

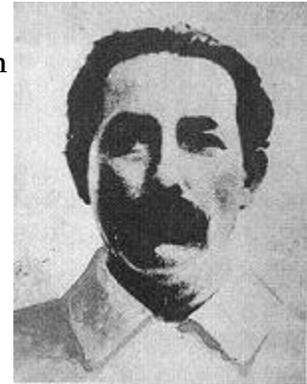
KMT First National Congress (Jan 1924)

Excerpts from "Tragedy of Chinese Revolution" at <http://www.republicanchina.org/tragedy.html> For updates and related articles, check <http://www.republicanchina.org/RepublicanChina-pdf.htm>

On March 2nd 1923, grand marshal office for infantry and navy was re-established in Canton, with Chiang Kai-shek offered a job acting as military tactician, which Chiang Kai-shek did not report to till 1.5 months later. Chen Jieru memoirs stated that Chiang Kai-shek caused his clients a loss of 20,000 yuans in buying textile stocks. After Zhang Jingjiang paid off the debts, they sent off Chiang Kai-shek to Canton where the couple arrived on April 20th. During this time period, Chiang Kai-shek couple was invited to Wang Jingwei's residency for a banquet in honor of Gui-jun General Liu Zhenhuan. Sun Yat-sen, calling 35-year-old Liu Zhenhuan as "Buddha Liu", eulogized his bravery by pointing out that Liu Zhenhuan had incurred two bullets piercing through shoulder and stomach without letting up at the Battle Of Boluo. Wang Jingwei's wife, i.e., Chen Bijun [aka Beeky], explained to Chen Jieru why revolutionary movements had failed in the past and why Russian assistance might change the picture this time around. At the banquet, Chiang Kai-shek, in order to befriend and impress General Liu Zhenhuan, offered a HK tour invitation. Liu Zhenhuan couple were delighted to tour HK with Chiang Kai-shek introducing rich "patriotic" businessmen [i.e., Sun Yat-sen's financial donors, including Lee Po's sons, Mei Quong-Tart, and Lamese Zee-min Lee] and British customs officer Joseph Brennan.

On Aug 14th of 1923, i.e., on July 13th [lunar calendar], Sun Yat-sen dispatched Chiang Kai-shek and a delegation to Moscow for a three month inspection trip. Chen Jieru memoirs stated that Chiang Kai-shek departed Canton on July 28th, arrived in Shanghai on Aug 2nd and met Maring on Aug 5th. The four person team included Chiang Kai-shek, [Shen Dingyi](#), Zhang Tailei and Wang Dengyun, and they arrived in Moscow on Sept 2nd. From Aug to Nov 1923, Chiang Kai-shek wrote at least five letters to Chen Jieru, with repeated mentioning of the black cloak that he was wearing. Chen Jieru secretly ordered with James Zee-min Lee in HK after she found out that Chiang Kai-shek was captivated by the black-colored cloak that Joseph Brennan was wearing. Chiang Kai-shek letters stated that he met with Chicherin, Jia-li-ning, Ji-luo-wei-ye-fu, Trotsky and etc, discerned dual leadership in Soviet Red Army 144th Infantry Regiment, audited the mass meeting attended by 220,000 people, and bought Marx's "*Das Capital*". In Russia, Chiang Kai-shek came into conflict with Chinese communist activists as to disrespect for Sun Yat-sen. After returning to Shanghai on Dec 15th 1923, Chiang Kai-shek deliberately delayed his report to Sun Yat-sen for dissatisfaction over Sun Yat-sen's nomination of Borodin in his absence. After a complaint to Sun Yat-sen when no response was heard, Chiang received a wire from Sun Yat-sen in late Dec to have Chiang Kai-shek go to Canton immediately.

On Oct 5th 1923, [Cao Kun](#) became president after bribing the Parliament. Sun Yat-sen issued a most wanted list for the Parliament members as well as Cao Kun. On Oct 6th, Borodin, aka Grusenberg or Gerg, arrived in Canton after stopover in Harbin, Shenyang and Beijing. Borodin had served as counselors in Mexico, Scotland and Turkey consecutively, and served as a counselor to Mustapha Kemal Pasha before taking on the task for China. In Karakhan's Sept 23rd letter to Sun Yat-sen, Borodin was touted as a trust-worthy rep of Karakhan himself as well as the rep of USSR. Five days after Borodin arrival, Sun Yat-sen began the work of re-organizing KMT with Borodin. Per USSR adviser Alexander I. Cherepanov, Sun Yat-sen had ignored CCP's request for re-organizing KMT till Borodin arrival. Borodin proposals included the revision of KMT guidelines to emphasize 'mass propaganda', to stipulate party objectives, to establish a second KMT center in Shanghai and branches elsewhere, to hold a KMT national congress as soon as possible, and to detail the tasks and work style for individual KMT members. Sun Yat-sen pronounced on Oct 25th the commencement of KMT re-organization, with the conferral of adviser title onto Borodin and the setup of KMT Interim Central executive committee, comprising of nine commissars and five backup commissars. Sun Yat-sen used complimentary title 'Bao-jun' (i.e., Gentleman Borodin) in his Nov 15th 1923 talk to his party colleagues.



As pointed out by Harold Isaacs, Borodin modified Sun Yat-sen's ambiguous Three People's Principles, like "restriction of capital" and "equalization of rights in the land", and made them into something like a "25 percent reduction in land rents" and a promise of "labor code".

On Nov 6th, Sun Yat-sen wrote to his Japanese friend in the hope of dissuading Japanese from following a policy of invading China. In this month, Hu Zongnan left for Shanghai to inquire about enrolment in Whampoa Military Academy. On Dec 15th, Chiang Kai-shek returned from USSR and pointed out that Russian communists possessed more tricks against their fellow comrades than enemies.

Chen Jieru memoirs claimed that Sun Yat-sen's 1923 news broadcast as to acceptance of Russian assistance was merely a "threat" in winning over support from "democratic countries". In Jan 1924, Sun Yat-sen wired to British Labor Party in congratulating Ramsay MacDonald on his election victory, but received no response back. In contrast, Chicherin replied promptly when Sun Yat-sen sent over condolences in regards to Lenin's death. On January 20th-30th 1924, Kuomintang (KMT) held the First National Congress at the site of Guangdong Advanced Normal College, with 165 participants. 1st Congress included CCP member Li Dazhao among members of the chairmen corps. On the day that Lenin died, Kuomintang (KMT) approved at the First National Congress of the party in Canton the

guidelines for re-organizing the party. KMT was transformed into a copy of the Russian Bolshevik Party, with heavy emphasis on party commissar roles and propaganda functionality. Chiang Kai-shek attended the meeting as an auditor.

From Jan 27th to Aug 24th 1924, Sun Yat-sen lectured about Three People's Principles at the Advanced Normal College. On May 3rd, Chiang Kai-shek was appointed principal [commandant] of Whampoa Academy as well as general tactician for Yue-jun Army. On June 3rd, KMT designated a national flag of blue sky and white sun in red background. On Sept 24th, Sun Yat-sen stipulated the guidelines for the ROC.

Dai Chuanxian commented that the first congress was built on top of the second declaration of 1923 in regards to KMT re-organization and played the important role of unifying the KMT members on the matter of political and economic agendas and synchronizing the ideology/politics (i.e., Three People's Principles) with KMT members' actions.

per JYJ, the First National Congress of KMT, with over 190 members, had come from 28 provinces including Xinjiang and Tibet and 29 overseas regions. Jiang Yongjing pointed out that KMT was a nationwide organization: the composition of 51 Supervisory Committee commissioners were quite evenly distributed, with Guangdong Province only occupying 5 out of the core 24 seats on the executive committee of commissioners, i.e., Hu Hanmin, Wang Jingwei [Wang Ching-wei], Zou Lu, Liao Zhongkai and Tan Pingshan (CCP). Jiang Yongjing further pointed out that later Whampoa Military Academy had adopted similar provincial quota system in enrollment.