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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
SUB COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND OF THE PRESS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENTS ON THE QUESTIONS
ASKED IN THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION BASED ON THE AGENDA OF
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CHINA

(Additional information submitted by the Government
of China in accordance with the resolution of the
Economic and Social Council of 28 July 1959
(document E/1553, resolution 240 (IX) B).)

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/PUBLICATIONS LAW
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Add.5

PUBLICATIONS LAW

Amended and Promulgated by the National Government
on 8 July 1937

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of this law any book, written matter or picture printed by mechanical or chemical process and sold or distributed shall be deemed to be a publication.

Article 2. Publications shall be classified as follows:

(1) Newspapers: if published daily or at an interval of less than six days under a permanent name or title;

(2) Periodicals: if published weekly or at an interval of less than three months under a permanent name or title. If they contain mainly news items of current events, they shall be considered newspapers.

(3) Books and other publications: all other publications not falling under either of the above two categories.

Any extra or special editions or supplements of a newspaper or periodical shall be deemed to be newspapers or periodicals.

Article 3. For the purposes of this law the person responsible for the management of a publication shall be deemed to be publisher thereof.

Article 4. For the purposes of this law the author of a book or written matter and the author of a picture shall be deemed to be an author.

If a person records the narrative of another in a publication he shall be deemed to be the author thereof; if a person asks another to publish a narrative he shall also be deemed to be the author thereof; similarly the person who narrated the said narrative shall be equally liable as the author thereof, provided that he acknowledges it.

If a person edits or collects any written matter he shall be deemed to be the author thereof, and the original author who acknowledges such written matter shall be equally liable as the author thereof.

The translator of any written matter shall be deemed to be the author thereof.

The duly authorized representative of a school, company, society or organization under the name of which any written matter is published shall be deemed to be the author thereof.

A person who inserts an advertisement in a newspaper shall be deemed to be the author. If the said person is unknown or is non sui juris the publisher shall be deemed to be the author.

Article 5. For the purposes of this law a person who is responsible for editing a newspaper or periodical shall be deemed to be the editor.

Article 6. For the purposes of this law a person who manages a printing undertaking shall be deemed to be a printer.

Article 7. The competent local authority mentioned in this law is the hsien (county) government or municipal government in the case of a province, or the Bureau of Social Affairs of a municipal government in the case of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

Article 8. The publisher shall submit at the time of its circulation, a copy of any matter published by him to each of the following organizations:

- (1) Ministry of the Interior;
- (2) Ministry of Information of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee;
- (3) Competent local authorities;
- (4) National library and the library of the Legislative Yuan.

Revised and corrected copies of an original publication shall also be submitted to the above.

The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply to publications by Kuomintang or government offices.

CHAPTER TWO: NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Article 9. The publisher of a newspaper or a periodical shall, prior to its circulation for the first time, apply for registration with the competent local authorities and the application shall be forwarded within fifteen days to the provincial government or the municipal government of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan for approval of the circulation of the publication. Except in special circumstances, the provincial government or the

/municipal

municipal government of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan shall decide on the application within 28 days and in turn request the Ministry of the Interior for a certificate of registration.

After the issue of the certificate of registration, the Ministry of the Interior shall send a copy of the application form to the Ministry of Information. The information to be given in an application form shall contain the following particulars:

- (1) Name of newspaper or magazine;
- (2) Organization of the publishing undertaking;
- (3) Capital and financial condition;
- (4) Period of publication (in case of a newspaper, number of pages);
- (5) Names and addresses of the publishing undertaking and printing works;
- (6) Names, ages, experience and addresses of the publisher and editor.

Article 10. In the event of a change in information given in the application form in accordance with Article 9, the publisher shall within seven days after the change ask for a change in registration by the same procedure as that of applying for registration.

If the change involves a change of publisher or the name of a newspaper or periodical, the original certificate of registration shall be submitted while applying for new registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 9.

Article 11. No fee shall be charged for the registration specified in Article 9 and Article 10.

Article 12. The competent local authorities may, if necessary, investigate the organization, circulation and business condition of any undertaking engaged in the publication of a newspaper, whose business is limited to the circulation of news reports.

Article 13. It shall not be lawful for any person covered by one of the following categories to be the publisher or editor of a newspaper or periodical;

- (1) Persons who have no domicile in China;
- (2) Interdicted persons;
- (3) Persons who are serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention for more than one month;

/(4) Persons

(4) Persons who have been deprived of their civil rights.

Article 14. It shall not be lawful for any person covered by one of the following categories to be the publisher or editor of a newspaper or periodical:

(1) Persons who have been sentenced in the criminal Chamber of the court on charges of contravening the provisions of Article 21.

(2) Persons who have been sentenced in the criminal Chamber of the court on charges of corruption and extortion.

Article 15. The publisher, on the suspension of publication of a newspaper or periodical, shall apply for the cancellation of registration by the same procedure as that of applying for registration. A newspaper which is three months behind the scheduled date of publication and a periodical which is six months behind the scheduled date of publication shall be deemed to have given up the right of publication.

Article 16. The name of the publisher, the number of the certificate of registration, the date of publication together with the names and addresses of the publishers and printers shall in all cases be printed in a newspaper or a periodical.

Article 17. A request for a correction or for the publication of a reply to any statement published in a newspaper or periodical made by the person involved or the person directly concerned shall be published within three days after its receipt in the case of a daily newspaper, and before the second issue after its receipt in the case of other newspapers and periodicals. The provisions of this article do not apply to the following cases: If the contents of a correction or reply contravene the law, or if the sender fails to include his name and address in this request, or if the request is made more than six months after publication.

The position to be given to a correction or reply shall be equal in importance to that in which the original item was published.

CHAPTER THREE: BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Article 18. The names and addresses of the author, publisher, printer and date of publication shall be printed on the last page of every book or other publication.

Article 19.

Article 19. The provisions of Article 18 shall not apply to notices, regulations, business reports, catalogues, handbills, advertisements, programmes, forms of every kind, certificates, bonds and photographs.

Article 20. Handbills or loose sheets dealing with politics shall not be printed or distributed without the approval of the competent local authorities.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESTRICTIONS ON CONTENTS OF PUBLICATIONS

Article 21. Speeches or propaganda shall not be published in any publication if they are:

- (1) calculated to undermine the Kuomintang or violate the Three People's Principles;
- (2) calculated to overthrow the National Government and prejudice the interests of the Chinese Republic;
- (3) calculated to disturb public order.

Article 22. It shall not be lawful to publish any matter offensive to morals or public decency.

Article 23. It shall not be lawful to publish the proceedings of a court which is not public.

Article 24. It shall not be lawful in time of war, or state of emergency to publish any matter dealing with politics, military or foreign affairs or local peace and order, as may be provided in any order issued by the National Government.

Article 25. The provisions of Articles 21, 22, 23 and 24 shall apply also to all matter inserted in publications in the form of advertisements, etc.

CHAPTER FIVE: ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Article 26. If a newspaper or periodical is published without first applying for registration in accordance with Article 9 or if inaccurate entries are made in the application form, it shall be suspended.

If a newspaper or periodical fails to make the necessary changes in its application in accordance with Article 10, it shall be suspended until the application for the required change in registration is made by the proper procedure.

Article 27.

Article 27. The measures specified in Article 26 shall be carried out by the hsien (county) or municipal government with the approval of the provincial government if the newspaper or periodical is published at the seat of a hsien government or municipal government. If the newspaper or periodical is published at the seat of a provincial government or the municipal government of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, the measures shall be carried out by the provincial government or the municipal government with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior. All measures carried out with the approval of the provincial government shall be reported to the Ministry of the Interior for record.

Article 28. If a publication is found by the Ministry of the Interior to have published one of the items prohibited under Article 21 or to have contravened the provisions of Article 24, the Ministry shall give notice of the offence and prohibit the sales and circulation of the publication and, if necessary, seize the copies. At the request of the publisher, the seized copies shall be returned after the item in question is deleted or the ban prescribed in Article 24 is lifted.

If the offence of the first kind is not of a serious nature, the competent local authorities, with the approval of the provincial government or the municipal government, may warn the publication, and the provincial government or municipal government shall in turn report the matter to the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 29. If a publication is found by the competent local authorities to have published one of the items prohibited under Article 21, the administrative authority shall, if necessary, suspend the sales and circulation of the publication or temporarily seize the copies, and at the same time the approval of the Ministry of the Interior shall be requested through the provincial government or the municipal government of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

Article 30. If the publication is a newspaper or a periodical, and is issued at the seat of a hsien (county) government or municipal government, the measures specified in Article 24 shall be reported by the hsien (county) government or the

municipal government to the provincial government for approval. If it is issued at the seat of a provincial government or municipal government of a municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan the measures shall be reported by the provincial government or the municipal government to the Ministry of the Interior for approval.

Article 31. The Ministry of the Interior shall ban the entry of any publication issued in foreign countries, if that publication falls within the category listed in the first paragraph of Article 28 or the first paragraph of Article 34.

The provincial or municipal government shall seize the publication at the time of its entry if the publication is banned in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 32. The Ministry of the Interior shall suspend for a certain period or permanently any newspaper or periodical if the offence of the newspaper or periodical against the provisions of the first section of Article 28 is of a serious nature. The competent local authorities shall seize any publication published in violation of a suspension order.

Article 33. The original type or printer's forms of books and other publications seized may also be seized, if necessary.

The provisions of the second paragraph of Article 28 apply mutatis mutandis to the original type and printer's forms seized in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 34. Whereas any publication violating the Criminal Code shall be dealt with in accordance with the law, the Ministry of the Interior or the competent local authorities, with the approval of the Ministry, shall prohibit the sales and circulation, and, if necessary, seize the copies if the contents of a publication are found to contravene seriously the provisions of Article 22.

If the offending publication is a newspaper or a periodical, its publication may be suspended for a definite period.

Article 35. If a publisher should fail to submit copies of publications in accordance with the first or second paragraph of Article 8 he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$30.

Article 36. If a publisher issues a newspaper or periodical without first applying for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 or Article 10 he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article 37. If a person falling within the categories listed under Article 13 or Article 14 publishes or edits a newspaper or periodical he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article 38. If a publisher contravenes the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 15 he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$20.

Article 39. If the publisher of a publication fails to give the information required by Article 16 or Article 18 or gives inaccurate information he shall be fined a sum or not more than \$100.

Article 40. If an editor contravenes the provisions of Article 17 he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article 41. If a higher government authority receives a petition from a newspaper undertaking against any measure specified in this chapter, such authority shall make a decision within ten days after the receipt of the petition.

CHAPTER SIX: PUNISHMENT

Article 42. If a publisher or printer is convicted of contravening provisions of Article 20 he shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article 43. If a publisher, editor, author or printer is convicted of contravening the provisions of Article 21, he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year, or detention or a fine of not more than \$1,000. If a heavier sentence is specified in other laws, such heavier sentence shall be imposed.

Article 44. If an editor or author is convicted of contravening the provisions of Article 22 or 23 he shall be punished with detention or a fine of not more than \$300.

Article 45. If a publisher, editor, author or printer is convicted of contravening the ban or restriction prescribed in Article 24 he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year or detention or a fine of not more than \$1,000.

/Article 46.

Article 46. The punishment specified in Article 43 and Article 45 for the author shall be imposed only on the author who signs his name to the published item if the publication is a newspaper or a periodical.

Article 47. If a person publishes a newspaper or a periodical in violation of the suspension order specified in Article 26 he shall be punished with a fine of not more than \$200.

Article 48. If a person is guilty of obstruction to the execution of an order to seize copies of a publication as specified in Article 29 he shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$200.

Article 49. If a publisher contravenes the suspension order specified in the first paragraph of Article 28 he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year, detention or a fine of not more than \$1,000. If a person sells or circulates any publication knowing that the publication has been suspended under the first paragraph of Article 28 he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than six months, detention or a fine of not more than \$500.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the publication banned under the first paragraph of Article 31 is imported and sold or circulated, or is imported and sold or circulated with the knowledge that it is banned under the first paragraph of Article 31.

Article 50. Obstruction to the execution of seizure orders as specified in the first paragraph of Article 28, the second paragraph of Article section 31, the second paragraph of Article 32 and Article 33 shall be punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, detention or a fine of not more than \$500.

Article 51. If a publisher is convicted of infringing the ban imposed under the first paragraph of Article 32 he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year, detention or a fine of not more than \$1,000. If a person sells or circulates any newspaper or periodical, knowing that it is banned under the first paragraph of Article 32 he shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than six months, detention or a fine of not more than \$500.

/Article 52.

Article 52. Proceedings in the case of offences specified in this law shall be barred on account of limitation of time if they are not taken within one year. In the case of the offences specified in Article 43 and Article 45, the period of prescription of the right of prosecution shall commence from the date of publication.

CHAPTER SEVEN: SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 53. The Ministry of the Interior shall issue administrative regulations under this law.

Article 54. This law shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLICATIONS LAW

Revised and Promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior
28 July 1937

Article 1. These Regulations are issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Publications Law.

Article 2. Provisions concerning competent local government offices in the Publications Law and in these Regulations shall also apply to administrative offices of special areas or administrative bureaux.

Article 3. In addition to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Publications Law, resolutions concerning publications adopted by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee shall also serve as the criteria for the examination of publications.

Article 4. The term "publications classified as newspapers" in the second sub-paragraph of the first paragraph of Article 2, of the Publications Law refers to publications which normally devote two-thirds or more of their total space to the printing of news.

Advertisements shall not be taken into account when calculating space according to the preceding paragraph.

Article 5. If separate editions of a newspaper or periodical are published in different localities they shall be regarded as separate newspapers or periodicals.

Article 6. The amount of capital utilized for the publication of a newspaper which must be entered in the registration forms as provided for in the third sub-paragraph of the second paragraph of Article 9 of the Publications Law may be regulated as follows:

(1) At the seat of a provincial or municipal government with a population exceeding one million people, ten thousand dollars or more for a newspaper publishing undertaking and three thousand dollars or more for an undertaking publishing news bulletins;

(2) At the seat of a provincial or municipal government with a population of less than one million people, six thousand dollars or more for a newspaper

/publishing

publishing undertaking and one thousand dollars or more for an undertaking publishing news bulletins;

(3) At the seat of the administrative office of a special area, of a hsien (county) government, or of an administrative bureau, one thousand dollars or more for a newspaper publishing undertaking, two hundred dollars or more for an undertaking publishing news bulletins. In places where a newspaper has not previously been published, or a news agency established, the publisher of a newspaper may reduce the capital to five hundred dollars or more, and the publisher of a news bulletin may reduce the capital to one hundred dollars or more.

In the case of a newspaper published in a locality other than the localities mentioned in the first, second and third sub-paragraphs of the preceding paragraph, the amount of the capital may be fixed by the provincial or municipal government concerned or, in the case of a special area, by the administrative office concerned, which shall in turn report the sum fixed to the Ministry of the Interior for approval and record.

Article 7. Newspapers already registered before the revision and coming into force of the Publications Law shall apply for the registration of the amount of capital invested in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article within six months of the revision and coming into force of the Publications Law.

If a newspaper publisher fails to apply for the registration in accordance with the preceding paragraph of the amount of capital invested, his newspaper may be suspended from publication in accordance with Article 26 of the Publications Law.

Article 8. A newspaper publisher shall indicate in the registration form as provided in the sixth sub-paragraph of the second paragraph of Article 9 of the Publications Law that he is duly qualified for his profession because he possessed one of the following qualifications:

(1) Graduation with diploma from a university, college or professional school in China or abroad recognized by the Ministry of Education;

(2) Graduation from a senior middle school recognized by the Ministry of Education and three years or more of experience in the profession of journalism with documentary evidence;

(3) Three years or more of service in a government office supervising journalistic activities with documentary evidence; or

(4) Five years or more of experience in the profession of journalism with appropriate evidence.

Article 9. When applying for registration in accordance with Article 9 of the Publications Law the publisher of a newspaper or periodical shall file four copies of the prescribed application form.

Article 10. In forwarding application forms for the registration of a newspaper or periodical in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 9 of the Publications Law, the local government office concerned shall first send the forms to the local Kuomintang headquarters of the same level for examination and approval, and shall also record in the forms its own comments. One copy of the application forms shall be kept in its own file, and the other three copies shall be forwarded to the provincial government or to the municipal government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

Article 11. The provincial government or municipal government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, in considering the application for the registration of a newspaper or periodical in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 9 of the Publications Law, shall send such application to the local Kuomintang headquarters of the same level for examination and approval. When rejecting an application the local government concerned may inform the applicant of its decision directly and shall at the same time report the decision to the Ministry of the Interior. When accepting and forwarding an application, the local government concerned shall record its own comments in the application forms. One copy of the forms shall be kept in its own file, and two copies shall be forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 12. Upon receiving the registration forms referred to in the preceding Article, the Ministry of the Interior shall send the forms to the Ministry of Information of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters for examination and approval before granting a certificate of registration.

Article 13. The provisions of the four preceding Articles shall also apply when a newspaper or periodical changes its registration or cancels its registration.

/Article 14.

Article 14. A newspaper or periodical, when applying for a change of registration because of transfer to a new publisher, the application for change of registration shall be made jointly by the original publisher and the new publisher.

Article 15. The local government office concerned, when approving application for the registration of a newspaper or periodical, shall send a copy of the application to the local police office. The same procedure shall also apply in case of the change of registration or cancellation of registration.

Article 16. The local government office concerned, when reviewing the organization, business and operation of a news agency in accordance with Article 12 of the Publications Law shall report the result of such review to the provincial government or to the municipal government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, which shall in turn report to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior shall notify the Ministry of Information of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters of the same.

Article 17. Before receiving the certificate of registration after its application for registration has been approved, a newspaper or periodical shall print the date of the approval of its application instead of the serial number of the certificate of registration as required by Article 16 of the Publications Law.

If a person fails to print the information prescribed in the preceding paragraph or prints inaccurate information he shall be punished in accordance with Article 39 of the Publications Law.

Article 18. If a certificate of registration is lost or destroyed, the publisher concerned shall immediately announce in an advertisement inserted in a newspaper that the certificate is no longer valid. He shall apply for a new certificate through the proper local government office at the same time submitting a copy of the newspaper containing his announcement.

If a person contravenes the provisions of the preceding paragraph he shall be punished in accordance with Article 38 of the Publications Law.

Article 19. The term "National Libraries" in the fourth sub-paragraph of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the Publications Law refers to the National Central Library and the National Peiping Library.

/Article 20.

Article 20. For the purpose of submitting publications in accordance with the first or second paragraphs of Article 8 of the Publications Law, the publisher shall keep a register which shall be stamped by the post office when publications are sent by mail, or by the receiving office upon receipt of the publications.

Article 21. If the Ministry of Information of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters is of the opinion that penal measures should be taken in connexion with a publication, it may request the Ministry of the Interior to take the necessary action.

Article 22. When giving effect to the provisions of Article 26 of the Publications Law imposing the suspension of a publication because of false entries in the application form, the local government office or the provincial or municipal government concerned shall, before applying the procedure prescribed in Article 27 of the Publications Law, order the publisher to offer an explanation and send an official to conduct an investigation.

Article 23. Publications in respect of which warnings may be given to their publisher by the local government offices concerned in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 28 of the Publications Law shall be limited to newspapers and periodicals.

The warnings referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be given in writing.

Article 24. When the publication of a newspaper or periodical is temporarily suspended, the publisher thereof shall report to the local government office concerned which shall in turn report to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior in turn shall notify the Ministry of Information of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters.

The period of suspension referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed three months in all in each year in the case of a newspaper and shall not exceed six months in each year in the case of a periodical. The registration of the publication may be cancelled for a contravention of this provision.

If a publisher contravenes the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article he shall be punished in accordance with Article 38 of the Publications Law.

Article 25. Handbills or announcements of a political nature published by the Kuomintang or government organizations may be exempted from the application of the procedure prescribed in Article 20 of the Publications Law.

Article 26. Forms of application, of certificates of registration and other forms referred to in the Publications Law and these Regulations shall be prescribed separately.

Article 27. These regulations may be amended by the Ministry of the Interior if necessary.

Article 28. These regulations shall come into force on the date of the coming into force of the Publications Law.

APPLICATION FORM (1) -- For use of the publisher of a newspaper or periodical applying for registration in accordance with Article 9 of the Publications Law and Article 9 of the Administrative Regulations under the Publications Law.

<u>Application Form for Registration of Newspapers and Periodicals</u>					
Name of the Publication					
Category			Period of Publication		
Purpose of Publication					
Organization of the Publishing Concern					
Capital			Financial Condition		
Publishing Concern:		Name	Address		
Printers:		Name	Address		
Publisher and Editors:		Publisher	Editors		
	Name				
	Place of birth				
	Age				
	Education				
	Experience				
	Party Affiliation and Serial Number of Party Card				
	Address				
Remarks					
Comments					
Comments on Re-examination					

/To the . . .

To the hsien (municipal) government,
 the Social Affairs Bureau of Municipality,
 the Administrative Office of Special Area, or
 the Administrative Bureau

Date

In accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Publications Law and Article 9 of the Administrative Regulations under the Publications Law, I hereby submit the information required and apply for the registration of
 published under my name.

(signed)

Publisher

..... (Name of Publishing
 Undertaking)

Note

1. The publisher applying for the registration of a newspaper or periodical shall obtain this application form from the competent local government office and file his application in four copies.
2. Under "category", state newspaper, periodical, or news agency.
3. "Period of Publication" means whether the publication is a daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, et cetera, and shall be stated in this column.
4. "Publisher" means the manager of a newspaper or periodical. If there are two or more publishers, the application shall be made in the name of one person only, who shall be designated by the other publisher or publishers.
5. "Editors" mean the persons who are responsible for the editing of the publication. Information with respect to such persons shall be given separately under this column.
6. The "Comments" shall contain the comments of the local government office concerned. The "Comments on Re-examination" shall contain the comments of the provincial government or the municipal government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

/APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION FORM (2) -- For use of the publisher of a newspaper or periodical applying for the change of registration in accordance with Article 10 of the Publications Law and Article 14 of the Administrative Regulations under the Publications Law.

<u>Application Form for the Change of Registration of Newspapers or Periodicals</u>		
Name of the Publication		
Publisher's Name		
Date of Approval of Original Registration		
Date of Issue of the Certificate of Registration and its Serial Number		
Date of First Publication		
Change of Registration		
	Original applicant	Present applicant
Reasons for Change		
Date of Change		
Remarks		
Comments		
Comments on Re-examination		

To the hsien (municipal) government,
 the Social Affairs Bureau of Municipality,
 the Administrative Office of Special Area, or
 the Administrative Bureau

Date

In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Publications Law and Article 14 of the Administrative Regulations under the Publications Law, I hereby submit the information required and apply for a change of registration.

(signed).....
(Name of Publishing Concern)

/Note

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Note

The publisher applying for a change of registration of a newspaper or periodical shall obtain this application form from the competent local government office and file his application in four copies.

APPLICATION FORM (3) -- For use of the publisher of a newspaper or periodical applying for the cancellation of registration in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Publications Law.

Application Form for the Cancellation of Registration of Newspapers and Periodicals
Name of Publication
Publisher's Name
Date of Approval of Original Registration
Date of Issue of the Certificate of Registration and its Serial Number
Reasons for Suspension of Publication
Date of Suspension of Publication
Remarks

To the hsien (municipal) government,
the Social Affairs Bureau of Municipality,
the Administrative Office of Special Area, or
the Administrative Bureau

Date

In accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Publications Law, I hereby submit the required information and apply for the cancellation of registration.

(signed)

Publisher

..... (Name of Publishing Concern)

Note

The publisher applying for the cancellation of registration of a newspaper or periodical shall obtain this application form from the competent local government office and file his application in four copies, together with the original certificate of registration.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONSERVATION OF NEWSPRINT
FOR NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND BOOKS

Article 1. Newspapers shall make economic use of their space in the arrangement of news items and advertisements. Newspapers published daily in more than four pages shall, by the voluntary efforts of the publishers, be reduced to four pages for each edition after the promulgation of these Regulations; newspapers published in more than eight pages shall be reduced to not more than eight pages.

Article 2. In the case of periodicals newsprint shall be regulated as follows:

- (1) Weeklies shall not have more than sixteen pages per issue;
- (2) Fortnightlies shall not have more than thirty-two pages per issue;
- (3) Monthlies and those issued at longer intervals shall not have more than sixty-four pages per issue.

Article 3. Newspapers, periodicals, and books shall, as far as possible, use newsprint manufactured in China.

Article 4. The Ministry of the Interior may, in accordance with the requirements of conditions for the time being existing, allocate and adjust the number of newspapers and periodicals published in different places in order to economize newsprint and at the same time bring about a balanced development of culture.

Article 5. Newspapers and periodicals without adequate capital and definite address shall be subjected to severe restrictions in registration.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE LIMITATION ON CAPITAL
FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN TAIWAN

Article 1. In order to ensure protection for the publication of newspapers and periodicals in Taiwan and to enable them to fulfil the task of public information, the Information Department of the Taiwan Provincial Government has adopted the present regulations in accordance with Article 6 of the administrative Regulations under the Publications Law.

Article 2. Upon the coming into force of these regulations, capital invested in newspapers and periodicals published in Taiwan shall be regulated as follows:

(a) In the case of publications in the Taipei Municipality or Taipei hsien (county): not less than ten thousand (10,000) Taiwan dollars for a newspaper publishing undertaking; not less than three thousand two hundred and fifty (3,250) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing news bulletins; and not less than five thousand (5,000) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing a periodical;

(b) In the case of publications in the municipalities of Keelung, Sinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kachsiung and the hsien (counties) of Sinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kachsiung: not less than six thousand two hundred and fifty (6,250) Taiwan dollars for a newspaper publishing undertaking; not less than two thousand (2,000) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing news bulletins; and not less than three thousand (3,000) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing a periodical;

(c) In the case of publications in the municipalities of Kiayi, Changhua, and Pingtung and hsien (counties) of Taitung, Hualien, Penghu, and others: not less than three thousand seven hundred and fifty (3,750) Taiwan dollars for a newspaper publishing undertaking; not less than one thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing news bulletins; and not less than one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) Taiwan dollars for an undertaking publishing a periodical.

Article 3. The capital specified in the preceding Article shall consist of cash and printing works and material owned by the publishing undertaking. Bonds, stocks, and real estate held by the undertaking shall not be considered part of the capital. At least two thirds of the total capital shall be in cash. Bank deposit vouchers shall be submitted for examination.

/Article 4.

Article 4. When a newspaper or periodical in Taiwan applies for registration, the local government office concerned shall examine the amount of its capital with care. Any false information in reporting the amount of the capital shall entail the penalties prescribed by law.

Article 5. If the amount of the capital of a newspaper or periodical in Taiwan as reported is found to be inaccurate after its registration has been approved, the publication shall be suspended in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Publications Law.

Article 6. These regulations shall come into force as from the date of their promulgation after they have been submitted to and approved by the Taiwan Provincial Government and reported to the Ministry of the Interior for record.

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE MARTIAL LAW
Revised by the Legislative Yuan and Promulgated by the
National Government on 16 April 1948

Article 1. The senior officer commanding in the area placed under Martial Law shall have the power:

(1) to ban public gatherings, assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, and to prohibit the delivery of speeches and lectures, or the circulation of newspapers, periodicals, pictures, posters, catchwords, and other publications which are considered detrimental to military activities. The aforementioned public gatherings, assemblies, parades, and demonstrations may be dispersed when necessary.

ARTICLE 7 OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF REBELLION
Revised and Promulgated by the President on 26 April 1950

Article 7. Any person who aids the rebels by carrying on propaganda by means of written matter, publications, and speeches shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.
