



图书基本信息

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前言

"The Xian Incident" is a turning point in Chinese history. It en- ded ten years of civil war, promoted the shaping up of the anti-Japa- nese national united front, and laid the victorious basis for the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the realization of national liberation. The participants of the Xian Incident, if alive, are mostly over a hundred years old. Our father (In the following, 《father》, is often used instead of 《our father 》.-translators note) was a participant in person of the Xian Incident. If alive, he would be 110 years of age.

Father graduated from the Economic Faculty of Peking University in 1925. He harbored the aim of serving the country worthily. After graduation he went to Shantou, Guangdong, to participate in the Great Revolution. In 1927, dismayed over the reactionary policy of Chiang Kai - shek, he left Guangdong to join the Northwest Army. He won Yang Huchengs confidence, and was assigned to important posts by Yang. In the spring of 1934, at the perilous epoch of Japanese invasion of China, father.



内容概要

The Xi'an Incident was a turning-point event of momentous significance in China's contemporary history. The author was fortunate enough to participate in the process of the Incident and got to know quite a few inside things. First, the author wrote of episodes, section by section, from his own reminiscences, one section for one episode. Then, he collected materials and solicited opinions from those who had participated in the Incident, noting down things as he interviewed them. After Comrade Zhou Enlai, at the commemorative forum marking the 20'h anniversary of the Xi'an Incident, called on related comrades of various sides to write articles about the Incident, some more materials were received...



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章节摘录

gram from Li Du in Shanghai, saying "the friend sought afterhad been found. Zhang understood it to mean that the Communist Party connec- tions Li Du sought for on his behalf had been found. At the time, Zhang thought that the Comintern organization or the CPC Central still had their organs in Shanghai. Therefore, although he had got in contact with Li Kenong and established connections with the Party Central, yet he attached the same importance to the connections introduced by Li Du. Hence, he specially selected a confidant high staff officer Zhao Yi(赵毅) to go to Shanghai to meet the person. As a matter of fact, the representative of the Comintern as well as the CPC Central had long since left Shanghai by then. Because the organs of the CPC in Shanghai were repeatedly sabotaged, the Party had sustained considerable losses. Only a small number of Party members hid underground to persist in struggle. At the time, Comrade Liu Ding (刘鼎) had come out from the Jiangxi Soviet District. He arrived at Shanghai, and was trying, through underground Party connections, to go to northern Shaanxi to find the Party Central. Coincidentally, the un-derground Party, at the request of Li Du, was looking for a suitable Par- ty member to contact Zhang Xueliang. Liu Ding was of elite intellectual background, had considerable struggle experience and was adequate in political theory. The underground Party considered him to be a very suitable person to fulfill this task. So it talked to him, requesting him to go first to Xian to contact Zhang Xueliang, and, subsequently, seek op-portunity to go to northern Shaanxi to find the Party Central. At first, Liu Ding felt not quite assured. Later, after some responsible persons of the Party had told him about Zhang Xueliangs changes in thoughts and his desire for progress, he accepted the mission.





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