

A Brief Discussion on the Research Theory of Deng Ye's "Coalition Government and One-party Education"

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Abstract

"Coalition Government and One-Party Education", with a new research perspective, to overthrow the traditional research method, with a new research method, that is, focusing on historical themes, to show readers the history of 1944-1946. The Sino-Japanese War and the history of the Kuomintang-Communist political struggle.

Keywords

Historical Stages; Historical Themes; Political Disputes between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

1. Introduction

Mr. Deng Ye is the nephew of Premier Deng Xiaoping. As the second generation of red, he has his own unique perspective to look at historical issues. This book was written by Mr. Deng Ye using a large number of conventional historical materials, which shows his historical skills. There is no deliberate avoidance, and it is truly true to be true to beauty, not to hide evil, and to write straight.

2. Main Content

The book "Coalition Government and One-Party Education" mainly talks about the direction of the Chinese war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party from 1944 to 1946 and the new round of political competition. As we all know, after the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the contradictions and differences between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party are actually still very serious. Because the Japanese No. 1 Operation has dealt a serious blow to the Kuomintang-controlled areas, a large number of territories have continued to fall. Internationally, because the Soviet Union may fight against Japan Give Chiang Kai-shek a breather for the Kuomintang, so that he once again turned his attention to the Communist Party, and wanted to completely eliminate the Communist Party. Who, I thought the war of resistance against Japan would continue for a long time, but the power of the atomic bomb is really unimaginable. The two atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Japan directly destroyed two Japanese cities and indirectly forced Japan to surrender unconditionally.

After Japan surrendered, the forces in China changed from three to two, and the Kuomintang and the Communist Party began a new round of competition. Along with the military competition, the two sides even tried to gain a favorable position for themselves politically. The military competition is mainly reflected in the fact that both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party actively accepted Japan's surrender to expand their territory.

Politically, both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party attempted to seize favorable political conditions at the negotiating table. The Kuomintang insisted on a one-party dictatorship in China under the pretext of the process of training and constitutionalism proposed by the father of the nation, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In fact, the Communist Party has accumulated its own strength in the war of resistance against Japan. The number of troops is comparable to that of the National

Army. The county government established by the Communist Party is equivalent to 82% of the county government in the areas occupied by the National Army. It has the capital to negotiate with the Nationalist Party. Through the Chongqing negotiation, it was decided to establish a coalition government, but because of the coalition government there are many disputes, Mao Zedong once said a paragraph at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "We in China have the proletariat, the big bourgeoisie, the middle class... these three classes... They were all active, especially when the Anti-Japanese War was about to be won, and they were all there preparing what to do after Japan was overthrown. The Democratic Alliance Conference held last September, the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang held recently, and the 1st National Congress of our Party being held. The Seventh National Congress is the embodiment of this preparation." [1] In the tit-for-tat between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the third-party forces, namely the democratic parties, have entered the stage of history, but they are more of a foil for the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. If either of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party does not exist, the democratic parties headed by the NLD will not be able to enter history. On the stage, the Kuomintang attempted to deprive the Communist Party of its military power through political negotiations, but Mao Zedong knew very well the truth that power comes from the barrel of a gun. No matter how the negotiations were, it was impossible for the Communist Party to hand over military power easily. One party controls the army, but how could Chiang Kai-shek, who started his career as a military government, and Mao Zedong, who was well versed in power from the barrel of a gun, agree with the views of the democratic parties. Therefore, the negotiating table is crumbling. In fact, the armies of the two parties are fighting in the Northeast in an attempt to maximize their rights and interests in the Northeast. In this situation, the coalition government is actually an inconsistency. The possible government, the Kuomintang will not give up the one-party dictatorship, the inverted relationship between force and peace talks is the relationship between the logic of Republican politics and the limitations of this logic itself. The peace talks that attempted to deprive force were ultimately deprived by force. It proves that the limitations of history cannot be surpassed.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Differences in Historical Themes

For a long time, the research and narration of this period of history has basically formed a fixed formula. First of all, with the end of the Sino-Japanese War in August 1945 as the dividing line, it is divided into two historical stages, the wartime and the post-war period, and different histories are strictly discussed. theme. According to this formula, the theme during the war was the Sino-Japanese national issue, and the theme after the war was the political issue of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. According to this formula, the years 1944-1946 could not be combined into a historical whole. That is to say, to connect the two historical stages in the traditional sense and put them together as a complete historical period, the proposition and structure of this book are somewhat new and divorced and out of order. [2]

The traditional research methods for the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the political struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party generally take the surrender of Japan in 1945 as the boundary between the two historical themes. In order to study the political contention between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Mr. Deng Ye's "Coalition Government and One-Party Training and Administration" put aside such traditional research methods, discussed the historical events from 1944 to 1946, and combined these two historical themes. Linking it up, from before the end of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, starting from the three-legged confrontation between the Kuomintang and the Communist

Party in 1944, and ending in 1946 after the end of the Anti-Japanese War, the political competition between the Kuomintang, the Communist Party and the democratic parties was the end. Hope for one-party training.

3.2. The Question of Alternation of Historical Themes

In the past researches on the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the political struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the two historical stages of the War of Resistance against Japan and the political struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party were alternately studied as two historical themes. Indeed, the years 1944-1946 were the two historical stages of the end of the Anti-Japanese War and the early post-war period. connection part. Generally speaking, the alternation of two historical stages is the alternation of two historical themes, and past research and narratives are carried out according to this fixed habit of thinking. [3] However, at the end of the Anti-Japanese War, Japan's surrender was a foregone conclusion as the Soviet Union marched into the Northeast and swept the Japanese Kwantung Army, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the surrender of Japan's allies Germany and Italy on the European battlefield. The theme is no longer a Sino-Japanese issue. The alternation of historical stages that occurred in August 1945 is different from the general and special in that the alternation of historical stages is not necessarily based on the alternation of historical themes, and therefore does not equal the alternation of historical themes. Specifically, the usual alternation and division of this historical stage is based on the termination of the Sino-Japanese War. The problem is that the Sino-Japanese issue was not the theme of Chinese politics at the end of the Anti-Japanese War. [4]

The Sino-Japanese issue and the Kuomintang-Communist issue took place alternately as two historical stages with August 1945 as the critical point. However, at the end of the Anti-Japanese War, from January 1944, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party began to resume negotiations. On January 17, Guo Zhongrong reported to Chongqing: "On the 16th of this month, Mr. Mao Zedong interviewed and said that the CCP is currently planning to join Zhou Enlai and Lin Zuhuan. Commander-in-chief Zhu De, choose one or three people to go with him to Chongqing, and ask the Jin Ye committee for instructions, and ask the report to ask for instructions." Lin Boqu, courtesy name ancestor Han, then Chairman of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region Government. Yan'an proposed that the leaders of the Communist Party of China go to Chongqing to resume the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. On February 2, the Military Command returned a telegram to Guo Zhongrong: Welcome Zhu, Zhou and Lin to Yu. [5]

Therefore, how to understand the political themes that ran through the entire historical process from 1944 to 1946 is the basis for interpreting this history. Specifically, the key lies in grasping two points: first, how to understand the primary and secondary relationship between the Sino-Japanese issue and the Kuomintang-Communist issue at the end of the Anti-Japanese War; connected and connected. [4]

3.3. On the Author's Analysis of the Two Historical Themes

At the end of the Anti-Japanese War, the three forces of the Kuomintang, the Communist Party and Japan were gradually changing, and Japan had gradually become a dead end. The National Army suffered heavy losses in the Anti-Japanese War, while the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army were able to breathe because they were behind the enemy. Therefore, the alternation of historical stages in August 1945 is a very special historical phenomenon, which is based not on the alternation of the dominant social revolution, but on the termination of the secondary national revolution. The foundation is mainly manifested as the contenders on the Chinese political stage, from two countries and three parties to one country and two parties. It is precisely because the theme of history has not been interrupted that the alternation of

historical stages does not affect the original trajectory of Chinese politics. The coalition government, the political theme proposed at the end of the Anti-Japanese War, continued after the war and continued to be the theme of Chinese politics in the early post-war period. [6]

Therefore, the two years from 1944 to 1946 were not two historical stages separated by the two historical themes of the Sino-Japanese issue and the KMT-CPC issue, but a rather complete period of political transition in the KMT-CPC relationship. Therefore, Mr. Deng Ye believes that for a historical node such as August 1945, it can be divided into two historical stages, but it should not be discussed separately as two historical themes. Finally, the author's conclusion is that usually The method of dividing historical stages in August 1945 can still be established, but the usual way of dividing historical stages and discussing different historical themes should be cleaned up. This is because this usual method cannot reflect the uniqueness of this history, neither can it clearly express the theme of history, nor can it develop a continuous and systematic narration around the occurrence and development of the theme. So far, the narratives that people have seen about this history are actually fragmented. [6]

4. Conclusion

The book "Coalition Government and One-Party Policies" uses historical themes as the theoretical basis for research, explains the shortcomings of previous academic research on this issue, and presents readers with a new research theory and research method. The ups and downs of political disputes, as well as the rise and fall of the three forces, are really beneficial.

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