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VOICE of NEW CHINA

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CONFIDENTIAL

Arrest of T. V. Soong Ordered

A New Central Government for China

Tong Shao-Yi Assassinated

The "North-China Daily News"
Slanders Italy

The Reformed Government and
The Foreign Press

Taxation Without Representation

Chiang Kai-Shek Branded The Traitor

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Arrest of T. V. Soong Ordered

Owing to persistent rumours concerning T. V. Soong's manipulations of the nation's funds during his tenure of office as Minister of Finance, under the protective wing of Chiang Kai-shek, and since his disappearance from Shanghai last November, the Reformed Government recently appointed a Committee of five, including two well-known chartered accountants, to probe into the matter.

The Committee has just handed in its preliminary findings. The report reveals that as the greater portion of the former Finance Ministry's archives is missing, or has been illegally removed, the Committee's work has been considerably hampered.

It has come to light, however, that out of the military budgets covering the years 1927 to 1930 totalling approximately \$300,000,000, prepared by T. V. Soong, only about \$600,000,000 can be accounted for, leaving a balance of \$200,000,000 strangely missing.

On the strength of this report, the Reformed Government has ordered the arrest of T. V. Soong on a charge of malfeasance of office.

A New Central Government for China

A joint commission of the Reformed and Provisional Governments, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wang Keh-mun, was formed at Peking on September 22, when preparations were made for the merger of the two governments. Complete agreement had already been reached for the merger on September 9 and 10 at Darren where officials of the two governments had previously met and the inaugural ceremony held at Peking formed the foundation for the proposed new Central Government of China.

This agreement marks an epochal step in the creation of a new China and from now on it is expected that the work of rehabilitation in the vast territory controlled by the new regime will be greatly accelerated.

A statement issued by the Joint Commission on the auspicious occasion reads as follows:

"The joint commission being designed to increase the efficiency of the new administrations, not only the leaders of the two governments will hereafter devote their time and energy to attain this objective, but also the Nation's leaders who still have not yet joined the two governments are hereby invited to join the administration in the work. It is to be hoped that the people of the nation will not allow themselves to be further misled by the propaganda of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The maladministration of the Kuomintang Government and the fact that Communism does not suit China being well-known to the world no reiteration is necessary.

"However, the person who is responsible for the party maladministration and the tolerance of Communism in the Kuomintang is Chiang Kai-shek alone. Near the end of his resources, Chiang Kai-shek has sent out his propagandists to flatter the country with sweet words for the purpose of blinding the minds of the people. The result is that some of the nation's intellectuals have been misled and fallen into his trap. Backed by these people, Chiang Kai-shek was able to carry on the hostilities to the present day.

"It must be pointed out that the joint commission of the two governments is established out of a desire to prevent unnecessary sacrifices so as to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

"Restoration of peace and order in China will not only bring peace to East Asia, but will benefit the world at large. The establishment of a joint commission of the two governments is therefore not for the welfare of China alone.

"World powers which take cognizance of this fact will be regarded as China's friends and their interests and treaty rights in this country will be respected but those which continue to extend assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek administration with the hope of gaining illegal interests will be regarded as the nation's enemy. The new administration has no intention of offending any of the Powers, but it cannot remain indifferent to the people's sufferings.

"Ever since the Kuomintang Government launched the hostilities last year, its forces have suffered reverse after reverse. The Provisional and Reformed Governments were established in succession for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings caused by the hostilities, delivering the people

from distress and restoring friendly relations with China's neighbours, in the conviction that it was the only way to bring lasting peace to East Asia.

"However, realizing that the existence of the regimes is detrimental to the smooth working of the nation's administrative machinery, the two governments have decided to establish a joint commission after a series of meetings by their leaders."

All indications point to the future success of the new Central Government which will be a representative institution, for the people and by the people. Critics and antagonists of both the Reformed and Provisional Governments have been constantly labelling these institutions as "puppets," but when we stop to consider how China, under the Chiang Kai-shek regime, a one-man show and corrupt to the core, reduced this country to a real "puppet" then the appellation given to the new governments, which are really independent and no "puppets" seem out of place. China, under the control of the "Chiang-Kung-Soong Combination," was reduced to the status of a slave with a merciless master cruelly driving it to destruction.

It is perhaps a bit too premature to ladle out praise for the new Government, but the men who are at its head are determined to carry out their functions and duties patriotically, loyally and honestly. They have the welfare of the people first and foremost at heart, and time will prove their worth. They face great difficulties, both internally and externally, but their will to work for the good of their country is bound to result in success.

This journal extends its heartfelt wishes to the Joint Commission and wishes it full success in the hard task which lies before it.

* * *

Tong Shao-Yi Assassinated

Still another victim has fallen before the murderous assault of assassins, the victim this time being Mr. Tong Shao-yi, 78-year-old veteran Chinese statesman — an outstanding personality loved and respected by all those who knew him.

Mr. Tong was brutally done to death by a hatchetman, one of a gang of four, who visited him at 9.30 o'clock in the morning of September 30. Posing as curio dealers, the gang gained admittance to the aged statesman's residence at 18 Route Ferguson, and shortly after committed their foul deed. The motive for the crime was attributed to political reasons, although Mr. Tong had lived in retirement for some years and actually had refused to see all visitors politically bent.

At the time of going to press, the murderers were still at large.

It had been rumoured for some time past that the late Mr. Tong had been approached by the Reformed Government to take up a responsible post and the consensus of opinion is that due to this invitation Mr. Tong met his sad death. Whatever the motive, there can be no words strong enough to express the abhorrence which the crime has created among all sections of the Shanghai community. The murder of the elderly statesman has added another knot in the string of murders per-

petrated by the henchmen of a person or persons who are evidently of the type to utilise the foulest means possible to get rid of their enemies, whether real or supposed. There can only be one end to such foul deeds — the authors of these crimes must be brought before the tribunal of public justice and condemned for their actions. Such actions constitute a threat to the peace and security of the Settlement and Concession and we urge the police authorities to spare no effort to trace the murderers, and when this has been done to take adequate measures to prevent a recurrence of what is proving to be a regular Satanic performance in this city.

It is not sufficient to apprehend the murderers alone. The local authorities must strike at the root of the evil. The authorship of these crimes is not difficult to guess at.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi (or Tang Shao-i) was born at Fang Yu, Kwangtung province, in 1860. In 1873 the Manchu government sent him to America to study and he spent seven years at Columbia and New York Universities. After his return to China he held important posts under the Manchu regime, such as Secretary to the Imperial Resident in Korea (then Yuan Shih-kai). Mr. Tong assisted Yuan Shih-kai in suppressing the Boxer disturbances in Shantung in 1900, and became special envoy or "amban" to Tibet in 1904, and Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs the following year. The same year he also served as director-general of the Shanghai-Nanking and Lu-Han Railways.

He became the first Governor of Fengtien, in 1907-8. After a trip to America as special envoy of the Empire, he became President of the Board of Communications in 1911, and the same year was Yuan Shih-kai's delegate at the peace negotiations with the revolutionary leaders at Shanghai. After the establishment of the Republic he was appointed the first Prime Minister. He was high adviser to Yuan Shih-kai the same year.

In 1915 Mr. Tong denounced Yuan for his imperial aspirations, and shortly afterwards he joined the Canton Military Government. He was the chief Southern delegate to the internal peace conference held at Shanghai in 1919.

Mr. Tong was appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Peking Government but declined both posts.

He served as High Adviser to the Nanking National Government and magistrate of the Chungshan Model District, 1929-34. Later he was a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang and of the Southwestern Political Council, Canton.

* * *

The "North-China Daily News" Slanders Italy

In its issue of September 25, the "*North-China Daily News*," local British die-hard journal, published an editorial under the heading "Japan's Finances," by O. M. Green, former editor and now London correspondent for this journal. This article contained highly slanderous and libellous statements against Italy. In the first place, why any reference to Italy was made under the heading "Japan's Finances" remains a mystery.

Basing his slander and libel on hearsay from Chinese friends, the former editor of the "North-China" makes the following statement:

"By all that I hear from Chinese friends, the Chinese think less of the Italians than of anyone, who, after their profuse protestations of friendship in recent years, sold them dud aeroplanes and let them down badly over the making of the Nanchang aerodrome."

Since when did Green have Chinese friends? To him Chinese were always anathema, and during his editorship of the "North-China" he proved it time and again. That he should adopt this pro-Chinese attitude so suddenly can only mean one thing — he has debased the ethics of his profession to suit the times, and what is more, he has resorted to what is known in common English parlance as "hitting below the belt" by resorting to the subterfuge of "hearsay" from Chinese friends.

By lending itself to the dissemination of such slanderous and libellous statements, the "North-China" has also debased itself to the level of a cheap, yellow "mosquito sheet." It had always prided itself on its being an "institution" which stood up as a shining example of the highest British principles, but where are such principles when it can lower itself to publishing an article such as Green contributed.

Even in its worst anti-Chinese aspects, the "North-China" commended some respect, as it was believed that the anti-Chinese policy which it formerly adopted was done so more through ignorance of real Chinese aspirations than through venom. But times evidently have changed, and journalistic morals have been cast to the winds for the sake of expediency, and, we have no doubt, for selfish interests.

The Italian Authorities should take up a strong attitude over the publication of this slander and libel and demand a public apology from the "North-China," and assurances that such statements will not be repeated.

The audacity of this person Green is also clearly brought out in the first paragraph of the article in question, where he has the temerity to take issues with two of Britain's leading journals, "The Times" and the "Daily Telegraph," over the question of Japan's finances. Green was *persona non grata* with the Chinese, and with his latest outburst he has outlawed himself with the Italians. He has now definitely forfeited his claim to the title of "English gentleman" and he should be instantly expelled from the ranks of journalism.

* * *

The Reformed Government and the Foreign Press

A striking similarity exists in the present day attitude of the local foreign press towards the Reformed Government and the attitude which it adopted towards the Chiang regime over a decade ago.

In 1927 when the Chiang regime came into existence, there was hardly a single foreign publication which was not strictly condemnatory of the former Nanking Government. At that time, the Nanking Government controlled much less territory than the present Reformed Government, and foreign publications without exception

took up an antagonistic attitude, little realising then that the Nanking Government would continue to exist for more than a decade following. The day of retribution had to come, as come it did. Every daily newspaper and magazine which had incurred the displeasure of the Nanking Government was at some time or other banned and denied the privileges of the post. These publications were also subjected to other serious inconveniences.

So it is with the foreign press to-day. It will not pay them to continue their destructive criticism of the Reformed Government. The realities of the situation should be faced, and the fact should be borne in mind that the Reformed Government has *de facto* control over territory covering approximately 400,000 square kilometres, with a population of about 190,000,000, and they are legally entitled to function in that area.

It would be advisable, therefore, for the foreign press to reconsider its attitude. A policy of genuine encouragement, and even of friendly and constructive criticism, will go a long way to repair the relations between Chinese and foreigners which have been so sadly disrupted by the present conflict.

* * *

Taxation Without Representation

A situation which calls for immediate redress exists in the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council towards the Chinese Community which has been suffering for decades past under the existing conditions. Actually, the situation, summed up in a few words, amounts to this. Here we have the Chinese Community, which pays no less than 70 per cent of the taxes collected in the Settlement, with no voice at the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers. This situation naturally creates a serious rift in the relations between the Chinese and foreign communities, and matters of common interest and of mutual benefit are often shelved, or through the difficulties of meeting on common ground, are not brought to public attention.

This state exists as the result of the hide-bound and antiquated Land Regulations, which may be said to comprise the "constitution" of the Settlement, but in spite of the admitted fact that these Land Regulations are unjust to the Chinese Community nothing has been done to ameliorate a situation which has grown from bad to worse.

Even granting the credit due to the foreigners for their role in the development of Shanghai, one must not overlook the vital fact that the Settlement's present day prosperity is due mainly to the majority contribution of the Chinese taxpayers to the Council's coffers. Without that income, where will Shanghai be?

Instead of reconciling this paramount fact, the Council has been deliberately ignoring the just demands of the Chinese residents and taxpayers and obstructing any move made in the direction of a more balanced Chinese representation.

In the matter of expenditure, the Council's income has shown a continued increase from 1912 onward. If the income for 1912 is taken as 100 per cent, that for 1936 while slightly reduced as compared with that for

1935 has increased as much as 618 per cent. Expenditure, however, has increased proportionately, although in most cases increases in departmental budgets are entirely uncalled for. The Settlement is enclosed in an area of fixed dimensions, so there is no question of increased expenditure brought about by increased territorial enlargement of the city or suburbs.

The question of the sale of the former Electricity Department which netted the Council the huge sum of \$ 113,400,000 has also been a sore spot with the Chinese taxpayers, and there have been many conjectures as to how much is still left from this sale, and what has been done with previous amounts. On the one hand, we have increased income plus special income derived from such items as the sale of the Electricity Department, and on the other hand there is unjustified increased expenditure with no tangible proof for the community that such expenditure is justified or that economy cannot be effected.

The Chinese taxpayers are entitled to an immediate adjustment of their status and there is no time like the present to force the issue if necessary. These words may sound a trifle grandiose, perhaps, and being a perennial question, our contentions may find little response from the Chinese taxpayers and ridicule from the foreign community. But we maintain that a change must be effected soon and if the Council will not meet the just demands of the Chinese Community at least half-way, the final issue will definitely prove detrimental to the Council as it is constituted to-day.

Half a year still lies ahead before the next annual general meeting of ratepayers (March 1940), and during this period it is hoped that for the general welfare of this international settlement some measures can be devised to alter a decidedly unsatisfactory state of affairs.

* * *

Chiang Kai-Shek Branded The Traitor

With the prospect of his early downfall looming over the horizon, Chiang Kai-shek still tries to maintain a stolid front in spite of the growing resentment among the people, who clearly see that he is willing to sacrifice everything to retain his dictatorship over the tottering domain which he has built by oppression of the people, by corruption and by the ruthless extermination of those opposing him and who really have the welfare of the people at heart.

This resentment is growing daily and sooner or later will find expression in another volcanic outburst which will finally dethrone Dictator Chiang. In the past there have been several outbursts against the Chiang regime and there have been many groups and individuals who were brave enough to speak out against a dictatorial tyranny which is the direct cause of China's present chaos. In 1931 the Kwangtung and Kwangsi groups openly revolted against this one-man rule and set up an independent government. At that time the Canton press was vehement in its denunciation of Chiang and the following culled from "*The China Truth*" (issue of August 29, 1931) is a good example of the feeling which then prevailed in the southern metropolis:

Extravagance, corruption and the total disregard of the rights of the people are the outstand-

ing characteristics of the Nanking regime under the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek.

It is said that political and military feudalism in China has not changed since the reign of the Nanking "emperor," but it has been intensified. This is too true.

Chiang Kai-shek and his brother-in-law T. V. Soong have squandered 600 million taels of the peoples' money since they came to power four years ago. They can show nothing of a constructive nature for the vast sum of money spent by them. Large sums have been freely used to bribe doubtful generals and their soldiers to keep Chiang in power.

The dictator himself has put away in foreign banks no less than \$100,000,000 as his own private fortune.

T. V. Soong has also followed the footsteps of the Nanking tyrant and has amassed a fortune estimated to be worth \$50,000,000.

It should be noted that the influence of Ningpo financial magnates has kept up the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek. It has also been able to break up in the past one rebellion after another in rapid succession not so much by Chiang's military superiority as by the amount of ready cash he has been able to hand out and buy over rebellious generals.

But Chiang will find it impossible now to buy over the loyalty of the generals of the National Government who are determined to overthrow him at all costs. The entire Chinese nation is unanimous in demanding the elimination of the Nanking tyrant and his days are indeed numbered. Chiang's government is a military despotism pure and simple, maintaining itself in power by the preponderance of its armed forces and is fast tottering under the pressure of public opinion.

Nanking has lost the support of all the provinces except possibly Chekiang and Kiangsu, and is powerless to exercise jurisdiction outside of its fortified areas. It is generally conceded that the recognition of Nanking by the foreign powers as the sovereign authority of the country is regarded as the greatest diplomatic blunder of the century. China was never united under the Nanking regime.

Manchuria has always been independent of Nanking. The north-western provinces are semi-independent. The provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan are no exception, and with Kwangtung and Kwangsi having declared their independence of Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek's fall is inevitable. Since the establishment of the National Government at Canton, it is learned that the Ningpo bankers who have been supporting the Nanking regime have stoutly refused further financial aid to Chiang. They charge that his government is corrupt and had done nothing good for the benefit of the country, but only squandered public money to keep himself in power, hence a punitive expedition will soon start from Kwangtung and Kwangsi to force the surrender of the Nanking dictator who has been a traitor to the cause of the nationalist revolution.

JOINT COMMISSION OF TWO NEW GOVERNMENTS



Photographed recently in Peking during the formation of the joint commission of the Reformed and Provisional Governments, from left to right: General Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China; Mr. Liang Hung-chih, Chairman of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government; Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Chairman of the Judicial Yuan; and Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior.

The Legislative Yuan of The Reformed Government

A modern constitutional government is usually composed of three organic powers: the executive, the legislative and the judicial. Thus is the Reformed Government of the Republic of China composed of, and, in outlining its government principles, has laid down that "a three power constitution shall be set up and that the one party rule shall be abolished. It shares the affairs of the government with the three departments: the executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan and the Legislative Yuan. Except the Judicial Yuan, which, owing to the present disorganized state of the country, has not yet been formed, the Executive and the Legislative Yuan have already been established and are functioning smoothly in improving the nation's affairs.

The people of China, being more or less in close touch with the *Shien* magistrates, look upon them as their direct or immediate officials. The other official organs such as the police and the tax bureaux come next. Of these the people think their government is composed. A knowledge of the importance of the legislative organ is generally lacking, hence they do not see that the official organs they know of are only arms which carry out the laws that have been promulgated by the legislative organ at the head.

We lead our lives day in and day out within the limits of law just as we live within the limits of the air; the one is just as important as the other, and we are not conscious about either. There is no need to say that the relation between parent and child, ownership of property, or marriage are governed by law, but in travel, purchase of goods, lease of house or

land all are subordinate to the law. These are only a few of the things concerning one's private life. Our system of government is also guided by law. The guilty are punished, duties and rights are defined and upheld, — all by law. The Legislative Yuan is where the laws are made, its work therefore affects every branch of our public or private lives.

The Legislative Yuan is formed in accordance with the organic principles of the Reformed Government. Its power consists of the passing of all laws of the nation, including the power to declare war and concluding peace treaties with foreign powers, and the passing for adoption of the national budget. In other words, its functions are those of the National Assembly before the latter is constituted. Thus the Legislative Yuan is on the one part an important department of the government and on the other, and indirectly, an agent representing the people. It protects the people's rights and privileges, while standing in a contrasting position to certain other official organs.

The main personnel of the Legislative Yuan is the President and the body of the Legislative members. The secretarial, the compilation and translation departments all assist in the smooth running of the Yuan's business. There are now forty Legislative members, who are mostly experts in law and political-economy. Their qualifications show that most of them pursued their higher studies in Japan though not a few are returned students from England and America. Their official careers range from former M.P's, Ching Dynasty *Hanlins*, to well-known chartered

accountants and legal practitioners of long standing. They form the brain "trust" of the Legislative Yuan. All laws, foreign policy and economic plans have to be passed by them. Their task is heavy and important and their deliberations carry weight. Not like a local government, the laws they pass affect the whole country. Their work is, as Sze-ma Wen Kung has said, "to make laws and hand them to the officials to carry out."

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, the first President of the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government, in spite of the fact that he is over sixty years of age, is as energetic as a man in his prime. When the Chinese Republic was first formed, he was a co-director with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the "constitution preservation" movement. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs succeeding the late Dr. Wu Ting-Fang. During the Ching Dynasty, he was special Imperial Envoy to Tibet. Highly learned in Western and Chinese studies and of a straight-forward character, he in some respects resembles a veteran English statesman. The "North China Daily News," known as the die-hard English organ, in spite of its unsympathetic attitude towards the Reformed Government, paid him the compliment of being the most experienced and accomplished member of the New Regime.

The Legislative Yuan deliberates and passes laws at meetings called by the President of the Yuan, which are known as the Yuan meetings, the first of which was held in the latter part of April this year. Besides extraordinary meetings, a weekly meeting has been held ever since. Up to now more than twenty sets of new laws have been passed and promulgated.

Looking back at the Kuomintang regime, the "Chiang-Kung-Soong Combination" made laws in such a way as only to suit their selfish and mercenary purposes, to the detriment of the people. For instance, the law which made the holding of silver by the people illegal, diverted all the country's precious metal into the hands of the government, thus enriching the "Combination" by over 1,000 millions. But Sun Fo, the then president of the legislative yuan, did nothing to prevent this wholesale plunder. The Reformed Government has by now control over an area of approximately 400,000 square kilometers and a population of 190,000,000.

The solid foundation upon which the Reformed Government has been built will be considerably reinforced as time passes. Its fundamental policy of bringing relief to the long-suffering people, who have groaned under the heavy yoke imposed by the Chiang regime, is the guiding principle of its present and future programme. And with such capable, earnest and patriotic members who comprise the Legislative Yuan, there can be no doubt that the lot of the people will be speedily ameliorated.

A Safe Cure

How did you make your neighbour keep his hens in his own yard?"

Oh, it was easy. One night I hid a dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gathering them.

What They Do In Japan

Landlords To Be Controlled

The Welfare Ministry is planning to control landlords and prevent the advance of house and land rentals. This may be a great blow to those landlords who intend to advance their land or house rents because of the advances in taxes and commodity prices. The Welfare Ministry is said to be determined to stop house rent advances, and thus there will be no danger of house rents being advanced in the future. Land and house owners belong to the "Have" class, and the Welfare Ministry is going to protect the interest of the "Have-Not" class of people. The "Have" class can stand control much easier than others so this step may be the beginning of the hard times for the "Have" people.

Gambling Should Be Stopped

In view of the present emergency condition facing the nation, a view is gaining strength that all forms of gambling should be prohibited. It is even proposed to close up stock exchanges which are nothing but the institutions for gambling and speculating. The energy of so many people engaged in the stock exchange and brokerage business or visiting exchanges every day should be directed to some other productive works, it is proposed. Stock exchanges have long been criticized in many countries as being places for speculations. Now in view of the various control measures adopted by the Government for economizing and conserving materials and energy, some people are now insisting that the Government should close the useless stock exchanges. Yet this may be a very difficult problem, even though the Government may approve the closing of stock exchanges.

Girl Revues To Be Banned

The Police have brought a strong pressure on dance halls, and now it is reported are also intending to prohibit some kinds of girl revues which do not present the national spirit. The police say that some of those revues are mere imitations of foreign revues and are not desirable under the present emergency condition. Thus theatres must produce patriotic shows in order to obtain the police approval. Of course most of girl revues are worthless, and even when they are absolutely prohibited, the public will not suffer. Such revues are enjoyed by only school girls who are becoming great fans of those girl players. The amusement quarters are to suffer more control by the police, and must find new attractions to be presented to the public with the official approval.

Good Advice To Officials

Welfare Minister Kido gave three forms of advice to the officials of the national employment offices. He said: "Kindness, Farness, and Quickness." This advice given to the employment office officials should also be given to officials of all Ministries. If officials show a little more kindness to the public and do their work a little more speedily, the people will greatly appreciate it. Now to most of them, it is dreadful ordeal to go to any Government office, because they are sure to be made to wait hours and then to be unkindly treated by officials. Minister Kido's advice should be given to other officials as well.

Foreign Powers Aid Chiang Regime

Huge Amount Of Arms Supplied To Hankow Via Haiphong, Hanoi And Hongkong

Although the China Emergency is essentially a conflict between Japan and the anti-Japanese Kuomintang influence, the intricate relations and attitudes of the various powers toward the Chiang regime have given rise to serious international complications.

In particular, the assistance given by some of the powers to the Kuomintang regime has needlessly aggravated ill-feeling between those powers and Japan, thus causing friction to mar the hitherto friendly and amicable relations.

Regardless of the flowery words the powers assisting the Kuomintang may marshal together, they cannot deny that they have deliberately played with fire and have of their own accord plunged into the maelstrom of the China Emergency through their assistance to Chiang and their hostile attitude toward Japan.

Notwithstanding, the powers assisting Chiang have clamoured outwardly for the peace of the Far East and have expressed their desire for a satisfactory solution of the conflict.

It is only natural that these powers should desire a speedy settlement of the conflict so that they might not only protect, but also develop their interests in China further. But ironically, they have adopted an attitude which has so far only served to aggravate the conflict and has maliciously bolstered the traditional Chinese instinct of playing one power against another.

Chinese history is full of the measures and stratagems adopted by the Han race against other races, superior in force, whose influence waxed and waned in the north. Then after the republican form of government was established and during the period of civil disturbances, as well as from the time of the Kuomintang's seizure of power up to the present day, there have been countless examples of this policy evident in the rivalries between the Chiang and anti-Chiang blocs, and in the attitudes of various factions toward foreign nations.

This trait becomes even more obvious upon reading such books as "Tortured China" and "Can China Survive?" by Hallett Abend, an American authority on present-day China.

In all events, Japan, in this instance, has been singled out as the foe for the display of this method of putting one power against another.

The strengthened Chinese anti-foreignism and the collective pressure of the powers have been concentrated against Japan first of all, and the Euro-American powers do not realize that after Japan, Britain's turn will come once again as in the past, and then that of the United States, of France, and of Soviet Russia.

In order to attack Japan, the Kuomintang found the friendship of the other powers necessary. In this respect, the times when Britain and the United States were branded as the foe by the Kuomintang should be recalled.

At all events, in fighting Japan, the Chinese method of playing one power against another requires the aid of the other powers to the highest degree. Provided that this is obtainable in the manner desired, the Kuomintang, relying on this strength, seeks to throw both Chinese territory and the powers' assistance into a protracted conflict against Japan.

Thus, the net result of this assistance is to aggravate and prolong the China Emergency.

Huge Amount Of Arms Sold

The extent to which the various powers have assisted the Kuomintang since the outbreak of the China Emergency can be judged by the huge amount of arms sold to the Chiang regime.

Some of these sales, of course, were undoubtedly due to the anxiety of the war-mongers of the world not to lose this opportunity for making enormous profits.

Nevertheless, in the case of such powers as Soviet Russia and Britain, the sales of munitions have been made as a part of their political assistance to the Chiang regime.

At the same time, in accordance with the calculation of the war-mongers of the world, the sales of these arms have intensified and prolonged the hostilities.

Both Shanghai, before its occupation, and Hongkong were in actuality transformed into the agencies of these war-mongers and formed a general staff office. In addition, many European and American observers clearly pointed out that the controlling influence of Britain over these two ports, together with the British policy of assisting Chiang Kai-shek and applying pressure on Japan, gave them the appearance of being the Kuomintang's commissariats.

Because of this British policy, the way was opened for the war-mongers, the arch-enemy of mankind, to carry on their activities extensively, causing Mars to run rampant in the Far East.

It can even be said that it was through its reliance on munitions from foreign powers that the Kuomintang was led to aggravate, instead of localize, the conflict with Japan.

The volume of munitions sold by the various powers to the Chiang regime from December 1937 to March

1938 is, in accordance with a study made by trustworthy sources, as follows:

	December 1937 Yuan	January 1938 Yuan	Feb.-Mar. 1938 Yuan
Britain	82,170,000	36,885,000	17,177,000
France	87,238,000	16,425,000	16,252,000
U.S.S.R.	22,950,000	3,416,000	45,236,000
Germany	35,916,000	13,404,000	16,775,000
United States	9,414,000	4,095,000	7,810,000
Netherlands	—	14,980,000	2,990,000
Belgium	4,426,000	6,723,000	2,556,000
Italy	6,114,000	6,330,800	865,400
Czechoslovakia	5,376,000	—	—
Norway	3,359,000	—	—

The above figures are only partial, but they indicate accurately the trend shown since the beginning of the conflict, especially the order of the nations in their sale of arms supply to the Chiang regime.

Hongkong's Arms Imports

In addition, if we study the Hongkong import statistics from February 1 to 15, 1938, the statistics again show Britain in the lead as follows:

(1) Ships of various nations bringing in arms—Britain, 12; Germany and Norway, three each; Nether-

lands and United States, two each; Italy and Denmark, one each.

(2) Airplanes—Britain, 27.

(3) Airplane machine-guns—United States, 15 cases; Denmark, six cases.

(4) Machine-guns—Norway, 25 cases.

(5) Gunpowder and other explosives—Britain, 700 tons; United States, 500 tons.

(6) Quasi-explosives—Britain, 350 tons.

(7) Rifles—Britain, 200 cases; Germany, 200 cases.

(8) Cartridges—Britain, 150 tons; Netherlands, 1,500 tons; Denmark, 2,000 tons; Italy, 5,000 tons.

(9) Bombs—Britain, 400 tons.

(10) Tanks—Britain, 26.

(11) Military trucks—Britain, 2; Germany, 20; Netherlands, 150; Norway, 115.

(12) Anti-aircraft guns—Britain, 15.

(13) Barbed-wire entanglements—Norway, 50 tons.

(14) Bridge materials—Britain, 2,500 tons; Netherlands, 1,000 tons; Norway, 500 tons.

(15) Railway materials—Britain, 1,000 tons; Netherlands, 1,000 tons; Germany, 200 tons.

(16) Sulphuric acid—Britain, 500 cases; Norway, 1,000 cases; Italy, 100 cases.

Although the above two tables do not represent complete figures, since they cover no more than four months and half a month, respectively, of the China Emergency period, even then, they aggregate a colossal sum.

Moreover, in addition to the foregoing, munitions have been coming in via Soviet Russia, French Indo-China, and Burma, although the last of these three routes has not been important.

The sales of such an enormous amount of arms might be covered up as "trade" in some quarters, but the sales certainly appear most inconsistent in the light of the advocacies of the Euro-American powers who assert that they desire a speedy end of the hostilities and also express hopes for a mediation to bring peace.

Under such circumstances, no matter how loudly certain powers may insist that they are acting in accordance with humanitarian principles, theirs is no more than a self-seeking "humanitarianism." In particular, the fact that Britain, which has the greatest concern in the Chiang regime and which seeks a cessation of hostilities, is found to be playing the biggest role behind the scenes, undoubtedly shows plainly what the true intent of Britain is.

Attitude Of Germany, Italy

Germany long sought to develop a market in China, and before the China Emergency, had sent a number of advisers to China. Respecting her relations with Japan under the anti-Comintern pact and in accordance with Reichsfuehrer Hitler's statement that the peace of the Orient depends on the cessation of the powers' aid to



German youths of the voluntary labour service movement drill with shovels on shoulders at a monster rally of Hitler Youth at Berlin recently.

Chiang Kai-shek and that this very assistance tends to prolong the conflict, Germany carried out a decisive step by recalling her military advisers attached to the Kuomintang. In addition, she has halted her sale of arms to the Kuomintang, even to the point of cancelling those already contracted for.

Italy has also maintained an attitude similar to that of Germany.

On the contrary, such nations as Britain, France, and Soviet Russia have given political assistance to the Kuomintang, as well as flagrantly carrying on their arms assistance.

The United States has forbidden as a governmental policy the transport of arms by government ships and the way is left open only for private arms transactions through the hands of individual war-mongers.

The assistance given by some powers to the Kuomintang has not stopped with help through arms alone, but has extended to the point of applying pressure on Japan. Britain and Soviet Russia, in particular, have been most active in this respect.

Ever since China's currency reform, Britain has pushed forward to the point of managing the credit situation, thus giving the Kuomintang an appearance of being the vanguard of British influence.

Upon the spread of the Far Eastern conflict to Shanghai, Britain, criticizing the fact that a Japanese military organ was established in the extension analogous to the International Settlement, launched a move to force the Japanese and Chinese troops to vacate Shanghai through the co-operated action of the powers.

Must Protect Residents

In the first place, however, the stationing of the Japanese military organ in a place analogous to the International Settlement was for the protection of the Japanese residents there, as in the case of the troops of the other powers.

From the standpoint of the defence of the International Settlement, the Chinese troops which unlawfully sought to carry out military measures within the settlement should have been the ones driven out.

Facing an unexpected emergency, the Japanese forces, launching defensive measures against the settlement trespassers, took counter-action against the hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops with a force one-tenth as strong.

Britain, while aware of the Chinese challenge to the Japanese, looked on indifferently while the 25,000 Japanese residents faced the greatest danger. When the Japanese forces, although outnumbered, took courageous measures to repulse the Chinese challenge, and in addition, when the Japanese bluejackets, acting in concert with the army forces hurriedly sent there, began to drive out the Chinese troops, and when the position of the Chinese turned for the worse, it must be considered all too unjust that Britain began to put forth objections.

Furthermore, the British frequently obstructed the operations of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area as a whole, as well as enabling a part of the Inter-

national Settlement to be transformed into an organ of the Chinese troops and a nest for anti-Japanese intrigue. The instances of British unfriendliness have been too numerous to tabulate.

The British also launched diplomatic maneuvers for international pressure against Japan. Shattering the composure of the United States, London sought to execute its own will by placing America in the forefront of ill-feeling against Japan.

These maneuvers eventually blossomed into the Nine-Power Brussels Conference that made the United States most active in this respect since the time of the Washington Conference. Through the Brussels parley London sought to carry out measures to expand its own interests in the Orient.

Notwithstanding, the clear-sighted American leaders refused to dance to the British tune. The strictly neutral attitude maintained by the United States and the positive actions of Italy caused the British machinations to fall through.

In the meantime, the war situation developed consistently in favour of the Japanese. Shanghai, citadel of British interests in China, and the banks of the Yangtze gradually came under the control of Japanese troops.

With the growing realization that continued opposition to Japan would make the entire Britain position in those districts most precarious, a tendency has been shown of late to ameliorate the British attitude toward Japan to a certain extent.

On the other hand, Soviet Russia, seizing the China Emergency as a good opportunity and pulling wires behind the Chinese Communist Party, furthered the latter's rapprochement with the Kuomintang, while planning at the same time to spread the red influence within the Chiang regime.

Thus while enabling Chiang Kai-shek to escape his doom by giving positive aid in the form of airplanes, military officers, and experienced pilots, Moscow is pursuing a strategy whereby the communists are made active within the Kuomintang regime, so that as the wartime organization of the people is made stronger, the people's thoughts will be gradually reddened and by the time the conflict ends, the Chinese earth will be bolshevized.

In its rapprochement with the Kuomintang, therefore, the U.S.S.R. is carrying on a policy of concerted action directed against Japan, while gradually spreading the communist influence within the Chiang regime. In order to attain these two objectives, all sorts of military assistance are being given.

In this respect, the longer the hostilities continue and the weaker the Kuomintang power grows, the communists' influence will on the contrary grow proportionately greater. Thus, since the Soviets' great desire for the bolshevization of China is going on, a new situation, based on the hand-clasp between the Chinese communists and Moscow, arises to aggravate the situation as the Chiang Kai-shek influence weakens in conjunction with the repeated Chinese defeats.

Moscow's Aid To Kuomintang

In pursuing such a path, however, Moscow has concentrated its aid to the Kuomintang in the form of munitions and airplanes. To-day, the remaining strength of the Kuomintang air force is practically entirely composed of Soviet-made airplanes manned by Soviet fliers and a few Chinese pilots. Other foreign advisers have either been gradually discharged or have given up their jobs as a bad bargain and have gone home.

In addition, although the foreign military advisers formerly consisted of Soviet Russians for the air force and Germans for the army, now that Germany has recalled her military advisers, substitute advisers are going from France, which is an ally of the Soviet Union. The Chinese troops are thus placed in a position to be manipulated by Franco-Soviet military advisers.

On one hand, the U.S.S.R., seeing the Kuomintang weakening and seizing the Kuomintang-Soviet rapprochement as a good opportunity, is pouring many troops into the Sinkiang area. But, by seeking to speed up the work of bolshevization in that region, it is, on the contrary, initiating a tendency to draw a conflict into the northwestern part of China.

On the part of France, despite the assurances made to Japan last autumn that French Indo-China would not be made a route for the transport of arms to the Kuomintang regime, secret use is being made of the routes from French Indo-China to Yunnan, from French Indo-China to Kwangsi, and from French Indo-China to Kwangtung via Kuangchow bay for the transport of a great amount of arms to the Kuomintang. In the excitement also, she has managed to acquire concession rights for a railway between French Indo-China and Kwangsi.

Of late, France has assumed the lead among the powers in brazenly providing aid for the Chiang regime and is thus growing more aggressive as the China Emergency continues.

French Attitude Regrettable

This attitude of France has greatly aroused the Japanese government and is to be most regretted for the sake of France herself. In the Japanese public opinion, the voice is growing louder that if France persists in continuing such actions, appropriate counter-measures should be resolutely carried out. Thus, France is plunging of her own accord into the maelstrom of the China Emergency.

Although brief, the foregoing has outlined the assistance being given by the powers to the Kuomintang.

In addition, as the Kuomintang regime nears its last hours, a growing atmosphere for peace becomes more and more evident within its ranks. Not only are the Chinese people themselves growing weary of the conflict, but the Kuomintang fighting power is reaching its limits.

Almost endless replacements may be possible as far as numerical strength goes, but the equipment of the troops has already fallen. With too much expected of them, even the crack divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's central troops received a big blow at Suchow, several divisions being annihilated, and their fighting calibre falling to a level where it is difficult to discern any

appreciable difference between the central and the provincial troops.

Furthermore, among the troops that are well disciplined, a number of commanders are being executed, which in itself is leading the Kuomintang army further toward collapse.

Leading To Greater Suffering

But in spite of all this, the frantic assistance of France, Soviet Russia, and Britain still serves to keep Chiang Kai-shek's regime together, thereby leading the Chinese people into even greater suffering and causing the misfortune to spread over a needlessly wide area.

As Reichsfuehrer Hitler has said, the various powers, lacking a correct perspective of the China Emergency and without knowing what China really is, are only blindly, aimlessly aggravating and prolonging the conflict with the unintended result of causing the Chinese people to suffer and to make the Japanese position in China more dominant.

Repeatedly asserting her respect of the rights of neutral powers, Japan is carrying out this intention in action, and although the stress of the hostilities may have caused a few unforeseen and infelicitous incidents to occur, Japan's true desire has been to respect all neutral powers' rights.

But as long as assistance to the Kuomintang regime is continued, thereby flaunting Japan's intention and aggravating the conflict, the powers giving aid to Chiang Kai-shek must fully realize that they cannot but voluntarily weaken their future position in China once the conflict is over.

Depression In Shipping

Keenly reflecting the depression in shipping business throughout the world vessels with the aggregate tonnage of 2,426,000 tons are lying idle, according to investigation made by the Japanese Ship Owners' Association recently. This represents an increase of 26,000 tons as compared with the figures compiled by the same association on May 10.

Classified according to countries, the figures run as follows:

	July 10 tons	May 10 tons
Great Britain	420,000	420,000
United States	1,214,000	1,214,000
Japan	15,000	16,000
Norway	194,000	8,000
Germany	42,000	42,000
Italy	74,000	151,000
France	183,000	183,000
Netherlands	6,000	37,000
Sweden	130,000	210,000
Greece	64,000	64,000
Dutch East-Indies	—	—
Other Countries	50,000	50,000
Total	2,426,000	2,400,000

The Quintessence of Legislation

A recent speech by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government

More than four months have now elapsed since the inauguration of the Reformed Government. It is a period in which the country is undergoing an extensive devastation and the people are groaning under the severest hardships. Needless to say, this is the moment when restoration of peace and order is a thing eagerly sought for by the people. My colleagues in the Government and myself have but one end in view: to save the people and to rebuild the nation. We do not care what destructive criticism is going on behind us, but, leaving argument aside, we shall go on steadily with the task before us. Our duty in particular is to legislate for the nation, in which respect it is our heartfelt concern that at this critical moment when everything is upset, an effort must be made to restore order again. For this purpose we have with us about fifty experts in law and political-economy appointed by the Government as members of the Legislative Yuan to undertake the work of revising the laws. A weekly meeting is held for this purpose with extra meetings to be called whenever necessary to expedite the work.

Laws in force prior to the birth of this Government are, when not in contradiction to the principles of this Government, allowed to remain. To this effect a decree has already been issued. This is how the work of legislation is going on at present. Personally I myself have devoted a good part of my life in the diplomatic service which afforded me a chance to see with my own eyes how in foreign countries, from the head of a nation down to the common folk all abide faithfully by the law. To my deep regret I have to say that there are some defects in our laws which give pretext to the continued existence of extraterritoriality in China. Such defects, however, are only apparent, not real, and they simply fail to function as they should through being affected by special influences. So much impressed by these legal problems, I have now gained much insight into the matter. Being given a chance now to try out my hands at the task of reformation, I could not refrain, all the more, from pointing out things as they are.

Speaking of law, it is a subject applicable to all. Laws may be affected or even modulated by changes in social conditions and the current of world progress, but in no case should they be shaped to suit the private ends of any particular party. If this does happen, it will only arouse the indignation of the entire nation. When Chiang Kai-shek came into power, however, he put what is called the "party-regulations" above all laws, and with his self-imposed power he did whatever he wanted to the deterioration of the dignity of law for the benefit of his own interests. The legitimate rights and privileges of the people have been totally disregarded. This unscrupulous policy has gone so far that his judgment between right and wrong is lost. This is evidenced by his now adopting a pro-communist and

then an anti-communist policy. Such inconsistency has resulted in more confusion against his apparent desire for order, and after all these years of civil war, it has now brought about a far more serious outcome.

Looking around Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and a few other provinces, we find the populace undergoing the most trying hardships through such devastation and ruin that humanity has never before experienced. In fact the people are simply struggling with desperation for their very existence. The "scorched earth" policy may have not scorched all the earth, but the people have without exception been forsaken. Such pitiful sights even our friendly nations are loath to look at. Mencius has said: "When there is no righteous guidance from above and no law-abiding from below, it is a miracle that a country can stand". This teaching ought to make us reflect deeply within ourselves. The misconception of the law makers will only bring untold sufferings on the people. Hence the ideal of legislation from now on will be to discard all that is unnecessarily taxing on the people and



Boating on the lake of the International Park at Nanking.

that is unsuitable. The work of revision will be based on the principle of equality. A Roman maxim says: "What benefits the people most is the best of laws". The English also base their law-making on the principle of looking after the interests of the majority of the people. This is what I have always been trying to uphold and, working together with the members of the Yuan, to achieve the best possible result. We particularly welcome learned authorities here and abroad to send us the findings of their studies as suggestions for our adoption. We shall greatly appreciate such help to accelerate our task. Taking this opportunity to express my mind, I hope my humble call will bring in a sympathetic response.

China Regions' Communications To Be Improved

Designed to place communications facilities in North and Central China on a more solid basis, two joint Sino-Japanese communication companies, North China Telegraph and Telephone Company and Central China Electric Communication Company, have been recently organized.

Branch Offices Here

The head offices of new companies to be operated in co-operation with the projected North China Development Company and Central China Rehabilitation Company, will be placed in Peking and Shanghai respectively and the branch offices in Tokyo.

The North China Telegraph and Telephone Company which is to take place of the present North China Communication Administration, will be capitalized at 35,000,000 yen, and Otsuhiko Inoue, chief of the North China Communication Administration, has informally been appointed president of the new concern. The capital of the new communication company will be subscribed as follows:

Capital	Yen 35,000,000
Subscribers	
Provisional Government at Peking	" 10,000,000
Manchoukuo Telegraph & Telephone	" 4,000,000
Japan Telegraph & Telephone	" 4,000,000
International Electric Communication	" 4,000,000
North China Develop- ment Company	" 12,000,000
General subscription	" 1,000,000

The Central China Electric Communication Company which will be divided into three departments, namely general affairs, technical and business, is to be capitalized at 15,000,000 yen. There will be no official president for the time being, and Hiroshi Fukuda who has been instrumental in establishing the new communication company, will attend to the duties of the president.

Murders and Assassinations In Shanghai

By C. C. Chen

Within the last six months Shanghai has witnessed a continuous string of assassinations much to the surprise of the social circles and disturbance of public order and safety. No doubt it is the outcome of political manipulations of the discredited Chiang regime. It is well-known that Christian Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has always kept up the practice of ordering about his well-paid desperadoes to assassinate any one who, no matter how worthy and well-intended the person may be, happens to be his antagonist. Many innocent people, ranging from officials downward, have fallen victims to his cold-blooded practice ever since he came into power in 1927. The people, although they hate him intensely, but, for fear of his secret assassination orders, dare not raise their voice to denounce him for his cowardly acts.

Even at present, when Christian Chiang has met defeat after defeat on the battle-field and is fast approaching his end, he is still bent on making matters worse by his underhanded measures instead of trying to see his own faults. Highly paid assassins are sent out everywhere to murder his personal enemies, bringing a reign of terror on society and upsetting the peace of the city. In his opinion, it might be that by his doing so, he is settling personal grudges, and, in the meantime, bringing pressure to bear on the opposition elements. Contrary to his expectations, Chiang is, by the furtherance of his mean tactics, bringing himself nearer to his

downfall.

In fact he has long since lost the confidence of the people and the sympathy of the general public. With his ascendancy to power, began his misrule. He has brought disaster to the country and terrible sufferings to the people. He drained dry the country's wealth for his own profit, and devoted himself to intrigues with England to the detriment of China's sovereign rights. He shipped out all the silver in the country to England and America and enforced the national currency law, which has no reserve to back up the notes issued by the Government banks. Yet, in spite of having so thoroughly squeezed all the money out of the people, he has done nothing constructive for the country. National defence and military preparedness have been but vain talk. Still he urged the war of resistance, provoking the ire of Japan. A year has now passed since hostilities began. The result has been useless waste of countless lives and vast wealth. May the evil of Chiang be condemned by God and man! He is never repentant, although he is rapidly nearing his end. Moreover, with his ill-gotten wealth, he is trying to wreak more havoc by terrorizing the people. But what good can these assassinations do him? Can they really help him to perpetuate his regime? Nay, it is time for Chiang to wake up from his dreams and give up his ambitions, for he is thoroughly hated and despised by the whole Chinese Nation.

International Intellectual Collaboration

Inter-University Courses in Italy

There is no doubt that during the past fourteen years Fascist Italy has given daily proof of a sincere desire for international collaboration, not only in the political field and by the conclusion of pacts of friendship, but also in the no less effective fields of culture, science, art, sport and industry. One of the most characteristic institutions is that of the inter-university courses, attended by foreigners from all parts of the world in the principal educational and artistic centres of Italy. These courses are based on the principle that a mutual understanding is the best means of furthering peaceful relations between the different nations.

Courses for foreigners were started in March, 1923, just a few months after the March on Rome, when the Fascist Inter-university Institute was created. Later, in 1925, the Fascist Government founded the now famous Italian University for Foreigners in Perugia, which in the brief period of eleven academic years, has seen the numbers of students increase from 305 in 1926 to 720 in 1936. Without taking the present year into account, though a further increase has been registered in 1937, in the eleven years since the courses commenced, 5000 foreign students belonging to 63 different nationalities and from all parts of the world, have attended the University of Perugia.

Up till 1936, 600 of these students have passed their examinations and obtained either a diploma for teaching Italian abroad, or a certificate for knowledge of the Italian language.

Linguistic Studies

Apart from purely linguistic studies, all the other courses give instruction in advanced subjects. The Perugia University is, however, already so well-known that it is unnecessary to describe the courses, the method of teaching and the programme. The inter-university courses instituted in the other important centres are less well-known, however, and though they are organized on entirely different lines, their intellectual aims are identical with those of the Perugia University.

The foundation of the Fascist Inter-university Institute in 1923 gave rise at a later date, as has already been said, to the idea of a University for foreign students at Perugia, but its initial activities consisted of the organization of courses and lectures with special reference to Italian art and to the Italian language. Later, as a result of the great success of this initiative and of the experience obtained during the first period of development, the Institute was reorganized on a new basis in 1934; it was given juridical status and placed under the control of the Ministries of National Education and of Foreign Affairs.

The aims of the Institute, as defined in its statute are as follows: (1) to assist in the development of scientific and national culture and in its diffusion among the nations; (2) to promote relations between the universities of Italy and other nations and to provide information regarding Italian university institutions,

(3) to organize and co-ordinate intellectual courses for foreigners, (4) within the limits set forth in the regulations to supply help for foreign students in Italy in the scholastic field, (5) to propose exchanges between university professors, teachers and students in the middle schools.

In the intent of executing its extensive programme in the most satisfactory manner, the Institute has established continuous communication with foreign universities and other cultural centres abroad, and representative offices have been established in all foreign institutes having an Italian chair; active intellectual and bureaucratic assistance is given to foreign students who desire to study in Italy.

The chief activity, however, consists in the seasonal courses, most of which take place in the summer. The most interesting and famous cities have been selected as centres for these courses, so that the foreign student may benefit spiritually, historically and educationally from the atmosphere of such centres as Florence, Milan, Bologna, Padua, Palermo, Pisa, Ravenna, Venice, Siena, Arezzo, Faenza and, of course, Rome.

Eminent Professors

Chairs in the various subjects are occupied by the most eminent professors and by the greatest authorities in Italian university and intellectual circles.

The courses take place as a rule in the summer and, according to the subject taught, are of varying duration. No complicated formalities nor any special degree or diploma are necessary to qualify for enrolment. It suffices to send a written request addressed to the Inter-university Institute giving name and address, etc., and stating the course it is desired to follow: there is a small enrolment fee, but the courses themselves are given free of charge. Foreigners who attend the courses (which are also open to Italian students), are given considerable facilities and concessions of an economic nature. 6 railway coupons entitling the holder to a 50% reduction for an equal number of journeys anywhere on the Italian railways; a 75% reduction on the fares on all Italian steamship lines touching Italian ports, passport visa gratis; free admission to all Italian museums, monuments and galleries; 2 free visits to the Vatican Museums and Galleries and a 50% reduction on all subsequent visits.

Each city gives special reductions of various kinds to students attending courses. Special arrangements have also been made in every city with hotels and pensions of every class, so that students are sure to find excellent accommodation and food at much reduced rates. During certain courses interesting tours are organized at low prices by the Italian Tourist company, *C.I.T.*

From the above details it will be gathered that the popularity among foreign students of this initiative, parallel and complementary to that of the Perugia University, is fully justified.

THE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY

When the War broke out in 1914, Belgium — owing to her one-sided attitude — exposed herself to the gravest dangers. As the German advance proceeded at a quicker pace than that of the French (who were equally ready to invade the country), she had to put up with a military occupation which — although humanely carried out by the Germans — was nevertheless greatly resented by the inhabitants. Belgium had unnecessarily tied herself up with the policy of France, and she had to suffer for it.

She did not make any important changes in her pro-French attitude for many a year after the War was over and continued to be a staunch supporter of French Policy. It was not until the accession of her present King that she commenced to embark on a more independent foreign policy of her own — a policy that will permit her to remain outside any future warlike complications in Europe.

Belgian neutrality is not the product of weakness, but originates from a consciousness of the country's national interests. This change of policy has met with sincere approval by Germany whose Government cannot carry out its great schemes of internal reconstruction unless there are no avoidable embarrassments in the domain of foreign politics. Herr Hitler, therefore, has expressly guaranteed Belgium's neutrality, just as he has guaranteed, more recently, the inviolability of Switzerland.

Quai d'Orsay

The French, on the other hand, are apparently less pleased with this development. It is true that the Quai d'Orsay has bestowed its benedictions on it, but this does not prevent the military authorities from finding it extremely hard to throw overboard the long-cherished belief that Providence had intended Belgium to remain for ever the Eastern glacis of France. A number of French papers and periodicals have recently contributed articles on the subject and commented upon Belgium's attitude more or less critically; but not one of them has set forth its views with the same commendable directness as has been done by "Notre Prestige" in an article entitled, "Belgium, the inevitable Theatre of War."

"Notre Prestige" maintains close relations with the General Staff and with Parliamentary Committee of Foreign Policy and the opinions expressed by it may therefore be regarded as authoritative. Moreover, the article referred to is evidently the work of a prominent military expert, as may be inferred from all the technical details mentioned in it.

The author certainly does not lack the gift of imagination. He starts from the usual assumption that there is a "German menace" and explains that the German armies would naturally invade France by way of Belgium, as a direct invasion is made impossible by the Maginot Line. After the easy conquest of Belgium, he says, the Germans would create huge aeroplane bases along the coast from which London could be

reached in twenty or thirty minutes. He tries hard to frighten the British, the Dutch, and — of course — the Belgians especially by telling them what the Germans would do, and holds that Belgium would expose herself to a terrible risk if she endeavoured "to protect herself single-handed." "The military power of France would be a far better protection than 'voluntary isolation.'" He advises her, therefore, to abandon such isolation and to throw in her lot with that of France. "We only want 24 hours to despatch a motorised French army to Liege and the Meuse line of defence," and these forces acting in conjunction with French, British and Belgian aeroplanes will make it impossible for the German invaders to enter the country.

After thus explaining what France can do to save Belgium from a German invasion, the writer tells his French readers how France would benefit from the plan he has outlined. The fate of Belgium as such is of no concern to him or to his colleagues on the General Staff, but the return of Belgium to her old dependence upon France is highly desirable, chiefly for the reason that Belgium would constitute an ideal base for a French attack upon Germany.

War, he writes, is not waged any longer by passive methods. The quick-moving mechanised and motorised detachments which France would despatch to Belgium would not be content to dig trenches and to make the war an underground affair for four years. There is something better they can do.

Superior Efficiency

"The tanks which we now possess are of a speed and efficiency superior to that of the German ones . . . and they will have no difficulty in causing the Germans to retreat in disorder to the borders of Westphalia." The author goes so far as to hint that France might consider it necessary to send her "auxiliary troops" without waiting for Belgium's request that she should do so. "The presence of a French army based on the Eupen-Malmedy line — 60 miles from Germany's most vulnerable part, the Ruhr — is the only guarantee of a peaceable or enforced decision and is the decisive move on the European chessboard. Nothing but the establishment of an air base as close to the Ruhr as this can ensure the success of our "reprisals."

It is but natural that this article along with a number of others written in the same vein and evidently inspired by suggestions emanating from prominent military authorities aroused considerable attention in Germany, where it is pointed out that neither the Government, nor the military authorities, nor the Press have ever expressed themselves in so aggressive a manner. In Belgium, too, critics have not been idle in denouncing the tendency that manifests itself in those publications. The Flemish journal, "Volken Staat" adequately describes the meaning of the announcement that Belgium is to be Europe's next battleground when it speaks of the "murder, arson and destruction, such as France has practised a hundred and twenty-two times in the course of eight centuries."

Spanish Mineral Resources

Rich in Gold and Silver

General Franco's drive for control of the earth's richest mercury mines at Almaden, in south-central Spain, recently, reminds a metal-hungry world that Spanish wealth in minerals is a vital factor of the current war.

In normal times, nearly 50 per cent of all mercury produced comes from Almaden, about 125 miles southwest of Madrid in the Loyalist-held province of Ciudad Real.

Because mercury is the only common metal remaining liquid under a wide range of ordinary temperatures, it is an industrial product that has few substitutes. Possession in almost unlimited quantities of a raw material useful in drug, chemical and other trades, in the recovery of gold and silver, as well as in the manufacture of high explosives, is therefore a trading asset of no mean consideration to its owners — in war or peace.

Ancient Invasion

Besides mercury, Spain is also a treasure vault for many other minerals.

More than 2,000 years ago, silver mines of Iberia (as Spain was then known) regularly employed 40,000 men.

It was the lure of precious metals then that drew explorers and generals to foreign shores. Spain, rich in silver and gold, was to the ancients what Peru and Mexico in the New World later became to the Conquistadores. Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans, in turn, swarmed to this peninsula, stripping it of fortunes in metal. One of the dramatic scenes of history was that triumphant procession in Rome when Scipio, home from victorious campaigns on the Iberian Peninsula, paraded the streets with chariots heaped with silver from ravaged Spain.

To-day, with modern chemical magic that turns nature's gifts into products of heavy industry, armament, transportation facilities, and a multitude of manufactured objects for everyday use, the baser metals, along with all the other minerals, have become more precious than the "precious" ones. And Spain has a share of assorted ores that makes her a first-class modern economic prize.

Mineral Control Divided

More than 20 of Spain's 50 provinces contain among other deposits copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and potash.

Since the Nationalists now hold a territorial majority of the country, they naturally control a good percentage of the mineral regions. The loss of Oviedo, in northwest Spain, with its extensive iron and coal fields, was a heavy blow to the Loyalists, as was the winning by the Franco forces of the famous Rio Tinto copper mine in Huelva in the southwest.

On the other hand, provinces still in Loyalist hands are of considerable economic value, particularly in potash, lead and mercury.

There are the lead mines of Gerona, on the French border in the far northeast, with their important by-product of fluorspar, used in making steel. Lignite coal, lead and potash deposits are found next door in Barcelona. Farther south, Murcia is rich in zinc, lead and sulphur, while its neighbour, Jaen, also contains much lead and some iron. In Granada, whose northeast portion is still Loyalist territory, are quantities of iron and some lead.

The treasure chest of them all, of course, is the Almaden district, in Ciudad Real with nearly half the world's supply of mercury.

Foreign capital invested in Spanish mining operations is largely British, French or Belgian. More than half of all copper mined in this country before the revolution was from the British-owned operations in the Huelva district of the southwest. About a third of the total was exploited by Spanish capital, the rest coming under French domination. In the same order may be listed iron operations.

Lead, on the other hand, with two-thirds of production under foreign control, was mainly a French affair, although German, British and Belgian interests held a portion of the field.

Nearly all of Spain's silver and zinc output in recent years prior to the war, was mined by French companies, while nine-tenths of the country's extensive potash wealth was recorded as under the control of a Belgian group.

Fascism Does Not Fear a Fight Which Must Decide The Fate Of Continents, Says Mussolini

Fascist Italy is prepared for a world-wide ideological conflict, a modern equivalent of the religious wars of centuries ago, and would take her part fearlessly against Communism and Democracy. Premier Benito Mussolini stated in an article published widely by the Italian press says the "*N. Y. Herald-Tribune*." The article was in the form of a preface to a compilation just published of the decrees of the Fascist party's Grand Council during the last fifteen years.

Reviewing achievements of the Fascist regime in the fifteen-year period, Mussolini stressed the "enormous historical importance" of Italian intervention in the civil war in Spain.

He said "It is the first time — but will it be the last time? — that the blackshirts have met the forces of Bolshevism and of immortal principles (Democracy) on the international field; it is the first encounter between the two revolutions, that of the last century (for revolution is also a revolutionary involution), and our own; we do not know whether such a clash will develop to-morrow or on a European and world-wide scale, what we do know is that Fascism does not fear a fight which must decide the fate of continents."

There was unusual frankness in the article's revelation that no sooner was the Ethiopian war over than "an appeal came from the other side of the Mediterranean which could not be left unanswered, after the Bolsheviks had made the Spanish War 'their' war," and that "the battalions which had scarcely returned from the conquest of the Empire were reconstituted."

Mussolini went on to say that the Ethiopian war and the League of Nations sanctions oriented Italy's foreign policy toward Germany and Japan, with the resultant Rome-Berlin axis and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle.

"The solidarity between Rome and Berlin is such that there is no need of accords in the diplomatic style," he said.

Emphasizing Italy's strides in military preparedness during the last five years, Mussolini stressed the importance of the "Passo Romano," the Fascist version of the goose-step, in making people military-minded.

"Foreigners who had pitied us now hate us, and of that hatred — amply reciprocated, moreover — we are proud, for it reflects the whole atmosphere and life of the Italian people as a military character," he said finally.

Where Are The Gains From Devaluation ?

In the tenth year since France formally accepted the policy of monetary devaluation, the seventh since Great Britain yielded, and the fifth since the United States gave way — with all currencies of the world now scaled down, gold production increasing rapidly and gold reserves up 100 per cent since 1931 — surely it is in order to ask, how much the situation has been eased by cheaper money?

Money is so plentiful in the chief markets as to be practically unlendable, but the state of industry, trade and employment is far from satisfactory. Even the commodity price level, chief subject of solicitude five years ago, is slumping badly. Clearly, something is wrong in trade, but devaluation is not a remedy.

The gold standard had its origin in barter — the giving of one service for another, and the barter principle is the basis of all sound trade today, but obscured by a fantastic idea that "money" is the source of purchasing power. Money is a facility of trade, but the only real purchasing power in the markets consists of the goods and services being exchanged. Unless they pay for each other, trade stops and unemployment spreads.

French factory workers have been pushing up hourly wages and shortening the worktime, forcing the franc down from 6.63 cents in 1935 to 2.79 cents in 1938, in the mistaken belief that they were winning victories over employers; but they have forced up the cost of living index from 483 to 680 in the same time, besides reducing French exports and increasing the number of unemployed.

One of the quotations given above refers to the absence of capital investment in France in recent years. The effectiveness of labour in supplying labour's wants depends upon the tools with which labour does its work. The humblest worker in France is benefited by the use of capital in every industry that supplies his wants. What would be the living conditions of the present population of France without railroads, machinery, steam power, or other capital equipment? The rural districts of France have been steadily losing population to the cities as the mechanical industries and trade have been developed.

Drain upon Bank of France

The effects of the continued drain upon the Bank of France illustrate the aggregate loss of capital suffered by the nation. The Bank of France is the central depository of the French system. Each devaluation of the franc has marked down the value of every bank deposit in France and of all savings in France and of all savings in the the form of promises to pay franc. These resources are a part of the working capital of France, necessary to industry, trade and employment. The plight of the French railroads is another illustration. In large part they are owned by the Government, but for years have been operated at a loss and the deficits met by borrowing in the capital markets. This wastage enters into the cost of living of every family in France. Notwithstanding this example of nationalization, demands are now insistent that all industry shall be nationalized. In this case where would the Government borrow for the deficits?

Finland Is Outpost Against Red Russia

Hard-bitten little Finland is looked upon by Germany as an outpost against Soviet Russia in the North.

There is ample evidence that in the event of any attack on Finland by Soviet Russia, the latter would quickly have to reckon with action by Germany, which has no intention of ever allowing the Soviets to swallow the country.

Such an understanding became clear with the recent visit to Germany of Finland's Foreign Minister Holsti, who was given "full assurance of Germany's great sympathy."

While Finland's geographical position as neighbour to Soviet Russia seems to make open adherence to the Triple Anti-Communist pact inadvisable, Finland is regarded as one of the leading sworn foes of Communism.

German officialdom, after the Finnish statesman's visit, publicly branded the Soviet Union as Finland's real and only foe and praised the northern country for arming in self-defense. Finland also was given a pat on the back for its successful internal conquest of Communism, and lauded for its "patience" in the face of repeated "encroachments by the Soviets."

Continuing in this vein, an official comment added:

"Unfortunately again and again there are cases in which Finland must show patience. Only a few weeks ago the Finnish population was aroused justifiably when not less than 12 Soviet airplanes in seven different places "lost their way" over Finnish territory and flew far into Finland. Furthermore, to-day as in the past, Soviet Russian encroachments at the border are a daily occurrence.

"Finland can rest assured, therefore, of finding understanding for her worries, especially in all those countries which have awakened to the Bolshevik danger. In her effort to keep out of all conflicts of the big powers in the spirit of true neutrality, Finland attempted to develop its policy along the same lines as the Scandinavian countries.

"Finally, a great fateful problem remains open for Finland — namely what protection aside from her own forces would be at her disposal in case of a conflict forced upon her.

"Hardly a word has to be said to-day any more about the practical effectiveness of the League of Nations in decisive and risky moments. The big powers belonging to the League of Nations to-day would hardly be able to render effective assistance because of their geographical position."

Britain's War Preparations

Great Britain's elaborate plans for defence and preparations to meet any emergency are apparent even in Karachi, India.

During the month of August, nearly 125,000 tons of wheat have been shipped to the United Kingdom from the port of Karachi.

Six chartered ships averaging 8,000 tons each have already been loaded and sent away and another six steamers are now loading at Keamari.

Before the month ended at least four more charters are expected, thus making a total of 16 steamers, or one every second day.

Officials state that such a rush of work on wheat charters has not taken place since 1923. The entire wharf staff, and particularly those in charge of go-downs, are working at high pressure.

Local Textbooks to Be Revised

Textbooks used by middle and primary schools within territories under the Reformed Government's jurisdiction hereafter must be those prepared by the Reformed Government's Ministry of Education, which are being printed.

Before the new textbooks are ready for use the middle and primary school may use some of the old textbooks, but these must be first approved by the Ministry of Education.

Chiang Regime's Collapse Inevitable

Convinced that the collapse of Chiang's regime is inevitable despite her assistance, Great Britain is contemplating a scheme of dual control of China's specie holdings abroad by London and New York under the initiative of the United States, it is reliably reported. The American Government, however, will not accept the proposal, political observers here opined.

The National Government is steady on its way to a local administration in spite of the British aid. As the result it is envisaged that the existing currency system in the Yangtze Valley as well as in South and Central China may be upset.

In the circumstances, it is pointed out, there is no alternative for Britain to protect her rights and interests in China than to wrest its specie holdings abroad from the Nationalist Government in order to place them under her control.

Fears, however, that Japan will raise opposition to the plan if it has been broached by the British Government, alone, resulted in the idea of getting America to stand on Britain's side.

The National Government has shipped abroad from the beginning of the current hostilities up to May 15 a total sum of \$18,500,000 worth of specie of which \$16,600,000 have been sent to London.

In the meantime 320,000,000 ounces of silver were sent to London from the outbreak of the war to the end of April, of which 130,000,000 ounces were further forwarded to New York. However, it is not known how much of the above sum has been converted in dollars or ammunitions. It is also arranged under the Sino-American silver agreement that the United States buy from China 250,000,000 ounces of silver between May, 1936 and July 15, 1938.

Anyhow it is understood that Britain is intending to make the United States share responsibilities for the Chinese currency by forwarding Chinese specie holdings to New York.

Philippines Reject Japanese Firm's Bid To Exploit Iron Mines

Despite a promised profit of over \$10,000,000, the Philippine Commonwealth Government has turned down a bid by a Japanese concern to exploit part of the government-owned Surigao Iron mines, on the northern tip of Mindanao Island, on a royalty basis, it was revealed recently.

Officials of the Philippine National Development Company, a government agency, disclosed that the Japanese concern offered to pay a royalty of 25 cents per ton on all iron extracted from the mines if it were granted a concession. This, they estimated, would have assured the Commonwealth of a clear profit of \$12,500,000.

At the same time, it was revealed, a similar offer by private Filipino interests was also turned down, the reason being that the Government plans to develop the Surigao deposits itself.

Crusading Against Reds

The Japanese women look to the present Sino-Japanese conflict as a holy war to save Asia from the menace of Bolshevism, a war which is nearly over, Mrs. Shizuye Ito, principal of the Yamato Gakuen, at Tokyo, told the "San Francisco Chronicle" in an exclusive interview on her recent arrival in San Francisco.

Describing the reaction of Japanese women in the year-old war, Mrs. Ito declared that the "Japanese women are 100 per cent behind the government and the nation . . . they believe the war is nearly over."

Mrs. Ito arrived aboard the N.Y.K. liner Chichibu Maru, accompanied by her 14-year-old daughter to study American Catholic life and educational institutions, and at the same time to promote friendly relations between Japanese and American women.

Concluding, Mrs. Ito declared that thousands of Catholic women in Japan were busy aiding the poor and sick throughout the country as well as occupied in aiding the millions of refugees in China.

Reds Planning To Form China Government

Communist troops in China, estimated to total one million including irregulars, have started a movement to re-establish a Soviet government after the ex-

pected collapse of the Hankow government, according to reports from Hongkong.

Quoting a "reliable source," the report said the Chinese Communist Party leaders, after consultation with Comintern officials, are giving about 1000 Communists an intensive course of instruction in political, military and espionage affairs.

This is being done, the report claimed, with a view to stationing them in seven provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Shensi, Fukien, Yunnan and Kweichow, to direct anti-Japanese Communist movements.

China Customs Returns Show Increase

Customs revenue in the occupied area in China which has been approximately the same as that of the territory under the Nationalist regime, increased to a figure representing 67 per cent, of the total collections in July.

Official figures show the total customs revenue in July amounted to \$21,586,000, including \$13,349,000 in import duties, \$1,653,000 in export duties, \$4,791,000 in interport duties, \$227,000 tonnage duties, \$783,000 flood relief surtax and \$783,000 customs surtax. Customs revenue in Japanese occupied territory represented 43 per cent of the total in January, 53 per cent in February, 54 per cent in March, 43 per cent in April, and 55 per cent in May.

EMPEROR'S BROTHER ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE



♦ ♦ ♦
Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, left, shaking hands with H. I. H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Japanese Emperor, after they had attended memorial services for Prince Arthur of Connaught at St. Andrew's Church in Tokyo on September 19.
♦ ♦ ♦

- 一、章程中重要事項之變更
- 二、總經理及副經理之選任及解任
- 三、合併及解散之決議

附則

本件自公佈之日施行

維新俱樂部章程

第一章 名稱

第一條 本俱樂部以維新政府各院部職員及與維新政府有關人士組織而成定名曰維新俱樂部

第二章 宗旨

第二條 本俱樂部以連絡感情圖謀公益為宗旨

第三章 會員

第三條 本俱樂部會員

- 一 普通會員 凡在維新政府服務之職員經會員二人以上之介紹理事會之承認得為普通會員
- 二 特別會員 凡在各省市政府服務之職員及與維新政府有特殊關係者經會員二人以上之介紹理事會之承認得為特別會員
- 三 名譽會員 凡維新政府各院部長及各省省市市長經會員二人以上之推舉理事會之承認得為名譽會員

第四條 會員中行動有違反本俱樂部之宗旨者得經理事會之決議將其除名

第四章 會費

- 第五條 本俱樂部會員應依左列規定繳納入會費及經常會員費
- 一 普通會員 入會費一元三元五元經常會費每月一元三元五元
- 二 特別會員 入會費一元三元五元經常會費每月一元三元五元
- 三 名譽會員 自由捐助

第五章 職員

第六條 本俱樂部設理事九人由大會於普通會員中推選之組織理事會處理本俱樂部一切事務幹事十八人由理事會推舉之分任事務理事之任期定為一年連選得連任

第六章 開會

第七條 本俱樂部每月開友誼會一次每年開大會一次皆由理事會召集之但遇有必要時得由理事會召集臨時大會理事會每星期開會一次

第七章 附則

第八條 本俱樂部得設贊助員 凡鄰邦陸海軍及外務省人士與維新政府有特殊關係而贊同本俱樂部之宗旨者經會員二人以上之推舉理事會之承認得為贊助員

第九條 本俱樂部發起人為當然會員在理事會成立前介紹入會之普通會員由理事會追認之

第十條 本俱樂部暫設於新亞七樓

第十一條 本章程如有未盡事宜得由大會隨時修改之

第十二條 本章程自大會通過之日實行

維新俱樂部	茲因贊助維新俱樂部章程及一切會則自願加入為會員此書	
新入	姓名	籍貫
俱樂部	職業	電話
樂書	住址	電話
部	介紹者	
	年 月 日 會員	簽名蓋章

江蘇省運輸車輛及船舶登記辦法

民國二十七年八月十五日
江蘇省政府公報

- 第一條 凡在本省境內運輸物品之車輛及船舶承運領有運輸許可證之物品須先依照本辦法向當地縣公署聲請登記
- 第二條 車輛及船舶之登記應覓妥舖保填具聲請書呈由當地縣公署查驗後核發登記證
- 第三條 前項登記車輛以每輛船舶以每隻為單位收取登記費一元但船舶載重在二十噸以上者每十噸增收登記費五角零數在五噸以上者按十噸計算
- 第四條 車輛及船舶承運領有運輸許可證之物品時不得附裝未領運輸許可證之物品如于運輸中途接運物品亦以領有當地縣公署運輸許可證者為限否則一經查出除吊銷登記證外並按其情節輕重處以五元以上五十元以下之罰金
- 第五條 車輛及船舶登記證由省政府印發各縣縣公署應用
- 第六條 車輛及船舶查有私帶違禁品者除吊銷登記證外並依法嚴懲之
- 第七條 登記證如有遺失應立即呈報當地縣公署備案
- 第八條 本辦法自公佈日施行

關於華中電氣通信股份有限公司之件

民國二十七年八月十日交通部抄送
民國二十七年八月十五日維新政府公報

- 第一條 政府以華中電氣通信股份有限公司為統制經營華中電氣通信事業除該公司外不得新設同種之事業所有前已經營之同種事業機關即應歸入該公司統制
- 第二條 華中電氣通信股份有限公司關於辦理一切通信不負損害賠償之責
- 第三條 關於一般通信應收之費如有延不繳納者華中電氣通信股份有限公司在國稅之次有先取特權
- 第四條 華中電氣通信股份有限公司依政府命令所定對於電報發信人所用密碼隱語有請求說明之權
前項電報發信人如拒不說明時公司得拒絕拍發電報

第五條

對於華中電氣通信有限公司之財產所得及營業暨公司所立契約登記及登錄以及專供公司使用之物品料件應納之一切捐稅等均予豁免

第六條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司得募集公司債其金額不得超過已繳股額之二倍
公司債之還本付息由政府擔保

第七條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司在每營業年度所得公配利益金額較總股份已繳金額每年不及百分之六之比例時對於政府以外之股東仍應先按每年百分之六之比例數額分配利息倘有餘額再行分配政府所有股份

第八條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司建設保護及測量電線路有必要時得出入他人所有之土地或建築物並得在該土地內設置測量標倘非急迫需要時在夜間不得違反所有者之意出入其邸宅或其界內

第九條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司對於建設電線路或公衆通信關於樹木及其他植物認為有障礙必須拆除或移植時得向所有者或其他之權利者請求照辦或自行拆除移植但同時應償以公允之代價

第十條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司因建設電線路或公衆通信對於自來火支管自來水及溝道支管電燈電線電力線專用電氣通信設施及其他之工作物認為有障礙必須移轉時得向所有者或其他之權利者請求照辦或自行移轉但同時應償以公允之代價

第十一條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司因建設電線路之必要對於道路橋樑溝渠堤防公園及其他專供公用之土地或官有地在不妨礙其原有有效用限度之內并經管理者之許可得使用之

第十二條

華中電氣通信股份有限公司得在他人所有之土地上面建設電線路但應預先通知該土地所有者或其他之權利者

第十三條

政府對於華中電氣通信股份有限公司所關之事業得發公益上必要之命令或對於設備上得為公益必要之措置

第十四條

因前項之命令或措置致公司發生損失時政府應給予賠償
華中電氣通信股份有限公司對於左列事項應先得政府之認可

- 三、本所設事務技術兩股各設主任一人分掌職務
- 四、本所設技術員八人事務員三人因事務之必要得酌設技術助理員僱員若干人
- 五、本所所長主任由省政府分別任用餘由所長委派呈報省政府備案
- 六、本所辦事細則另訂之
- 七、本大綱自公佈之日施行

江蘇省汽車輪船管理處組織章程

民國二十七年八月二十二日
江蘇省政府公佈

- 第一條 江蘇省為管理全省公路汽車及內河輪船交通事宜特設汽車輪船管理處
- 第二條 汽車輪船管理處隸屬省政府設主任一人由省長派主管建設人員兼任承長官之命主辦全處一切管理事宜機器檢驗員一人乘承主任專司檢驗車船事項辦事員四人乘承主任辦理處內一切事務均由主任委任呈報省政府備案
- 第三條 管理處之職掌如左
 - 一、管理汽車應依照本省管理汽車暫行章程辦理之
 - 二、管理輪船應依照本省原有內河輪船復業登記暫行辦法本省新辦內河輪船請領行駛證暫行辦法及本省內河輪船暫行取締章程辦理之
- 第四條 管理處辦事細則另訂之
- 第五條 本章程自公佈日施行

各縣搶修公路橋樑暫行辦法

民國二十七年九月十二日
江蘇省政府公佈

- 一、各縣境內公路橋樑如猝遇毀壞致交通發生障礙必須迅速修復者依本辦法規定辦理
- 二、各縣公署核得公路橋樑被毀報告後應立即派員前往履勘屬實攝製影片決定修理辦法就地招工前往迅行修復
- 三、前項被毀橋樑應于發生後兩日內將毀壞情形及應迅速修復緣由電陳建設廳並於四日內繪製圖表擬具預算各二份連同毀壞情形攝影

- 或其他有力證明一併呈報建設廳備核
- 四、該項修理工程得視範圍之大小分別雇工包工辦理雇工者應開具工資清單由經辦人簽名蓋章包工承辦者應訂立工程承攬均各檢送二份呈廳查核
- 五、修理所需材料應儘量採用國產材料
- 六、橋樑修理工程完竣應依照實用金額造具決算書三份（決算書內應並列預算科目以資對照）並將辦理經過情形呈報建設廳派員驗收俟奉核准應即依據造送報銷
- 七、該項急需修理橋樑工程經費由縣款項下暫行墊撥或另行設法籌款辦理俟造送報銷由省款撥還歸墊
- 八、本辦法自江蘇省政府公佈之日施行

江蘇省運輸許可證請領辦法

民國二十七年八月十五日
江蘇省政府公佈

- 第一條 凡在本省境內辦理農工商業物品之運輸者得依照本辦法向當地縣公署請領運輸許可證
- 第二條 凡人民請領運輸許可證者應覓妥鋪保填具聲請書呈由當地縣公署核發之
- 第三條 前項運輸許可證在本省境內或出入省境均適用之
- 第四條 凡請領運輸許可證之物品須由領有登記證之車輛或船舶代為承運始行核發
- 第五條 凡請領運輸許可證以每一車輛或船隻為單位每單位發給許可證一紙收取許可證費五角但船隻載重在二十噸以上者每十噸增收許可證費二角五分零數在五噸以上者按十噸計算凡領有運輸許可證之物品沿途各機關應即查驗放行並予切實保護
- 第六條 運輸許可證以單程使用一次為限回程後應即繳銷如有重複使用或擅自塗改等情一經查出處一元以上十元以下之罰金
- 第七條 前項運輸許可證應向原承發縣公署或到達地縣公署繳銷之
- 第八條 運輸物品時查有私帶違禁物品者除吊銷許可證外並依法嚴懲之
- 第九條 運輸許可證如有遺失應立即呈報當地縣公署備案
- 第十條 本辦法自公佈日施行

第八條 登記證由省政府製發應用每枚收費一分

第九條 蠶種未經粘貼登記證者不得售賣違者沒收其蠶種並處以種價十倍以下之罰金

第十條 本屆蠶種暫由各製種場直接發售其售價最高不得逾六角五分違者處以種價十倍以下之罰金

第十一條 上列兩條所處罰金除依第十條處罰者應先發還蠶戶所受之損失外均以半數充實半數作蠶桑事業改進費

第十二條 蠶種製造者應將訂購蠶種情形填具銷售狀況報告表于發種十日前呈報所在地縣公署其臨時售出者應于開始發種五日後續行呈報

第十三條 前項報告表由縣公署彙製總報告呈報省政府查核蠶種製造者因蠶種不良其銷售區域全部成績在三成以下者應責令退還種價違者酌量停止其營業若干期

第十四條 本期貯藏蠶種之冷庫或冰庫應將儲藏蠶種之戶名品種及數量于七月二十日以前填具報告表呈由所在地縣公署于五日內彙呈省政府

第十五條 凡販賣本屆蠶種者須呈遞請求登記書並覓妥實舖保附具保結向所在地縣公署請求登記經核准後發給蠶種販賣執照前項營業執照不准轉讓如縣公署認為不合時得隨時撤銷之

第十六條 蠶種販賣執照每張收費一元由省政府印發應用

第十七條 凡蠶種販未領執照者不准營業違者沒收其蠶種並處以種價五倍以下之罰金

第十八條 蠶種販賣者應于售賣之蠶種上加蓋販賣者印章並將銷售狀況報由販入蠶種之原場依照本辦法第十二條彙報所在地縣公署

第十九條 本辦法自公佈日施行

江蘇省管理繭行暫行補充辦法

民國二十七年八月三十一日

江蘇省政府 公佈

- 一、本辦法第四第五各條核定及備案事項由建設廳指定管理機關辦理
- 二、各繭行不得為未經核定之收繭商代行收繭非經管理機關指定亦不得另烘乾繭遠者沒收其所收之繭並吊銷其繭帖
- 三、收繭價格由管理機關規定標準不得低抑違者按其與標準價格差額

總數加倍處罰

四、本辦法第七條所稱之聯票及賬目須依照管理機關規定式樣並送經加蓋印章後應用之違者處以二十元以上二百元以下之罰款並得勒令停閉

五、本辦法第六條所列之改進費二十七年秋期起改訂為乾繭每市擔（五〇公斤）六元

附註 本補充辦法所列事項在管理機關未經指定以前暫由建設廳辦理

江蘇省蠶業取締所組織大綱

民國二十七年八月二十九日

江蘇省政府 公佈

- 一、江蘇省政府為取締蠶種以謀品質之改進設立江蘇省蠶業取締所
- 二、本所依照原頒定蠶種製造取締規則及江蘇省施行細則辦理左列各事項

一、督察本省製種場之飼蠶製種

二、檢查本省製種場蠶種之毒率

三、取締由外輸入之蠶種

四、其他關於蠶種取締事項

三、本所設所長一人薦任待遇兼承省長綜理本所一切事務

四、本所設事務督察檢查三股各設主任一人分掌職務

五、本所設技士二人技佐六人事務員三人因事務之必要得酌設僱員臨時檢種員各若干人

六、本所所長主任技士由省政府分別任用之餘由所長委派呈報省政府備案

七、本所辦理細則另訂之

八、本大綱自公佈之日起施行

江蘇省原蠶種臨時製造所組織大綱

民國二十七年八月二十九日

江蘇省政府 公佈

- 一、江蘇省政府為準備原蠶種之供給暫就蘇暨關省立蠶桑女校現有製種設備設置江蘇省原蠶種臨時製造所
- 二、本所設所長一人薦任待遇兼承省長綜理本所一切事務

說明：一，出生者之姓名即嬰孩之姓名如無名祇記其姓（或有乳名亦可記入）

二，類別係指出生者為婚生子女或非婚生子女或養子女而言但非婚生子女或養子女之出生年月日不明時得於備攔內附註之

人事登記表式 (八) (清册同)

某省某縣 某市 自治會 區鄉鎮坊公所 繼承登記表 年 月份

繼承人及被繼承人之姓名 性別 年齡 職業 原籍 現居地方 原與現居關係 原籍與現居關係 繼承人之不繼承人之備考 動產概數 年 月 日

說明：一，表中原有親屬關係一欄係指繼承人被繼承人未繼承前之關係及稱呼而言如叔姪甥舅等皆是

二，現在親屬關係一欄係指繼承後之關係及稱呼而言如父子母子祖孫等皆是

三，不動產概數一欄須將應繼承之房屋田地總數詳細記載

江蘇省改進各縣蠶桑事業辦法

民國二十七年七月十一日 江蘇省政府公佈

第一條 江蘇省政府為改進全省蠶桑事業起見特訂定本辦法

第二條 凡經省政府指定之蠶桑發達縣份應就縣公署建設科設置蠶業指導主任一人秉承主管長官辦理左列事項

一，關於蠶種產銷之調查取締事項

二，關於栽桑之改進及桑苗之分配事項

三，關於育蠶之指導暨消毒催青事項

四，關於蠶桑病蟲害之防除事項

五，關於繭行之登記管理事項

六，關於各項蠶業之調查暨其他與蠶桑有關事項

七，關於各項蠶業之各縣內蠶戶所用蠶種依照江蘇省各項蠶種取締章則管理之

凡經省政府指定之各縣內繭行及收購商依照江蘇省管理繭

行暫行辦法管理之

第五條 各縣蠶業指導主任由縣知事遴選技術人員呈請省政府核委之如無相當人選時得呈請省政府逕行委派之

第六條 凡設置蠶業指導主任之各縣因辦事之必要得酌設技術員事務員若干人補助之由各該縣知事委任呈報省政府備案

第七條 凡經省政府指定之各縣應體察當地情形在蠶期內設置蠶業指導所若干所辦理指導事宜所有指導人員由各該縣知事委任呈報省政府備案

第八條 凡經省政府指定之各縣除蠶業指導主任及補助人員之薪給由縣經費項下支給外其在蠶期內辦理指導經費由各該縣造具預算呈經省政府核准後在徵收蠶桑事業改進費項下抵撥之

第九條 凡經省政府指定之各縣應於每屆蠶期終了三個月內造具經費報銷暨成績報告呈請省政府審核

第十條 本辦法自公佈日施行

江蘇省二十七年春製秋種取締辦法

民國二十七年七月十一日 江蘇省政府公佈

第一條 凡在本省于二十七年春製秋種之秋蠶種依照本辦法取締之

第二條 凡蠶種製造者應于二十七年七月二十日以前填具春期作業報告表一式兩份呈送所在地縣公署

第三條 前項報告表由各縣公署留存一份其餘一份應于期限截止後五日內彙呈省政府查核

第四條 蠶種製造者應各施行自治檢查呈驗紀錄表由所在地縣公署核發蠶種登記證

第五條 自治檢查紀錄表之呈驗應于二十七年七月三十一日以前行之

第六條 前項自治檢查得委託呈准立案之同業或公立學術機關代辦之但應先將被委託者允許書呈報所在地縣公署公案

第七條 毒率超過百分之二十者該批全部蠶種應即焚燬

第八條 蠶種製造者應于自治檢查實施期前將工作開始日期報由所在地縣公署隨時派員督察之

第九條 登記證應粘貼連紙或容卵器上由所在地縣公署加蓋騎縫戳

人事登記表式 (一) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 回籍登記表 年 月份

回籍者之姓名 性別 年齡 職業 回籍 年月日 住地 原籍與現住門牌號數 備考

說明：一，表中揭載事項以某自治區及原有之區鄉鎮坊公所為範圍（各表準此）

二，回籍者之姓名即前受戰事影響避難他處今因戰事平定全家回籍或若干人回籍之真實姓名

三，表中籍與住地一欄如原住地無恙仍可安居者則可不填（各表準此）

人事登記表式 (二) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 未回籍登記表 年 月份

未回籍者 姓名 性別 年齡 原有職業 離籍之最後來信 最後來信之姓名 離籍之原因 年月日 信地方 離籍之原因

現在家屬戶方門牌號數 備考

說明：一，凡避難離家毫無音信且不知其流落之所在地者登記此表

二，表中年齡係指未回籍者之現在年齡而言

人事登記表式 (三) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 遷徙登記表 年 月份

遷徙者 姓名 性別 年齡 職業 原籍 遷往之住址 遷來或遷往之住址 遷徙之日期 備考

說明：一，表中遷徙者之姓名一欄係填寫戶主姓名

二，此表登記例如某人由甲地遷往乙地均於遷徙前之住址一欄內填甲地及門牌號數 遷來或遷往之口數 欄內填丁口數目 在甲地登記表填遷往乙地登記表則填遷來

人事登記表式 (四) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 分居登記表 年 月份

分居者之姓名 性別 年齡 職業 原籍與住地 現在地方 分居後之口數 分居後所有不動產概數

與所分居者之分居之分居之日 備考

姓名及其關係 中見人 年月日

人事登記表式 (五) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 死亡登記表 年 月份

死亡者 姓名 性別 年齡 職業 死亡年月日 死亡原因 原籍與現住地 門牌號數 備考

說明：一，表中年齡一欄應記死者死亡時之實得年齡

二，死亡原因欄內應將死亡者因何病何傷或服何毒或受流彈被炸及犯何罪刑等項詳細登載

人事登記表式 (六) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 婚姻登記表 年 月份

結婚者 姓名 性別 年齡 職業 婚姻類別 原籍與現住地 門牌號數 親屬人 介紹人 成婚之日 備考

說明：一，表中婚姻類別一欄應將結婚者為初婚續婚或再離等項分別登載

二，男女兩方如有一方非本地方人只須記其原籍與住地而現住地方一欄無須記載

三，主婚親屬一欄有父填父無父填母無父母者或填伯叔兄弟及其他戚姓最親屬

四，介紹人一欄如係舊式婚姻可填媒人姓名

人事登記表式 (七) (清冊同)

某省某縣 市某 自治區 區鄉鎮坊公所 出生登記表 年 月份

出生者 姓名 性別 出生年月日 姓名 年齡 職業 原籍與住地 現在地方 門牌號數 備考

- 一 關於治安及正俗事項
- 二 關於交通事項
- 三 關於消防事項
- 四 關於外事警察事項
- 五 關於戶口調查事項
- 六 關於保健事項
- 七 關於市政之協助事項
- 第十條 司法科掌理事務如左
 - 一 關於審訊事項
 - 二 關於偵緝事項
 - 三 關於鑑識事項
 - 四 其他司法警察事項
- 第十一條 總務司法行政三科各設科長一人科員若干人
- 第十二條 南京警察廳因分路督察外勤勤務及承辦特交事項設勤務督察長二人至四人勤務督察員若干人
- 第十三條 南京警察廳因業務之需要得設技正一人技士若干人
- 第十四條 南京警察廳應就該管區域內分設警察署警察分駐所警察派出所劃段負責職責署設署長一人署員巡官若干人
- 第十五條 南京警察廳因事務之必要得設事務員書記若干人
- 第十六條 秘書主任秘書科長勤務督察長技正署長主任由廳長呈請內政部察核荐任科員勤務督察員技士署員巡官委任由廳長遴選合格人員委用呈報內政部察核備案事務員書記由廳長委用之
- 第十七條 前項科員督察員技士署員巡官之名額由廳長依照實際需要妥切擬議聲敘理由呈請內政部核定之
- 第十七條 南京警察廳因維持治安及業務需要得編練保安警察隊（如保安警察隊騎巡隊車巡隊機器腳踏車隊）消防隊偵緝隊水巡隊各隊設隊長一人由廳長比照前條規定分別呈准任用其組織依實際之需要擬呈內政部核定之
- 第十八條 南京警察廳所轄署所之設置與裁併應呈由內政部核定之
- 第十九條 南京警察廳應設警士教練所一切依部頒章程辦理之
- 第二十條 南京警察廳各項辦事細則由廳擬訂呈報內政部察核備案
- 第二十一條 本條例自公佈日施行

修正人事登記暫行條例

民國二十七年九月五日
維新政府公佈

- 第一條 各省市於戰事甫定之時原有戶口諸多變動調查實難正確茲特制定條例及表式先行舉辦人事登記以備查考
- 第二條 人事登記暫分左列八項
 - 一 回籍
 - 二 未回籍
 - 三 遷徙
 - 四 分居
 - 五 死亡
 - 六 婚姻
 - 七 出生
 - 八 繼承
- 第三條 各省政府由民政廳按照規定表式製備登記簿冊發交各道尹分別轉發各縣公署或各自治會頒發原有區鄉鎮坊等公所隨時分項登記
- 第四條 凡各回籍人民有應行登記事項須於十日內報明前條各會所登記其有財產契約上關係者並須交驗證據籍貫證明
- 第五條 前項交驗證據須隨時發還至遲不得逾一日並絕對不准征收分文及私索
- 第六條 各自治會或各區鄉鎮坊公所每屆月終須編造登記清冊呈報所直轄市縣公署收核但有重要情節須立時報明
- 第七條 市縣公署接收各自治會或各區鄉鎮坊公所登記表冊後須依照戶口調查統計報告規則及表式編製市縣戶口變更統計表分別呈報該管道尹轉由民政廳彙編總表呈由省政府咨送內政部備案
- 第八條 區鄉鎮坊公所或自治會尚未成立之地方辦理人事登記得由警區代行其職務
- 第九條 辦理人事登記機關不得向登記人徵收任何費用及私索分文如違查明嚴重處分
- 第十條 辦理人事登記人員成績優良者得由直轄市縣公署呈報該管道尹轉由民政廳彙呈省政府咨送內政部分別獎勵
- 第十一條 人事登記表由原登記機關保存之
- 第十二條 本條例自公佈日施行

甲正科一年半
乙速成科七個月
丙講習科三個月

六 在校待遇

在校肄業期內所有各員生除應需講義膳宿服裝等完全由校備給外並給予津貼正科速成科學生每月十元講習科學員每月二十元但中途退學者追繳其一切費用

七 投考手續

投考人應先按其具有之資格選定投考何科竟由政府所屬各機關委任以上之現任官一人介紹備具最近半身正面不戴帽二寸相片一張填具介紹書報考其手續如左

甲由本政府各院部現職人員介紹者 凡託上列人員介紹者應面託或函託介紹人向內政部警政司索取介紹書依式照填後交由介紹人於報名截止前向內政部警政司代為報名

由省市縣各機關人員介紹者 上列各機關內政部均已分發介紹書請其代辦報考事宜凡託各機關人員介紹者即向各機關索取介紹書（此項介紹書省市縣各機關已儘數分發萬一仍不敷用可依式畫填）依式照填後由各該機關彙造人名冊依限呈轉內政部其有證明文件者在各機關呈驗後仍先領回俟到內政部指定地點報到時再行呈繳聽候查驗

八 報名截止日期

十月十日截止報名無論由前條何種機關職員介紹其介紹書必須於報名截止前轉到內政部否則無效

九 應試科目

甲正科

(一)國文 (二)數學 (三)英文或日文 (四)口試

乙速成科

一 國文 (二)法政學識 (三)數學 (四)口試

丙講習科

(一)公牘 (二)警察學識 (三)口試

十 畢業後任用辦法

甲正科速成科畢業學生分發各機關實習期滿後即以委任警官任用其成績優異者併予記名升用
乙講習科畢業學員呈部分發任用

十一 考試日期及地點
考試日期及地點應視報考人數之多寡及實際情態分別訂定於考試前相當期間內在新申報公佈投考人見報後即按距離之遠近分別赴指定地點聽候檢驗體格與試報

南京警察廳組織條例

民國二十七年八月十日 立法院第十五次立法會議通過
民國二十七年八月二十九日 維新政府公佈

第一條 本組織條例依各級警察機關暫行編制大綱第十七條訂定之

第二條 南京警察廳直隸於內政部受內政部之指揮監督掌理南京警察事務其轄境以南京市之區域為限

第三條 南京警察廳為執行法律命令必依法律命令之委任於不抵觸法令範圍內得頒布單行警察章程但須呈報內政部核准

第四條 南京警察廳對於所屬職員之處分或命令認為違背法令妨害公益或侵越權限者得停止或撤銷之

第五條 南京警察廳設廳長一人由內政部呈請簡任綜理全廳事務指揮監督所屬機關及職員

第六條 南京警察廳設秘書主任一人秘書一人至三人承辦機要及審核文件事項

第七條 南京警察廳設左列各科
一 總務科
二 行政科
三 司法科

第八條 總務科掌理事務如左
一 關於章制之規劃事項
二 關於人事事項
三 關於訓育事項
四 關於文書及印信事項
五 關於編纂及統計事項
六 關於裝械事項
七 關於會計及庶務事項
八 其他不屬各科事項

第九條 行政科掌理事務如左

- 三、在本署暑期講習會修業期滿成績及格自信足以勝任者
- 第四條 檢定合格者得儘先任用爲本署小學校長或主任
- 第五條 受檢定者應至本署主管教育行政機關報名填具報名單志願書保證書隨繳本人最近二寸半身相片二張連同應繳證明文件一併呈驗
- 第六條 試驗檢定之筆試科目規定如左
 - (一) 大道精神研究
 - (二) 教育原理
 - (三) 兒童心理學
 - (四) 教育行政
 - (五) 學校管理
 - (六) 教育法
 - (七) 教育測驗
 - (八) 教育法令及公文程式

- 第七條 本署小學校長檢定每年舉行兩次日期由本署主管教育行政機關訂定之
- 第八條 檢定合格者由本署主管教育行政機關發給檢定證書
- 第九條 檢定合格有效期間定爲三年而以最先半年爲試用期間
- 第十條 凡本署所轄市立小學校長及主任均須以本署小學校長檢定合格人員充任
- 第十一條 本條例如有未盡事宜得隨時修訂之
- 第十二條 本條例自公佈之日施行

內政部警官學校招考簡則

一 緣起

內政部爲統一警察教育造就警察人材調訓現任警官設立警官學校於南京三元巷茲以籌備就緒分別招考有志研究警政者速依本簡則所列各條報名投考

二 科目

(甲) 正科 (乙) 速成科 (丙) 講習科 (丁) 高等科先成立正科速成科講習科各一班

三 各科之科目

各科所授科目注重實用化的教育除嚴格訓育兼重術科並講求應用技能外茲將各科應授學科之科目分列於左

甲正科之科目如下(一)警察學概論(二)法學大意(三)國際公法(四)國

際私法(五)刑法(六)民法大意(七)刑事訴訟法(八)行政法(九)行政警察之理論與實際(十)司法警察之理論與實際(十一)衛生警察之理論與實際(十二)消防警察之理論與實際(十三)外事警察之運用(十四)非常警察(十五)水上警察概論(十六)違警罰法(十七)警察法令(十八)保甲制度(十九)警察之實務與經驗(二十)勤務支配(二十一)戶口調查之理論與實際(二十二)偵探學(二十三)警察心理學(二十四)犯罪學(二十五)說話之研究(二十六)社會概況(二十七)指紋學(二十八)一般鑑識(二十九)法醫學(三十)應用化學(三十一)警察之沿革與案例(三十二)公文研究(三十三)統計學概要(三十四)軍事學(三十五)外國語

乙速成科之科目如下(一)法學大意(二)警察學概論(三)行政警察(四)司法警察(五)衛生警察(六)外事警察(七)非常警察(八)警察法令(九)違警罰法(十)刑法要旨(十一)保甲制度(十二)警察之實務與經驗(十三)勤務支配(十四)戶口調查之理論與實際(十五)偵探學(十六)警察心理學(十七)說話之研究(十八)社會概況(十九)指紋學(二十)一般鑑識(二十一)法醫學(二十二)警察之沿革與案例(二十三)公文研究(二十四)統計學概要(二十五)軍事學(二十六)外國語

丙講習科之科目如下(一)法學大意(二)警察要旨(三)行政警察(四)司法警察(五)消防警察(六)非常警察(七)外事警察(八)警察法令(九)違警罰法(十)刑法要旨(十一)保甲制度(十二)警察之實務與經驗(十三)勤務支配(十四)戶口調查之理論與實際(十五)偵探學(十六)警察心理學(十七)說話之研究(十八)社會概況(十九)指紋學(二十)法醫學(二十一)公文研究(二十二)軍事學大意(二十三)外國語

四 投考資格

本校考取員生以品行端正體質強健絕無嗜好爲根本要件其各科應考之資格如左

甲正科應考之資格如左

- 一 年在二十歲以上三十歲以下身材高五尺二寸以上者
- 二 公私立高級中學畢業或警長警士繼續服務三年以上而有中學程度經主管機關選送者

乙速成科應考之資格如左

- 一 年在二十三歲以上三十歲以下者
- 二 公立或已立案之私立法學校畢業者

丙講習科應考之資格如左

- 一 警察學校一年以上畢業者
- 二 曾任警官二年以上並有確切證明者
- 五 修業期間

第四十一條 有左列各款行爲之一者處五日以下之拘留或五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 見第三十三條

妨礙郵件或電報之遞送情節輕微者

(解釋) 郵件電報屬於文書之一種，際此交通四達時代，自應嚴加保護，故以妨礙行爲屬諸輕微者爲違警，重大者應入刑事範圍。

損壞郵務專用物件情節輕微者

(解釋) 郵筒郵箱郵車皆爲郵務專用物件，一經損壞，郵務之進行有礙，惟情節輕微者爲違警，重大者則爲刑事犯。

妨礙電報電話之交通情節輕微者

(解釋) 電報電話不容片刻停滯，如有人阻礙電流，即屬違警，以情節輕微者爲限，但如竊取電線而致阻礙，應屬諸刑事範圍矣。

電報電話不容片刻停滯，如有人阻礙電流，即屬違警，以情節輕微者爲限，但如竊取電線而致阻礙，應屬諸刑事範圍矣。

(解釋) 電報電話不容片刻停滯，如有人阻礙電流，即屬違警，以情節輕微者爲限，但如竊取電線而致阻礙，應屬諸刑事範圍矣。

電報電話不容片刻停滯，如有人阻礙電流，即屬違警，以情節輕微者爲限，但如竊取電線而致阻礙，應屬諸刑事範圍矣。

(未完)

江蘇省政府接收及保管省立各教育機關辦法

民國二十七年六月二十七日

江蘇省政府公報

一、本省省立各學院中學小學師範職業教育館實驗區圖書館體育場及

林場等教育機關應由本府接收及保管

二、省會所在地各教育機關由本府派員接收其在各縣者應責成各縣知

事分別查明派員接收

三、在接收時應將重要部分一律黏貼封條

四、省立各教育機關在接收後應派員負責保管其保管員由本府分別派

委

五、各縣知事接收省立教育機關後應迅將接收情形詳細呈報備查並擬

呈保管人員以便派委

六、每一教育機關設保管員一人看守工役若干人其工役人數由接收者

視察實際情形分別敘明由本府核定之

七、保管員應常駐該機關並督率工役謹慎看守

八、保管員役薪給除在由省者由本府核定外在各縣者由縣擬訂呈核

九、保管經費由本府撥給之

十、本辦法由江蘇省政府核定施行

令各縣縣知事

爲令遵事查本省各縣教育停頓已久現在地方秩序漸告安定本府爲欲明

瞭各縣縣辦教育機關現況並分別計劃興復起見擬定江蘇省各縣應行擬具二十七年年度整理地方教育計劃要點及江蘇省各縣縣辦教育機關現況調查表各一種隨令頒發應由各該縣知事迅即詳加調查並就調查結果及縣財政情形擬具該縣二十七年年度整理地方計劃書連同調查表等一併呈候核奪除分令外合行仰遵照辦理此令

江蘇省各縣應行擬具二十七年年度整理地方教育計劃要點

整理地方教育計劃要點

一、本省各縣教育停頓已久應由各該縣縣知事迅就本縣現況擬具整理地方教育計劃

二、各縣縣知事應將各該縣縣辦教育機關現況先作普遍之調查並就調查結果分別加註意見

三、各縣縣辦教育機關係包含縣立中小學校及社教機關各該機關之屋舍設備(如用具圖書儀器標本等)及保管情形均應就現在實況詳細查明填列

四、各縣縣辦教育機關之損失情形應就調查所及分別填明

五、縣立中小學校應就其現況並視各縣財政情形盡量計劃復興

六、在計劃辦理中小學校時應將擬辦學校校址學校級數經費約數等逐一列明並以全縣平均分佈爲原則

七、縣立社教機關得視縣財政情形分別計劃設置通俗教育館圖書館體育場等

八、各縣私立中小學校應由各該縣縣公署令知各校自行整理計劃興復並呈縣轉報備案

督辦市政公署小學校長主任檢定暫行條例

第一條 本署小學校長之檢定依照本條例辦理

第二條 本署小學校長檢定分體格檢查及筆試口試三項體格不及格者不得應筆試口試

第三條 凡具有左列資格之一而願充任本市小學校長或主任者皆得報名應試

一、現任本市政公署之小學校長或主任

二、曾任公立或私立小學校長二年以上著有成績在本署暑期講習會修業期滿成績及格者

(解釋)

公署對於販賣物所以定價，即以防紊亂價格之故，如商人販賣而加價斂錢，即損害公署之信用，故宜處罰之也。

十四

(解釋)

凡夫役傭工車馬等預定備值價事後強索加給或雖未預定事後強索至慣例最高額以上或中道刁難者，備值價價，事前如已預定，按照定價，不得再有爭執，即或未預定，各地亦有慣例，足資依據，倘強索加價或訛索或中途刁難者，應予處罰。

(解釋)

違犯前項第十三款第十四款者其加價所得之金錢沒收之前第十三款第十四款由加價或定價或最高額以上所得之金錢，為不當利得，如任其收入，則以上之行爲，恐繼續不已，故於主罰外，另科以從罰而沒收之也。

(解釋)

六個月以內在同一管轄地方違犯第一次第十三款第十四款至二次以上者得令其停業三次以上者得酌量情形勒令歇業。

第二十七條

(解釋)

違犯至二次以上，雖已怙惡不悛，或能有自新之望，令其停業以為警惕，期間由警察機關酌量定之，如至三次以上，則已悔過無望，得勒令歇業，惟為違警者損失起見，警察機關仍得酌量情形也。

茶館酒肆及其遊覽處所之主人或經理人於警察機關所定時限外聽客逗留者處十元以下之罰金。

(解釋)

本條所列處所，以招集客人為目的，法律不應加以干涉，惟警察機關如以特別原因，定有時限，屆限客人如逗留不去，在本條所列處所之主人或經理人聽之不勸其退去，是為違警，得處以罰金。

第三十八條

(解釋)

六個月以內在同一管轄地方違犯至二次以上者得令其停業三次以上者得酌量情形勒令歇業。

於警察機關所定時限外逗留茶館酒肆或其他遊覽處所經警察官吏館肆等主人或經理人勸令退去不聽者處五元以下之罰金。

第三十九條

第四章 妨害公務之違警罰

本條與前條不同，係客人逾時逗留不去，館肆等主人或經理人已盡勸告之責，對於警察勸諭亦置之不理，自應處以罰金也。

(解釋)

見第三十三條 於公署或其他辦公處喧嘩不聽禁止者

一

所謂公署，係官員辦公之處，所謂其他辦公處，係無公署名目而實為官員辦公之處，如有人喧嘩而不聽禁止者，應屬違警，如喧嘩而並強暴脅逼之行爲，則係刑事犯矣。

(解釋)

二 除去或毀損公署或公務員所發佈告尚非有意侮辱者 布告係示諭一般人令其行爲或不許爲之書面，斷不許任意除去或毀損，如除去或毀損者並無侮辱之意，則以違警論，否則入於刑事範圍。

第四十條

第五章 誣告偽證及湮滅證據之違警罰 有左列各款行爲之一者處十日以下之拘留或十元以下之罰金

(解釋)

一 見第三十三條 誣告他人違警或爲偽證者

(解釋)

二 虛偽向警察機關告訴，希圖他人受違警處分者，曰誣告，受警察機關傳證而爲虛偽陳述者，曰偽證，一則足能誣害之惡情，一則足阻審訊之進行，均以違警論。

(解釋)

三 因由此違警之人故意湮滅其證據或捏造偽證者 希圖違警人不受處分而湮滅其證據，或捏造偽證證明其非違警，如是本人雖無違警之行爲，然可阻止真實事實之發現，故以違警論。

(解釋)

藏匿違警之人或使之脫逃者 所謂藏匿，須明知爲違警之人，如不知爲違警之人，而容留者，非違警，至所謂使之脫逃，其爲明知爲違警之人可見，故本款規定以違警論。

(解釋)

前項第一款第二款之違警者，如天良發現，於該案判定前，出而自首，告知真相，警察機關對於該案不致冤抑，自可免除其罰，至第二款第三款所由庇或藏匿或使之脫逃之人，係因親屬，希圖其得免罪責，亦屬人之常情，故亦免除其罰，親屬之範圍，依刑法之規定。

第六章 妨害交通之違警罰

(解釋)

旅店會館等報宿人，良莠不齊，匪類往往藉為藏匿之所，警察稽查，或有疏漏，危險即來，惟有責令旅店等按日循環登記，藉此稽核，違則依法處罰。

四

羣衆會合警察機關有所詢問不據實陳述或令其解散而不解散者

(解釋)

集會自由，法律所許，惟其集會之宗旨如何，是否與治安攸關，警察機關有調查之權，如認為妨害治安，得令其解散，違則得科罰之。

五

死出非命或發見來歷不明之屍體未經報告公署勘驗私行殮葬或移置他處者

(解釋)

死出非命，或來歷不明之屍體，其如何致死，是否因病致死，自因深究，俾死者無不白之冤，均待公署勘驗，以明真相，如不待報告，私行殮葬或移置他處，其為違警無疑。

六

旅店及其他供人寄宿之處所六個月以內在同一管轄地方違背前項第三次至三次以上者得勒令歇業

(解釋)

旅店宿舍不將寄宿人姓名年齡籍貫職業住址，按日循環報告，初次科以拘留或罰金，冀其悔悟，於六個月內在同一管轄地方，違犯至三次以上，非處罰所可奏効，惟有於科主罰外，兼科從罰，勒令歇業，懲一儆百也。

第三十六條

(解釋)

見第三十三條

(解釋)

於私有地界外建設房屋墻壁軒檻等類者

二

私有地界外之土地，除屬私人所有外，即屬諸國有，或市有，非經允許，不得於該項土地上建築，違者拆除外，並須依法科罰。

(解釋)

房屋及一切建築物是否整齊堅固，與公安及觀瞻攸關，如有傾圮之勢，危險甚大，公署得令修理，或竟令拆除，違者可代為拆除，並科以應得之罰。

三

毀損路旁之植木路燈或公置物品者

(解釋)

人民對於公共物品，應負愛護之責，如路旁之植木路燈及公置物品，均有益於一般之人，如任意毀損，情節輕微者，以遠警諭，情節重大者，應歸入刑法處罰。

四

於學校博物館圖書館及一切展覽會場或其他供人居住之

(解釋)

處所聚衆喧嘩不聽禁止者

五

本款所列各場所，理宜寧靜，如有人聚衆故意喧嘩，勢必擾亂學業，破壞秩序，自得以禁阻，不聽者即行科罰，惟嚴格解釋，並不以聚衆為要件也。

(解釋)

於路旁公共處所擅吹警笛者

六

警笛為告警或召集警察之用，若任意擅吹，勢必失其為信號之效用，所以必處罰及之，惟在室內擅吹者是否處罰，應研究其如何情形也。

(解釋)

於道路或公共處所高聲放歌不聽禁止者

七

道路公共處所如舟車戲院公園等處，係羣衆集衆之處，務宜靜肅，不特高歌宜禁，即喧嘩談笑，亦應忌高聲，違者應予禁止，不聽者處罰。

(解釋)

於道路或公共處所酒喧嘩或醉臥者

八

道路或公共處所而有此行為，不特禁止，即應處罰。於道路或公共處所口角紛爭不聽禁止者

(解釋)

口角紛爭，往往為毆打之啓端，係不應有之行為，如於道路或公共處所，更足妨害秩序，但出於一時之氣忿，亦事所恆有，自宜先予禁止，不聽者處罰。

(解釋)

於禁止出入處所擅行出入者

九

所謂禁止出入處所，大都係公署臨時頒布，其目的為維持公共安寧，擅行出入者，或係一時之過失，先予禁止，不聽者罰之。

(解釋)

潛伏無人居住之屋內者

十

住宿而曰潛伏，其非正當之人可見，其潛伏之所，又為無人居住之屋，其為欲達不正當之目的尤可見，宜加處罰，惟因避雨或失蹤而潛伏者，不能一概論也。

(解釋)

深夜無故喧嘩或作高聲樂器及歌唱者

十一

所謂深夜以十二時後為準則，所謂無故指，並無不測之事而言，如任意喧嘩，足以妨害一般人之安眠，至深夜作樂歌唱，則無有故無故之別，均加以處罰也。

(解釋)

藉端滋擾舖戶及其他營業處所者

十二

凡藉端滋擾舖戶及其他營業處所之行為，與刑法上之侵入似同，警察機關有維持市場之責，故以遠警諭，如藉端侵入住戶，則宜由刑法處罰也。

十三

經公署定價之物加價販賣者

，方可製造販賣，如未經准許，即係違警行為，應處罰及之。

(解釋) 二 於人烟稠密之處燃放烟火或一切火器者

烟火既准許製造販賣，人民當然有燃放之權利，惟須於僻靜之處，否則人烟稠密，易起火災，或傷及行人，自應禁止，至燃放一切火器者亦然。

(解釋) 三 發見火藥及一切能炸裂之物不報告警察機關者

火藥及一切能炸裂之物，最易危及公眾的安全，警察本有檢索之責，但或可耳不及，端藉人民輔助，防患於未然，倘匿不報告，亦以違警論。

(解釋) 四 於無防火設備之房屋內堆儲易燃物者

易燃物如火柴煤油及紙類含有硫磺質者是，大量堆儲，易致燃燒，絕對禁止，惟商業攸關，故以無防火設備之房屋為限制也。

(解釋) 五 未經公署允許攜帶凶器者

兇器如鎗械之類，一方係防護身體之工具，一方係危險公安之利器，前則對於確有職業住址者，應予以准許，後則未經允許，任意攜帶，其蓄意可知，即屬違警。

(解釋) 六 散佈謠言者

虛稱事實而與他人談論者為謠言，此謠言是否足以搖動人心，以相對人係不特定人為斷，即係不特定人，但謠言者有一定之目的，則為刑事犯，非違警犯也。

(解釋) 七 於人家近傍或山林田野濫行焚火者

於人家近傍或山林田野焚火，在在足以發生公共危險，焚火者如任意為之，即係違警，倘因焚火而致燃燒，應入刑事範圍也。

(解釋) 八 當水火或一切災變之際經公署令其防護救助抗不遵行者

水火災變，事出急迫，警察救護能力，或有不足，一般人民應有輔助防護救助之責，如違抗公署命令，即係坐視公共危險之發生，應以違警論。

(解釋) 九 疏縱瘋人狂犬或一切危險之獸類奔突道路或人家第宅或其他建築物者

人民對於瘋人及其狂犬或一切危險獸類，有管束之責，應時加防範，嚴禁外出，倘一時疏忽，任令奔突道路或入人家第宅或其他建築物，雖無損害，亦以違警論。

第三章 妨害秩序之違警罰
第三十四條 有左列各款行為之一者處十五日以下之拘留十五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 一 見第三十三條

違背法令章程營工商之業者
經立法手續所制定者，曰法律，法律允許行政機關所頒布者，曰命令，法律允許行政機關所頒布之單行條文，曰章程，對於人民所營之工商業，因維持公益及公共秩序，或其他關係，得取締之，業工商業者，如違背不服，即為違警。

(解釋) 二 遠背法令章程開設戲院及各種遊覽處所者

戲院及各種遊覽處所，為公眾會集之地，與治安關係尤鉅，警察機關於法律範圍內，得永久或一時取締之，違背者即以違警論。

(解釋) 三 旅店確知報宿之人有刑法重大犯罪行為不秘密報告警察機關者

所謂犯罪行為，一則係實行的行為，如姦淫之類是，一則係預備的行為，如藏有兇器之類是，旅店與報宿人接近，易於發覺，應秘密告知，防其逃逸，否則雖非故意，亦在違警之列。

第三十五條 有左列各款行為之一者處十日以下之拘留十元以下之罰金

(解釋) 一 見第三十三條

婚姻出生死亡及遷移不依法令章程報告警察機關者
婚姻出生死亡遷移人事變動，與戶口統計攸關，人民應履行報告責任，其報告手續，另以章程定之，不報告者，以違警論。

(解釋) 二 建築物之建築不依法令章程呈請該管機關准許擅興土木或違背公署所定圖樣者

近世因交通關係，通宜加闊街道，或指定工業區域，制定法律章程，或頒佈命令示人民以準繩，人民建築時，均須呈准該管機關，領有執照，方得動工，此外如建築戲院浴室旅館等，並須依照公署所定圖樣，違者即為違警。

(解釋) 三 旅店會館或其他供人住宿之處所不將投宿人姓名年齡籍貫住址職業或來往地方登記者

旅店會館或其他供人住宿之處所不將投宿人姓名年齡籍貫住址職業或來往地方登記者

命令

中華民國維新政府令

立法院立法委員白親生因病呈請辭職應予照准此令

立法院	院長	溫宗堯
行政院	院長	梁鴻志

中華民國二十七年八月二十六日

行政院	院長	梁鴻志
教育部	部長	梁鴻志

中華民國二十七年八月二十七日

茲制定南京警察廳組織條例特別市警察局組織條例普通市警察局組織條例特設警察局組織條例縣警察所組織條例公布之此令

行政院	院長	梁鴻志
內政部	部長	陳鴻志

中華民國二十七年八月二十九日

任命何燮柱為綏靖部參事此令

行政院	部長	梁鴻志
綏靖部	部長	任援道

任命孫憲圻為司法行政部參事鄭麗鏡為司長此令

行政院	院長	梁鴻志
司法行政部	部長	胡鈞泰

任命徐仲仁為南京警察廳廳長此令

行政院	院長	梁鴻志
內政部	部長	陳鴻志

中華民國二十七年八月三十日

法規

違警罰法淺釋

(中) 張桐

第二十八條 因違警之嫌疑經公署傳訊者自傳票到達之日起須于三日

內到案若逾期不到得逕行判定依法處罰

(解釋)

本條規定違警嫌疑人到案期間，以三日為限，係屬法定期間，遇緊要事項，得令隨傳隨到，如抗不到案，得缺席判定而處罰之也。

第二十九條

違警之起訴告訴發期間自違警行為完畢之日起以六個月為限

(解釋)

本條規定以六個月為限者，起訴告訴發之時効也，警察發覺違警行為向警察機關訴知者，曰起訴，被害人向警察機關告知違警事實者，曰告訴，第三人將違警事實告知警察機關者，曰告發，三者皆須有確實的證據，過久則不易搜集，故有法定時効也。

(解釋)

本條係執行時効之規定也，違警罰之執行，雖與刑罰之執行不同，凡執行不便或不能之情形，均不多見，然或有發生障礙之處，故規定滿六個月時効後免除之也。

第三十條

本條規定係計算時期之方法也，以一日計者，應以二十四小時為一日，以月計者，有主張以歷計算，但為便利計，以三十日為一月也。

(解釋)

本條係前條計算之例外也，倘第一日於中間起，不滿二十四小時，仍作一日，最終之日，須為滿期日之全一日也。

第三十一條

拘留者之釋放於期滿之次日午前行之

(解釋)

本條因前條規定拘留最終之日須滿一日，得釋放時，勢必在夜間十二時後，事實上諸多不便，故規定於次日午前行之。

第三十二條

妨害安甯之違警罰

(解釋)

有左列各款行為之一者處十五日以下之拘留十五元以下之罰金
本條所謂以下者，連本數十五日或十五元計算在內，處罰者有自由裁量之權，倘對於兩款以上之處罰。最多拘留不得逾三十日，罰金不得逾三十元，此外最少得科一日之拘留，或一角之罰金也。
未經公署准許製造或販賣烟火者
烟火如花燄之類，易引火災，當在取締之例，須經准許

以大好的河山爲孤注之一擲，這種喪天害理的，任性變動能稱爲爲民的偉舉麼。

所以鄙人敢說現在要建設明日的中國，非先改革倚賴英美的思想剷除聯共抗戰的熱望，不足以造成將來堅固耐久的基礎，話雖如此，然而蔣介石們在近年來在人民思想方面所種下的惡果因也非朝夕所能剷除淨盡的，何況今日尚有多數盲從的民衆仍以倚賴英美爲是與日本合作，爲非凡過思想相反的同胞，即不惜指爲漢奸，而竟不覺其自爲倚賴英美的漢奸了，比種黑白顛倒的錯誤祇許州官放火不許百姓點燈的桎梏，必須先得解放，預爲改正，方能使明日的中國，走上建設的軌道，但是欲求思想上的解放和改正，第一必須消滅反對此解放和改正的原動力，第二必須掃除此建設前途的障礙物，這原動力和障礙物非他，就是現在處於四面楚歌聲中的蔣政權了，是爲我同文同種的國家，又與我爲比鄰，所以在文化上歷史上地理上，處處構成互相合作的必要條件，況且現在我人既知今日的流血，乃爲從前思想錯誤所造成，以後便應如何想法糾正此思想，以使兩國之間，實現其合理之合作，不再爲不同種不同文之人所愚弄，而同時明日的中國，亦可就此建設在安如磐石的基礎上面，庶幾永無風雨飄搖的憂慮呢。

外交部部長陳籙

播音演講痛斥黨政府矛盾外交

自從八一三戰事在上海爆發之後，東南半壁，幾淪灰燼，無數人民的生命財產，都遭遇到慘酷的厄運，現在戰事已經遷延一年多了，可是捷報愈傳，失地愈廣，甚至黨軍所據守最後防線的武漢三鎮，離崩潰的時期也迫在眼前了，我們相信這樣殘民以逞，兒戲國事的黨政府，難道還能夠掩盡天下人耳目嗎，諸位聽衆，誰沒有身家生命，誰沒有父母妻子，誰沒有田園廬舍，你們受着黨政府殘殺欺騙，難道肯俯首無言，坐以待斃嗎，否則的話，我們第一要認清中國形勢更要明白這次的戰事，並不是中日兩國人民與人民戰爭，不過是中國黨政府受了第三國挑撥離間，把整個的國家命運，供給別人做戰爭的工具，把整個中國人民的生命財產統統陷入戰爭的苦海中，掉頭不顧，無疑的這是破壞世界和平秩序的赤化政策，和中國聯共一派人物所造成的慘劫，任何人無可諱言的到了今天，我們應當趕快覺醒，自尋生路吧。

現在再就實際上情形講一講，中國佔着東亞廣大的領土，物產豐富，文化發達，人口佔四萬萬五千萬，因爲積弱已久頹廢不振，已經是極不幸的遭遇，自從中國與各國通商以來，對於外交的得失，一向是漠不關心，其中因循坐誤，舉棋莫決，以致忍辱，求和，也是數見

不鮮，證諸前清末葉之各次戰役，無不是喪權辱國，城下結盟，史冊上斑斑可考，不勝枚舉，不料黨政府成立，在近代國際環境萬分複雜的當中，不說奮發圖強，也應當負起改善外交的責任，處處要打破難關事事要往遠處着想，推己及人，知彼知己才是那能夠輕啓爭端修談救國哪，可見黨政府殘民國家的事實，較之清葉的盜敗外交，似乎有過之無不及，我們姑且不談得失，也不願妄測高深，但就事實觀察，黨政府最初的外交政策，無非利用各國在華的均勢，互相牽制，對外則依賴國聯的保障和平姑息偷安，還能夠保持常軌，不想近數年來，蔣介石竊據全國軍政大權之後，變本加厲，大唱高調，假託充實國防名義，壓榨民衆，鞏固私權，而且虛張聲勢，妄談抗日，究竟蔣政權也顧慮到外強中乾，無補實際，所以故意造成外交上，緊張局面，使全國民衆的視線一致對外，一面假藉建設的美名，歡迎外資繼而實行法幣政策，吸收全國的白銀送往國外，不措竭全國人民的汗血膏脂，供對日戰爭的孤注一擲，但是容其本是國民黨的基本政策，蔣政權爲着要移轉國際上視聽起見，不得不忍痛割共，自欺欺人，實際對於中蘇的外交關係，依舊是保持常態，這無非埋着現在聯共抗日的伏筆，可見黨政府對於處理外交的手段無論圓滑也好，矛盾也好總離不了遠交近攻的抗日外交，誰知道戰爭爆發，經過一年多，戰線蔓延至黃河長江流域，各國在華利益，至今已受到重大的影響，但是危險的程度，已經造成國共聯合陣線，使數千年的中華民國，陷入水深火熱之中，換句話說，各國在華艱苦經營的一切權益，如果聽任蔣政權下的國共兩黨得勢，難道還不給他們一筆勾消嗎。

現在維新政府受任於危難之中，關於內政方面，已經有具體的計劃，逐漸實施，可以暫且不講，至於外交方面，除已於本政府政綱中宣明外，並於本部長於上次播音中切實聲明，絕對以平等爲原則，以不喪權爲主旨，至於促進中日睦誼，鞏固東亞和平，更是一定不易的既定的外交方針，此外各締約國在華一切權益，已無疑的當然予以尊重，不過自從本政府成立之後，各國間與黨政府私訂之，一切條約契約等等，未曾取決於全國民意，當然不能承認的，所以本部所希望於各友邦的，應當認定中日戰爭確是黨政府準備赤化遠東挑撥離間的一種鐵證，各友邦應當認定事實不要給黨政府的偽造宣傳所蒙蔽，所以說要維持各友邦在華一切權益，更不能夠推波助瀾，自淪毀滅，這也是極顯明的一種論斷，現在黨政府已經陷入山窮水盡的時期了，武漢的淪陷，也不是徒唱高調所能挽救了，希望世界友邦和國內有識之士，不應當再徘徊觀望，應當趕快起來，摧滅黨政府，促成遠東的和平，也就是維持世界的和平。

反日派恐怖份子之存在而產生，然而若輩絕不擾亂租界之治安，在租界之恐怖事件，皆反日派所為也，此輩一去，則租界之安全自無問題矣。

以日本之立場觀之，一種交互情態之存在，自屬不難了解，如租界當局不能制止反日之恐怖活動，則親日之恐怖活動亦不足為異，且後者之行動，並不以擾亂租界之治安為對象也，此惱人之問題，如得維新政府與兩租界之合作，則可迎刃而解矣，否則長此以往，容任蔣介石之黨羽在租界活動，則租界之安全必然日益可危矣。

事之最能令人不解者，為直至今日而恐怖份子之為首者，竟未有一人被捕，即有一二擒獲者，乃無名小卒耳，租界之治警政者，既有若大之人力權力，可以運用，至少亦當能以捕獲兇首之一也，租界當局之不能緝獲兇首，實所以引起一般疑竇，以為租界警務當局，對於恐怖份子之首領及其踪跡，必有所知，將其逮捕非不可能也，關於此點，費信惇承認上海之有間諜混迹於其境內，但彼若知之，或捕房方面知之者，當然可以將其逮捕也。

往常維新政府或日方得悉某一恐怖份子之活動，非經過租界當局繁瑣之例行公文手續，不能加以拘捕，在此公文手續進行之中，不免事機之外泄，使自命愛國者之兇犯，聞風脫走也，此類事件已不一而足，今之所需者，最機秘之方式，使凶犯無從脫逃也，在此項目的未能達到之前，則維新政府及日方與兩租界當局之協力合作，自屬上策，蓋非若是，則問題永無解決之可能也。

實業部部長王子惠

播音演講建設中國必先革新思想

我國傳統的成語，有星星之火可以燎原的譬喻，所以第一次歐洲大戰就在飛迪南大公身上爆發起來，近來中歐蘇捷的交惡，今日已演成流血的慘劇，但尚希望其不致成爲飛迪南同樣的事件，否則今日捷蘇的衝突便是揭開了第二次歐洲大戰的序幕換一句話說也就是星星之火變成了燎原的禍患，言之不免令人心悸，全世界的人們鑒於第一次歐戰結果的可怕，所以對於這第二次的慘劇，列強莫不希望其消滅於無形，但是此種希望，今日已漸漸的減少，英國政府最後的努力，最後的調停，最後的示威，恐怕成爲例成的公文，在事實上沒有什麼力量上次張鼓峯事件發生以後，國民政府就馨香禱祝的希望其演成日俄之戰並且發生無數的挑撥文字，夢想蘇聯也可加入戰團，幫助他作困獸之鬥，不料其結果，適爲相反，所以在今日日暮途窮的漢口，尙且鬧開了黨共互鬥的醜劇，實則蘇聯的生命線，原在歐西而不在遠東，

我國國民早該知道蘇聯紅軍是決不會因他人的利害，出而代人戰鬥的，所以蔣介石們一般的思想從頭到底，皆是錯誤並且因此錯誤，而使全國人民，在此一年之中，先後跳入火坑，受盡人間地獄的痛苦，誠是歷史上空前的惡舉，張鼓峯事件的和平解決，是給蔣介石們以蘇聯不能幫助中國的明證，此次歐洲問題的緊張，事同一律，無論其是否演成第二次的世界大戰，要便列強無暇顧及遠東，實爲不可諱飾的事實，所以近來顧維鈞對於國聯的滔滔雄辯，不但恐怕無人注意，並且恐怕無人傾聽，這都是利害比較所造成的現狀，也可以給蔣介石們以英美不能幫助中國的明證，有此二大明證，便可給蔣介石們以最深刻的教訓，知道從前倚賴蘇聯反依賴英美的思想，是完全錯誤的，是根本不合邏輯的蔣介石們在多年反共剿共工作之後，尙且不能拋棄依賴共黨的思想，何況對於英美呢？

實則英美的外交政策，雖有孟福主義，反非孟福主義的不同，其幫助他國的程度，一向以道義上的援助爲止境，所謂道義上的援助云云，係美國前總統威遜遜創作的有名詞，換一句話來解釋就是拿公正的話來幫助人家，並不是拿實力來作左右袒的意思，因此美國在創造國際聯盟之後，其自身反不加入聯盟，凡此種種早經明白告訴蔣介石們以英美兩國祇能拿談話來幫助中國的意思，而蔣介石們依然執迷不悟，夢想以第三國空洞的說話來對日抗戰，這種惡舉，豈不是從前歷史上找不出先例麼？

現在日兵已經佔領馬頭鎮，該地向稱武漢的咽喉，今日已爲他人所扼住了，不久兵臨城下，行見保衛大武漢的口號，也成爲歷史上徒恃口舌爲戰略的陳迹，至英法諸國今日正在領略大戰前夕的風味，恐怕連道義上的援助，亦以置之腦後事勢至此，蔣介石們也未始不知，當時思想的錯誤，造成今日之結果，然而礙於面子，迫於環境，也祇得將錯就錯的幹下去了，所最痛苦的還是一般人間地獄中討生活老百姓，竟不知不覺的被蔣介石們的思想錯誤所陷害了，還有在心坎旁邊鑲嵌着藍衣黨子彈的汪精衛，在開戰之後，立即提倡焦土政策，近來又復大唱其抗戰建國的高調凡此皆是思想錯誤的代表作品，並且在情理上也是不通之論，何況今日之黨軍，百戰百敗，已到山窮水盡的地步，不知道汪精衛將於何處何地，建設其理想中之半共產國家，孔夫子說過不憚改，若汪精衛這樣自號爲思想前驅的領袖，再不應知道不改，一錯再錯，實行其惱羞成怒的主張，來欺騙老百姓向死路上走，並替蔣介石們平分這一次空前絕後的過失，去年汪精衛提倡焦土抗戰之後，即由卸任浙江主席朱家驊在漢口辯正，其說即此一點，可以證明蔣介石們未嘗不自知其思想的錯誤了，而錯誤任其錯誤依然不惜

才來個塘沽協定，不但白送了東三省，並且把中日兩國的感情，弄到決裂不可收拾，蔣介石表面好像尊重民意，不和日本交涉，骨子裏實在要借日本人的兵力，把人民的熱度，打到零點以下，他才好出來交涉。

日本人起初並沒有想得東三省，更沒有想得南京，竟白得了東三省，並且得了南京都是蔣介石引誘和逼迫，一步一步造成今天的局面，中國人不去追求什麼人造成這個局面，一味的去恨日本，丟了的地方，不是恨得回來的，恨到結果，不過把蔣介石罪惡，移轉到中國人的頭上，叫日本只恨蔣介石個人的心理，移轉來恨中國人的全體，這已經不上算，一面又把惹事挑釁，只顧自己不顧國家，斷送中國的蔣介石，頂在頭上，把引起中日戰事的大禍根，當做可以結束中國戰事的大人才，不是中國人糊塗，只是中國人不明白蔣介石和日本從前的關係，又不明白九一八以前蔣介石應付東三省的方法錯誤，只看見日本打中國，就說日本欺負中國，愛國心是人人該有的，但是得把是非弄明白，今天我說的不過大概，實際上蔣介石和日本的密切關係，應付東三省的荒謬方法，再加一萬字也說不完，大家明白這幾件，也就知道蔣介石不但得罪日本，尤其是得罪中國，罪不容誅，明白了這點，只有趕快自己盡法懲辦，或是從輕驅逐了蔣介石，一面替中國處罰誤國並且亡國的罪人，一面平一平日本的怒氣，戰事自然可以結束，如果明白了蔣介石罪狀，還要再受他的愚弄，再去擁護他，一面叫日本人生氣，一面叫蔣介石得意，笑這一羣憚蛋國民，看不出他挑釁惹事，引起這場大禍，却把罪過輕輕的卸給日本，九一八雖是送掉東三省，却沒有交涉，就可告無罪，現在雖是又丟掉河北山東山西江蘇安徽江西，却是已經抵抗，更可說是有功，蔣介石越顯得聰明，全國人越顯得渾蛋了。

心勞日拙之蔣介石

珊

蔣介石以交易所之小職員，避債赴粵，齋緣時會，一躍而為司令，進而身兼總司令，國府主席，行政院長，總攬軍政，支配全國驚人得志叱咤風雲意外之獲，吾知其在燕居養息時，默計生平成功，自慶而不禁發為狂笑也，權位利慾，非惟足令神智昏迷，乃竟致於人情滅絕，于是離其糟糠，棄其姘婦，不惜卑躬屈膝，求得面首三十六之宋三小姐為妻，黃金美人之願既償，且儕為總理之近戚，蔣介石足以自豪矣，所斤斤為慮者，實為權位之一旦或失，乃唆其鷹犬，劫奪佔據驅逐明哲，排除異己，務使人盡屈伏，權歸獨攬，以成其萬世不易之基業，高唱新生活運動，以廉潔自愛奉公，守法勉人，以資籠絡羣僚

，文飾已過，但其誤國殃民之事實，與其本人及其新妻各擁數萬萬元之私財，固路人皆知，且均可指實，又鄭重聲明黨外無黨，黨內無派，而其本人所組之勵志社藍衣黨及其部下所立之CCFF派者，各立門戶，互爭利位，其禍之烈逼及鄉隅，言論自由也，司法獨立也，乃檢查之，所遍設文字之獄類與，最堪痛心者，航空之捐，遍及月薪二三十元之小職員及學校誦讀之幼稚兒童，航空獎券，括及鄉曲婦孺歷年所集，何止億萬，所見者為若干破舊不堪應用之飛機，總其事者秘書宋三小姐，蔣介石之新妻也，至于容共剿共，終乃與共合流，以圖苟延殘喘，其又何以自辯，人豈盡愚，何能終騙，古語云「作偽心勞日拙」凡此蔣介石之文過飾非，欺騙民衆，竊據權位，禍國殃民之行為，早為國人所洞悉靡遺，更何待今日之圖窮七見其為國人所吐棄也久矣，窮日作偽，徒自苦耳，大惑不除，國難未已，吾維新政府諸公，為國家計，為民生計，為求東亞和平之實現計，其速奮起領導全國民衆而共討之。

關於維新政府之承認

上海每日新聞社長深町氏，于八月二十三日訪問上海工部局總辦費信惇，對於租界方面有關之各種情事，有所討論，談話涉及之問題，尤注重於七月七日以來租界中反日恐怖份子之活動，深町氏關於此點，曾發表其個人之意見云，「承認維新政府，為改善上海之和平與秩序之關鍵」，並指出「恐怖情形之所以能使上海不得安甯，工部局有關各國之不能於蔣介石政府及維新政府之間，加以鑑別，實為原因之一」，事關整個上海之安全，故深町氏之能以為公之精神，毅然提出討論，實堪致賀，在過去若干時間內，一般人士對於上海之恐怖情形，正不知其若何而止，每一恐怖事件發生後，除在少數案件，其兇手被捕，其他大都不能緝獲，此種情形，使一般心理，對於警務當局之能力，發生疑問，英法兩租界之警務人員，對於當前問題之處置，固屬十分困難，然而視其目前成績之不良，對於防範恐怖行為之方法，已有澈底變更之必要，誠如深町氏所提議者，承認維新政府而與之合作，實為解決目前警務難題之捷徑。

恐怖問題之嚴重，已至若是之程度，而使租界之警務當局諱言事實，而以法律之微妙為承認維新政府之討論點矣，租界當局之遇到此種情形，已非一次，即當初之蔣介石政府亦曾經過同樣之困難，而得各國之承認也。

費信惇於其答覆深町氏反日恐怖問題之中，則指出恐怖份子計有兩派，「一派親日，一派反日」，深町氏乃答稱「親日之恐怖，乃由

九一八感言

溫宗堯

中日戰事的起因及以後節節失敗

自從九一八以後，中國人因為恨日本，祇埋着頭去看九一八以後，沒有人回轉頭去察一察九一八以前，一方面又受了蔣介石掩蓋自己，欺騙大眾的宣傳，因此就把中日這場戰事的罪過，一切歸給日本，愛國心自然是可敬，但是是一件事的歷史，總得考究明白，如果日本人無故來打中國，中國人應當抗日，但是蔣介石前半節忘恩負義，挑釁惹事，後半節只顧自己的小毀譽，不顧國家的大利害，引起這場戰事，因此斷送中國，中國人不趕快來討蔣，反去拚命的擁蔣，這種不察原委，不辨是非功罪的心理，不糾正明白，不但中日的戰事，永不得結束，中國的內禍，也永無所底止了。

怎麼說蔣介石前半節是忘恩負義呢，中國人當知道前清時代，中國本沒有什麼國民黨，叫革命黨這般東西，因為孫文逃到日本，預備革命的事，一切都是受日本人的保護，才得組織成功的，我們把國民黨分成兩截，後半節是由死而復活，以致北伐成功，全靠俄國的幫忙，前半節是由十月懷胎，以致撫養成成人，全靠日本的幫忙，有良心的受人一分恩惠，應該有十分報答，那知道沒良心的蔣介石，北伐才到了武漢，就喊吶起來，要打倒帝國主義，日本人聽了，已經傷心，以後又接連的提倡排日，日本人更受不了，除去蔣介石和國民黨以外，換一個人來講打倒帝國主義，來提倡排日，日本人還認他是愛國者，只把他當成公敵，蔣介石出頭來打倒帝國主義，來提倡排日，日本人就認他是忘恩負義之人，就把他當作私仇，公敵只要所爭的那件事，得個辦法，兩方面依然可以握手，再做朋友，私仇却是非把那個人消滅了，兩個人是不共戴天的，日本人定要打倒蔣介石，不是過分，乃是人情，我們假如養一個小孩，從十月懷胎，一直到撫養成成人，結果這小孩却是忤逆，要打倒父母，我們對這個小孩，應該怎麼樣處置呢，所以中國人不妨排日抗日，惟有蔣介石不能排日抗日，要想中國戰事得個結束，只有中國人自己快去打倒蔣介石，然後再代蔣介石向日本懺悔忘恩負義的罪惡，要求日本不要打蔣介石個人的罪惡，移轉到不相干的中國全國人的身上，日本人是講理講情的，自然氣平了，自然不會遷怒，不惟戰事立刻結束，並且中日從此可以親善，如果中國人不自動去打倒蔣介石，還要老幫蔣介石去抗日，那就是把蔣介石忘恩負義的罪惡，取來頂在自己的頭上，不但戰事沒有完的日期，等到戰事完了，中國人還要代蔣介石受個贊成忘恩負義的處罰，那就萬劫不復了。

怎麼說蔣介石後半節是挑釁惹事呢，這個遠因甚多，一時說不完，只說九一八有關的兩件最大的近因，一件是蔣介石要取消東三省的獨立，派人包圍張學良，日本人因為蔣介石是忘恩負義的東西，又同俄國接近，怕他拿去東三省，日本就保不住在東三省的既得權利，因此派前駐中國公使林權助去勸告張學良，只要不換青天白日旗，日本決不侵犯東三省，如其換旗，禍患就不能說，林公使和張作霖是老朋友，痛哭流涕的勸告，又指天誓日的作保，張學良到底不聽，換了青天白日旗，蔣介石既要統一東三省，又知道對日本挑了釁，就該想法把東三省的國防，加倍籌備鞏固起來，那知道換旗以後，既不把東三省的事放在心裏，並且把張學良調到北京，所以九一八這一天，東三省竟至沒有個主人出來應付，悄悄的就送給人了，這是蔣介石對日本挑釁惹事的第一件，第二件就是九一八的導火線，殺死日本中村大尉的事件，殺死一個人，殺一個兇手給他抵命，再賠幾個錢，也就立刻完了，本是一個極小的事，極容易了的事，那知道張學良在北京，置之不理，蔣介石在南京，更置之不理，事情出了一個多月，日本屢次催促，總沒個答覆，最後提出限期答覆的文書，仍然是不理，因此逼出九一八的事，假如一個中國人，被中國人殺了，政府也得替他拿辦兇手，殺了一個外國人，却是置之不理，這不是有心挑釁惹事嗎，怎麼說蔣介石後半節只顧自己小毀譽，不顧國家大利害呢。

九一八事變雖然出來，日本却並無整個的辦法，蔣介石力能抵抗，就該立刻抵抗，力不能抵抗，九一八就該站出來和日本人交涉，勿論如何道歉賠償，東三省的權利，至多不過喪失一半，至少亦可保存一半，那知道一般無意識的報館，不知道利害的學生，在一旁唱些不負責任的高調，吶喊着要抵抗，蔣介石在同年九月二十七南京什麼紀念週，還明白痛快的演講，說孫文曾經說過，中國不能和日本打仗，如果打起來，中國十天就會打完，一面在說不能抵抗，一面看一般報館和學生熱度正高，自己平日做的壞事太多，怕和日本一交涉，被人抓住，不但背個親日的惡名，並且保不住領袖的地位，因此心裏知道該交涉，身子却不肯站出來交涉，等到顧維鈞在外國提出把滿洲劃成中立地帶，本是一個極好下台，極好保障的辦法，蔣介石明知知道這個辦法好，一面却看人民熱度還高，還要推罵，仍然置之不理，蔣介石既不求下台，日本沒有對手，商量下台的人，也不能下台，只有一步一步的前進，一直進到了唐山，蔣介石看人民吶喊的熱度，已經到了零點，不會再起訂了，這才來個塘沽協定，如果蔣介石把國家利害當作前程，提前來個奉天協定，東三省就可以不喪失，中日兩國的感情也不會大決裂，可恨蔣介石只顧個人的毀譽，必要日本兵到了唐山，



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中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行三權鼎立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防剿共產使赤化不致危及東亞以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為主旨促進中日敦睦以鞏固東亞和平並順應世界現勢確保締約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織剿匪清鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開發資源工業之振興農產物之改善在國家指導之下得吸收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工商企業及金融組織使其穩固發達增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以養成理智精粹體力強健之國民從前之矯激教育怪誕學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔節省冗費以增進全國福利從前不急之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉罷除之
- (九) 人才登進使學者得充分效力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污厲行考績黜陟裁併駢枝機關以肅吏治