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THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY STRIKE AND CH'EN TU-HSIU

by Tadao Ishikawa

The Chinese Communist Party adopted the policy of the collaboration with the Kuomintang, the so-called "bloc within", in the conference of the Central Committee which was opened on August 22, 1922. However, Ch'en Tu-hsiu was not positive in carrying out the new collaboration policy of this conference, because he had an optimistic view on the future of the proletarian movement in China and believed that the "bloc within" would prevent the Chinese Communist Party from putting into practice their independent policy for the Chinese Revolution. He was forced to agree to the policy of the "bloc within" proposed by Maring, a delegate of the Comintern, in the conference mentioned above.

The failure of the Peking-Hankow Railway Strike on February 7th gave a big shock to Ch'en Tu-hsiu. He was deeply disappointed at the real power of the proletarian movement in China. He thought that it would be necessary for the Chinese Communist Party to realize the "bloc within" in order to complete the Chinese National Revolution. The change of his view for the collaboration policy after the strike played a big role for promoting the first collaboration between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang which was formally completed in January, 1924.

In this article, the author pointed out the impact of the Peking-Hankow Railway Strike on Ch'en Tu-hsiu and tried to make clear the change of his views on the Chinese Revolution after the strike.