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WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE KUOMINTANG

Against Brutality And Hypocrisy

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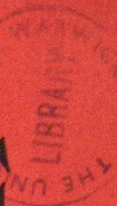
By Earl Browder, American member of the International Worker's Delegation.

The Monetary Policy Of The Nationalist Government

By M. E. Sh.

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ing their aim:—honeyed words of promise, sinister threats, or the bludgeon itself. In spite of all, Nationalist China will persist in her great revolutionary struggle. She now appeals once more to the peoples of Britain and America to show active sympathy and give speedy

help against the policy of powers who rely on force rather than reason, who appeal to racial contempt rather than to respect for Eastern nations, who prefer to fetter a great country struggling for liberty rather than to support it by respect and regard and understanding.

Nationalist China And Japan

Interview Of Mr. Borodin With A Representative Of The Rengo News Agency

Mr. Borodin, in an interview with a representative of the Rengo News Agency last week recalls the opinion of Nationalist China toward Japan. The most important parts of the interview reads as follows :—

M. Borodin, in an interview with your correspondent today, expressed quite a realistic and positive opinion on the Nationalist Movement, especially on the Sino-Japanese relation. He said, among others, that what China most needed at present for the independent development and property was, above all, the industrialization of the country, a work which could not be carried out upon the feudal and militarist bases now in China, he continued. Communism in China would only mean communism of poverty. Therefore what the aspiring Chinese Nationalists were striving for at present was only that which the Japanese had already done half a century ago, further he argued. If any Nationalist Chinese propagated the same things in Japan as in China, practically all Japanese would say "That's quite out of date, we have done it long before." He further stated that he had constantly been advising the Chinese to keep up the best possible friendly relationship with Japan and to dispel the major fear of Japan, namely, that the triumph of Nationalism threatens her economic development and her security.

He then referred to recent friction between the Nationalist Government and General Chiang Kai-shek and to the official statement given by Premier Tanaka, saying as follows:

It is about time to cease believing that anything good can come out of the militarists, no matter under which flag they parade. The Nanking Militarists are no exception to the rule. Like the other militarists they have surrounded themselves with the same corruption, the same greed and irresponsibility. The anti-communist cry they are raising is merely hiding the real purpose, namely, to

have another 15 years of military misrule. To have anything to do with them is simply to help in the prolongation of chaos and to make the pains in the birth of a new nation still greater. The outstanding feature of the militarists, the Nanking militarists included, is their utter lack of principles. For a little power they will sell themselves to anybody—to the communists, anarchists, imperialists, to anybody who will give them a few guns and a few dollars. For a serious nation to place its hopes about China in these militarists is really laughable. Japan in the past lost a lot of good and fundamental opportunities through bickering with militarists. I hope she will not repeat the same mistake. The Nationalist Government is a vital thing in China. It is not communistic, far from it. It voices the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, striving to become a modern country. It is true that many of the remnants of a backward state have to be broken down and in breaking them down some have to feel unpleasant, but where and when, I should like to know, has a nation been born to a new life without some pain. The birth of a nation is not painless dentistry. But coming to a lasting and fundamental understanding with the Nationalist Government China will be enabled to come out from the present state of unrest in a much shorter time than by continuously looking for new hopes among the militarists, old and new alike.

Do you think, Mr. Borodin was asked, the Nationalist Government will suppress the Nanking militarists with force of arms. This will hardly be necessary, he answered. The process of disintegration has already set in Nanking. Allow them a little time to run their course and they will be finished from within. The Chinese Revolution will subside only upon the solution of the vital problems of the nation. The militarists can solve nothing. They can only add fuel to the flames of the revolution, flames in which they will themselves be consumed:

Will Britain Hold China?

By Henry Sara (London)

Judging by Sir Austen Chamberlain's pronouncement, in the British House of Commons, England is going to adopt a new policy in China. As he puts it: "Britain has no interest in China except to live on terms of peace and friendship with the Chinese people". He also says: "I recognise that the old treaties are out of date. We must move forward to a new system. . ."

All this is very generous, but it is rather late! Had this attitude been adopted before China began her new development perhaps Sir Austin, or rather, his predecessors, would have been entitled to the credit of

having a generous policy towards China. But as Mr. Lloyd George has already shown, British rule in China has been by the sword. So to-day everyone capable of reading something more than a newspaper knows that England's attitude towards China is changing because the Chinese people themselves are changing. And in trying to answer the question, "Will Britain Hold China?" we must remember that the British people are changing too.

When we say that England's attitude is changing any Chinese is apt to ask: How? For not only here at Hankow has Britain succeeded in getting combined action

by the Powers to give a great display of force, but at many other places in China also. Shanghai is a huge fortress with three lines of defence, and similarly in the South. In what does this differ from England's past policy?

Perhaps just this difference. A hesitancy to declare open war. Probably England feels that she can go to war in a better way, she can keep the civil war going until the Chinese people are exhausted, and then step in at the last moment, and assume her old domination over China.

Cynical? Perhaps! But this was, and still is, the hope regarding Soviet Russia. Why should it be otherwise regarding China? Intervention in Russia was the cry. And intervention in China is the cry of many of the followers of Sir Austin Chamberlain. No, fundamentally England's attitude regarding China is what it always has been.

But it by no means follows that because Sir Austin Chamberlain reflects British foreign policy today that a year hence he will be doing the same. And it is true to say that very largely he and his colleagues reflect that policy today and speak on behalf of the British people by means of the forgery of the document which they attributed to Russia, known as the "Zinoviev letter".

The present Government of Great Britain daily discredits itself in the eyes of the great mass of the working people, and it is important that Chinese people should fully appreciate the enormous difference between the British Conservative Government, which is a decaying class instrument and the British people, who are slowly emerging as a class power in themselves. Great-Britain has already had an elementary form of Labour Government; it has had a National Strike; and it has had to grasp the unpleasant fact that one vast capitalist Empire has crumbled in the dust and is now a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. All these are new experiences, not mere political propaganda, but real situations which have shaken the British mind in a manner that it has never been shaken before.

Now "China" has to be added.

Needless to say, that there is some division among the leaders of political parties in England on the matter. Strong feeling has shown itself; breaking out into bitter attacks in some cases; all of which serve as very valuable lessons. Had this antagonism been confined to the Conservative and Liberal parties it could have been explained upon purely class-group lines, divided into those who have business interests in China and those who have not. But the break away on this issue has gone further, it has penetrated the ranks of the Parliamentary Group of Labour.

For a considerable time China has compelled

reference in every Labour speech delivered throughout the country, and every-where the workers have shown their wholehearted sympathy with the Nationalist cause. The name of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has evoked cheers, the name of Chang Sso-lin, hisses and boos. Against this sympathy the Conservative and Imperialistic interest have only one argument. "We must protect our Nationals", to which Labour has replied: "Well, take them out of China," a reply which meets with popular approval from the working masses in England.

On February 6th a great meeting was held in the Albert Hall (it holds 10,000 persons) London. At this meeting George Lansbury, M.P., said that if England sent any Army to China at all, it should go to help the Cantonese. He is well known for his pacifist views, so that these sentiments were accorded tremendous applause; coming from him they had a new meaning. This serves to show something of the nature of how high feeling has got regarding China. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. was at this meeting, and said: "We cannot hold China in fee or fetter. The old China is dead. A new China has been born"; which is very much what Sir Austin Chamberlain says. But he strongly disapproved of Mr. George Lansbury's statement quoted above, and was very caustic in his article the following week in "The Forward" (a weekly published in Glasgow, Scotland). Did space permit it would be possible to show that China has served as a test-question of late in the British Labour movement; because the people can detect very quickly whether there is any shuffling on the matter.

One case can be cited, that of Dr. Haden Guest, who has been compelled to resign from the Labour Party. True, many things contributed to this, but the final point was reached on China. Either he had to be for the Chinese people or—the rest does not matter.

Another member of Parliament has had to make a complete volte-face—square his attitude on China. The Rev. H. Dunnico, Labour M.P. for Consett has always protested against the use of force by the workers in their struggles, but he approves of the Conservative Governments policy in regard to China on the plea that, "We must protect our Nationals". The workers are asking: "Is there to be no difference between the leaders of Labour and the Imperialists?", and so day by day as the Chinese people march to victory, as day by day they suffer in their brave struggle, the question: "Will Britain Hold China?" is solved. Britain will not hold China, **for with the birth of a China must come the birth of a new Britain.** The cry of the Chinese people, "Down with Imperialism", is, and must be echoed by the British people, yes, and by all the peoples everywhere. Down with Imperialism!

British Imperialism And The New Orientation Of Its Agrarian Policy In India

By **Zakaria** (India).

Out of the total Indian population of 319 millions about 223 millions live on agriculture. This is due to the rural policy of British imperialism. The Indian handicraft industry, which, until the first quarter of the last century, absorbed about 25% of the population, was

destroyed by the competition of factory-made English goods; and the industrial development of the country was checked in order to secure for Manchester and Lancashire the monopoly on the Indian market by destroying native competition.

There were altogether 224,946 acres of land under