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CHANG TSO-LIN'S NEW POSITION

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would form a *modus vivendi* until such time as the desired agreement could be reached.

After careful consideration the Egyptian Government concluded that the demands, if granted, would, taking them as a whole, lead to a diminution of Egyptian sovereignty, Parliamentary authority, and constitutional powers. Lacking power to agree to anything which might infringe any of these points, and being in no position to lay the question before Parliament, the Egyptian Government found itself unable to accept the demands in the form presented. But, desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding, the government sought to settle the question in some other way, a way which, while not infringing the rights he had mentioned, would be within the Ministry's powers.

The Cabinet, therefore, decided to examine afresh the present condition of the Egyptian army and the requirements of discipline. It felt it possible to accept those demands which appeared in themselves desirable from the point of view of good order and administration, and also other demands of a personal nature which contained nothing harmful and whose acceptance would tend to dispel all misunderstandings. For these reasons the Egyptian Government accepted the maintenance of the *status quo* in the administration of the army frontiers districts, with necessary reservations in regard to the constitutional authority of Ministers and Ministerial responsibility towards Parliament.

#### Content of the Notes

It is reported from an authoritative source that the British demands were intended primarily to check the infiltration of political activities into the Egyptian army and to preserve it from the improper influences which have lately been disquietingly manifest. The main demands were that the British Inspector-General's existing functions should be maintained unimpaired; that he should be given such rank and pay and additional staff as were necessary to enable him properly to discharge the functions vested in him, and that all questions with regard to appointments, promotions, rewards, and the dis-

missal of officers from the Egyptian army should be subject to no other considerations than those of good order and discipline. The Egyptian Government agreed without reservation that the exclusion of political influences and the maintenance of good discipline in the Egyptian army were desirable, welcomed the proposal of co-operation, admitted the soundness of the demands, and declared its willingness to meet them for reasons of good order and discipline.

The Prime Minister's statement was very ably constructed to allay the anxieties of the Egyptian Parliament. He took his stand on the following facts: (1) The Egyptian Government confined itself exclusively to what was within the powers of the executive; (2) the settlement in no way impaired the authority of Parliament; (3) the acceptance of the British demands is in accordance with the requirements of good order and discipline; (4) the settlement obviously paved the way for better relations and negotiation over outstanding questions.

### CHANG TSO-LIN'S NEW POSITION

A CONFERENCE of the military leaders of Northern China, held in the middle of June, made a far-reaching decision whereby all military and civil authority in that portion of the country is now concentrated in the hands of Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, who at the same time becomes Generalissimo of all the Northern armies. The new Generalissimo issued a mandate appointing a new Cabinet to supersede the Peking Government. In this way the last government in Peking deriving its authority from any vestige of constitutional power has disappeared and its place has been taken by an undisguised military dictatorship.

#### The New Cabinet

Under Chang Tso-Lin's mandate the new Cabinet is made up as follows:

Pan Fu, Prime Minister and Communications.

Liu Chang-ching, Agriculture and Labor.

Yen Chih-p, Finance.

Wang Ying-Tai, Foreign Affairs.

Liu Che, Education.

Ho Feng-Lin, Military Affairs, combining the Navy.

Shen Jui-Lin, Interior.

General Chang Ching Hui, Industry.

Yao Chen, Justice.

Hsia Jen-Hu, Chief Cabinet Secretary.

Pan Fu, the new Prime Minister, is a Shangtung man and is 56 years of age. He went into business and became one of the leading industrialists of Northern China. In 1911 he was appointed Industrial Taotai of Shantung, and two years later Chief of the Industrial Bureau. In 1915 he organized the Lufeng Spinning Mill at Tsinanfu (the capital of Shantung). Soon afterwards he was made Associate Director of the National Conservancy Bureau, and at the end of 1918 was appointed to a high position on the Grand Canal Improvement Board. In December, 1919, he became Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Salt Administration. He resigned both offices in November, 1921, and announced his retirement from politics. In December of last year, however, he returned to office in the Cabinet now dissolved as Minister of Communications. Pan Fu has been a close associate of Chang Chung-chang, the ex-brigand, who has been Governor of Shantung since 1925.

The new Finance Minister is manager of Chang Tso-lin's private business concerns; the new Education Minister is a Senator from Kirin; Ho Feng-lin was formerly Defense Commissioner for Shanghai and was President of the Court which recently condemned the 20 Communists; Shen Jui-lin was formerly Min-

ister for Foreign Affairs; General Chang Ching-hui was Minister of War in the outgoing Cabinet; and Yao Chen was formerly President of the Supreme Court. With the exception of Yao Chen and Hsia Jen-hu, who belong to the Anfu Party, all the new Ministers are closely associated with the Ankuochun.

#### Chang Tso-lin's Policy

Chang Tso-lin has issued a manifesto stating the policy of the new Government in striking terms. The main theme is the urgency of counteracting the evil influence of Bolshevism and of preserving the country from disruption.

On the subject of foreign relations he refers to the unequal treaties which must go, but he sees no reason why revision cannot be peacefully effected by negotiation. He is confident that foreigners are willing to discuss them in an amicable spirit. Meanwhile China will respect her obligations and protect foreign life and property. He denies that the Chinese are hostile to foreigners, but considers that mutual cooperation, which is desirable, cannot be effective until there is a friendly revision of relationships. "We in North China," he says, "are just as Nationalist as our Southern fellow-countrymen—in fact, more so, for our policy is China for the Chinese, not for the 'Reds.'"

The Waichiapu (Foreign Office) has addressed a further protest to the Japanese Legation against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, characterizing as unsatisfactory the explanations of their presence already given, and reiterating the request for their withdrawal.

### The Opium Sacrifice

BY CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

The Gift of God was sacrificed  
By a man for greed of gold,  
The Light of the World was crucified,  
When Judas his Savior sold!

White poppies bloom on the Eastern hills,  
White peace for the racked in pain,  
But another gift from the God of Love  
Is sold to the God of Gain.