても良からうと思ふ。それは八月十七日の午後六時から東京青年會館に開かれたメソヂストと組合との合同懇談會と、越へて二十六日の午後五時から同所に於いて開かれた日基、組合、メソヂストの合同懇談會である。前者の合同懇談會ではメソヂストも組合も合同の決意を卒直に表明し合ひ、更に友誼上他派にも話をかけることになつて、後者の三者合同懇談會に進んだものと考へるのが自然のやうである。勿論此の間聖公會にも話が進められてゐたことは申すまでもないことであるが、私が出席しなかつただけのことである。

九月二日の會合には前記の外に聯盟常議員及び合同委員も正式に加はつたので、列席者は百二十名に及び、それに傍聴者も相當多くあつた。午前九時から正午まで協議がつゞけられたが、前から相當練られてゐたことでもあつて、一同左の申合せをして決意を表明し、前途に向つて進むこととなつた。

### 申合せ

一、吾等基督教會は内外の情勢に鑑み此際「外國ミッション」の財的關係を斷ち自給獨立を決意すること、右遂行に關しては日本基督教聯盟に於て各派に推奨しその實行を期すること。

一、吾等基督者は來る十月十七日の皇紀二千六百年奉祝全國基督教徒大會を期して各派合同の決意を聲明し直に合同期成に對し全權を委ねられたる準備委員會を設置す。

右聲明前に各派に於て然るべき機關を通し之が決意をなし準備委員會に協力をなすこと。

一、準備委員會の構成は各教派代表者によつて研究發表すること。

一、以上遂行上の連絡事務に關しては聯盟常議員會に一任すること。

更に九月六日には基督教諸團體即ち基督教青年會、女子青年會、矯風

(女頁下段へ續く)

（每月一回）  
十五日發行  
昭和十五年十月十三日印刷

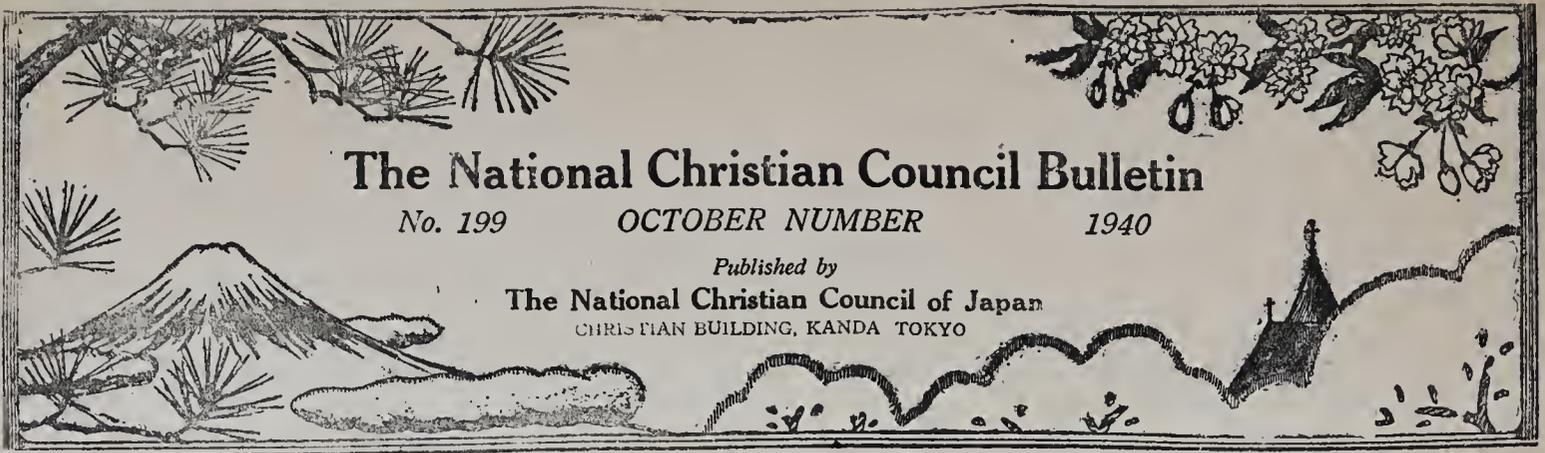
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# The National Christian Council Bulletin

No. 199 OCTOBER NUMBER 1940

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The National Christian Council of Japan  
CHRISTIAN BUILDING, KANDA TOKYO

## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH CARRIES ON

### A Gesture of Christian Friendship

On the recommendation of Rev. O. Murakami, pastor of the Japanese Christian Church at Peking, the Christian Emergency Service Commission of Japan and the National Christian Educational Association will cooperate in providing Christmas presents for the 600 or more Chinese Christian Churches in North China.

These two organizations will appeal to the Christian Schools of the Empire requesting the faculties and students to contribute toys, student handcrafts and other things suitable for such Christmas packages. In order to make direct Christian contacts and demonstrate the spirit of Christian brotherhood representatives of the Japanese church will visit these Chinese churches and present the presents in person.

### The All Japan Christians' Conference

On October 17th there was a trek to Tokyo of Christians from all over the Empire. The occasion being the All Japan Christians' Conference, celebrating the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire.

Plans had been made for an attendance of 20,000 Christians representing every phase of the Church's life. That number were in attendance. The address of the day was given by Bishop Y. Abe of the Methodist church. Prominent pastors and laymen participated in the day's program, the climax of which was an action in favor of organizing one Christian Church for Japan.

### The All Japan Christian's Conference's Proclamation

At the ALL JAPAN CHRISTIAN'S CONFERENCE celebrating the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire the following proclamation regarding the organization of one Protestant Christian Church in Japan was unanimously adopted:

"From the time that H.I.M. Emperor Jimmu founded the Empire 2,600 years ago the Imperial reign, in an unbroken line, has radiated its glory around the world. When we contemplate this glorious history we are deeply moved. On this occasion the Christians of all Japan unite in reverently acclaiming "His Majesty the Emperor, Banzai!"

"In the present greatly disturbed condition of the world no nation can be at ease, not even for a moment. In the West a calamitous war is being waged. In the East the

China Incident has as yet reached no conclusion.

"In the midst of these calamities our nation, steering its course unerringly, is developing its resources and power. This we firmly believe to be due to the help of Heaven and the august and unique national constitution based on one Sovereign and all the people.

"Faced with a changing world our nation has established a new structure and is pushing forward in building a new order in Greater Eastern Asia. We Christians in instant response, casting aside church and denominational differences and through church union and united effort, join in the great task of giving spiritual leadership to the people, in respectfully and loyally assisting the Throne in Government and in rendering service to the nation.

"We hereby on this Anniversary Day make the following declaration:

1. We pledge ourselves to the task of preaching Christ and fulfilling our mission of saving souls.
2. We pledge ourselves to the achievement of the union of all denominations in one Church.
3. We pledge ourselves to endeavor to raise the level of spiritual living, to lift the standard of morals and to strive for a renewal of the nation's life."

### Church Union

Following the Anniversary Celebration those who had been appointed by the various denominations to serve on the Commission On Church Union met at the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. and organized. Bishop Y. Abe was elected chairman, Rev. M. Tomita vice chairman, Reverends A. Ebisawa and T. Miyakoda secretaries and Hon. T. Matsuyama and Rev. T. Obara treasurers.

The following denominations have appointed representatives to serve on this commission:

Presbyterian-Reformed, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Evangelical, Evangelical Luthern, United Brethern, Friends, Free Methodist, Methodist Protestant, Disciples of Christ, Two branches of the Holiness Church, Christian Alliance, Nazarene, Church of Jesus Christ, Tokyo Christ Church, Holy Garden, United Church of Japan, Federated Church and the Evangelistic Band of the World. The Anglican Church will be represented by three observers.

This commission has been given full power to take the measures necessary for the realization of union. It will carry on its work through four departments: one on the formulation of a creed, one on organization, one on finance and one on ministerial personnel.

### Opening of the Christian Rural Life Institute

The Christian Rural Life Institute at Musashino has been definitely launched. This institute was to have been opened in the Spring of 1939 but the opening had to be postponed because Mr. Fujisaki, its superintendent-elect, was called to the colors.

His return makes it possible to make this long projected center for the training of rural Christian workers a going concern. The various denominations are asked to send at least one potential rural Christian leader to this institute for training and to help in his or her support, The expense to be borne half by the sending denomination and half by the institute.

### The Manchoukuo Christian Colony

The plan to found a model Christian Colony in Manchoukuo has reach its initial stage of realization. 2,000 acres of land have been secured some distance from Harbin. A call is being made for twenty Christian Japanese families to immigrate to Manchoukuo and lay the foundation for this model Christian Colony. Applications are coming in from different parts of Japan.

Each family will be visited by Superintendent Fujisaki and careful investigations made as to its qualifications to join this Christian pioneer venture. Families that qualify will be given a month's intensive training at the Christian Rural Life Institute. The government will provide Yen 500.00 for each family to help establish itself in this new environment. The Colony will be run on a Christian co-operative basis.

### The East Asia Evangelistic Association

This association, though young in years, reports 85 workers at work in 71 centers in Manchoukuo and China. The churches it has established have a membership of 2,427. There were 602 baptisms in 1939. Its budget for 1940 is yen 80,000. It refuses government subsidies.

In its "Declaration of Purpose" it says, "It is our object to proclaim the Gospel through Chinese lips and by means of the Chinese language. In cases where medical service, refugee relief and the teaching of the Japanese language are absolutely necessary in order to do effective evangelism, we will engage in these activities".

### A New Secretary

Because of the ever multiplying activities that demand the time and the thought of the Council staff Rev. I. Chiba has been called from the pastorate of the Yokohama Baptist Church to serve as Associate Secretary. Mr. Chiba is the son of Dr. Y. Chiba. He has a thorough educational preparation and thirteen years of experience in the pastorate and in social welfare work.

### The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Christian Council will be held at the Fujimi-cho Presbyterian Church, Tokyo, Nov. 26-27.

(WILLIAM AXLING)

### 退藏金屬品獻納運動

時局下何かと多端の折柄とはいへ、今回の金屬品獻納の運動は非常時局下に於ける國家的な緊要な運動である故に、我基督教會も積極的に参加致す事に成つた。當局に於ても基督教會の此の運動に就ては相當の期待を懸けてゐる次第の様である。就ては教會内には他宗派と異り差出すべき退藏金屬品は勿論少い事と思はれるが、會員信徒又その知友の家庭より出来る丈多くの金屬品を教會へ集め得られる様、特別な努力を全國諸教會に訴へる次第である。

#### 日本基督教聯合時局奉仕委員會

尙獻納品は左記の期日までに各地方に於て各教會に取集めておけば、荷造り搬出等一切のことは青年團に於て取扱ふ事になつて居るので、各地に於て青年團との連絡を願ひたい。更に宣傳、集會其他の爲に入用の費用は賞聯盟まで申出て頂きたい。

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 四國、九州地方    | 十月廿五日  |
| 東北、北海道地方   | 十一月五日  |
| 北陸地方       | 十一月十日  |
| 關東地方       | 十一月十五日 |
| 中部、中國、近畿地方 | 十一月廿五日 |

### 時局奉仕婦人部報

一、九月委員會 九月十三日開催、出席者ガントレット恒、林歌子、海老名みや子、山口敏子、杉原錦江、沖塚静代、釘宮すが、河井道子、小山靈佐、都田恒太郎、山本コトの諸氏十一名。諸報告の後、清水愛隣館々長よりの要求即ち北京現在の物價は池永女醫等の赴任せる當時に比較して數倍の騰貴を見て居る今日、職員俸給を引き上げられたしとの事につき協議し、本年中は池永女史には本俸の外に手當として月々五拾圓を交給する事に決定す。尙看護婦其の他の職員待遇については現地ともよく相談する事と決す。愛隣館經營のための本年度下半年期經費約二千五

百圓の調達には委員一同祈りを以つて努力すると同時に一般基督教婦人の援助を願ふ事に申合せらる。

一、鳥海道子女史 愛隣館主事鳥海道子女史は姉上の臨終を看取られたる後、九月十一日東京出立關西にて數日を過され、元氣にて十六日神戸を出帆、二十日夜無事北京へ着任された。

一、愛隣館現況 醫務部、一月より六月迄の新患者一六七七名、舊患者七三三七名合計九〇三四名。學部、現在就學兒童數六三名。親善井戸、九月の或る一日(午前八時より午後八時迄)水汲み支那民衆の男女總數三九三名内男子二三四名、女子一〇七名。ヤカン鐵瓶等で汲む人、バケツ、石油罐等で運ぶ人、打撃車に汲み入れて行く人、石油罐を二つ天秤棒でかついで行く人天氣の日はのどかに洗濯に来る人等にて賑つて居る。

全國軍人援護事業大會 紀元二千六百年記念全國軍人援護事業大會は十月三日

より三日間東京九段の軍人會館に於て開催せられ、日本基督教聯盟を代表して阿部常議員會長並に都田總幹事出席せり。

全國社會事業大會 紀元二千六百年記念全國社會事業大會は十月十日—十二日東京市日比谷公會堂に於て開催、日本基督教聯盟を代表して千葉幹事出席せり。

宗教々師教學講習會 文部省主催の下に神佛基各教宗派より推薦されたる教師に對して、東京(十月二十二日—二十六日)並に京都(十月二十一日—二十五日)に於て開催の宗教々師教學講習會は日本基督教聯盟より栗原幹事は京都の會に、千葉幹事は東京の會に出席。

### 新刊圖書目錄

土山鐵次著

「涙の握手」

九八

九月二十日發行

日本自由メソヂスト教會出版部

## THE NANKOIN

### SANATORIUM & HOSPITAL

TIGASAKI (Near YOKOHAMA)

TELEPHONE: No. 2 & 101 TIGASAKI

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

### Dr. K. TAKATA

ABOUT 2 KM. FROM TIGASAKI RAILWAY STATION

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十五日發行)

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**THE ALL JAPAN CHRISTIANS' CELEBRATION OF THE 2,600TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE— SOME IMPRESSIONS**

Certain impressions were deeply engraved on the writer's mind and heart as on October 17th he witnessed that memorable gathering of some 20,000 Christians from all over Japan celebrate the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire.

The weather would have dampened the ardor of a less determined and devoted gathering. From early morning the clouds hung heavy over the city. Again and again damp mists blew across the crowded open-air amphitheatre. During the service of worship some rain fell. But not a soul sought shelter.

It was a spontaneous whole-hearted expression on the part of the Japanese Christians of their intense love for their nation, their pride in its long meaningful history and their deep devotion to their Ruler. In no sense was the gathering engineered or promote from the outside.

The relationship between the Sovereign and the subjects in Japan is of such a mystic character that it is difficult for the Western mind to fathom the deep emotions and sense the strong sentiments which bind the people to the Imperial Family. Japanese Christians entertain to the full this mystic loyalty and love for their Emperor. It wounds them to the quick therefore when Christian writers and publications of the West refer to their Sovereign in terms which do not befit the Ruler of a great nation. Moreover such references greatly handicap and hinder Christian activity in this land.

**A Strong Christian Emphasis**

The emphasis and atmosphere was out and out Christian. The period devoted to worship was in truth and in spirit a service of worship. The scripture readings, the hymns led by a chorus of 1500 voices, the prayers, as well as the silences, lifted the hearts of that vast audience right into the presence of God.

Being the celebration of an auspicious and felicitous milestone in the nation's life there was naturally a national emphasis in the various addresses but the Christian setting was clear and strong.

**Christian Unity—A Reality**

It was an impressive demonstration of the essential unity of the Japanese Christian forces. Members of every Protestant communion mingled in the finest kind of fellowship and every phase and emphasis of the Christian faith had its representative on the program.

The action taken looking forward to the organization of one Christian Church for Japan was more than an effort to conform to the national thought currents of the day. It was a determination to give body and organizational reality to the disembodied spiritual unity which in actuality exists among the Christians of this nation.

The denominational differences and barriers imported

from the West have never had any basic nor historical significance for the average Japanese Christian. As one of them expressed it, "I accepted Christ because I wanted to be a Christian and unexpectedly found myself in one of the fenced off divisions of the Christian fold rather than part and parcel of the whole Christian brotherhood".

**Church Union Long An Issue**

The specter of outside pressure back of the action to realize Church Union caused real concern to some. However it is easy to over rate the pressure that is being brought to bear upon the Japanese Christian leaders regarding this question of Church Union and fail to take into full account the latent will and inner urge within the various communions to bring about union at an early date.

As a matter of fact the question of organizing a United Church has been a live issue in the Christian community in Japan for many years. The National Christian Council has had a Standing Commission On Church Union studying this question for over ten years. Three years ago the Council called an All Japan Christian Conference for the purpose of considering the findings of this Commission and to take steps toward the realization of Church Union. Definite actions were taken at that time envisioning a United Church for Japan.

The "Society For The Promotion Of Church Union", composed of prominent laymen and Japanese pastors, has for over fifteen years carried on an aggressive campaign of education and agitation pressing toward the goal of building an unbroken Protestant front in Japan. The mind and the mood for union has thus been gradually emerging. All that was needed was some climatic hour. Many of the Japanese Christian leaders sincerely believe that that hour has struck.

**Youth In Evidence**

The large representation of youth in the gathering augers well for the future of the Japanese Christian Church. The chorus of 1500 members was the voice of youth. The hundreds who took up the offering belonged to the ranks of youth. The eager faces of young people stamped the whole assembly as belonging to the future rather than to the past. And this at a time when it takes character and stamina to stand as a Christian.

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The Place of Prayer

The evening Mass Meeting for Prayer evidenced the deep spiritual note which accompanies the epoch-making changes taking place at the present time within the Church in Japan.

This was not only in name but in fact a meeting for prayer. Prayer for the Church, that God would own and bless the momentous decision of the day and enable it to become one in Christ.

A Church that advances upon its knees cannot go far astray. One came to the close of this epoch making day with a renewed sense of confidence regarding the future of the Christian Church in Japan and with a song in the soul over what God has wrought during the eighty swift years since the time when Protestant missions first began to pioneer in this land.

Projecting the Christmas Spirit into the War Area

Mention was made in the last issue of a project to build a bond of Christmas fellowship between the Christian churches of Japan and those of North China.

Not only is an appeal being made to the Christian Schools to contribute funds and materials but the Sunday Schools of the Empire are being asked to use their Christmas offerings this year for this purpose.

It is hoped to provide Christmas packages for the Sunday Schools of the 450 Protestants Churches of North China and to present the pastors and students of these churches with a monetary gift.

Three teams will be organized to visit as many of these churches as possible, make the presentation in person and convey the greetings of the Japanese Churches.

A budget of ¥23,000 has been set up to finance the project. Of this amount it is hoped that the Christian Schools will provide ¥10,000, the National Christian Council of Japan ¥6,000, the Japanese Church Federation of North China ¥2,000 and the National Sunday School Association ¥1,500.

This project speaks for itself. Back of it is a yearning pressing for expression on the part of the Japanese Christians to extend the hand of Christian fellowship to their Christian brothers and sisters in North China.

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Christian Council will be held at the Fujimi-cho Presbyterian Church, Tokyo, Nov. 26-27.

(WILLIAM AXLING)

信徒大會々計報告

(十一月九日現在)

Table with columns for '収入之部' (Income) and '支出之部' (Expenditure). Includes items like '教團負擔', '日曜献金', '有志寄附', '總務庶務', '會場', '接傳', '音待', '救護', '學校', '記費', '豫備'.

整理費

五三〇〇〇

パツヂ立替

二四一八

手許殘

八五八三

當日献金

二、四七・八七

東亞傳道會

八〇〇〇〇

時局奉仕

八〇〇〇〇

同婦人部

八〇〇〇〇別預り

定例常議員會記錄

第十七年第十三回 第九十一回

昭和十五年十一月十二日 午後二時 於 聯盟會議室

- 出席者) 阿部、小崎、河田、松山、田中、海老澤、久布白、千葉勇五郎、千葉儀一、日疋、齊藤、石川、三浦、藤崎、アイゲルハート、ダウンズ、アキスリング、都田、栗原、千葉勇。

- 一、大庭問題について
二、獨立教會同盟の資格に關する件
三、聯盟の今後に關する件
四、聯盟總會に關する件
五、世界婦人祈禱日の件
六、聯盟デーの件
七、クリスチャン・センチユリー誌への注意について
八、臨時常議員會を十一月二十二日午後三時開く事
九、千葉儀一氏の祈禱を以て閉會

紀元二千六百年各地奉祝禮拜

十一月十日午後七時より指路教會に於て聯合禮拜開かる。

「聯盟デー」實施に就て

時局重大の折柄愈々全基督教徒協同一致の實をあげるやう十二月一日又は次の聖日の禮拜に於て、御説教御加禱を願ひ度

當日の献金は既に書面を以て御願ひ申上げ候通り聯盟事業の爲めにその半額を御献納被下度候

昭和十五年十一月十日

東京市神田區錦町一丁目

日本基督教聯盟

振替東京二九八〇一番

全國基督教會牧師並役員 御中

- 福岡 十一月十日午後二時福岡女學校 講堂に於て開かる。
小倉 十一月十日、小倉基督教會に於て九州教會聯合の禮拜を開かる。
京都 十一月十日午後七時より同志社 榮光館に於て開かる。
大阪 十月二十八日午後七時より中之
神戸 十一月十日午後七時半より神戸 基督教青年會館にて大講演會を開催。
仙臺 十一月三日、仙臺日本基督教會に於て聯合禮拜を開催。
沖繩 十一月十日午後二時より那覇日 基にて聯合信徒大會開催さる。

（每月十五日發行）  
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A LEAF OUT OF THE COUNCIL'S LIFE

The Japan Seiko Kwai's Decision

The Anglican-Episcopalian Church has been for many years a consistent and insistent advocate of church union. Because of this fact those interested in the establishment of a United Church in Japan have sought the closest possible cooperation of the Japan Seiko Kwai in the present movement for union. The Commission On Church Union has prepared and released the following report regarding its negotiations with this communion.

"The Japan Seiko Kwai (Anglican Church) when urged to join in the decision to establish a United Church, which was made public at the All Japan Christians' Celebration of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire October 17th, 1940, in a communication dated October 16th, 1940 and signed by Bishop Naide in behalf of the Kyomuin (Executive Committee) of that communion replied saying.

"Unfortunately we cannot join in this declaration for Church Union. However, if the way is opened for the attendance of non-delegates we shall be glad to attend the sessions of the Commission on Church Union as observers. We ask that you consider the matter of giving us an opportunity to observe the movement for union and to establish a friendly relationship with the proposed United Church."

In response to this the Commission on Church Union agreed to permit their attendance as non-delegates in the capacity of observers. Following this, the Commission on Church Union having held five sessions and church union being within the range of realization, on December 11th, 1940 sent this communion the following communication:

"At this juncture we hope that your communion will give further consideration to the matter of church union, officially join the Commission on Church Union as regular delegates, collaborate with us in the formation of the United Church and unitedly strive to serve the nation through cooperative and united evangelism. Unless this is done we believe that the sending of observers to the sessions of the Commission will henceforth prove meaningless."

In response to this communication the Japan Seiko Kwai sent the following reply bearing the date of December 20th, 1940:

"We regret to inform you that at present the same situation obtains as set forth in our communication of Octo-

ber 16th, 1940 and steps have not been taken to send regular delegates to the Commission on Church Union. We will consider your suggestion as to whether we should continue to accept your courtesy permitting us to send observers. It is our intention to cultivate ever-increasing friendly relations with the various communions."

From that time observers from the Japan Seiko Kwai ceased to attend the sessions of the Commission. December 11th the Commission sent representatives to meet and confer with the authorities of the Seiko Kwai.

Following this conference, on the 20th of December, a representative of the Seiko Kwai called on some of the representatives of the Commission and reported as follows: "There has been no change in the circumstances of the Japan Seiko Kwai from that which obtained prior to October 16th, 1940."

Since entering the year 1941, in as much as the preparations for Church Union were steadily progressing, representatives of the Commission on Church Union invited representatives of the Japan Seiko Kwai to join them in an informal conference for the purpose of verifying the intention of the Seiko Kwai regarding Union.

At that conference the representatives of the Seiko Kwai gave expression to the following opinion:

"The Japan Seiko Kwai is neither Protestant nor Catholic. We desire to unite with both the Catholic and Protestant Churches." With this as their reason they explained the difficulty of their actively uniting in the preparations for the establishment of a United Church.

In all of these negotiations there has been the uttermost courtesy and consideration shown on both sides. From beginning to end a most gentlemanlike attitude has prevailed. We in no sense question the sincerity of the purpose of the Seiko Kwai. Yet we find it difficult to believe that the above statement, even when considered from the point of view of the Anglican Church in foreign lands, is fixed and unchangeable.

We cannot believe therefore that there is no room for the Seiko Kwai to reconsider the question of Church Union. Especially in view of the circumstances which the Christian Church is facing in Japan at the present time, do we most earnestly hope that the Seiko Kwai will act in concert with us regarding the question of Church Union."

The Tokyo Area Christian Retreat

The first of the series of "retreats" planned under the auspices of the Nation Wide United Evangelistic Move-

ment was recently held in Tokyo. This retreat was somewhat overshadowed by the meetings of the Commission On Church Union which inadvertently were held at the same time. However in its spirit and emphasis it pointed the way for the retreats which will follow in different parts of the Empire.

The following matters were strongly stressed:

1. In meeting the present crisis in the nation's and church's life first and foremost the Christians themselves need to be nurtured and established more firmly in the faith. A superficial understanding of Christian truth and a casual acceptance of the Christian way of life will not fortify either the ministers nor the rank and file of the churches for the tests and tensions of today.

2. In order to carry out the recently adopted policy of absolute self-support and hold the Christian line a new emphasis and training in Christian stewardship must be adopted.

3. The Christians of today—pastors and laity alike—must recapture the spirit of sacrifice and abandon of the early Christians. No half-hearted half-measures can win in the situation which the church is facing at the present time.

4. A more genuine and practical spirit of brotherhood must prevail within the church. This should express itself concretely in a community life of mutual bearing of burdens and a mutual ministering to each others needs, not only spiritual but material.

5. Men today are in a realistic mood. The times call not for words but for deeds. Christianity has been preached all over Japan, now we are being challenged to practice it.

6. The church must awaken its members to the need of building a witnessing church and train them to become witnessing Christians. "One win one" should be the motto of every church.

7. Hitherto the Japanese Church has centered its evangelistic efforts largely on the intellectual classes to the neglect of the masses. It has therefore failed to become broadly based in the life of the nation. The church can only become a dynamic force on a nation-wide scale by giving the Gospel to and winning the common people.

8. Family evangelism should be given a new emphasis. In a nation like Japan where the family is central in the social structure the church must build its life not only on individuals as units but on families.

9. We should pray for a revival of prayer, in the life of the individual Christian, of the family and of the church. Prayer gives God a chance to do his wonder work.

### The Visit To North China

Reports from Rev. T. Obara and Mr. G. Ishikawa who are visiting the churches of North China declare that they are being well received. Mr. Ishikawa writes:

"At Peking a gathering was held at the Y.M.C.A. under the chairmanship of Rev. O. Murakami pastor of the Peking Japanese Church. This was attended by 70 Chinese pastors, 15 missionaries and 20 resident Japanese Christians. Following our greetings from the Japanese Christians the chairman of the local Chinese Church Federation responded with most kindly words. The speeches were

interspersed with special music and a fine spirit of fellowship prevailed. As a get-together function between Japanese and Chinese Christians it was said to have set a record both as to attendance and in its spirit of fellowship."

From Tsinan he writes:

"Here a union service of worship was held attended by 230 Chinese and Japanese. In the evening the Chinese Christians gave us a welcome dinner. This function was a delightful affair with an attendance of 90. The following evening we reciprocated by giving the Chinese Christians a dinner at which 90 were present. The fellowship in these various meetings was most helpful and heartening.

"Following this we had the privilege of conveying the greetings of the Japanese Christians to the 500 Christians who gathered at Tehchow."

### Japan-American Relations

In the January issue of the Council Bulletin it was stated that 190 American missionaries had united in sending a cable appealing to their fellow Christians in the United States to renew their efforts to preserve peace between the United States and Japan.

In response to that cable the following reply has been received:

"Appreciate the cablegram signed by hundred and ninety missionaries. The Federal Council and the Foreign Missions Conference are continuously working for comprehensive settlement restoring peace in East Asia and the maintenance of peace between Japan and the United States. Would consider the extension of war an international calamity. Official action regarding cablegram pending. Meanwhile let us unite our prayers and efforts for mutual understanding and strive for international justice and reconciliation."

This cablegram was signed by Dr. Emory Ross executive secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis executive secretary of the International Missionary Council, Dr. S. M. Cavert executive secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and Dr. W. W. Van Kirk secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

(William Axling)

### A Christian Fellowship Deputation to the United States

In behalf of the deputation, the National Christian Council of Japan sent out to its American friends the following letter:

"As a result of study and discussion on the part of the Special Committee on Japanese-American relations appointed at the Annual meeting of the Council last November it has been decided to send a Christian Fellowship Deputation to the United States.

This deputation will be composed of Rev. S. Tada of the Kochi Presbyterian Church, Dr. Y. Abe, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Rev. M. Kozaki of the Reinanzaka Congregational Church, Dr. T. Kagawa, Hon. T. Matsuyama, M.P., Miss M. Kawai, principal of the Keisen Girls' School, Mr. S. Saito, general secretary of the National Y.M.C.A., Dr. William Axling, honorary secretary of the National Christian Council.

In defining its mission the deputation has adopted the following six objectives: (1) To strive for a betterment of

時局奉仕婦人部報

一、愛隣館のクリスマス会

學戰下皇紀二千六百年の年が残り日僅かに暮れやうとしてゐる。主の降誕節も迫つてゐる。何とか同志に訴へて此の人々にも降誕節を祝はせて頂きたいと思つた。それと共に「幸福は萬民のものであり」「義こそ萬民の義務である」事を共に體驗し、共に學んで欲しく思つた。

其處で貧しい家々の子供二〇〇名及び一五〇家族をクリスマスに招待しませうとの豫算を一七〇圓と組んで、騰寫版刷りの粗末な願ひ狀を北京在住の同情者の方々に御送り申上げた。恵まれたお金は豫想外に多く三三八圓七〇錢のほり、愛隣館の職員を躍り上がらせた。職員相談の結果

二十六日午前 兒童招待會(二〇〇名) 午後 大人招待會(七五家族) 二十七日午後 大人招待會(七五家族) と定め、招待券を配つた。

二十六日 會場は授産場、教室の境ひの壁板をはずして廣々となし、前方にアンペラを敷き、後方に長椅子を並べ、日本人教會から拜借して来たツリーはデコレーションと雪で枝も重さうに飾られ、お部屋の裝飾も學校部の朱先生の御指導ですつかり上手に出来て、其の日はボーイ部屋が樂屋になつてゐた。午前十時學童及び其の父兄、近隣の子供で二〇〇名餘り、共に禮拜を守り、祝會に移り二時間半の様々なプログラムで、子供も大人も満足し、歸りには贈ものや赤・黄・緑の袋に入つた菓子包みを頂いて歸つて行つた。

二十六日、二十七日の午後は、忠恕里長屋の人々が百五十名餘も參集し、東亞傳道會の藍牧師の應援を得て恵まれた集會を持ち、主の降誕を祝した。午後は特に崇貞學園の生徒さん方十五名應援に来て下さり、又學童の準備した聖劇、合唱、童謡踊り等に近所のおぢさん、おばさん連すつかりのんびりとし、歸りには事務所へ廻つて、今日の祝會に遠路わざわざ御來臨下さつた、興亞院の白髮慈父の如き大須賀技師の御手より、栗一袋(三斤入、粥にして大人二日分)づゝ分配されて歸つて行つた。此の日は夕方晩くまで、三四人の人々が「書問來られなかつた」と引換券を持つて門鈴を鳴らした。ボーイも愛想よく與へてゐた。(「愛隣」より)

一、昭和十五年度決算報告 (内地委員會報)

自一月一—至十二月

収入之部 一六、五四・一九六

内 譯

全國各派聯合婦人會

寄附金 一、八四〇・〇〇

全國各教會及婦人會 一六〇・二七

婦人團體寄附金 七四六・一三

全國各學校寄附金 三七三・六三

個人有志者寄附金 一、三八六・〇〇

少年國寄附金 一四・五〇

皇紀二千六百年奉祝全國信徒 四〇〇・〇〇

大會ヨリノ寄附金 八三・一二

銀行利息 一、一七八・三一

十四年繰越金 一、一七八・三一

支出之部 一四、九八九・三五

支出總額

内 譯

1 現地事業費トシテ送金 六、六八二・〇〇

建築及設備費補助 六、六八二・〇〇

經常費補助 六〇〇・〇〇

人件費 二、三一五・〇〇

旅費 一七四・二〇

中支事業補助 二、〇二〇・〇〇

小計 一、七九一・二〇

2 内地事務費

事務品室代 一二〇・〇〇

人件費 六六五・〇〇

諸會々費 九九・八〇

宣傳費、印刷、通信等 一九五・六九

雜費(吉岡贈物他諸費) 一一七・六六

小計 一、一九八・二五

3 設備費豫備トシテ定期預金へ

差引殘高(昭和十六年度(繰越)) 二、〇〇〇・〇〇

一、五五二・六一

大政覽養會主催 宗教家懇談會

大政覽養會に於ては、高度國防國家建設の使命を完ふする爲めに、直接人心の教化指導に當りつゝある宗教家との連絡を保ち、その協力を得んとし、各方面の宗教家と懇談する事になり、先づ三月十九日に佛教側代表者を招いたのであつた。

基督教側の代表者との懇談會は、三月二十二日に神道側代表者と共に招かれて行はれる筈であつたが、當日は神道側のみとの會合に變更され、基督教側との懇談會は、別個に何れの日を更めて三月末に行はれる豫定である。

年會・大會

日本メソヂスト教團全國教區年會

北海道教區三月十二日 於札幌

東北教區三月十一日 於弘前

關東教區三月十九日 於青山學院

甲信教區三月十一日 於松本

北陸教區三月十一日 於金澤

近畿教區三月廿四日 於京都

中國四國教區三月十七日 於岡山

九州教區三月廿八日 於福岡

朝鮮教區三月廿五日 於場所未定

日本基督教會各中會

東京中會 四月一、二日 於日基會館

浪花中會 四月十六、七日 於大阪

奧羽中會 四月十六、七日 於一ノ關

山陽中會 四月十六、七日 於山口

北海道中會 四月十七日 於室蘭

東北中會 四月十七日 於仙臺

三月廿一三日(廿日 部長會議)

多田案氏

高知日本基督教會牧師にして前日本基督教會議長 現傳道局理事なる同氏は三月二十三日高知に於て急逝せらる。享年七十五。哀悼に堪えず。尙葬儀は二十日午後一時より高知教會に於て營まるる筈。

Japanese-American relations. (2) To strengthen the bond between the Christians of Japan and the United States. (3) To convey the greetings of the United Church of Japan and make clear the purpose of its establishment. (4) To give expression to the gratitude of the Christians of Japan for all that American Mission Boards and American Christians have done for the furthering of the Christian Movement in Japan during the past eighty years. (5) To discuss future policies of cooperation between the United Church of Japan and the Mission Boards and Churches of the United States. (6) To confer regarding the reorientation and reconstruction of the Christian Mission in Eastern Asia in its relation to the Christian Churches of Japan and the United States.

It is of course understood that the American Church leaders will have suggestions to make and subjects to propose.

The deputation is a unit in believing that war is not the way out of the present tension between the two nations. It will therefore strive to preserve peace. However it does not think of it mission in political terms. It is determined to keep it a clear-cut Christian venture. As its name indicates it is a Christian fellowship deputation. Through mutual prayer and conference with American church leaders, it will strive to deepen the fellowship between the Christians of the two nations and explore possibilities of cooperative effort for the future in the Kingdom task.

The deputation is scheduled to sail on the Kamakura Maru, March 27th. It will welcome suggestions favorable or unfavorable which will help it to carry out its important mission. Especially does it crave your earnest and continuous prayers.

In behalf of the deputation,  
Yours most sincerely,  
M. Tomita, Chairman.  
T. Miyakoda, General Secretary."

THE NANKOIN SANATORIUM & HOSPITAL TIGASAKI (Near YOKOHAMA) TELEPHONE: No. 2 & 101 TIGASAKI UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Dr. K. TAKATA ABOUT 2 KM. FROM TIGASAKI RAILWAY STATION

昭和十六年版 基督教年鑑 四六判 全七百頁 定價 貳圓五拾錢 (送料 十四錢) 三月下旬出來 東京市神田區錦町一ノ六 日本基督教聯盟 振替東京二九八〇一番

新刊圖書目錄 大久保忠臣著 「南方共榮圈に十字架を建てる」 七〇 二月二十五日發行 日本傳道協會出版部

### 教會合同準備委員會

#### 一、第六回教會合同準備委員會

本委員會は二月二十五、六兩日に東京市麹町區富士見町教會に於て開催せられた。然し信條及び教會觀の見解から各派のブロック制による合同と、且つこれが成文化の強い主張に對する打開策を見出すために、最初より協議會を開くに至らず、二日間を殆んど懇談會や各派別會合に終始し、第二日目の夕刻に至り漸く協議會を開き、今後の圓滿解決を期するため機構特別委員を擧げて對案を作成せしめ、それを更に總委員會に附議する事になつた。

#### 機構特別委員氏名

- 郷司慥爾、村岸清彦(日本基督)
- 藤岡 潔、藤川卓郎(メソヂスト)
- 野口末彦、平賀徳造(組合)
- 熊野清樹(バプテスト)
- 三浦 家(ルーテル)
- 寺尾章二(同胞)
- 伊藤與雄(美普)
- 廣野拾二郎(福音)
- 千葉儀一(基督)
- 菅野 銳(聖教會)
- 野畑新兵衛(傳道教團)
- 松田政一(聖化教團)
- 大江拾一(きよめ)
- 谷口茂壽(獨立同盟)

#### 二、機構特別委員會

- 第一回——三月四日(火)午後二時
- 本委員會に於て、委員長に野口末彦、書記に友井慎の兩氏が選ばれた。
- 第二回——三月七日(金)午前十時
- 第三回——三月十日(月)午後二時
- 第四回——三月十五日(土)午前十時
- 第五回——三月十九日(水)午前九時

#### 三、「教義の大要」並「生活規定」起草委員會

- 「教義の大要」起草委員氏名
- 三浦 家、篠原金藏、郷司慥爾
- 今井三郎、平賀徳造、藤岡 潔
- 村岸清彦、谷口茂壽、野口末彦
- 車田秋次

#### 「生活規定」起草委員氏名

- 安倍豊造、金井爲一郎、眞鍋頼一
  - 廣野拾二郎、松山常次郎
- この兩委員は常に同時に會合をなして來た。

- 第一回——二月廿一日(金)午後四時
- 第二回——二月廿二日(土)午前九時
- 第三回——三月四日(火)午前十時
- 第四回——三月十九日(水)午前十時

#### 四、教會合同準備委員會役員會

三月十七日(月)午後四時  
阿部議長、小崎副議長、松山會計の近日渡米に就き其の前後處置に關する件につき議する所があつた。

#### 五、第八回教會合同準備委員會

三月二十五日(火)午前九時より  
同 二十六日(水)午後五時半まで  
於東京基督教青年會館

### 日本基督教聯盟

#### 常議員會記錄

昭和十六年二月廿七日(木)午後二時  
於 聯盟會議室

- 出席—富田、小崎、金井、大江、土山
- 蒞田、海老澤、ガントレット、加藤
- 千葉儀一、メジャー、笹森、アイグ
- ルハート、ダウンス、アキスリング
- 河田、齊藤、山本、三浦、都田、栗原、千葉勇

#### 司會 富田會長

- 一、開會禮拜(讚美歌二四九、聖書朗讀の後、祈禱を大江氏捧ぐ)
- 二、前回記錄(朗讀)—千葉幹事
- 三、報告事項
- イ、北支教會訪問親善使の件—都田總幹事
- ロ、支那派遣教師鍊成會の件—同
- ハ、滿洲基督教開拓村の件—栗原幹事
- ニ、九州、中國、四國地方訪問報告—都田總幹事
- ホ、教會合同委員會經過の件—同
- ヘ、日米委員會の件—同
- 四、協議事項
- イ、日米委員會提案の件

「米國教會よりの申出もあり、共に祈り且つ會議するため日本教會より代表者を送る事」可決

「左の七氏に依頼する事」  
富田、阿部義典、小崎道雄、千葉勇五郎、三浦家、齊藤惣一、アキスリング」可決

五、追加報告  
時局來任婦人部の件—ガントレット恒子氏

六、主の祈を以て閉會

#### 基督教遣米使節

我國全基督教會を代表する日本基督教聯盟は、日本に於ける基督教會新體制の確立を機とし、東亞に於ける傳道の將來に關し殊に日米兩國基督教會に關聯する諸問題に就きこれが解決のため、昨年十一月の總會に於て特別委員會を設置し研究中のところ、今回右に關し意見交換のため米國側より招請し來つたので之に應諾、左の代表を渡米せしむる事となつた。

日本基督教遣米使節  
前日本基督教大會議長

多田 素

阿部 義宗

小崎 道雄

松山 常次郎

賀川 豊彦

河井 道子

齊藤 惣一

アキスリング

小川 清澄

松山 望

尚ほ一行は來る三月二十七日出帆の鎌倉丸にて出發の豫定なり。

### 北支日本基督教聯盟第二回總會

一月十六日北京に於て開催、次の如く役員決定を見た。

- 理事長 織田金雄—北京自由メソヂスト
- 書記 池田 鮮—北京基督教青年會
- 會計 伊藤榮一—北京日本人教會
- 顧問 清水安三—北京崇貞女學校主
- 同 村上 治—北京日本基督教會
- 理事 井上健次郎—天津日本メソヂスト
- 同 金星三郎—北京長老教會
- 同 成澤文壽—北京聖教會

#### 全滿日本基督教聯盟常議員會

二月十、十一日奉天に於て開催、本年度役員を左の如く改選せり。

- 常議員會長 石川四郎(新京日基)
- 實行委員書記 渡部守成(奉天組合)
- 同 會計 平野一城(奉天メソ)
- 同 永野武二郎(奉天聖公)
- 同 細川慶次(大連日基)

#### 奈良縣基督教聯盟結成

本聯盟は去る二月二十四日その結成を見るに至り、同日午後二時より奈良縣八木聖公會に於て縣下二十八教會の代員列席の下に聯盟發會式が行はれ、左の如く役員決定を見た。

- 聯盟委員長—奈良聖公會牧師 濱田清夫
- 庶務—奈良聖公會牧師 川崎 一
- 同 一 生駒聖書院牧師 山本太一郎
- 會計—八木聖公會牧師 西川一夫

#### 岡山縣基督教聯盟結成

本聯盟結成を機として、縣下五十有餘の教會代員列席の下に、日本組合岡山基督教會に於て、左の如き諸集會催さる、答。尙當聯盟を代表して、前日本メソヂスト教會監督釘宮辰生氏派遣せらる豫定。

- 一、縣下全基督教聯盟(假稱)結成準備協議會 三月二十日 午後二時
- 二、右結成式 同日 午後七時
- 三、早天禮拜 三月二十一日 午前六時
- 四、修養會 同日 午前九時
- 五、閉會式 同日 午前十一時半
- 六、午餐會 同日 正 午

### 第一回支那派遣宗教々師鍊成

二月二十五日より三月十四日まで十八日間に亘り、東京府下小金井浴恩館に於て、英亞團體聯合會主催の下に開かれた本鍊成に、神道側より十二名、佛教側より二十名、基督教側より十名の参加出席を見た。

#### 基督教側の名は左記の如し。

- 和歌山縣御坊町日本基督教牧師 鹽塚三郎
- 廣島南門メソヂスト教會牧師 三村千秋
- 國府大磯メソヂスト教會牧師 石黒良吉
- 近江八幡組合教會牧師 西村關一
- 東京府原町田バプテスト牧師 花岡國吉
- 東京本所ルーテル教會牧師 内海季秋
- 東京錦糸町きよめ教會牧師 和田壽恵松
- 青山學院教師兼同教會牧師 宮島久太郎
- 同志社神學部本年卒業 森 修
- 日本基督教青年會同盟主事 永井三郎
- 一同終始元氣にて、他の鍊成生をリードしつゝ、全期を終了し、鍊成證を受領された。その中、和田、森、永井の三氏は既に大陸に任命を受けて居られ、他の諸氏も何れ渡支せらるやうになる事であらうが、今後の大陸に於ける活躍は大いに囑目されてよい。

#### 尚、ほ三月十四日午前十時よりの鍊成終了式には、本聯盟より千葉勇五郎、小崎道雄、眞鍋頼一の諸氏並に都田總幹事、千葉幹事が出席し、引續き一同鍊成終了生と共に、神田の本聯盟會議室に來り、午後二時半より鍊成報告と感謝の集りを行つた。

#### 神學生卒業論文への賞金贈呈

本聯盟文學部に於ては本年度際賞卒業論文の推薦を日本神學校並に關西學院神學部に依頼中の所、それより報告に接し左の如く決した。

- 日本神學校 平海一成
- 卒業論文「プロテスタント教思想變遷の歴史的考察」
- 右優秀なるを認め金一封贈呈す。
- 昭和十六年三月十七日
- 日本基督教聯盟 常議員會長 富田 滿

尚、關西學院神學部よりは推薦該當者無き旨の報告に接したるを以て本年度は右記一名に止めたり。