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An Inquiry Into the Nature of 1923 Renovation of the KMT

by Min Tu-ki

(Translated by Jun'ichi AOYAGI)

In 1924 the KMT underwent an alliance with the CCP by adopting a new charter and a new policy declaration, and admitting the Communist membership and Russian connection. It is called *Kai-tsu*, or the Reorganization. Curiously, however, there was a similar reorganization of the KMT in contents just one year before the Reorganization. The reorganization of 1923, called *Kai-chin*, or the Renovation, has been vaguely mentioned as the *beginning* of the Reorganization of 1924.

If the KMT-CCP alliance of 1924 meant the KMT's acceptance of the Communist membership and the attempt to look for popular support from peasantry and workers, and to learn the lessons from Soviet revolution in Russia, the Renovation of 1923, too, would be responsible for them. If we examine closely the process of the 1924 Reorganization, it is easy to find out that the actual reorganization started just three weeks after the Renovation was officially launched out. Or, at latest, the Reorganization must have begun four months after the Renovation as Russia made public their readiness to aid the KMT. Why was it necessary for the KMT to take two stages of reorganization?

It seems that Sun Yat-sen saw the Renovation as the alliance between his party and the CCP, which was advocated then by the Comintern. He might have taken it that the *renovated* party accepted proposals by the representative of the Comintern. The contents of the Renovation conceivably could not satisfy Moscow since no clear opposition to

imperialism was introduced, and no competent organization and discipline were provided. Further, the policy manifested in the Renovation was but a moderate "gradualism", comparing to the one adopted in the Reorganization which may well be called a revolutionary doctrine. Consequently, Russians might have been reluctant to assure their aid to the renovated KMT, and asked Sun to reform his party and reorient his political doctrine toward the way of anti-imperialism. Sun might have accepted the Russian offer at the expense of the recently completed Renovation. To make it certain, my explanation needs more evidence of substance. Be that as it may, it is still worthwhile to look into the characteristics of the Renovation, the first stage of the KMT-CCP alliance. By doing so, we are able to argue why the second stage of the KMT-CCP alliance was necessary. In short, the Renovation might be represented by the alliance between the two rival parties, whereas the Reorganization might be coloured by the other dominant feature of the alliance, the Russian connection.

A Study of Land Mortgage Documents of Fu-chou District from Ming and Ch'ing Periods: A Collection of Economic Documents Compiled by the Department of History, Fuchien Normal University

by T'ang Wen-chi
(Translated by Naohiro TSURUMI)

Fuchien Normal University, Department of History has collected several thousand economic transaction deeds from various regions in Fuchien province. The deeds can be classified as the following five types: 「典契」 (tien ch'i), 「壳契」 (mai ch'i), 「盡契」 (chin ch'i), 「洗斷契」 (hsi tuan ch'i), and 「繳契」 (chian ch'i). With these documents, it can be analyzed that during Ming and Ch'ing periods, especially after Ch'ien Lung era, property transactions between family members were very common within Fu-chou district. This is the main characteristic of land 「典壳」 (tien mai) of Fu-chou district at the time. Furthermore, after the owner sells the property, the original owner can request to reacquire the land over a certain period of time. Therefore the relation-