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UB Muremu

(1)

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Chinese Communist Party.

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Chapter 2. Abridged History of the Chinese
Communist Party.

Paragraph 4. Unification Front of Races
and the ^{-a} Chinese Incident.

c. Hsian Incident and ^a Marriage
between ^{the} Kuomintang and ^{the} Chinese Commu-
nist Party.

(1) ^{Dramatic} ~~Theatrical~~ Scene in forming Unification
Front (p. 154 - p. 158)

The Chinese Communist Party, in skill -
See the next sheet
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1. A dramatic step towards
Unified Front (pp. 154-158)

By skilfully combining the policy of forming a unified national front with many concessions and compromises the Chinese Communist Party further enhanced, on the one hand, the influence of its unified anti-Japanese movement upon the masses, and succeeded, on the other, in securing support of the upper class of the nation. Especially the good offices which the

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Communists offered for the peaceful settlement of the Sian Incident went very far to put an end to misunderstandings and suspicions entertained by various circles as to their policy. This ~~resulted~~ further-
more ~~in~~ enhanced sympathy and support of the whole nation, and insinuated the anti-Japanese patriotic movement advocated by the communists into the mind of the entire people. Besides, at the time of the Sian Incident, the Kuomintang, which had

been irreconsilably opposed^{1-c}
to the Communist Party, betrayed
its weakness in that the farmer
had to ask for good offices
of the latter for the settle-
ment of the incident (Thence-
forth)

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on one hand
fully adopting the conciliatory policy of
compromise with the Races-Unification Front
and, on the other, in strengthening and
developing more and more the influence
which the Combined Anti-Japanese movement
exercised over the masses ^{the} of people, secured
moreover cooperation from the upper class
(sides) of the society. And the fact that
the Chinese Communist Party had made
particular efforts to settle amicably the
Hsian incident, contributed to dispel mis-
understanding and suspicion entertained
by various circles of the society regarding the
policy of this party, and, not only this, but

to gain protection and sympathy from various ⁽³⁾
classes in the country. So, the patriotic

anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation Movement finished in
completely ^{captivating} the mass of people of all the country.

The Kuomintang which stands in absolutely
opposite contrast to the Chinese Communist
Party was now put in an embarrassing
position of having as their own ^a weak point in the

matter of good offices which were offered

by this party for the amicable settlement

of the Beian Incident, and such being

the case, ^{thenceforth} there was no alternative left

for the Kuomintang but to follow the policy

of the Races Unification Front sponsored

by the Communist party and to sing in chorus ⁽⁴⁾
^{the} anti-japanese - save-the-nation cry now widely
spread all over the country. That is,
since ^{the} opportunity was offered by the Hsian Incident,
the communist party ^{could} (had to) get a voice
in matters which surpassed even that
of Kuomintang. In such a way, the last
fringe of anti-japanese Races-Unification
Front ^(as well as the manipulation for operations)
the second merger of Kuomintang with
the Communist party ^(were given rise to)
were started.

The Hsian Incident had its origin
in the internment, ^{(which happened after a coup d'Etat,}
on 12 December 1936,
(11th year of Showa), in Hsian of Commander -

in-charge Chiang Kai-shek by Chang Hsueh-liang⁽⁵⁾,
the then Vice-Commander of West-North Bandits.

Suppression Troops. → Thanks,

however, to good offices (~~and activities~~)
of the communist leader Chou En-lai,
this conf. ~~total~~ was appeased and the
return of Mr. Chiang to Nanking on 25th
of the same month and the subsequent
entry of Nanking government's troops into
Hsian in February 1937 apparently put an end to
the incident. Chiang's repeated attacks,
~~which were made~~ against communist
troops under the slogan "Consolidate

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- (1) In reforming the Nationalist Government, each party and each ^{group} ~~(faction)~~ jointly shall take responsibility to save the country,
 - (2) All domestic warfare shall be stopped,
 - (3) Patriotic leaders under custody in Shanghai shall be set free,
 - (4) Political criminals of the whole country shall be ^{set free} ~~(liberated)~~,
 - (5) Freedom of assembly, association ^{etc.} ~~(and)~~ ~~(other freedom)~~ of the people shall be guaranteed,
 - (6) Patriotic movement of the masses ^{of the} people shall be emancipated,

(7) The will of President Sun shall be pursued without fail,

(8) Conference for the Save-the-Nation Movement shall immediately be convened.

These eight demands represented,

as they were, the assertion of the Popular

Front of Chinese Communists, and in

this, trend of the times which prevailed throughout ~~in all~~ China at that period is

strongly reflected.

At this juncture,

there appeared two communist

leaders, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai,

and acting against Chiang, with a

and taking advantage of this rare opportunity they commenced to ask upon Mr. Chiang for his relief from a fit with his weapon of their most favorite tactics to cope with the realities, and, at the same time, dragged him willy-nilly into the course of anti-imperialism Popular Front which is ^{the} Communist's new tactics.

Mr. Chiang, clearly taking here cognizance of the trend of times, could not but give his approval to ~~an alleged~~ ^{the} remarriage between ^{the} Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

(I).

Tr. by. K. HANCOCK¹⁰

Thus, through good offices of the Chinese Communists, the incident was brought to a settlement, and Mr. Chiang returned to Nanking amidst hearty cheers of the people. The Kuomintang-Communist Negotiations which gave conclusive decision to the unified front of the nation, started, to take shape as a result to this incident.

(II) Re-collaboration of the Kuomintang and Communists.

The Chinese Communists who had found a concrete point upon which to open negotiations with the Kuomintang, hereupon, took up to act positively towards them.

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(2) In February 1937, they made a proposal of historic importance to the Kuomintang, which was made public in the form of a message to their 3rd National Assembly.

(i) To terminate internal warfare and concentrate the national power in order to present a united front against enemies from abroad..

(ii) To secure the freedom of speech, assembly and association, and release political offenders.

(iii) To convene an assembly of representatives of various parties, sections and fields, comprising all the talent in the country, to carry out, in concert, the save-the-nation movement.

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(iii) To rapidly complete preparatory operations for anti-Japanese resistance.

(iv) When foregoing terms are acknowledged by the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communists shall assure the following:

A) To abandon the anti-Kuomintang armed-riot policy throughout the nation.

B) The "Soviet" government shall be renamed the Special Region Government of China, the Red Army to be called the National Revolutionary Army and shall be placed under command of the National Government and the Military Affairs Committee.

B) To enforce within the Special Region a complete system of democracy.

(4) based upon universal suffrage.

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D) To suspend forfeiture of property of landowners.

E) To carry out principles of the "anti-Japanese national-unification-front".

The Kuomintang receiving this most important proposal on the one hand, had to suffer the pressure of Japan, acceleratively increased of late, on the other whereby Sino-Japanese relations grew so strained that one could never tell when they would come to a sudden rupture. Moreover, the anti-Japanese movement of the whole Chinese people came to run high and the Kuomintang were compelled to decide upon their attitude for the

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sake of the whole nation as well as towards the communists. So on 15 February 1937, they held the 3rd National Assembly, and after deliberating over the problem against the communists passed the resolution for the "Extermination Plan of Bolshevism" and made clear the following terms upon which to adopt pro-communism.

(i) Immediate disbandment of the Red Army.

(ii) Disorganization of the "Soviet" Government and the abolition of whatever party organization of the same stock.

(iii) Complete suspension of Bolshevik propagandizing.

(iiii) Absolute abandonment of class-strife.

(17) national-unification-front into existence. 16

Hostilities spread from North China into central China and thus throughout the whole country. On 22nd August, the re-organization of the Communist Army was carried out, whereby it came to be placed under the command of the Military Affairs Committee as the 8th route Army of the Revolutionary Forces. The National Government appointed Chu-te as commander in chief of the said army and Peng te-huai as vice-chief.