

I - 27. Lecture Notes - Untitled - Undated - 9 pp.

Lo Lung-chi' I-27 [273]

Chinese History:

2 days before General Marshall's statement, Dr. Lo Lung-chi, spokesman for the Chinese Democratic League, stated that General Marshall has been laboring under ~~the~~ false assumptions ~~and~~ and that he shows a lack of knowledge of Chinese psychology and of Chinese history since 1911.

What does he mean by Chinese history since 1911?

He means this:

- 19121. Yuan Shih-kai. (Anglo-American favorite)
- Loan.
- Dictatorship.
- Destruction of Parliament, Constitution, etc.
- Assassination of Republicans.
- Dr. Goodnow's Constitutional Compact.
- " Memorandum.
- Monarchy.
- Revolution.

Yuan died.

Japanese agent, Tuan Chih-jui took control for another decade.

CS-I
3 student movements. 1919 vs. Japan. 1925 vs. British.
1946 vs. Americans.
"Independent Govt" of Sun Yat-sen. in Canton.
Alliance with Russia. Sun invited the Russians.

Shiang Kai-shek is the "strong man", the "only man who can
hold China together". ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Sun Yat-sen's protests vs. Yuan Shih-kai's govt. almost identical
with Madame Sun's protest of last July.

Luce press reads exactly like American ~~press~~ or Robert Taft
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

press about Yuan Shih-kai.

We have sowed the wind in China. We will reap the whirlwind.

Dec. 31, 1911 :

Calhoun, Am. Minister to Peking:

"The only recognized government is in the single control of Yuan; he is apparently growing constantly stronger, but he is out of money and his govt. may collapse at any moment. . . .

"The proposed loan to Yuan is to be used, not for active military operations, but for preserving the status quo during peace negotiations, under foreign supervision if required. If the loan is broadly international it may induce the rebels to submit to reasonable terms."

Sun Yat-sen wrote:

"Unfortunately the revolution was scarcely completed when the members of our Party unexpectedly turned out to be of a different opinion from myself, considering my ideals too elevated and unattainable for the reconstruction of modern China.. The Chinese revolution, in the minds of many, was called upon to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and replace it by the tyranny

of a group of bandits even more savage and rapacious than the former Ta Tsing Govt. "

Within a few months ~~Republic of China~~

Chinese ~~Republic~~ Parliament dissolved, Republicans fleeing, Sun Yat-sen in exile. In July, ¹⁹¹³ from Japan, Dr. Sun wrote:

"Not our own people, not our own mistakes, drove us from China, but foreign money power, deliberately employed for the break-up of our country. The foreign bankers. . . held the balance of power between the North and South for three years. When we were in power they starved us of the credit except on the most humiliating terms. If China had been left alone we. . . could have settled with the reactionary north long ago. Last year's personal loan. . . to Yuan Shih-kai, fought to the last ditch by the revolutionary party in China, simply put a club in the hands of Yuan which was straightaway used to smash our cause.

"Well laid as these plans were, they have brought nothing to China but anarchy. . . Anarchy in every department, anarchy and stagnation in every field of progress opened by the revolution, is spreadint the conviction among the Chinese people that the 'strong man's' now master in Peking is only the weak tool of reaction he pretended to oppose.

"No army of northern mercenaries is going to keep us from the mastery of China, and no boycott of foreign bond holders

is going to turn aside the march of our nation toward its new ideals of liberty and progress."

March, 1913, Pres. ~~xxxx~~ Wilson announced that his govt. could not approve a participation of American ~~bankers~~ in the Reorganization Loan of \$125,000,000 which, he said, "threatened the administrative independence of China."

At such a moment, when Yuan's prestige was threatened, he and his Cabinet issued an appeal to the Christian Churches of the world to pray for "China".

While the Christian world fluttered in anticipation and prepared for an interday day of prayer for Yuan Shih-kai, Yuan and the bankers of the 5-power Consortium met secretly in the Br. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and signed the hated Reorganization Loan.

(May 13, 1913)

Three weeks later Christian congregations through the world, including China, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, were on their knees in prayer for Yuan. The Archbishop stated that, having satisfied himself of the sincerity of Yuan Shih-kai and his Govt's. "belief in the efficacy of prayer".

Chiang Kai-shek went Yuan one better and joined the Christian church.

Dr. Frank Goodnow Constitutional Compact., like Chiang, given right to appoint or dismiss every official and military officer in the country. Wvery caluse referring to the people's rights was qualified by phrases, "in accordance with law" or "within the bounds of law". Pres. given right to "fix the official systems and official regulations, declare war and conde peace, make treaties and confer titles of nobility.

In 1915, t is Compact followed by Dr. Goodnow's notorious Memorandum:

"But I have no doubt in saying that the monarchical system is better suited to China than the republican system. In order to secure the best results from changing the Republic into a Monarchy, the change must not arouse the opposition of the Chinese people or the Foreign Powers. Although the power of an Emperor is greater than that of a President, when the majority of the people know nothing, it is more respected by the people"

As Yuan lay dying, savage hordes of a warlord arrived on outskirts of city. Writ of capital no longer ran more than Len miles beoynd the city walls. Govt. departments, distrustment of the many hidden influences at work, had virtually declared their independence and went their own way, demanding foreign dollars and foreign banknotes from the public, refusing all Chinese money. The only remnants of power left in the hands of the banker (Pierpont Morgan of China), Liang Shih-yi, was the copper cash marget. Liang juggled the copper cash met to the very end, until Peking collapsed, neeting a few last thousand dollars for his own purse, which he then took and fled to British Hongkong.

Peasants refused to cart produce into the cities, refusing the worthless money. Peking starved, long ques of before soup kitchens.

Lenin:

"Such men are, above all, capable of treachery; yesterday they feared the emperor, cringed before him; then, when they saw the strength and sensed the victory of revolutionary democracy, they betrayed the emperor; tomorrow they will betray the democrats in order to strike a bargain with some old or new 'constitutional emperor'."

1912