

廣西一覽

GLIMPSES  
OF  
KWANGSI



1935

# 總述

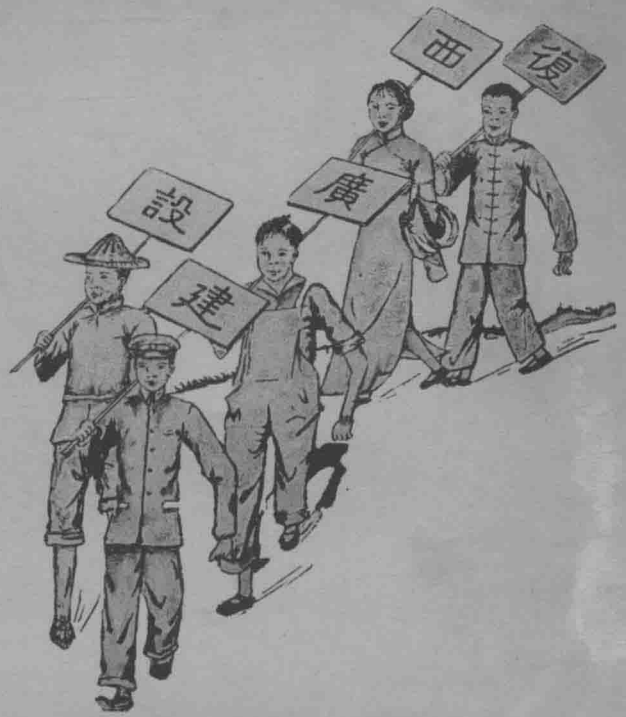
*Kwangsi in Brief*  
*A General Survey*



李總司令德隣

Marshal Li Tsung-Jen

Commander of the Fourth Army Corps



壹 過去之廣西概況  
式 現在之廣西設施

## 壹 過去之廣西概況

廣西古稱百粵，為蠻荒之地。自秦始皇隸版圖，置桂林象郡，（稱桂之因），設官守土，始有漢民。漢初，屬越南，後設蒼梧鬱林二郡，轄於交州，一部屬荊州零陵郡。後漢承之，光武帝建武十八年（公歷四二年），馬援征交趾，道經梧，邕，龍，憑一帶，亂平之後，一部官兵留居，漢民日衆。三國時屬吳，唐為嶺南道，五代時屬南路，宋置廣南西路，皇佑五年，（公歷一〇三五年）狄青平蠻王儂智高亂，以贛征將士留戍，因而遺族繁殖，漢民大增。入元設嶺南廣西道，及嗣廣行省；明置布政使司，漢人幾遍全境，土著漸歸山僻。滿清入關，因之為廣西省。既而內政腐窳，饑饉連年，於是太平軍起義于桂



白副總司令健生  
Marshal Pai Chung-Hsi  
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平，樹民族革命之前幟。光緒年間，中法構戰，甲申一役，大挫法軍，廣西民性之堅毅勇敢，中外欽聞！無如清廷開弱，昧於國際實情，終開戰勝求和之先例，致越南淪於異邦，殊堪痛惜！民國肇建，仍沿清制，惟屏藩已失，強鄰密邇，西南邊疆，形成國防要地。

廣西居中國南陲，東連粵東，西接雲南，北界湘黔，南控越南，面積約二十二萬方公里。境內多山，東北障五嶺主幹，越城，都龐，萌渚諸嶺，均高出海面一千至一千五百公尺；南下結嵯山主峯，拔海一千五百公尺；西境互都陽山脈，高與嵯山相埒；北延鳳凰嶺；南阻勾漏山，亦均拔海千公尺以上。全省峯巒叢峙，交通梗阻，民四始築邕武公路，漸發達於民十四五以後；以至近年，公路四通八達矣。河流則以西江為主川，桂，柳，黔，鬱諸江爲其支流。鬱江上游，分左右江二支，右江達百色，左江通龍州。柳黔相遇，會鬱江於桂平，東流曰潯江。更東則稱西江，又會桂江於蒼

黃主席旭初  
Huang yu-chu, Chairman  
of the Kwangsi Provincial Government



蒼

梧，而入廣東。然以河床殘狹，僅通淺水電船，上游則灘險激礮，多賴帆槳，如桂林，來賓等埠之電輪往來，尙受制於水之漲落。總計帆航路線四千餘公里，而電輪僅及其半，近正從事疏濬，航運之發達，計日可待。全省人口一千二百餘萬，惟分佈不均，東南密而西北疏，每平方公里內，鬱林有一百八十二人，而西林則僅五人，（根據廣西年鑑第一回）年來實行移民墾殖，以謀人口之調節。氣候近半熱帶，宜於林墾畜牧。惟地質礫瘠，耕田僅二千八百餘萬畝，荒地殊多。農作多沿舊法，副業尙亦簡陋。工業未振，製品甚少。鑛藏雖富，多用土法開採，產量不豐。年來當局改善生產方式，力謀經濟建設，實施自給政策，地利之開發，正方興未艾也。

中原政治之發展，由北而南，廣西南服之地，政治動向，不能例外；惟廣西向稱貧瘠之地，苗蠻之區，進化遲緩，治理較難，故歷數千年之演化，幾經大役，始克底定。秦始皇遣戍卒五十萬守五嶺，開南蠻與中原政治關係之先河。繼有漢馬伏波征交趾之役，宋狄武襄征儂智高之役，明王守仁韓雍等先後平徭亂諸役，每值年事所經，政治隨之修明，漢人移殖，亦隨南征軍力而進展，此桂，柳，潯，梧之所以首先繁榮也。道光末葉，太平軍起義于金田，以推倒滿清爲號召，廣西遂爲革命之策源地。民國以來，整理縣治，掃除土司制度，政治始漸修明。然省內屢次變亂，秩序未寧，殊難猛進建設；近年以來，當局注意于保障民權，扶植人民自衛自治自給能力，推行三自三寓政策，訂定建設綱領，努力數年，頗著成績，中外人士，因交譽爲模範省。是今昔之異殊，足徵設施之不同也。

廣西四面皆山，號稱山國，經濟發展，尙屬不易；因經濟之繁榮，繫于地理上之條件，殊爲重要。中國以農立國，而廣西耕地面積僅佔全省面積十分之一，物產不豐，經濟枯竭，加以交通之阻塞，運輸之不便，進展尤難；而政治機構，又尙無所謂經濟組織，在閉關時代，民生尙未至發生如何問題，然政府經費已需中央協餉，始能支持；至海禁洞開，雖邊僻之地，亦爲機器工業產品所侵襲，于是公私經濟，大感震動。民國以來，更露危機，全省對外貿易，皆屬入超，卽省內日用生活必需品，如食鹽，棉紗，煤油等，完全仰給外來；工商業均屬幼稚，民十五以前，全省猶無公營工廠，民營亦寥若晨星。最近本省當局確定經濟建設



爲全部建設中心，努力于墾荒，造林，開鑛，築路，水利，工商等生產事業，並謀經濟組織之健全，統制經濟，以期對外貿易之平衡，而達自給之目的。

廣西因地理關係，開化既遲，又以省內民族複雜，開化之先後亦懸殊，最早莫若桂林蒼梧，較遲則爲田南鎮南。蓋歷代文化之輸入，皆隨兵力而並至，昔爲蠻地，一經征服，則教化兼施，隴征將士又留戍其地，文化較低之部落，無形中同化于文化較高之團體。元明而後，代有哲人南來，已無復往昔之鄙野矣。如王陽明先生所至之處，皆設座講學，開化蠻俗，轉移風氣，固有造于廣西文化。清季以來，名賢輩出，如：陳宏謀，龍啟瑞，張建勳，王鵬運……諸賢，皆一時俊彥，舉國景崇。迨入民國，學校大興，新文化之接受更多。近年來當局注意文化建設，推行國民基礎教育，學校林立；國外省外大學專門留學人數，逐年增加；文質彬彬，大非昔比；風氣閉塞，教育落後，已不適形容今日之廣西文化矣。

## 貳 現在之廣西設施

過去廣西自然之天賦既薄，而人事之設施又渺，貧亂僻塞，無可諱言，以論興治，殊非易事。溯自民元以來，中經護國，護法，北伐，護黨，剿共諸役，其建功於國家者固偉，犧牲於革命者至巨；惟既効力於國，對省內建設，未遑顧及。迨民國二十年，省局底定，在李德鄰，白健生，黃旭初諸公領導之下，窮幹苦幹，戮力建設，今日獲稱模範省之聲譽，實皆努力之回響。揆其設施要項，爲『四大建設』——軍事，政治，經濟，文化，——總目標在於『建設廣西，復興中國』。根據三民主義，運用『三自政策』；而以『廣西建設綱領』總扼建設原則。以『組織』及『訓練』爲着手步驟；以『民團組織』爲推動力量。此種有系統之偉大建設，當非片言可盡；爲本書開宗明義，特略述其梗概。

整個中國，其外來之危機，與內在之矛盾，已無待言；廣西一環之屬，焉能獨異？故高級幹部，鑑休戚之與共，本合作之精神，特組全省行政最高權力機關之『黨政軍聯席會議』，首訂建設綱領，確定建設目標。是以在軍事上，以充實民衆自衛武力，準備民族解放鬥爭爲最大目的。在政治上，以對內剷除封建勢力，培養人民自治能力，建立真正之民主政治；而謀對外排除帝國

主義之侵略，恢復中華民族在國際上之平等地位。在經濟上，掃除剝削勢力，振興農工商業，保育民族經濟，以抵抗外來之經濟侵略。在文化上，本反對帝國主義與反封建勢力之宗旨，創造前進之民族文化，而謀革命之完成。凡此諸端，均着手於三自政策之實施。三自政策，乃『自衛』『自治』『自給』。蓋無以靖地方，不足談建設；無以禦外力，不可言自主。故自衛政策，即軍事建設。爲欲實現自衛，復有『三寓政策』之推行。三寓者，即：『寓兵於團』，『寓將於學』，『寓徵於募』。『寓兵於團』，乃民團之根蒂，民衆之組織與訓練，悉由於此。蓋以一切之建設主力，在於壯丁，故其組織之第一步，爲民團後備隊，係就鄉（鎮）村（街）中，選編年齡適當之壯丁，訓練一百八十小時，退伍後編爲預備隊，按時再施訓練。其負責訓練者，概由民團幹部學校畢業生『三位一體』制之下級幹部人才担任。『三位一體』者，乃鄉（鎮）村（街）長，兼任國民基礎學校校長，及民團後備隊隊長。至民團之訓練科目，軍事僅佔其十分之三，政治經濟文化則佔其七，故謂民團組織，爲一切建設之推動力。二十四年全省後備隊訓練完畢者，已四十餘萬人。其次『寓將於學』，乃使文武合一，及將校人才之預備，自初中即施青年軍訓，高中以上受軍事訓練，並皆施以嚴格之軍事管理，小學則施童軍訓練。『寓徵於募』，係由寓兵於團達到國民義務兵役制度之具體方法，兼取徵募之長，先以志願與抽籤方法，以決定應徵之兵役，以爲改革軍制之步驟。二十四年兩次徵兵令實施結果，應徵者均超定額，曾受教育者，尤居多數。至若治安之維持，諸如柳，慶，潯，梧，鬱，平，桂，邕，及左右江一帶之剿匪，民團之力實大。人民家居者，不患擄掠，行旅者，無虞伏莽，地方之寧靜，實堪欽羨。廿三年共黨蕭克朱毛各部，竄入省境，民團協剿，俘匪七千餘，繳獲槍械數千枝，亦其較著成績也。此外如放哨守卡，區鄉聯防，均已秩然有序。

廣西之整個建設，首重訓練；故對民團之政治訓練，乃『自治政策』之入手步驟。第以自治進行，尙在培育時期，故鄉村政治建設之成績表現，除辦理警衛已有相當之完善外；亦惟輔助教育及完成基層組織等之初步成就，如：學校之依令如期成立，校舍建築之迅速，送生入學之踴躍，使國基教育推進順利，多賴幹訓生服務之努力，亦即民團訓練之宏效。至鄉（鎮）村（街）甲

戶之組織，廿二年份已經完成；他如政令之奉行，衛生之舉辦，戶口之清查，地政之辦理，道路之修築，電話之架設，均能漸出自動，自治基礎，已漸建樹。基層之表現如此，而政府之領導尤力；爲謀政治之修明，力闡廉潔之風尚；厲行預算審計，確立會計制度；公務員之任免獎懲，悉依法制；嚴行考績，以察勤惰；審查資格，以防倖進。行政組織，力求簡要，如合署辦公，及各縣之裁局設科，均所以增效而節費。訂立建設法規，設施有所準依，如『省施政計劃』，『縣施政準則』，均依建設綱領，循其進行程序，年訂一次。對於封建勢力之剷除，定有懲治土劣條例，以掃除建設之障礙，而促進自治之實現。對於人民之保健，則設醫學院，及助產護士班，培養醫藥人才；分設省縣立各醫院及區鄉鎮醫務所；藥物製造已設專廠。年費一百四五十萬元於衛生事業，均所以保障人民康健者也。又如交通建設，截至廿四年止，全省公路已成一萬二千餘里，修築之力，多賴民團；由省垣以達邊僻，最多費時三四日。水道方面，自二十三年起，開始河道水文難險之測量調查，第一期河道疏濬工程，施於邕梧邕色兩航線，費達二十四萬餘元。

最近爲謀『自給政策』之實現，一切建設之中心，注重經濟基礎之樹立。一面施統制經濟之方法，管理貨幣，調節金融，改善稅捐，剔除苛雜；一面由救濟農村入手，推進農林，開發鑛業，扶持工商，發展運輸。其對農林推進，設農事試驗場，各區農林示範場，及各縣農場林場；厲倡造林植樹。他如：果樹，棉業，水產，土壤，肥料，昆蟲，農具等，均專設機關，研究試驗製造推進。辦理農村建設試辦區，及六萬墾殖區，實行移民開墾，農務之開發及於遠僻；督飭全省各校，造林築圃，種植畜牧；設立家畜保育所及獸醫機關，訓練技術人員。此外如農民銀行，農民借貸所，及縣鄉村農倉等之設立，皆所以救濟農村者也。爲謀鑛業之發展而開放提煉，廿四年一年之間，計錫產一項，由九十餘萬增至一百四十餘萬公斤；更輔助資金，統制運銷，力倡聯合資本，開發地利。對於工商業之私營者，予以獎勵保護；公營者如：糖，油，水，電，染織，製革，瓷器，印刷，酒精，硫酸各廠，與各縣籌設之工廠共數十處，予以刷新擴充；至出入口貿易處之設立，則對外貿易之統制機關也。水利之振興，除疏濬河道便利運輸外，更努力於農田灌溉之興辦，至廿四年已竣之工程十

八處，灌田二十三萬餘畝。至堤防之修築，亦已在倡導之中矣。

廣西文化建設，首推國民基礎教育之普及；至若特種教育設施，改良社會習俗，獎勵科學之研究與發明，扶持貧苦青年之受教育，亦均兢兢不懈。且以完成國民革命，亟需提高民族意識，故對勞心者治人之教育思想，戮力掃除，確立愛國與生產之教育方針，使勞動，政治，與學問合一，此普施軍訓及學生造林治圃之所由本。對高等學校注重人才教育，力謀其內容之充實，以適應本省環境之需要。對於中等教育，訂定改造方案，整理刷新，期合時代之要求。特設普及國民基礎教育研究院，推進國民基礎教育，訂六年之普及教育計劃，教科書由本省自編，分別成人與兒童兩種教授，實行掃除全省文盲。他如社會教育，留學教育，前學齡教育，職業教育等諸多設施，均逐步推行，無待盡述。教育經費年有增加，廿年度二百四十餘萬，至廿四年度幾增一倍。揆其設施實質，固不在求片面之發展也。

總之，百端待舉之廣西，視今日建設情形，似有軌道可尋，以上所述，乃其舉舉大者，欲殫其詳，請考後述各篇。

# 美亞綢緞



自縐自織  
自染自印  
品質精良  
花色簇新

美亞織綢廠

每週創製新品一種  
逢星期一發行



總發行所 上海天津路二五六號 分發行所 廣州漢口 重慶



### Map Showing the Location of Kwangsi





# *Kwangsi in Brief*

## *A General Survey*

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### **Kwangsi Historically**

**H**istorically, Kwangsi was in ancient times the habitat of the southern barbarians. Its oldest inhabitants were the barbarian tribes, such as the Miaos, the Yaos, and the Tungs, who migrated from Central China. During the Chin dynasty, about 200 B. C. the place was made the Prefecture of Kweilin, hence the name of "Kwei" for Kwangsi, over which sat a Prefect. It was only then that the Chinese, the "Han" people, began to come down to rule the barbarians. In an earlier dynasty, Kwangsi was ruled by Chao To. Soon after, it was rechristened Chiao Chow to include Changwu, Yulin, Chinchow, and Nanning. In the later Han dynasty, 42 B. C., two Cochin - Chinese women, Chinchieh and Chinyi by name, rebelled, and General Ma Fupo was commissioned with an army to suppress the rebellion. On his way to Cochin - China where he captured the two rebel women, he passed through Changwu and Nanning where some of his soldiers settled, married and left the impress of their blood upon the local inhabitants.

During the Sung dynasty, this province began to be called Kwangsi. In 1033, Lung Chikao, Chief of the southern barbarians rebelled, invaded many districts, and established in Nanning the so - called "Nan Tien Kuo" over troubled Kwangsi. In 1035, General Ti Ching led a punitive expedition into Kwangsi, and by unusual strategy captured the Kunlun Pass and occupied Nanning. The rebel chieftain died in defeat and Kwangsi was restored to Chinese rule. Some officers and men were left behind to be chiefs of the various districts and clans with the right to hand down their offices to their descendants. Thus, the "Han" people became numerous.

Kwangsi was made a province of the Empire during the Yuan and

Ming dynasties. Visiting officials and merchants increased in number. The descendants of the "Han" or Chinese people were well endowed with intelligence and courage and with a high sense of duty. The barbarians were forced to submit to Chinese rule or retreat to the mountain fastnesses.

The Ching dynasty in its later years was cursed with the double curse of political oppression within and diplomatic defeat abroad. In 1850, banditry became rampant because of famine and political corruption. It was during this year that the Taipings rose in armed revolt in the Chintien village of Kweiping Hsien, with the slogan, "Down with the Manchu rule". Next year, the "Tai Ping Tien Kuo", or the "Heavenly Kingdom of Universal Peace", was established at Yung An Chow, now Mungshan Hsien, whence they proceeded to Hunan and Hupeh, and finally conquered Nanking, where they established their capital. Military operations for or against them spread over seventeen provinces, for a period of fifteen years. Though finally suppressed, the Taipings had heralded a revolution in the name of nationalism. Besides the soldiers in rank and file who were Kwangsi people, the chief leaders of the Revolution were also from Kwangsi, such as, Yang Siuching, Prince of the East; Hsiao Chaokwei, Prince of the West; Wei Changhui, Prince of the North; Shih Takai, Prince of Yi; Chin Jikang, Prince of Yen; Hu Yihuang, Prince of Yu; Li Siucheng, Prince of Fidelity; Li Sihsien, Prince Shin; Chen Ping Wen, Prince Ting; Huang Wenching, Prince Tu; Yang Fuchin, Prince Fu; Lin Shaochang, Prince Chang; Lu Shunteh. Prince Lai. Their achievements have shone through the ages.

In 1885, France was at war with China and had invaded Lungchow, Pinhsiang, etc. Those who fought the French invaders were Kwangsi men. Their Kwangsi commanders, such as Liu Yungfu, Su Yuanchung, Shun Yuying, etc. were intrepid and victorious generals. Though the Manchu Court made the unbelievably ridiculous blunder of suing for peace after victory, the Kwangsi people had made their reputation as defenders of the nation.

In the fall of 1926, the 7th Army Corp of Kwangsi launched the Northern Expedition and fought in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh,

Kwangsi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Hopeh, Honan, Shantung, etc. They swept away the Northern militarists and made the expedition a success. In 1927, they aided in the purge of communists in Shanghai, and fought the communist leaders Yehting and Holung. In 1929, they drove away the communists from Kwangsi and in 1932, sent troops against them in Kwangsi. In 1934, they attacked Hsiao Ke, the communist, on his way to the west, killed over 22,000 communist bandits, and captured over 1,000 rifles. In the winter of the same year, they attacked Chu Teh and Mao Tse Tung, killed nearly 9,000 communist bandits, captured 7,000 prisoners and 5,000 rifles. The success of all these campaigns has been due to the fact that the Kwangsi people are courageous and warlike. The reputation as "Ironsides", their revolutionary ardour, and their spirit of sacrifice make the most glorious pages in the annals of the Chinese Revolution.

#### **Kwangsi geographically.**

The area of Kwangsi is 220,000 sq. miles, with Kwangtung to its southeast, Hunan to its northeast, Kweichow to its north, Yunnan to its west, and French Indo-china to its southwest, thus constituting China's southwestern defense line. It is called the "Mountainous Country" and the communication is difficult. To its northeast, there are the five peaks of Tupong, Yuehchang, Mingchu, etc. all from 1,000 to 1,500 meters above sea level. To the South, there is the Tayao Peak 1,500 meters above sea level; to the Southwest there is the Kowlau Range 1,000 meters above sea level; to the Northwest, the Tuyang Range 1,500 meters above sea level. Thus the whole province is surrounded by high mountains. Since 1923-5, the Provincial authorities, with the aid of the people, have built a network of over 9,000 li of motor roads, with Nanning as the center of the system. The Nanning - Liuchow - Kweilin - Chuanhsien line runs Northward to the border of Hunan; the Nanning - Pinyang - Kweih sien - Yulin - Wuchow line runs Eastward to the border of Kwangtung. The Nanning - Chinchow line runs Southward to Chinchow, Kwangtung, and thence to the sea. The Nanning - Lungchow line reaches the border of French Indo-China, and is an important highway in national defence.



The Nanning - Taching - Tanshi line connects this province with Kweiyang, Kweichow.

The main waterway is the West River which has 4,000 miles of navigable waters, only half of which is good for steam navigation because the river bed is high. The provincial authorities are pushing their program of water conservancy.

The climate of Kwangsi is semi-tropical and suitable for forestry and animal husbandry, but of the entire land area of 328,385,250 mou, only 8.64% or 28,366,787 mou are arable. Thus, there is very much uncultivated land and population is congested in the Northeastern, Eastern, and Southern parts. Since 1932, attention has been directed to the need of evenly spreading the population and of water irrigation. An Irrigation and Reclamation Experimental Station has been established in Shatong for the purpose of irrigation and reclaiming wastelands and of moving 2,500 people from the Southeastern part of the province to settle in Liucheng. Another Reclamation Station has been established in Liuwan, and the surplus population of Yulin, Bopa, Luchuan, etc. has been moved to the mountainous districts to do the work of reclamation. In 1934, the 18 mountainous districts of Kweiping were reclaimed, and Li Yung Pao, chief of the Yaos, was made Director with a commission to induce the Yaos to help in reclaiming the districts, which has been done.

#### **Kwangsi politically.**

A. The four curses of Kwangsi, as of China, are disorder, poverty, ignorance, and defenselessness. The aim of the present administration, therefore, is to root out these four evils. To establish order, the governmental organization has been improved, military and administrative powers have been concentrated, and the people have been taught an orderly mode of living and of thought. To abolish poverty, the present administrative officials are embarking upon a policy of animal disease control, animal and agricultural improvement, and intense industrialization. To combat ignorance, the Government popularizes education and promotes cultural activities. In order that they may not be defenceless, the people have been organized into People's Militia for military training.

All these efforts must be made through the fundamental unit of social organization. The fundamental unit of Chinese society is the family, and the force through which the people's power may be exercised is the clan or village. The village-clan is, therefore, the basic unit by means of which the Government carries out its policies. Kwangsi being an indigent country and also poly-racial, it cannot lead the other provinces in reconstruction without hard work on the fundamentals of reconstruction. Hence, the outlines of Hsien Organization and Regulations regarding census-taking of the aborigines have been promulgated. Special attention is paid to the latter in order to civilize the aborigines in a short time.

In general, a Hsien is divided into districts (or towns) which are subdivided into villages (or streets). Villages are subdivided into Chia consisting of ten households. In particular and with special reference to the aborigines, five households make a chia, five chia make a village, and five villages make a district over which presides the District Head assisted by an assistant sent by the Hsien Magistrate. At present, the census has been nearly completed; banditry has been suppressed, order has evolved out of chaos, and Kwangsi society is progressing toward stability.

B. Ever since the Chin dynasty, the aboriginal population has been placed under the rule of the Chinese, but the rule has been largely tenuous and evils have been left unremedied, with the result that uprisings of the aborigines occurred in almost every regime. Though the Tangs and Sung had a policy for the aborigines, it was only a feeble policy of merely retaining them under Chinese sovereignty. During the Yuan, Ming and Tsing dynasties, the institution of aboriginal chiefs was established, but the chiefs became oppressors through wanton abuse of their authority, and uprisings were frequent. During the Republican regime which was established on the principle of equality of the races in China, this institution was abolished.

Since 1925, the party, the civil government and the military authorities of this province, in obedience to the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, have made serious endeavors to reconstruct the political, economic, cultural and military life of Kwangsi, according to the outlines of reconstruction.

Political corruption and other evils have been swept away. The main lines of endeavor are (1) to centralize local administrative powers in the Provincial Government, (2) to organize the people militarily by means of the People's Militia with the view to acquire the ability for self-defense, self-government, and self-sufficiency (3) to set up an honest administration for the restraint of exploiters and for the protection of the people's life, liberty, and property, (4) to establish and enforce a budget after the abolition of burdensome taxes, (5) to enhance administrative efficiency, (6) to maintain an examination system and protect civil servants.

Acting on the outlines of reconstruction, the Government is committed to the rigorous pursuance of the three fold policy of self-defense, self-government, and self-sufficiency. The first is based on the Principle of Nationalism, the second on the Principle of Democracy, and the third, on the Principle of People's Livelihood. In other words, the Three People's Principles are the ideal of the threefold policy, and the threefold policy is the Three People's Principles in action. The means by which the policy is carried out is the People's Militia or "Ming Twuang."

There is another threefold policy of training students for officers, citizens for soldiers and volunteers for conscripts. The second threefold policy is supplementary to the first, being the ultimate aim of the outlines of reconstruction and the difference that marks the Kwangsi Government from other provincial administrations. Of late, most of the various governmental bureaux have been housed together in order to increase administrative efficiency; modern systems of accounting and auditing have been established in order to assure orderly finances. The system of the village (district or town) chief being also the head of the village (district or town) school and also the commandant of the village (district or town) People's Militia (which system is repeated throughout eight administrative and military sections into which the province is divided) is a powerful weapon with which reconstruction in this province is carried out.

#### **Kwangsi economically.**

The life of the Kwangsi people has always been hard. Our new industries cannot compete with foreign enterprises and our handicrafts are

only leading a tortured existence in the interior. Commercially, both the productive power and the purchasing power of Chinese agricultural villages are at a low ebb, and business is very poor. Agriculturally, more than 80% of the population of Kwangsi are dependent on agriculture for a living, but the country, with its indigent soil, its semi-tropical climate, and its large rainfall, is suitable for the cultivation of rice, wheat, barley, cotton, flax, tungoil tree, tea, camphor, cinnamon, oranges, pomelo, pear, etc. However, in the past, agricultural technique was antiquated, and production decreased, instead of increased, so agriculture and forest stations have been established to help the farmer to improve the quality and quantity of his agricultural products by introducing modern methods. As Kwangsi is suitable for animal husbandry, a Bureau of Animal Industry has been established to control animal diseases and aid the livestock owners to improve the number and quality of their animals by the use of modern methods of feeding, breeding, care, and management of their domestic animals.

As to mineral resources, though they are rich, the native method of exploiting them produces but little, and the difficulty of communication, with the inevitable high freight, makes it impossible to market them at a profit. The consequence is that both public and private treasuries have suffered. Due to the depression, the overseas Chinese who come from Kwangsi have failed to retrieve the unfavorable balance of trade.

The annual revenues of the province have fallen from \$50,000,000 in 1933 to \$29,000,000 in 1934, because the Government has abolished the likin and other levies. As part of the program of economic reconstruction, the Government has established the Provincial Bank, the People's Credit House, and the Agricultural Bank in order to ease the money market. Exploitation of mineral resources has been encouraged in order to make up for the insufficiency. Briefly, the main lines of economic endeavor are (1) to establish a controlled economy and develop state capitalism. (2) Under controlled economy, to protect national capital and encourage private enterprises. (3) to enforce a system of progressive income tax, business tax, and inheritance tax. (4) to enforce social legislation in order to protect industrial and agricultural labor and prevent