

DISCUSSIONS ON THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY**By Liu Shao-chi****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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Yen-chiu Tung-pai Wen-t'i Ts'an-k'ao-lia
Undated.

REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR STUDYING THE NORTHEAST PROBLEM

• 50X1-HUM

This booklet contains four articles as follows:

1. History of Northeast Resistance War and Present Conditions --
Related by Gen Chou Pao-chung Leader of the Northeast anti-Japanese
Resistance Movement.

This article is a compilation of Gen Chou's statements given at a press conference at Pai-p'ing and is devoted mainly to his replies covering the history of the Northeast resistance movement and the vital role played by the Chinese Communists in expelling Japanese imperialism from Manchuria. With regard to present conditions in Manchuria, Gen Chou briefly expresses his opinion that the people of the Northeast can only depend on the CCP for a peaceful life in the future and for the reconstruction of a new nation.

2. Historical Truth of the Northeast Problem -- Author unknown

In this article the author ^{gives} ~~takes~~ up a lengthy discussion on the events which occurred before and after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, and severely criticizes the actions of the reactionary KMT. He concludes by saying that the people of the Northeast who suffered the blunt of the Japanese oppressions are the rightful owner of China and must look toward the CCP for guidance in establishing a peaceful China under the new democracy.

3. Vital Ties Between the Northeast People and CCP -- An extract
of editorial taken from Tung-pai Jih-pao (Northeast Daily).

The editor points out that the CCP stood by the Northeast people during their desperate struggle against Japanese overlordship, while the KMT virtually deserted Manchuria during that time. This supine policy of KMT fascist reactionaries would have lost the Northeast and would have left China with nothing but a name only. He avers that the CCP shared in the struggle and now has more right to lead the Northeast than the KMT.

4. How to Establish Peace in the Northeast -- An editorial
taken from the Tung-pai Jih-pao.

The editorial is devoted to a criticism of the fascist KMT reactionaries who are blamed for continued civil war in the Northeast and postponement of peace. The author states that peace can only come by mobilizing the people to overthrow the fascists. He asserts that the livelihood of the people must be improved through reduction in rent and interest rate, raising wages, and by increasing production. He concludes by saying that peace and democracy for China and the Northeast to establish a strong and united country can only be gained by eliminating all undesirable elements which have continued to control both economy and politics of China for centuries.

Chieh-ch'ueh Tung-pai- Wen-t'i-ti T'u-ching.
The People's Call Press.
Ta-lien(?)

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THE WAY TO SETTLE THE NORTHEAST QUESTION

50X1-HUM

This booklet of 14 pages contains reprint of two editorials, one taken from Tung-pai Jih-pao of 8 Jan 1946 and other from Hsin-hua Jih-pao (undated). Both editorials give account of press interviews held with prominent CCP spokesmen on the Northeast problem. The following is a resume of the views expressed by these spokesmen.

All agreed that the KMT government was the legal government of China, including Manchuria. They urged that the government take special caution in handling the Northeast problem since the people of this area had developed a spirit of independence through the long years of resistance warfare against Japan. They warned that all oppressive practices of the past must be abolished and that the government must permit the people to elect candidates to all public offices.

According to one spokesman, the Communist forces in Manchuria during this time were made up of wartime underground agents, and political refugees who were released from prison. He asserted that the number of troops greatly increased after the surrender because many of the population joined forces to take vengeance on the Japanese and puppet authorities for their atrocities during the war.

One spokesman urged that a policy of liberal treatment must be taken toward all minority races, including Koreans and Japanese, who were settled in Manchuria in peaceful pursuits before the surrender. However, he urged that stern measures should be taken against Japanese military forces.

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 Chapter 11, Part 1, 1st Edition, 1948
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OPPOSING LEFTIST DEVIATION IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

50X1-HUM

Summary of Contents

The railway strike on 7 February some 25 years ago marks the beginning of the labor struggle for its rights in China. Although the labor movement in both liberated and KMT areas has the same objective of seeking democratic liberation, the immediate objectives sought from time to time in these two areas varied because of the differences in the position of the laborers.

In the KMT areas the laborers are slaves working for their masters with no rights or freedom and are in a life-and-death struggle against the capitalists and bureaucrats. In the liberated areas, however, the workers are permitted to participate in the government and are their own masters.

Thus, the labor movement in the KMT areas must not only aid the workers in securing their livelihood but must overthrow the reactionary elements in the government. In areas already freed, the main task of the labor movement is to implement the economy of fair deal propounded by Mao Tse-tung. The masses are asked to diligently carry out their responsibility so as to increase production both in state and private enterprises. They must not seek exclusive benefits for themselves or be disloyal to the party. Only through cooperative effort between capital and labor can the people of China look forward to the successful accomplishment of the great task before them.

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