



Title	1940年代中国史年表
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Citation	
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://hdl.handle.net/11094/75544
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Note	

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CHINA

Before 1940

Oct.1938

- 21 Japanese troops occupied Guangzhou. [15]
- 27 Japanese troops occupied Wuhan. [15]
- 28 The 2nd meeting of the 1st People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [15]

Nov.1938

- 3 (Japan) Prime Minister Konoye Fumimaro announced the establishment of an East Asian New Order. [6]
- 6 The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) adjourned the 6th Plenum of the 6th Congress. [21]
- 7 (Japan) North China Development Co. Ltd. and Central China Promotion Co. Ltd. were established. [16]
- 12 The Changsha Conflagration (90% of the entire city was burned down). [15]
- 17 The National Government announced that the number of areas engaged in war by October was 796 counties in 9 provinces; and of those counties, 59 were unable to exercise the administrative power. [8]
- 25 The National Government Military Commanding Department held a military conference in Nanyue. [19]
- 30 (Japan) The Imperial Conference adopted the "Policy to Coordinate the New Relations between Japan and China." [16]

Dec.1938

- 6 (Japan) The Ministry of Army decided to discontinue the invasion operation, and to alter the policy into the one of the protraction of the war. [6]
- 15 A \$25-million loan agreement was reached between China and the United States(US) (the Palm Oil Loan). [20]
- 16 Japan founded the Kōa-in (the Asian Development Authority) in order to coordinate the policy toward China. [17]
- 18 Vice Chairman of the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) Wang Jingwei seceded from Chongqing. [15]
- 22 (Japan) Prime Minister Konoye announced three basic principles for coordinating the diplomatic relations between Japan and China. [6]
- 22 The Japanese Army of North China Theater imposed restriction on traffics in the British and French settlements in Tianjin. [6]
- 29 Wang Jingwei stated "Peace with Japan, Anti-Communism, and National Salvation" in Hanoi (the Yan Telegram). [15]
- * A £950, 000 credit agreement was signed between the United Kingdom(UK) and China. [19]

Jan.1939

- 1 The KMT Central Committee of the Managing Directors deprived Wang Jingwei of his party membership. [15]
- 1 The Xikang Province Government was established in Kangding. [9]
- 13 The Southern Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP was founded in Chongqing. [21]
- 15 The 1st meeting of the 1st Assembly of the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region (the region adjacent to 3 provinces, Shanxi, Gansu and Ningxia) was held in Yan'an. [21]
- 15 *Balujun Junzheng Zazhi* started its publication in Yan'an. [14]
- 21 The KMT 5th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [19]
- * The KMT 5th Plenum of the 5th Congress adopted "Ways to Restrict the Activities of Different Parties." [15]
- 28 The Central Plain Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP was founded in Queshan of Henan Province. [21]

Feb.1939

- 5 (Taiwan) "Japanese Spirit Exaltation Week" was held in the entire Island. [28]
- 7 The National Government Supreme National Defense Committee was established. [19]
- 10 Japanese troops occupied Hainan Island. [6]
- 12 The 3rd meeting of the 1st People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [15]
- 14 "Manzhouguo" concluded the "Work Force Coordination Treaty" with the "Restoration Government." [39]
- 15 The Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army published the "Letter for the People in the Northeastern China concerning the Victory against Japan." [40]
- 24 "Manzhouguo" joined the "Anti-Communism Pact." [40]

Mar.1939

- 8 The National Government Military Commission promulgated the "Platform of Enforcing Supervised Education to Organize National Soldiers." [15]
- 8 China and the UK concluded a £5-million credit treaty to secure the Chinese currency. [19]
- 11 The Supreme National Defense Committee promulgated the "National Spirit General Mobilization Platform" and the "Way of Enforcing the General Mobilization of the National Spirit." [20]
- 15 The Chongqing-Hanoi line of the China Aviation Company entered service. [8]
- 25 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Raw Cotton and Cotton Products Regulation Law." [40]

- 27 Japanese troops occupied Nanchang. [17]
- 28 The "Manzhouguo" Government enforced the tillage right system of nationally-owned lands for the successive generations. [40]
- 30 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater made out the "Outline of Public Security Cleanup." [17]
- 31 Choral Suite "Yellow River Grand Chorus" (lyrics by Guang Weiran, and music by Xian Xinghai) was completed. [44]
- * The US and China signed a \$15-million loan agreement. [6]
- * Chinese Society for Folk Music was organized in Yan'an. [1]

Apr.1939

- 1 (Japan) Koa-in Conference decided on the financial aid to Wang Jingwei. [17]
- 6 The KMT Central Committee of the Managing Directors resolved to make "Sanmin-zhuyi" (Three People's Principles) and "Wuquan-xianfa" (Five Constitutional Rights) the party platform. [8]
- 8 The "Manzhouguo" Government announced three major national policies: the industrial development plan, the cultivation policy, and the construction of the national border (promotion of the northern area). [38]
- 13 The National Government issued 600 million yuan as a public loan of construction. [19]
- 25 The Guandong Army announced the "Outline to Deal with the Boundary Dispute between Manzhouguo and the USSR." [6]
- 25 Wang Jingwei fled from Hanoi (arrived in Shanghai on May 8). [41]
- 26 (Japan) The Ministry of Education decided to send 9, 000 people as the colonist groups for Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia. [17]
- * (Japan) The North China Traffic Co. Ltd. and the Central China Railway Co. Ltd. were established. [6]
- * A "Marriage Bill" was promulgated in the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region. [1]

May 1939

- 1 Jiang Jieshi advocated the principles of the state supremacy, people's supremacy, military first, victory first and the concentration of nationalistic consciousness and the mass (launched the general mobilization of the national spirit). [8]
- 4 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (4, 400 citizens were killed). [9]
- 4 The Taiwanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was founded. [28]
- 5 Suizao Warfare began (until May 28). [15]
- 5 The Jiangbei Commanding Section of the New Fourth Army was formed. [3]
- 6 The National Government promulgated the "Bill for Reclamation by Refugee during Extraordinary Period." [11]
- 9 Jiang Jieshi ordered the prohibition of the cultivation of opium to each province in southwestern China. [20]
- 10 (Japan) The "Taiwanese Administrative Law of Rice and Crop Exportation" was promulgated. [17]
- 11 The "Manzhouguo" troops and the Outer-Mongolian troops clashed in Nomonghan. [6]
- 20 The KMT Central Organization Department enacted the "Platform to Promote Party Affairs toward the Shan-Gan-Ning Border." [20]
- 20 "Manzhouguo" organized the Military Police Body. [40]
- 30 The 3rd Route Army of the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army was organized. [14]
- 31 Wang Jingwei visited Japan (until June 18). [41]

Jun.1939

- 4 (Japan) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry decided on the policy to transfer small- and medium-sized commerce and industrial tradesmen to Manchuria. [40]
- 5 The KMT Military Commission set up the Media Censorship Bureau. [20]
- 6 (Japan) Conference of 5 Ministers decided to establish a new central government in China. [6]
- 7 (Japan) A send-off party for 2, 500 volunteers of the Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia Youth Colonial Volunteer Army was given. [6]
- 8 The National Government issued an arrest warrant to Wang Jingwei. [19]
- 10 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [25]
- 12 The Pingjiang Incident occurred. [15]
- 12 The Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army was reorganized into divisions, battalions, platoons, and squadrons. [38]
- 14 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater blockaded the Tianjin settlement. [6]
- 14 A wire telegraphy between Japan and "Manzhouguo" was opened. [17]
- 16 The "Sino-Soviet Pact of Commerce" was signed in Moscow. [19]
- 27 Japanese troops occupied Wenzhou and Fuzhou. [17]
- 30 The National Government notified "Ways to Restrict the Activities of Different Parties" (the CCP was called "the Vicious Party" hereafter). [8]

Jul.1939

- 3 The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP held a conference with an enlarged membership. [21]
- 9 The Guandong Army fought desperately with the Russian Army in Nomonghan. [15]
- 9 Wang Jingwei announced "Basic Principles and Advance Objectives on Sino-Japanese Relationship." [41]
- 10 Wang Jingwei started the publication of *Zhonghua Ribao* in Shanghai. [41]
- 24 The Japanese Government publicized the statements of the Anglo-Japanese Conference concerning the issues of the Tianjin settlements. [17]

- 25 The Burmese Route opened. [2]
- 27 A £3-million loan agreement was concluded between the UK and China. [19]
- 29 The Chinese Women's College opened in Yan'an. [22]

Aug.1939

- 4 (Japan) The "Outline of Establishing the Unified Regime in Inner-Mongolia" was decided on by the Cabinet Meeting. [16]
- 7 Liu Shaoqi made a speech entitled "Comment on the Moral Culture of the Communist." [21]
- 11 The German Military Advisory Group in China evacuated. [17]
- 15 Wireless telegraphy opened between Chongqing and Hong Kong. [9]
- 16 China Enterprise Company was established in Chongqing. [2]
- 20 The Russian and Outer-Mongolian troops launched a general invasion in Nomonghan. [6]
- 23 Pandit J. Nehru visited Chongqing. [20]
- 23 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the amendment draft of the "General Mobilization Law." [40]
- 28 Wang Jingwei held the "KMT" 6th Congress in Shanghai. [41]
- 30 The Taiwanese Governor-General promulgated the "National Conscription Order." [2]

Sep.1939

- 1 "The Mongolian Border Allied Self-Government" with Chairman De Wang (Demchukdongrob) was established. [33]
- 6 Japan demanded the UK and France the evacuation of their troops in China. [15]
- 8 The Supreme National Defense Committee decided to reorganize of the United General Office of the Four Banks. [19]
- 9 The 4th meeting of the 1st People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [15]
- 14 The 1st Changsha (Gan-Xiang) Warfare began (until October 7). [15]
- 15 Japan concluded a cease-fire agreement on the Nomonghan Incident with the USSR. [6]
- 18 The National Government promulgated the "Organization Platform of the County Level." [19]
- 19 Wang Jingwei had a talk with Wang Kemin and Liang Hongzhi in Nanjing. [41]
- 20 The KMT promulgated the "Grand Platform of Organizing Cultural Societies." [15]
- 20 The Japanese Government promulgated the "Coordinating Order of Exportations to Manzhouguo, Guandongzhou, and China." [17]
- 23 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded to establish the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Army to China. [6]
- 25 Japanese troops launched the autumnal cleanup of the Jin-Cha-Ji (Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei) Border Region. [3]
- 30 The National Government notified the "Bill to Deal with the Issues concerning Different Parties." [8]

Oct.1939

- 2 The Central Bank was made to supervise the Treasury. [2]
- 4 *Gongchandangren* started the publication in Yan'an (Mao Zedong published "Words on Publication"). [2]
- 7 Jiang Jieshi was made to act concurrently as Chairman of the Sichuan Province. [9]
- 9 The Russian Government closed the consulates in Beiping, Tianjin, and Shanghai. [14]
- 21 The National Government promulgated the revised bill of "Wartime Military Regulations." [15]
- 29 Kong Xiangxi, Dai Jitao, and others suggested the foundation of the General Society of Confucius Studies. [1]
- 30 An airway between Chongqing and Rangoon opened. [15]
- * The United National Foundation Comrade Society was established in Chongqing. [10]

Nov.1939

- 1 (Japan) The Kōa-in Conference approved the "Instructive Outline of the Central Government Conference," concerning the establishment of a new "central government" in China. [17]
- 1 (Japan) The "Taiwanese Rice and Crops Exportation Administrative Law" was enforced. [28]
- 2 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Main Crops Regulation Law." [38]
- 3 Wang Jingwei founded the Chinese Information Company in Shanghai. [41]
- 7 The Jiangnan Commanding Section of the New Fourth Army was established. [3]
- 11 The Queshan (Zhugou) Incident occurred. [15]
- 12 The KMT 6th Plenum of the 5th Congress opened in Chongqing. [19]
- 12 Norman H. Bethune died in Hebei Province. [15]
- 13 The UK and France evacuated 1, 000 soldiers of their troops stationed in Northern China. [15]
- 15 The Guinan (the southern part of Guangxi Province) Warfare began. [15]
- 26 France withdrew 800 soldiers of her troops stationed in Shanghai to Vietnam. [15]
- * Japanese troops exercised the winter grand sweep against the Jin-Cha-Ji Border Region. [3]

Dec.1939

- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Resolution on the Mass-Absorption of Intellectual Elements." [21]
- 3 The Jinxi (the western part of Shanxi Province) Incident (the Shanxi December Coup-d'Etat) occurred. [15]
- 4 Wu Peifu died in Beiping. [1]
- 5 Jiang Jieshi enacted the "Sichuan Province Administrative Platform." [9]
- 8 (Japan) The Kōa-in Conference agreed on maneuvering for founding a "central government" in China. [16]
- 20 The Yuebei (the northern part of Guangdong Province) Warfare began (until January 16, 1940). [15]

- 21 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Basic Political Platform of the Cultivation of Manchuria." [38]
- 25 Kaji Wataru and others formed the Japanese People's Anti-War League in Guilin. [6]
- 30 The Japanese Government made out the "Outline of Coordinating a New Relation between Japan and China" with Wang Jingwei's representatives. [16]
- * Mao Zedong published *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*. [22]
- * The KMT troops invaded Chunhua, Xunyi, Zhengning, Ningxian, and Zhenyuan in the area around Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region. [15]
- * (this year) "Manzhouguo" set up 13,400 "collective communities" in the areas of the activities of the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army. [40]

1940

Jan.1940

- 1 The National Government State Council commanded the nation-wide enforcement of the new county system. [19]
- 1 The Chinese Transportation Company was founded. [8]
- 8 (Japan) The Cabinet Meeting approved the "Outline of the Policies concerning the Diplomatic Relations between Japan and China." [17]
- 8 The "Manzhouguo" Government decided to carry out the rice and crops ticket system in February. [39]
- 9 Chen Cheng, Chairman of the Political Department of the Military Commission, stated, "the Eighth Route Army demonstrates, but does not fight." [14]
- 15 The International Broadcasting Station (VOC) in the jurisdiction of the KMT Central Propaganda Department started transmission. [1]
- 15 Mao Zedong gave a lecture entitled "On New Democracy." [3]
- 23 Wang Jingwei, Wang Kemin, Liang Hongzhi, and Li Shouxin had a talk in Qingdao. [41]
- 24 Representatives of the CCP Jidong and Beiman (North Manchuria) Provincial Committees held a conference in Khabarovsk, and reorganized the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army into ten corps. [23, 40]
- 25 Japan blockaded the British settlement in Tianjin. [5]
- 28 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed the construction of the military and the establishment of bases in Shandong and Central China. [21]
- 28 Japanese troops in Nanning diverted into three routes and advanced northward. [2]
- 30 The National Government Military Commanding Department made out the "Plan to Prevent the Disorderly Movement of Troops of Different Parties." [22]

Feb.1940

- 1 Japanese fighters raided the Yunnan-Vietnam Railroad (about 100 passengers were killed). [2]
- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Instruction on the Financial and Economic Maneuvering." [22]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Instructions on the Development of the Production Movement." [22]
- 11 (Taiwan) The "Rules of Changing Names" were promulgated (the Name-Changing Movement was launched). [27]
- 22 Dalai Lama XIV was enthroned in the Potala Palace at Lhasa. [34]
- 23 Yang Jingyu, General Commander of the 1st Route Army of the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army, was killed in action in Mengjiang County. [38]
- 27 Hu Wenhu set up Yunnan Enterprise Company. [2]

Mar.1940

- 5 Cai Yuanpei died from sickness in Hong Kong. [20]
- 6 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Instruction concerning Issues on Regimes in the Anti-Japanese Bases." [21]
- 7 The US Government granted a \$20-million loan to China (the Yunnan Tin Loan). [15]
- 13 The National Transportation Conference was held in Chongqing. [20]
- 14 Japan and "Manzhouguo" decided on the unified enforcement of the postal administrative affairs. [40]
- 19 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater notified the "1st Cleanup and Construction Plan for Showa 15th (the year 1940)." [17]
- 20 Wang Jingwei held "Central Political Conference" in Nanjing (the "Declaration of Transporting the Capital"). [41]
- 21 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors resolved that Sun Wen's title be "the Nation's Father." [11]
- 21 The National Government Ministry of Education promulgated the "National Education Enforcement Platform." [1]
- 30 The Nanjing "National Government" was established. [41]
- 30 "The North China Political Affairs Committee" was established. [41]
- 30 Cordell Hull, US Secretary of State, stated that the US government would not extend her diplomatic recognition to the Nanjing "National Government." [20]

Apr.1940

- 1 The 5th meeting of the 1st People's Political Congress was held in Chongqing. [20]
- 5 Song Zheyuan died from sickness in Sichuan Province. [11]

- 6 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Maneuvering of the Disintegration of the Enemy Forces." [14]
 - 11 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "National Conscription Law." [39]
 - 17 The Nanyang Overseas Chinese Returnee Inspecting Group led by Chen Jiageng arrived in Chongqing. [20]
- May 1940
- 1 The Zaoyi (Yu-E) Warfare began (until June 14). [11]
 - 1 Central Information Company was founded in Nanjing. [41]
 - 2 (Japan) The Chief of the General Staff approved to drop bombs on the upcountry of China. [17]
 - 3 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Law of Cultivating Groups." [39]
 - 4 The Central Committee of the CCP notified an instruction to the Southeastern Bureau to "develop, with might and main, the anti-Japanese capability and to resist the attacks of the die-hard anti-communists." [21]
 - 16 The "Manzhouguo" Government banned the circulation of the banknotes of the United Bank and those of the Mongolian Border Bank. [39]
 - 16 Zhang Zichong, the General Commander of the 33rd Collective Troops, was killed in action in Yicheng. [4]
 - 18 (Japan) The Ministry of Army decided on the "Policy to Deal with China aiming to finish it by Showa 15th (1940) or 16th (1941)." [17]
 - 22 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing. [9]
- Jun.1940
- 1 The National Government promulgated the "Organization Platform of People's Groups during Extraordinary Period." [20]
 - 1 The Consolatory Group of Nanyang Overseas Chinese Returnees visited Yan'an (Chen Jiageng had a talk with Mao Zedong). [2]
 - 3 The National Opium Prohibition Conference was held. [11]
 - 7 The "Manchurian-Mongolian Aviation Treaty" was concluded. [40]
 - 11 The Hong Kong Governmental Office declared that "Hong Kong has already entered the emergency stage." [31]
 - 12 Japanese troops occupied Yichang. [2]
 - 13 The US Government criticized the Chongqing raid launched by the Japanese. [17]
 - 14 (Japan) Foreign Minister Arita Hachirō demanded the ambassadors from all countries move their own citizens out of Chongqing. [17]
 - 15 The ration system of the necessities of life in farm villages began in "Manzhouguo." [38]
 - 19 Japan and the UK exchanged official documents of a provisional Anglo-Japanese treaty concerning the issues of the UK settlements in Tianjin. [16]
 - 20 France closed the Yunnan-Vietnam Railroad. [11]
 - 20 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated and enforced the "Regulation Law of Prices and Commodities." [39]
 - 20 Japan released the blockade against the Tianjin settlements. [2]
 - 22 The Japanese Army of the South China Theater launched the Guangzhou-Jiulong Operation. [17]
 - 24 (Japan) The Vice Foreign Minister made a representation to the UK Ambassador to stop the conveying of aiding materials to Jiang Jieshi through the Burmese Route and Hong Kong. [6]
 - 24 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (the UK Consulate General was bombed). [9]
 - 26 Pu Yi, Emperor of "Manzhouguo", came to Japan (until July 2). [16]
 - * Dwarkanath S. Kotnis reached the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Command. [14]
 - * The Hong Kong Governmental Office sent 3, 440 women domiciled in the UK to Australia. [31]
- Jul.1940
- 1 The 7th Plenum of the 5th Congress of the KMT was held in Chongqing. [19]
 - 3 (Taiwan) Air-raid drills were enforced in the entire island. [28]
 - 4 The USSR closed consulates in Northern China. [11]
 - 8 "Manzhouguo" Government Ministry of Public Security enacted "Blackout Rules." [40]
 - 15 "Manzhouguo" promulgated the "Imperial Document to Consolidate the Basis of the Empire" and the "Order of the Ceremony of the Imperial Shrine and the Enshrinement of Spirits Dedicated to the Imperial Foundation." [39]
 - 16 The KMT proposed the "Central Proposition Draft" concerning the operation zones of the CCP troops to the CCP representatives. [25]
 - 18 The UK closed the Burmese Route. [4]
 - 20 The Anti-War Revolutionary League of Japanese People in China was formed in Chongqing. [20]
 - 24 The National Government promulgated "The Law for Maintaining Order during the Extraordinary Period." [20]
 - 30 The National Government set up the National Crop and Food Administrative Bureau. [20]
 - * The USSR provided China with resources worth \$150-million. [15]
- Aug.1940
- 1 The Jinan (the southern part of Hebei Province), Taihang, and Taiyue United Office was established. [15]
 - 1 "Luxury Prohibition Order" was enforced in Taiwan. [28]
 - 6 The National Government State Council Conference promulgated the "Method of Organizing the Bao-jia System in Each County." [20]

- 7 The National Government promulgated the "Provisional Method of Controlling Banking Affairs during the Extraordinary Period." [11]
- 7 An agreement was signed by the Bank of Japan to grant a credit of ¥100-million to the Manchurian Central Bank. [6]
- 19 The Taiwanese Governor-General announced that the population of the entire island by the end of 1939 reached 5.895 million (population of the Japanese citizens: 323,000). [28]
- 20 The Eighth Route Army exercised "Great Warfare by One Hundred Troops" in Northern China. (until December 5). [3]
- 20 Ye Cao started the publication in Guilin. [1]
- 21 (Japan) Naval Aviation Corps raided the Ningbo Route of Aiding Jiang Jieshi. [17]
- 28 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [25]
- 31 (Japan) "Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese Junction Transportation Regulation" was promulgated. [17]
- * (Fall) Japanese troops enforced "Thorough Operation of Murder, Burn, and Plunder." [1]
- Sep.1940**
- 2 (Japan) The "Order of Coordinating the Commodity Prices of Imports and Exports to Guandongzhou, Manzhouguo, and China" was promulgated and enforced. [17]
- 6 The National Government decided officially to make Chongqing the second capital. [9]
- 6 "Sichuan Province Food Administrative Law" was promulgated. [20]
- 6 Maodun wrote "The Old, the Public and the National Formalities." [43]
- 11 Chinese Air Force raided the Hekou Iron Bridge in the Yunnan-Vietnam Railroad. [20]
- 19 A rally in commemoration of the 2, 600th anniversary of the Imperial epoch was held in Changchun. [40]
- 25 The US Government granted the National Government a loan of \$25-million. [6]
- 26 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors approved the postponement of the convocation of the National Assembly. [19]
- * The National Government Military Commission was restructured (the Third Office was abolished). [1]
- Oct.1940**
- 1 The 1st national census was taken in "Manzhouguo." [38]
- 3 (Japan) The Cabinet Meeting approved "Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese Economic Construction Draft." [17]
- 4 The New Fourth Army attacked the Han Deqin's troops (the Huangqiao Warfare). [11]
- 12 (Taiwan) The Regulation Organization of Imported Crops was set up. [28]
- 14 The Hong Kong Governmental Office stated to resume trading with China. [11]
- 15 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Claire L. Chennault, Advisor of the Aerial Committee. [20]
- 18 The UK reopened the Burmese Route. [4]
- 19 He Yingqin and Bai Chongxi, the Chief and Vice Chief of the General Staff of the National Government Military Commission, ordered the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army to move to the north of the Yellow River in less than a month. (the Hao Telegram). [20]
- 30 Chinese troops regained Nanning. [2]
- * The KMT troops blocked the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region a force 200, 000 strong. [6]
- Nov.1940**
- 1 The National Government Political Department Culture Maneuvering Committee was established. [43]
- 2 The Sichuan-Xikang Economic Construction Committee was set up. [9]
- 3 The "Manchurian-Mongolian Material Trade Agreement" was concluded. [38]
- 5 The Japanese Government announced "The Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese Economic Construction Platform." [6]
- 12 The National Crops and Food Conference was held in Chongqing. [2]
- 12 The Central Bureau of the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region made out the "Resolutions concerning the Development of the Economic Construction in the Border Region." [1]
- 13 (Japan) The Imperial Conference approved the "Basic Treaty between Japan and China, and the Disposal Outline of the Chinese Incident." [16]
- 14 The National Government Military Commanding Department made out the "Operation Plan of Destroying the Communist Troops in the South of the Yellow River." [11]
- 15 The National Government appointed Zhang Qun Chairman of the Sichuan Province. [9]
- 19 The National Government Military Politics Department Munition Office announced the Eighth Route Army Xi'an Office that the supply of expenses to the 18th Collective Army would be ceased as of October. [20]
- 19 The Taiwanese Governor-General announced the "Outline of the Price Control Reinforcement." [28]
- 23 The E'bei (the northern part of Hubei Province) Warfare began (until November 29). [2]
- 23 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Outline of Policies against the Migration of Manchurian Workers." [39]
- 25 (Taiwan) The Spiritual Mobilization Headquarters announced officially the "Outline of Promoting the Alternation of Names of the Taiwan-Registered People into Japanese Names." [8]
- 26 Sheng Shicai, Chairman of the Xinjiang Province Government, concluded a "Xinjiang Tin Mine Secret Loan Agreement" with the USSR. [2]
- 29 Wang Jingwei took office as Chairman of the "National Government" in Nanjing. [17]

- 30 The Japanese Government signed the "Basic Treaty between Japan and China" with the Nanjing "National Government." [17]
Dec.1940
 2 The US Congress passed a bill to grant the National Government a \$100-million loan. [6]
 6 Ma Yinchu was arrested in Chongqing. [24]
 9 Jiang Jieshi ordered the New Fourth Army to move northward within a definite period of time. [20]
 10 The UK Government granted the National Government a £10-million loan. [4]
 17 (Japan) The Kōa-in Conference approved the "Coordinating Outline of Organizations to Deal with China accompanied by the Recognition of the National Government." [17]
 20 The "Manzhouguo" Government enacted "Manchuria Cultivation Plan" and "National People's Neighborhood Organization Draft." [38]
 23 The National Government closed the offices of the CCP troops in every part of the country. [2]
 23 (Japan) Commander-in-Chief of fleets in the China theater declared to reinforce the blockade of the South and Central China coast. [16]
 25 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai in Chongqing. [11]
 25 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "On Policies" (the instruction within the party). [21]
 25 The "Manzhouguo" Government announced that the entire population of "Manchuria" reached 43.2 million. [40]
 30 The Yan'an Xinhua Broadcasting Station started transmission. [1]
 * Joseph V. Stalin sent V. I. Cykov as a military officer in China, acting concurrently as a military advisor to Jiang Jieshi. [14]
 * The USSR supplied China with supplies worth \$50-million. [15]

1941

Jan.1941

- 4 The New Fourth Army and its corps with 9, 000 soldiers in Wannan (the southern part of Anhui Province) began moving northward. [21]
 6 Gu Zhutong, Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Division, attacked the corps of New Fourth Army in Maolin (disarmed the corps on 14 February). [2]
 6 The Nanjing "National Government" set up the Central Funding Bank. [41]
 16 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters Army Section approved the "Outline of Instructing the Long-Term Operation to China." [17]
 17 The National Government eliminated the number of the New Fourth Army. [2]
 20 The Central Committee of the CCP Revolutionary Military Commission ordered the reconstruction of the New Fourth Army. [21]
 25 Japanese troops exercised the Yunan (the southern part of Henan Province) Warfare (until February 10). [20]
 28 The new military section of the New Fourth Army was founded in Yancheng in Subei (the northern part of Jiangsu Province). [21]
 30 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government promulgated the issues concerning the banning of the currency of the National Government. [1]
 * The KMT troops enveloped the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region with the force 500, 000 strong. [15]
 * Unified Progressive Taxation was to be enforced in the CCP's anti-Japanese bases. [2]

Feb.1941

- 3 The National Government promulgated the "Speculation Regulation of the Concealment of Daily Necessities during the Extraordinary Period." [19]
 7 The KMT Central Committee of the Cultural Movement was set up. [43]
 8 Franklin D. Roosevelt briefed Jiang Jieshi, hoping for a close Collaboration of the CCP and the KMT. [2]
 10 The Taiwanese Revolutionary League was founded in Chongqing. [2]
 19 Military service contribution in Chongqing amounted to 4 million yuan within 3 days. [2]
 20 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government resolved to issue 5 million yuan as a construction loan. [5]
 28 Zou Taofen announced to resign from People's Political Council. [22]
 28 The "Manzhouguo" Government enacted "Manchurian Labor Measures Draft." [38]
 * The Japanese Army of the North China Theater made out the "Plans of Cleanup and Construction of Showa 16th (1941)." [14]

Mar.1941

- 1 The 1st Meeting of the 2nd People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [11]
 3 The Japanese Army of the South China Theater launched an operation to the Leizhou Peninsula areas. [17]
 14 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [25]
 14 The "Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese Regulation of the Liaison Transport" was promulgated. [17]
 15 The Shanggao Warfare began (until April 2). [11]
 19 The Chinese Democratic Politics League was founded in Chongqing. [11]

- 20 "The North China Political Affairs Committee" launched the Public Security Enforcement Movement. [11]
- 24 The KMT 8th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 24 The Nanjing "National Government" established the "Qingxiang" (the farm-village cleanup) Committee. [42]
- 26 The Central Committee of the CCP made out the "Resolution concerning the Coordination of Periodicals." [22]
- 26 The "Taiwanese Educational Law" was amended and promulgated (primary schools and public schools were integrated into national schools). [6]
- * The 359th brigade of the Eighth Route Army began the reclamation of Nanni-wan. [21]

Apr.1941

- 1 The National Government concluded the "Security Fund Treaty" with the US Government [11]
- 1 The Shan-Gan-Ning Central Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP promulgated the "Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Administrative Draft." [11]
- 1 The system of the "Double Organization and Single Body" between the government and the Kyowa-kai was enforced in "Manzhouguo." [38]
- 7 *Huashangbao* started the publication in Hong Kong. [31]
- 19 Alexandr S. Paniushkin, Russian Ambassador to China, stated that the Russian policy toward China based on the "Russo-Japanese Treaty" would not be altered. [2]
- 19 The Japanese Army of the South China Theater launched the Fuzhou Operation. [17]
- 19 The 13th Troop of the Japanese Army launched the Zhedong (the eastern part of Zhejiang Province) Operation. [17]
- 19 The "Society of the Emperor's Subject for Public Service" was founded in Taiwan. [28]
- 23 The "Japanese-Manchurian Food Treaty" was concluded. [40]
- 25 The National Government concluded the "Chinese Currency Security Loan Pact" with the US and the UK. [16]

May 1941

- 1 The Burmese Route Administrative Committee was founded. [2]
- 1 *The Collected Debates of the National Formality* edited by Hufeng was published. [43]
- 5 An airway between Moscow and Hami was reopened. [7]
- 5 Japanese troops exercised the E'bei Warfare (until May 16). [11]
- 7 Japanese troops exercised the Zhongtiao Mountain Warfare (until May 27). [11]
- 9 (Taiwan) "Anti-Epionage Week" was enforced in the entire island. [28]
- 11 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [22]
- 12 The National Government promulgated the "Provisional Bill of Punishing the Violation of the Food Administration during the Extraordinary Period." [11]
- 13 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved to establish the Central Northwestern Bureau. [21]
- 16 *Jiefang Ribao*, the party organ of the Central Committee of the CCP, started the publication in Yan'an. [2]
- 17 *Dazhong Shenghuo* revived the publication in Hong Kong. [22]
- 19 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Reform Our Study." [21]
- 20 The National Government set up the Ministry of Food. [19]
- 20 The Central Committee of the CCP Central China Bureau was established. [21]
- 25 The US Government ratified the secondary military aid to China. [2]
- 29 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater launched the Jidong (the eastern part of Hebei Province) Operation. [17]

Jun.1941

- 1 The Chinese and the US Governments announced officially a document concerning the establishment of the reciprocal relationship. [2]
- 5 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (1, 000 people were either wounded or killed in air-raid shelters). [9]
- 15 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (the American Embassy was bombed). [9]
- 18 The National Government signed the "Yunnan-Burmese Boundary Treaty" with the UK. [11]
- 20 (Japan) The Cabinet Meeting approved to start the voluntary conscription system in Taiwan. [17]
- 21 The National Financial Affairs Conference adopted the "Draft of Collecting Land Taxes in the From of Grain." [2]
- 28 A food uprising started in Chengdu. [2]
- 28 The Japanese Government resolved to extend a ¥300-million credit to the Nanjing "National Government." [17]
- 29 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (the British Embassy was bombed). [9]
- * Land mine battles and underground battles were unfolded in the CCP anti-Japanese bases. [23]

Jul.1941

- 1 Germany and Italy recognized the Nanjing "National Government." [5]
- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP made out the "Resolutions concerning the Reinforcement of the Party Disposition." [21]
- 1 The Nanjing "National Government" launched the 1st "Qingxiang" maneuvering. [42]
- 2 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters exercised "Guandong Army Special Training." [17]
- 7 The National Government promulgated the "Provisional Bill of Unified Freight Taxation" and the "Provisional Bill of Domestic Cigarettes and Alcohol Taxation." [2]
- 7 The "North China Political Affairs Committee" enforced the 2nd Public Security Enforcement Movement. [41]

- 15 The Nanjing "National Government" enforced the pass system in the "Qingxiang" area. [41]
- 19 Owen Lattimore arrived in Chongqing as a political advisor to Jiang Jieshi. [8]
- 25 The US, the UK, and China held the Military Collaboration Council in Chongqing. [6]
- 26 The National Government exchanged documents with the UK concerning the amendments of unequal treaties. [2]
- 28 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated and enforced "Provisional Measures on Prices." [17]
- 30 Japanese fighters raided Chongqing (the US gunboat Tutuila was bombed). [9]
- * Japanese troops enforced the cleanup operation to the CCP anti-Japanese bases, mobilizing 130, 000 soldiers (until November). [2]

Aug. 1941

- 1 Chennault's US air force voluntary corps was founded in Kunming. [2]
- 1 Thailand recognized "Manzhouguo." [8]
- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP made out the "Resolution concerning the Research." [21]
- 4 "The Mongolian Border Allied Autonomous Government" was reorganized into "the Mongolian Autonomous Country." [33]
- 6 Contributions to Overseas Chinese during the 4 years of the war amounted to 1.563 billion yuan. [20]
- 7 The Japanese Government exempted taxation on imported goods from "Manzhouguo." [40]
- 9 The National Government promulgated the "Provisional Bill of Organizing the County Assembly." [2]
- 11 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government Political Committee resolved to set up the National Minority Committee. [22]
- 14 The "Manzhouguo" Government Ministry of Public Security resolved to restrict the travels of foreigners. [40]
- 15 The Jin-Cha-Lu-Yu (Shanxi-Chahaer-Shandong-Henan) Border Region Government was established. [22]
- * (Tibet) Rating Rimpoche devolved the regentship to Taktra Rimpoche. [35]

Sep. 1941

- 2 The "Manzhouguo" Government enacted the "Second Five-Year-Plan of Industrial Development." [38]
- 5 The "Sino-Russian Trade Pact" was signed. [2]
- 6 The "Manzhouguo" Council of Provincial Directors decided to construct "the supreme self-defense nation." [38]
- 7 The 2nd Changsha Warfare began (until 1 October). [11]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP Political Bureau held a conference with an enlarged membership and confirmed that mistakes made between the 4th Plenum of the 6th Congress and the Zunyi Conference were "errors in lines." [21]
- 13 The Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army instructed the Expeditionary Army to China to cease the raid to the upcountry China. [17]
- 16 The National Government started to collect land taxes in the from of grain. [2]
- 16 The Japanese Government approved the "Trade Plan towards Manchuria and China." [17]
- 18 *Guangmingbao*, the party organ of the Chinese Democratic Political League, was published in Hong Kong. [1]
- 18 (Taiwan) The Steel Industry Regulation Association was founded. [28]
- 22 "The Sino-Burmese Pact" was concluded (immigration of Chinese people into Burma was made possible). [7]
- 26 The Central News Agency, Inc. announced that its 400 factories and 70, 000-ton implements were transferred to the inland from the coastal area. [20]
- 26 The Nanjing "National Government" set up the Central Committee of Material Regulation. [41]

Oct. 1941

- 1 The Youth Cultivation Volunteer Army was reorganized into 68 cultivation groups in "Manzhouguo." [40]
- 2 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater launched the Henan Operation. [17]
- 5 "Manzhouguo" signed "Boundary Protocol" with the Mongolian People's Republic. [2]
- 10 The US Government supplied the National Government with \$50 million. [2]
- 13 The Russian Government incorporated Tangnu-Wulianghai into a self-governing district. [11]
- 13 Japanese fighters dropped poison bombs on Yichang. [15]
- 24 The Russian Government declared to stop the material aid to China. [2]
- 26 The 1st troop of the Japanese Army launched the Fenxi Operation. [17]
- 26 The Anti-Fascism Rally of Nationalities in the East was held in Yan'an. [22]
- 28 The National Government State Council promulgated "Ways to Unify the Social Movements during the Extraordinary Period." [2]

Nov. 1941

- 1 The "North China Political Affairs Committee" enforced the 3rd Public Security Enforcement Movement. [41]
- 6 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded the Expeditionary Army to China to divert 4 divisions to the south. [17]
- 7 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Bank opened. [22]
- 16 The National Government supported the joint defense of the Burmese Route with US and UK. [2]
- 17 The 2nd Meeting of the 2nd People's Political Council was held. [11]
- 17 The Nanjing "National Government" joined the Three-Power Pact. [5]
- 24 The US Navy declared the evacuation of battleships stationed at the Yangtze River. [2]

Dec. 1941

- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Instructions concerning the 'Jingbing-Jianzheng' (crack troops, simple administra-

- tion) Policy." [14]
- 6 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference approved the "Actions of the Chinese Government on the Opening of the War." [17]
- 9 The National Government declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy. [11]
- 12 (Japan) The Cabinet Meeting resolved to call the war including the Chinese Incident the Great East Asian War. [6]
- 15 The KMT 9th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 22 The "Manzhouguo" Government announced the "Outline of Economic Policy during the Wartime Emergency." [38]
- 23 China, the US, and the UK held the united military conference in Chongqing (adopted the "primary plan of allied military action in the Far East"). [4]
- 24 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference approved "the plan concerning the maneuvering to defeat the Chongqing with the transition of the situation." [6]
- 24 Japanese troops exercised the 3rd Changsha Warfare (until 15 January of the following year). [11]
- 25 (Japan) The 23rd troop of the Japanese Army occupied the entire island of Hong Kong. [17]
- 27 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Public Security Maintenance Law." [38]
- 31 (Japan) The Cabinet Meeting approved the "Secondary Agricultural Immigration Plan." [17]
- * The Central Committee of the CCP Secretariat published *Liuda-yilai* (Party's Important Documents After the 6th Congress) in Yan'an. [22]

1942

Jan.1942

- 1 The National Government promulgated the "Bill to Deal with Enemy Nations" and the "Bill to Deal with Properties of Enemy Nations." [11]
- 1 The Nanjing "National Government" promulgated the "New National Movement Platform." [14]
- 3 The Allied Forces announced the appointment of Jiang Jieshi as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Chinese Battle Zone. [19]
- 6 The international telegraph station succeeded in communicating directly with New Delhi. [8]
- 6 The "Manzhouguo" Government announced the "Secondary Five-Year-Plan of Cultivation." [38]
- 11 (Japan) The 1st Troop of the Army launched the winter cleanup operation to Shanxi. [17]
- 14 The National Government commanded that the 5th Troop be detailed to Burma (formed the Chinese Expeditionary Army to Burma). [14]
- 15 (Taiwan) The Inaugural Rally of Students' Voluntary Troops was held in the entire island. [28]
- 19 (Japan) The army set up the Governor-General Command of the Occupied Areas in Hong Kong. [17]
- 22 "Manzhouguo" concluded a "Basic Agreement on Commodities Interchange" with the Nanjing "National Government." [40]
- 23 The US Government decided to appoint Joseph W. Stilwell Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Command. [2]
- 28 The Central Committee of the CCP promulgated the "Resolution on the Land Policies of the Anti-Japanese Bases." [21]
- 31 The movement to purchase wartime public loan bonds spread out in the country. [9]

Feb.1942

- 1 The National Government Ministry of Economy Commodity Bureau was founded. [20]
- 1 The Sichuan-Xikang Enterprise Company was established. [9]
- 1 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Rectify the Party's Style of Work." [21]
- 2 The US granted the National Government a loan of \$500-million. [2]
- 4 Jiang Jieshi visited India (until February 21). [11]
- 5 The 12th Troop of the Japanese Army launched the Luzhong (the central part of Shandong Province) Operation. [17]
- 8 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing." [21]
- 10 The National Government promulgated the "Laws of Organizing People's Groups during the Extraordinary Period." [11]
- 14 (Japan) Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference approved the "Platform of Policies toward Overseas Chinese." [16]
- 17 The UK granted the National Government a loan of £50-million. [2]
- 23 China and the UK signed an "Agreement on the Joint Defense of the Burmese Route." [15]
- 25 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater notified the "Outline of the Enforcement of the Public Security and Construction Plan for Showa 17th (1942)." [14]
- 25 The 12th Troop of Japan launched the 2nd Ludong (the eastern part of Shandong Province) Operation. [17]
- * The Central National Savings Committee was set up in "Manzhouguo." [38]

Mar.1942

- 1 The 12th Troop of the Japanese Army launched the Luxi (the western part of Shandong Province) Operation. [17]
- 4 Stilwell arrived in Chongqing. [19]
- 6 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government instructed the enforcement of the "three-third system" (to reduce the CCP members of the Border Region Assembly by one third). [24]

- 6 (Japan) The Koa-in Conference approved the "Provisional Draft to Deal with the Central China Currency and Finance Problems." [17]
 - 8 Jiang Jieshi appointed Stilwell Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Command. [2]
 - 10 Jiang Jieshi sent Stilwell to Burma as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Expeditionary Army to Burma. [15]
 - 13, 23 *Jiefang Ribao* published "Wild Lilies" by Wang Shiwei. [45]
 - 18 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government adopted the "Bill of Land Rights in the Border Region." [15]
 - 25 The Japanese Government transferred the UK settlements in Guangzhou under the control of the Nanjing "National Government." [17]
 - 27 The Labor Association between "Manzhouguo" and Guandongzhou was founded. [39]
 - 28 The Japanese Government transferred the UK settlements in Tianjin under the control of the "North China Political Affairs Committee." [17]
 - 29 The National Government promulgated the "Law of the General National Mobilizations." [11]
 - 30 The "North China Political Affairs Committee" launched the 4th Public Security Enforcement Movement. [41]
 - 31 The National Government Ministry of Finance issued the "National Foundation Bond of Economizing the US Dollars." [20]
- Apr.1942**
- 1 The Japanese Army of North China Theater launched the 1st Operation into Jidong. [17]
 - 1 The volunteer system was enforced in Taiwan. [17]
 - 2 The Burmese Route was closed. [19]
 - 2 A Historical Play by Guo Moruo *The Death of Qu Yuan* was staged in Chongqing. [14]
 - 3 China and the UK concluded the "Sino-Indian Aviation Treaty." [4]
 - 8 US fighters airlifted supplies for the National Government across the Himalaya Mountains. [20]
 - 14 (Japan) The Staff Officers Headquarters instructed the Guandong Army to prepare for the operations against the Russian forces. [17]
 - 16 Wang Jingwei made an inspection of the "Qingxiang" areas of Suzhou and Wuxi. [41]
 - 22 The Central Committee of the CCP Public Office notified "Notification on the Issues of 'Jingbing-Jianzheng.'" [14]
- May 1942**
- 1 The Conference of the General National Mobilizations was set up. [19]
 - 1 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater launched the Communist-Cleanup in Jizhong District (the central part of Hebei Province) Operation. [17]
 - 1 Guanghai Bookstore in Yan'an was renamed Xinhua Bookstore. [1]
 - 2 The Central Committee of the CCP held a cultural maneuvering forum in Yan'an. [1]
 - 4 The Central Committee of the CCP Northern Bureau and the General Command of the Eighth Route Army notified "Instructions to Resist 'Encroachment' Policies of the Enemies." [23]
 - 5 General Bureau of Cultivation of "Manzhouguo" announced that the number of the primary Japanese pioneers was 107, 000. [11]
 - 8 Japanese troops occupied Myitkyina (intercepted the retreat of the Chinese Expeditionary Army to Burma). [14]
 - 11 The National Government promulgated the "Administrative Bill of Wartime Exports" and the "Bill of Cigarettes, Alcohols, Provisions, and Matches during the Wartime." [2]
 - 15 Japan and the USSR promulgated the "Manchurian-Mongolian Border Protocol." [2]
 - 15 The 13th and the 11th troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China launched the Zhe-Gan (Zhejiang- Jiangxi) Operation (until 27 August). [17]
 - 15 The 1st troop of the Japanese Army of the North China Theater launched the cleanup operation against Jin-Cha-Ji border region. [17]
 - 26 The "Japanese-Manchurian Double Taxation Prohibition Law" was promulgated. [17]
 - 27 Chen Duxiu died in Jiangjin, Sichuan Province. [11]
 - * The National Government issued "US public loan bonds for the victory of the Allies." [1]
 - * (End of May) The Central Committee of the CCP Political Bureau approved to establish of the Central Committee of General Learning. [21]
- Jun.1942**
- 1 The National Food and Crops Conference was held in Chongqing. [19]
 - 1 The Nanjing "National Government" promulgated the "Bill of Readjusting the 'Former' Currency." [17]
 - 2 China and the US signed the "Arms Loan Pact." [16]
 - 5 (Japan) The "Headquarter of the Public Security Enforcement Movement" was founded in Beiping. [14]
 - 6 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated "National Savings Council Law." [38]
 - 8 The Central Committee of the CCP Propaganda Department notified "Instructions on the Enforcement of the Orderly Three-Style Learning Movement within the Party." [21]
 - 23 The League of Japanese Communists in China was founded in Yan'an. [24]
 - 29 Stilwell assumed the office as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army in India (Chinese Army in India was established). [11]

29 Members of the Shanghai Anti-War Group including Nakanishi Ko were arrested. [17]

Jul.1942

- 1 The National Government enforced "Ways to Issue Unified Bills." [7]
- 1 The Taiwanese Governor-General enforced the monopoly of matches. [2]
- 1 The Japanese Expeditionary Army to China broke through the Zhe-Gan Railroad. [6]
- 4 Chennault's Aerial Volunteer Troop were organized into the US Air Force 14th Aerial Troops. [15]
- 10 The Central Bank announced the official exchange rate set at \$1=20yuan. [20]
- 10 The Nanjing "National Government" banned the use of Chongqing's bill in the "Qingxiang" area. [41]
- 26 The Bank of Japan signed a ¥100-million loan agreement with the Central Funding Bank. [6]
- * (Taiwan) The Industrial Labor Union Association was set up. [28]

Aug.1942

- 1 40, 000 Japanese soldiers launched the cleanup operation in the Jidong district (set up "No-Man's Area"). [11]
- 1 The main troops of the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Army that evacuated to the USSR were reorganized into the Northeastern Anti-Japanese Allied Instructive Brigade. [22]
- 10 Yokohama Specie Bank and the Central Funding Bank concluded "A Contract on the Savings and Loans between the Military Bill and the Central Funding Bank Bill." [41]
- 12 The 12th troop of the Japanese Army launched the 3rd Luzhong Operation. [17]
- 17 The Shanghai City Social Bureau started the collection of the scrap iron. [5]
- 19 Taiwanese Governor-General approved the "Outline of Unifying Soaps." [28]
- 20 The Embassy of Japan in Nanjing announced that the number of Japanese residents in China including Monglian Border district was 404, 600. [17]
- 20 The Manchurian Steel Council was established. [17]
- 22 An airline between Chongqing and Lanzhou was inaugurated. [9]
- * The CCP Northeastern District Committee was set up. [40]
- * *Leaves in Frost are More Colorful than Flowers in February* written by Maodun was serialized in *Wenyi Zhendi* of Guilin. [44]

Sep.1942

- 1 The United General Office of Four Banks was reorganized. [7]
- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP Political Bureau adopted the "Resolution concerning the Unified Party Instructions and the Coordination of Relations between Each Organization on the Anti-Japanese Bases." [21]
- 5 Sheng Shicai demanded the Russian General Consulate withdraw her staffs in Xinjiang Province. [2]
- 11 The General Workers Union of Shan-Gan-Ning Boeder Region proposed the Zhao Zhankun Movement. [2]
- 16 The National Government began to collect land taxes in the from of grain in Sichuan Province. [20]
- 17 Sheng Shicai arrested CCP members including Chen Tanqiu and Mao Zemin. [11]
- 18 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated "National Labors Law." [38]
- 21 44 members of the Manchurian Steel Investigative Section including Ito Takeo and Suzue Gen'ichi were arrested. [6]

Oct.1942

- 6 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated "Industrial Unification Law." [38]
- 8 The "North China Political Affairs Committee" began the 5th Public Security Enforcement Movement. [41]
- 10 The US and the UK announced to abolish unequal treaties with China. [11]
- 13 Jiang Jieshi had talks with Zhou Enlai and Lin Biao. [25]
- 20 The 1st troop of the Japanese Army launched the Shanxi Province Autumnal Communists-Cleanup Operation. [17]
- 22 The 1st Meeting of the 3rd Congress of People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 27 The "Manzhouguo" Government and Korean Governor-General announced the "Draft of the Second Five-Year-Plan of Manchurian Cultivation." [17]
- 29 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference approved the "Plan concerning the Participation of the 'National Government' in the War and the Measures to Take toward China." [17]
- * (Japan) The Governor-General Command of the Occupied Areas in Hong Kong ordered to exchange 4 Hong Kong Dollars with 1 Military Bill. [31]

Nov.1942

- 1 The Sino-Indian Public Road started the construction from the Ledo, India. [15]
- 7 The Japanse Government announced a "Plan to Send 20, 000 Pioneer Families to Manchuria." [17]
- 8 The "Commodities Interchange Treaty" between Taiwan and Hong Kong was signed. [2]
- 9 (Japan) The Shanghai Supreme Command declared to freeze all "enemy-made products." [5]
- 12 The KMT 10th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 16 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Law of Compulsory Shipping of Agricultural Products." [39]
- 18 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "National Labor Service Law." [39]
- 19 The 12th troop of the Japanese Army launched the 3rd Ludong Operation. [17]
- 25 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Regulation Union Law of Business." [39]
- 27 (Taiwan) The Steel Industry Unification Organization was founded. [28]

Dec.1942

- 7 The National Government promulgated the "Law of Price Control." [20]
- 8 The "Manzhouguo" Government announced the "Draft of the Basic National Policies." [39]
- 9 Kotnis died in Hebei Province. [5]
- 12 *Jiefang Ribao* published "Let Us Actively Promote the Nanni-wan Policy" in the editorial. [2]
- 19 The 11th troop of the Japanese Army launched the Dabie Mountain Operation. [17]
- 20 Wang Jingwei visited Japan (until December 27). [41]
- 21 (Japan) The Imperial Conference decided "Basic Policies to Deal with China to Complete the Great East Asian War." [6]
- * Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War." [21]

1943

Jan.1943

- 1 Sichuan-Tibet Public Road was opened. [1]
- 9 The Nanjing "National Government" declared war on the US and the UK. [41]
- 9 "A Pact on the Restoration of Settlements and the Abolition of the Extraterritorial Rights" was signed between Japan and the Nanjing "National Government." [16]
- 11 The National Government entered into a new treaty with the US and the UK (both the US and the UK gave up their extraterritorial rights and every privilege on China). [11]
- 14 The Japanese troops on the Burmese border entered China forcibly. [2]
- 15 The National Government declared the enforcement of controlled prices and monopoly, and unified purchases and sales. [1]
- 15 The Jin-Cha-Ji Border Region Assembly was organized. ("Regional Administrative Platform" was promulgated). [1]
- 21 "Manzhouguo" announced the "Outline of the Policy to Increase the Yield of Crops in Wartime Emergency." [38]

Feb.1943

- 6 Jiang Jieshi ratified the operation to regain Burma which was decided at the Casablanca Conference. [20]
- 13 The Supreme National Defense Council of the Nanjing "National Government" adopted the "Platform of the Wartime Economy Policy." [1]
- 15 The 11th and the 13th divisions of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China launched an cleanup operation at Jiangbei (the northern part of Zhejiang Province) and Subei. [17]
- 17 Song Meiling visited the US (returned on July 4). [19]
- 18 Jiang Jieshi commanded the national enforcement of the three-class system of the administration. [11]
- 20 The 23rd division of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China occupied Guangzhou Bay. [17]
- 27 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters made out the "Guiding Plan of Anti-Chinese Operation for the Showa 18th (1943)." [14]

Mar.1943

- 1 The National Government Ministry of Communications set up the General Bureau of Public Roads. [8]
- 7 ("Manzhouguo") "The Basic Draft of the Movements of the Kyowa-kai" was settled. [39]
- 10 Jiang Jieshi published *The Destiny of China*. [11]
- 10 The 14th Aviation Corps of the US troops stationed in China was organized. [20]
- 10 The Bank of Japan and the Chinese Central Funding Bank signed a contract to grant a ¥200-million credit. [17]
- 15 The Industrial Service Society was organized in Taiwan. [28]
- 17 The Nanjing "National Government" set up the National Material Regulation Inquiry Council. [41]
- 20 The Central Committee of the CCP Political Bureau Conference adopted the "Resolution on the Coordination and the 'Jingbing-Jianzheng' of the Central Organization" (stipulated that the Chairman had the ultimate power to make decisions in the debates at the Secretariat). [1]
- 27 (Japan) "The Educational Law for the Imperial People in Guandongzhou and Manzhouguo." [6]
- 29 The 1st national representative conference of the Sanmin-zhuyi Youth League was held in Chongqing. [19]

Apr.1943

- 1 The issues of the Japanese military bill were ceased in Central and Southern China. [17]
- 3 The Central Committee of the CCP promulgated "The Resolution on the Continuance of the Rectification Campaign" (proposed a movement to examine the personal records of cadres). [1]
- 5 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters notified "The Instruction on the Preparations to the Anti-Russian Operations" to the Expeditionary Army to China. [17]
- 10 Jiang Jieshi demanded Roosevelt to call Stilwell back. [20]
- 10 The Nanjing "National Government" launched the "Qingxiang" Operation in the Nantong district. [41]
- 15 The Sino-American Collaboration Institute was set up. [19]
- 16 Zhu De announced "The Principles to Supervise the Revolutionary Armies." [23]
- 18 The Japanese Army of North China Theater launched "Showa 18th (1943) Spring Operation into Jixi (the western part of Hebei Province)." [17]
- 20 The Japanese Army of North China Theater launched "Showa 18th (1943) Spring Operation into Taihang." [17]

- 21 The 1st division of the National Revolutionary Army landed in Dihua (Urumuchi). [2]
- * The KMT Taiwan Party Section was founded. [38]
 - * (After Spring) Every anti-Japanese base entered the stage of recuperation and redevelopment. [29]
- May 1943**
- 3 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters instructed the Expeditionary Army to China the "Working Outlines concerning the Appointment of Troops against Anti-Russian Operation, and the Plans to Assemble Troop Strength and Military Trainings." [17]
 - 5 The National Government promulgated the "Establishment Plan of Voluntary Organization of County Level." [20]
 - 5 The 11th Division of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China launched a cleanup operation around the Jiangnan district. [17]
 - 8 The Bank of Japan concluded a contract with the Mongolian Border Bank to grant a ¥100-million credit. [17]
 - 12 (Taiwan) The Naval special volunteer system was enforced. [28]
 - 18 The National Government issued a statement to annul the French privilege to stay in China. [20]
 - 24 The Japanese Army of North China Theater launched "Operation Number 40" at the southeastern part of Shanxi Province. [17]
 - 24 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Regulation Law of Material Marketing." [38]
 - 26 The Central Committee of the CCP issued the "Resolution concerning the Dissolution Proposal of the Comintern Suggested by the Managing Meeting of the Comintern Executive Committee." [1]
 - 31 Okano Susumu (Nosaka Sanzō) arrived in Yan'an. [24]
 - * The KMT promulgated "Provisional Ways concerning the Registrations and Regulations of Newspaper Companies, Correspondence and Magazines during the Extraordinary Period." [1]
 - * Muslims in Gangsu Province amputated the Xilan Public Road. [15]
 - * Zhao Shuli published a short story "The Marriage of Xiao Erhei." [44]
- Jun.1943**
- 1 The National Government Ministry of Finance issued a 3-billion yuan bond for celebrating the Allied Victory. [2]
 - 1 The Central Committee of the CCP adopted "Resolution on the Method of Instructions." [21]
 - 24 The Manchurian Central Bank granted a 6 million yuan credit loan to the Mongolian Border Bank. [38]
 - 30 The National Government promulgated the "Graft Punishment Act." [11]
 - 30 (Japan) "An arrangement concerning the enforcement of the recovery of the Shanghai joint settlement" was established in Nanjing. [16]
 - 30 (Japan) The Government-General Command ceased the use of Hong Kong dollars. [31]
- Jul.1943**
- 1 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Law of Thought-Reform." [38]
 - 6 *Jiefang Ribao* published "Eradicate Menshevism within the Party" by Liu Shaoqi. [1]
 - 7 Jiang Jieshi began the envelopment attack on CCP border regions. [6]
 - 10 The Japanese Army of North China Theater launched "Showa 18th (1943) Summer Operation into the Taihang District." [17]
 - 14 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference acknowledged the "Affair on Emergency Political Measures toward China." [16]
 - 15 Kang Sheng made a report entitled "Relief the Ones Who 'Lost Legs'"; triggered the "Qiangjiu" (putting an end to a crisis) Movement. [1]
 - 15 (Japan) The Chief of the General Staff instructed the Expeditionary Army to China the "Preparatory Outline of the Operation to the Mongolian Border District." [17]
 - 16 Zhou Enlai and others returned to Yan'an from Chongqing. [22]
 - 21 *Jiefang Ribao* published "Assessment of *The Destiny of China*" by Chen Boda. [1]
 - 31 The Japanese Government signed the "Sino-Japanese Treaty on the Taxation toward the Japanese Imperial Populace in the Chinese Republic." [16]
- Aug.1943**
- 1 Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, died. [11]
 - 1 The National Government seized the Yunnan-Vietnam Railroad. [20]
 - 1 The Nanjing "National Government" seized the Shanghai public settlement. [41]
 - 6 The Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Government abolished the Salt Exportation Budget to promote the transportation of salt. [5]
 - 15 The Central Committee of the CCP adopted the "Resolution on the cadres' examination of their personal records." [1]
 - 23 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Law of Collecting Metals." [39]
- Sep.1943**
- 6 The KMT 11th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [11]
 - 13 Jiang Jieshi was elected Chairman of the National Government in the KMT 11th Plenum of the 5th Congress. [1]
 - 16 Stilwell suggested to Jiang Jieshi that a part of the US military aid be supplied to the CCP. [1]
 - 16 The Japanese Army of the North China Theater launched the "Autumn-Winter Cleanup Operation" (Jidong and Jinhai district) and the "Showa 18th (1943) Operation into Jixi District." [17]
 - 18 The 2nd Meeting of the 3rd People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [20]

- 18 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters and Government Liaison Conference adopted the "Outline of the Conclusion of the Amendments of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China" and "Subject on the Instructions to the Chongqing." [16]
- 23 (Japan) The Taisei-Yokusankai approved the "Gist of Comprehensive Measures on Food" in attempt to establish a self-sustenance structure of provisions, Japan, "Manzhouguo", and "China" as one entity. [17]
- 23 The Japanese Government announced that the conscription system against "island compatriot" in Taiwan would be enforced. [28]
- 26 The 1st troop of the Japanese Army launched a cleanup operation against the southern and the northwestern parts of Shanxi Province. [17]
- 27 The CCP delegates to Xinjiang, Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zeming, and Lin Jilu etc., were murdered by Sheng Shicai. [22]
- 27 The "Manzhouguo" Government enacted the "Public Security Maintenance Law." [38]
- 28 The National Government promulgated the "Social Relief Law." [19]
- 28 The 13th troop of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China launched the Guangde Operation. [17]
- * The Central Committee of the CCP Political Bureau Conference was held (criticized mistakes in Wang Ming's rightist defeatism in the 1st stages of the Anti-Japanese War). [21]
- * Servicemen and people in every anti-Japanese base unfolded an operation against Japanese "cleanups." [2]
- * The Japanese Government made out the "Emergency Project to Cultivate Rice Fields in Manzhouguo." [1]

Oct.1943

- 1 Sichuan-Hunan, Sichuan-Hubei Public Roads were opened. [20]
- 7 (Japan) The Chief of General Staff instructed the chief officers of the Expeditionary Army to China and Guandong Army unofficially to divert 5 divisions southward successively. [17]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP determined to have high ranking cadres re-study and research the propriety of the party history and the party lines. [21]
- 19 The Supreme National Defense Committee decided to set up the Committee on the Enforcement of the Constitutional Government. [19]
- 19 *Jiefang Ribao* published "Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art" by Mao Zedong. [22]
- 23 The Central Judging Committee of Publications and Magazines published "List Prohibited of Scenarios." [5]
- 30 The foreign ministers of the US, the UK, the USSR, and China, talked in Moscow (decided to establish an international security organization). [20]
- 30 The Japanese Government concluded the "Treaty of Alliance" with the Nanjing "National Government." [6]
- 31 (Japan) Ministry of Army amended the "Military Service Law" (to be also applied to the Taiwanese). [17]
- * The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CCP published *Liangtiao Zhanxian* (The Two Fronts). [22]

Nov.1943

- 2 Japanese troops exercised the Changde Warfare (until the end of December). [11]
- 4 The Sino-American Air Force Composite Battalion was formed. [20]
- 7 The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CCP issued "A Resolution on Party's Literary Policy." [15]
- 10 The 12th troop of Japanese Army launched a cleanup operation in the central part of Shandong Province. [17]
- 12 The KMT promulgated the "Draft of Cultural Movements." [43]
- 12 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Dong Biwu (stated that he wished to make a negotiation with Zhou Enlai). [25]
- 14 The Chinese Army in India exercised the Battle of North Burma. [20]
- 23 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Roosevelt and Winston L. S. Churchill in Cairo. (announced "the Cairo Declaration" on 3 December). [4]
- 26 The Labor Hero Rally and the Production Exhibiton were held in Yan'an. [21]
- 29 Mao Zedong gave a talk entitled "Get Organized!" [22]
- * Wang Li published *Modern Chinese Grammar* (Volume 1) from Commerce Press. [1]
- * Fei Xiaotong published *Farm Villages of Inland China* from Shenghuo Bookshop. [1]

Dec.1943

- 10 China concluded the Equal Reciprocity Pact with Norway. [5]
- 17 The US Government abolished the "Law of Restricting Chinese Immigration." [2]
- 21 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated "National Identification Card Law." [39]
- 29 Taiwanese Governor-General promulgated "Food Administrative Law." [28]
- * Kaji Wataru had an interview in Guiyang (stated that the member of the Anti-War League of Japanese People in China totaled to a thousand). [22]
- * (this year) Li Youyuan wrote "Dongfang Hong." [44]

1944

Jan.1944

- 1 The National Government promulgated the "Ways of the Wartime Coverage Punishment" and "the Wartime Coverage Regulation Criteria." [2]

- 3 Shen Junru, Zhang Junmai, Huang Yanpei, and others, discussed a constitutional government in Chongqing. [14]
 - 8 The State Council Executive Meeting adopted the "Bill of Compulsory Education for School-Aged Children and the Uneducated." [11]
 - 17 The National Government enforced the "Draft of Price Regulation." [11]
 - 20 The Chinese Army in India advanced to Fugong valley in North Burma. [2]
 - 24 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded the Expeditionary Army to China to launch "Operation Number One." [17]
 - 24 Taiwanese Governor-General announced the simplification of the procedures in the alternation of the names of Taiwanese people into Japanese names. [8]
 - 26 ("Manzhouguo") Dispersals in Shinkyo (Changchun) and Hôten (Shenyang) began. [38]
 - * "Imperial Subjects' Training Centre" was established in various places in Taiwan. [24]
- Feb.1944**
- 10 1 liang of gold became 20, 500 yuan in Chongqing. [9]
 - 15 The National Government's State Council decided the establishment of the Investigative Committee on Damages incurred in the Resistance. [2]
 - 27 "The National Foundation Spirit Activities Week" was enforced in "Manzhouguo." [38]
- Mar.1944**
- 1 The Manchurian Farm Land Development Company was founded. [38]
 - 3 Wang Jingwei visited Japan to recuperate for his health. [41]
 - 5 The New Fourth Army put the Cheqiao Warfare in motion in Suzhong (the central part of Jiangsu Province). (realized the cooperation of bases between Suzhong and Subei, Huainan and Huaibei). [22]
 - 6 Taiwanese Governor-General announced the "Draft of Emergency Procedures of Decisive Battles in Taiwan." [28]
 - 15 The National Government promulgated the "Law of National Schools." [2]
 - 19 Taiwanese Governor-General announced the "Draft of Enforcing the Mobilization of Students." [28]
 - 25 The Yellow River Railroad Bridge of the Beiping-Hankou Line was restored. [17]
 - 27 The anti- "cleanup" operation in the Jin-Cha-Ji Border Region, which lasted 3 months, was carried out 4, 000 times. [5]
- Apr.1944**
- 1 Manchurian Steel Company and Manchurian Electronics Company Inc. were set up. [38]
 - 8 The National Conference of Military Service was held in Chongqing. [20]
 - 8 The National Government promulgated "Bandits Punishment Act." [20]
 - 9 The Japanese People's Liberation League was organized. (the Japanese People's Anti-War League in China broke up.) [22]
 - 12 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "Our Study and the Current Situation." [22]
 - 17 The Japanese Expeditionary Army to China exercised Operation Number One (Continent-Binding Operation). [17]
 - 20 The long-distance telephone network between southwestern and northwestern China was completed. [2]
 - 22 Japanese troops occupied Zhengzhou. [2]
 - 22 The National Government promulgated the "Declaration on the Establishment of an International Monetary Fund." [20]
 - 25 Taiwanese Governor-General resolved to fortify the entire island. [8]
 - * The Japanese Army decided to draft 20,000 Japanese people living in China. [15]
- May 1944**
- 1 (Japan) The "Matters concerning Exemption of Taxes and Others" was promulgated (abolished the tariff on products made in "Manzhouguo" and Guandongzhou.). [6]
 - 1 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Civil Special Law of the Situation" and the "Criminal Adjective Law of the Situation." [39]
 - 2 China and the UK signed a £50-million loan agreement. [1]
 - 2 Lin Boqu, representative of the Central Committee of the CCP, established contacts with Wang Shijie, Zhang Zhizhong and others, representatives of the KMT, in Xi'an. [25]
 - 4 The corps of the Vice Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Battle Zone Tang Enbo was destroyed. [2]
 - 9 The Society of Sanmin-zhuyi Theory was establishment in Chongqing. [8]
 - 9 The 11th and the 12th troops of the Japanese Army merged at Queshan and completed the Connection of the Beiping-Hankou Railroad. [17]
 - 11 The 20th troop in the western part of Yunnan Province enforced the crossing of the Salween River on the Burmese border. [2]
 - 11 The Central Committee of the CCP issued "instruction on the development policy toward the Henan district" to the Central China and the Northern Bureaux. [21]
 - 12 The Central Planning Bureau founded the Taiwan and the Northeastern Committees. [19]
 - 17 Lin Boqu flew to Chongqing. [2]
 - 18 ("Manzhouguo") The Kyôwa-kai made out the "Draft of Wartime Maneuverings." [39]
 - 20 The KMT 12th Plenum of the 5th Congress was held in Chongqing. [19]
 - 21 The CCP 7th Plenum of the 6th Congress was opened in Yan'an (held until April 20, 1945). [22]
 - 22 Lin Boqu submitted the new conditions of the Central Committee of the CCP concerning the negotiations between the CCP and

the KMT. [25]

25 The 12th troop of the Japanese Army captured Luoyang. [17]

27 The 11th troop of the Japanese Army launched the Xiang-Gui (Hunan-Guangxi) Operation. [17]

27 Japanese-Manchurian Food Council was established. [66]

29 The National Administrative Conference was held in Chongqing. [19]

* The Jin-Cha-Ji Central Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP published *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*. [22]

Jun.1944

5 The Central Committee of the CCP issued "Instruction on the Urban Constructions." [22]

6 The compulsory purchase of food was made into the loan of food by the National Government. [2]

9 The group of Chinese and foreign journalists arrived in Yan'an. [2]

15 The American fighter that departed from Chengdu raided the Kita-kyūshū area. [17]

18 The 11th troop of Japanese Army captured Changsha. [17]

20 Henry A. Wallace (US Vice President) visited Chongqing. [2]

20 The National Government promulgated the "Ways of Judging Publications during the Wartime" and the "Wartime Publication Judging Regulation." [20]

20 The Sichuan-Xikang Economic Construction Service Company was founded in Chongqing. [9]

20 Zhang Lan and others organized the Association for Promoting Democracy and Constitutional Government in Chengdu. [20]

28 The Guilin Cultural World Association for Anti-War Maneuvering was organized. [24]

Jul.1944

1 The Central Committee of the CCP issued the "Instruction on Order of Troops" to all corps. [22]

2 The 11th troop of the Japanese Army made an advance around Leiyang (blocked the Guangzhou-Hankou Railroad). [17]

5 The Guandong Army reported the Imperial Headquarters to reinforce new military supplies, due to the continuous extraction and diversion of troop strength. [17]

7, 15 The US President Roosevelt demanded that Jiang Jieshi authorize Stilwell to direct all the troops in China. [2]

7 The General Command of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army announced to have overthrown 290, 000 enemies in the past year. [3]

15 The National Government promulgated the "Ways of Securing People's Physical Freedom." [11]

15 The International Monetary Finance Conference decided that the amount of the fund which China would contribute should be \$550-million. [20]

23 The US Military Inspection Group was organized in Yan'an. [2]

24 Zou Taofen died of illness in Shanghai. [2]

29 The US fighters in Chengdu raided Anshan. [17]

* Lighting and train services throughout Hong Kong were ceased due to the lack of electricity. [31]

Aug.1944

4 The US and Chinese troops seized Myitkyina (1, 000 Japanese defensive soldiers were killed in action). [6]

8 The 11th troop of the Japanese Army seized Hengyang. [17]

14 The "Manzhouguo" Government promulgated the "Administrative Law of Agricultural Products." [39]

17 Chen Cheng was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the 1st battle zone. [2]

22 The US Government stated that the total sum of commodities which had been lent to China up until June of 1944, amounted to 150 million yuan. [2]

23 Roosevelt re-demanded that Jiang Jieshi authorize Stilwell to direct all the troops in China. [2]

29 The National Government proclaimed the transfer of Sheng Shicai (Chairman of the Xinjiang Province Government and the Conductor of Border Defense) to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the abolition of the Conductor Office of Border Defense. [2]

30 (Japan) The Supreme Council of War Instructions decided on the "Enforcement Outline of Political Maneuvering toward 'Chongqing.'" [17]

31 The Northwestern Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP promulgated the "Instruction on the Reinforcement of the Economic Constructions and the Achievement of the Complete Self-Supply of the Industrial Goods in the Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region." [5]

* Every corps of the Eighth Route Army exercised the autumnal offensive. [3]

Sep.1944

1 Conscription was carried out in Taiwan. [17]

5 The 3rd Meeting of the 3rd People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [11]

5 (Japan) The Supreme Council of War Instruction decided on the "Subject concerning Political Maneuvering toward 'Chongqing.'" [6]

6 Patrick J. Hurley, Roosevelt's personal envoy, arrived in Chongqing. [20]

8 Mao Zedong made a speech entitled "Serve the People." [14]

9 The Gui-Liu Warfare began (until December 10). [11]

10 1, 400 soldiers of Japanese defensive troops in Lameng of Yunnan Province were killed in action. [6]

- 13 The Bank of Japan signed a settlement to extend a credit of ¥200-million to the Chinese Allied Funding Bank. [17]
- 14 1, 500 soldiers of Japanese Defensive Troop in Tengyue were killed in action. [6]
- 15 Lin Boqu insisted on the establishment of "Coalition Government" in the People's Political Council. [25]
- 18 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters ordered the Guandong Army and the Korean Army to launch the "Anti-Russian Plan of Full-Scale Protracted Operation." [17]
- 19 The Chinese Democratic Politics League was reorganized into the Chinese Democratic League. [2]
- 24 Jiang Jieshi demanded Hurley dismiss Stilwell. [20]
- 29 Gu Weijun attended the World Peace Organization Congress as the representative of the Government of China. [2]
- * The 4th division of the New Fourth Army recuperated the Yu-Wan-Su (Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu) Anti-Japanese base. [21]
- * A guerilla group of Turkish descent in the northern part of Xinjiang Province started an armed uprising (Three Districts Revolution broke out). [32]

Oct.1944

- 1 The Nanjing "National Government" established the Commanding Section of the Shanghai City Public Peace Security. [41]
- 4 The O'tsu division of the Japanese Army occupied Fuzhou. [17]
- 9 The National Government announced the "Draft of the International Organization." [20]
- 13 The Eighth Route Army in the northeastern part of Shanxi Province defeated the enemy base (2 bases of northeastern and western parts of the Province were unified). [5]
- 14 Jiang Jieshi proposed intellectual youths to join the army. [20]
- 18 Roosevelt sent Jiang Jieshi a telegram to announce his decision to dismiss Stilwell. [2]
- 23 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters moved out the 23rd division in Manchuria to Taiwan. [17]
- 25 The US fighters in Chengdu raided Nagasaki and Sasebo. [17]
- 28 The "Law of Munition Company" became effective in Taiwan. [17]
- 29 Jiang Jieshi appointed Albert C. Wedemeyer Chief of the Chinese Command of the Allied Forces. [20]
- 29 The State Council of "Manzhouguo" stated that Manchuria was a supporting base of the Great East Asian War, and that she was united with Japan. [40]
- 30 Stilwell returned to the US. [4]
- * Japanese troops exercised a "cleanup" toward the Jidong Anti-Japanese Base, mobilizing 60, 000 people. [3]

Nov.1944

- 5 The National Government promulgated the "Bill of the Election of the Members for Provincial Assembly." [5]
- 7 Hurley arrived in Yan'an. [25]
- 7 An armed uprising in Xinjiang Province extended to the Ili District (occupied the city). [32]
- 10 Hurley made out the "Outline of the Agreement between the Chinese National Government, the KMT, and the CCP" with the CCP side (the Yan'an Pact). [11]
- 10 Hurley returned to Chongqing with Zhou Enlai. [25]
- 10 Wang Jingwei died of illness in Nagoya. [41]
- 12 The East Turkestan People's Republic Provisional Government was established in Ili. [32]
- 16 The National Government set up Military Service Department and Wartime Production Bureau. [19]
- 19 A pipeline between China and India was completed. [15]
- 20 Chen Gongbo assumed office as Chief of the Nanjing "National Government" State Council and Acting Chairman. [41]
- 22 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [22]
- 24 The 23rd troop of the Japanese Army attacked Nanning. [17]
- * Flood occurred in Anhui Province (several million people were struck). [1]

Dec.1944

- 1 The Guandong Army promulgated drafts to Japanese retired military men in Manchuria. [38]
- 6 The US fighters raided Hōten (Shenyang). [17]
- 7 Zhou Enlai and others returned to Yan'an from Chongqing. [25]
- 10 The Japanese Expeditionary Army to China and a corps of the Army of South China Theater merged in the southwest of Nanning (achieved the connection toward French Indo-China). [17]
- 11 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded the formation of the continental railroad corps for the consistent transportation between Korea, Manchuria, and China. [17]
- 25 The Chinese Army General Headquarters was established in Kunming. [11]
- * The issuing sum of the Japanese military bill in Hong Kong amounted to 300 million yuan by the end of the year (increased to 2 billion yuan by August 1945). [31]

1945

Jan.1945

- 2 The National Government Military Commission set up the Wartime Traffic Administrative Bureau. [19]
- 11 (Japan) The Supreme Military Commanding Conference decided on a "Policy to Establish the Wartime Economy in China" and

- the "Outline of Unifying the Provision of Goods in China." [16]
- 18 The 20th Troop of the Japanese Army occupied the most part of the southern strategic points of the Guangzhou-Hankou Railroad. [17]
- 23 The Sino-Indian Public Road was opened. [19]
- * The East Turkestan People's Republic was established. [32]
- Feb. 1945**
- 5 The Chinese Airlift Battalion was formed. [11]
- 5 The New Fourth Army established the Su-Zhe (Jiangsu-Zhejiang) Military Command in the Ningbo-Shanghai-Hangzhou Triangle Area. [3]
- 13 Jiang Jieshi had a talk with Zhou Enlai. [22]
- 20 The Kyowa-kai enacted the "Movement Outline of the Kyowa-kai of the Manchu Empire." [39]
- Mar. 1945**
- 1 Jiang Jieshi announced that the National Assembly would be held on November 12. [2]
- 6 The Burmese Route was restored. [8]
- 15 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Instruction concerning the Issues of the Establishment of the Chinese People's Liberation Allied Conference." [22]
- 18 Zuo Shunsheng, Acting Chief of the Democratic League, announced the absence of the Democratic League from the National Assembly. [15]
- 30 The National Government dissolved the Cultural Maneuvering Committee. [43]
- 30 The number of soldiers in the Communist Forces amounted to 860, 000, and the number of the party members became 1.14 million. [22]
- Apr. 1945**
- 15 Prices soared in Chongqing (each category of business discussed prices every 10 days). [9]
- 15 The 20th Troop of the Japanese Army put Zhijiang Operation into action. [17]
- 20 The CCP 7th Plenum of the 6th Congress adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party." [10]
- 23 The CCP 7th Congress was held in Yan'an. [21]
- 24 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "On Coalition Government" at the CCP 7th Congress. [5]
- * The East Turkestan People's Army was organized. [32]
- * Opera *The White-Haired Girl* was put on the first time in Yan'an. [1]
- May 1945**
- 5 The KMT 6th Congress was held in Chongqing. [19]
- 22 (Japan) The Navy commanded to secure strategic areas in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. [17]
- 28 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded the Expeditionary Army to China to evacuate from the occupied areas along the Hunan-Guangxi and the Guangzhou-Hankou Railroads (and to be diverted to central and northern China). [17]
- Jun. 1945**
- 4 (Japan) Umezu Yoshijiro, Chief of the General Staff, notified Yamada, General Commander of the Guandong Army, and Okamura, General Commander of the Expeditionary Army to China, of the "Draft of Operation to the USSR" (Dalian Conference). [17]
- 12 Appolon A. Petrov, Russian Ambassador, had a talk with Jiang Jieshi (proposed the conclusion to "Sino-Russian Treaty of Friendship"). [14]
- 15 Hurley notified Jiang Jieshi of the confidential matters decided at the Yalta Conference. [17]
- 16 The Central Committee of the CCP announced the absence to the People's Political Council. [22]
- 27 Song Ziwen, the Chairman of the State Council, visited the USSR (until 17 July). [2]
- 29 The National Government promulgated the "Bill of Organizing Provincial Assembly" and the "Election Bill of the Provincial Assemblymen." [4]
- 30 (Japan) 850 Chinese workers who were engaged in forced labor at Hanaoka Mine started an uprising. [6]
- Jul. 1945**
- 1 6 Members of the People's Political Council visited Yan'an. [25]
- 3 The National Government Military Commission instructed the office for public order be abolished in every province. [5]
- 7 The National Government Military Commission announced that 2.5 million Japanese soldiers had been defeated during the past 8 years. [7]
- 7 The 1st Meeting of the 4th People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 13 The Preparatory Committee of People's Representative Conference in the Liberated Areas in China was organized in Yan'an. [5]
- 20 The CCP and the KMT troops clashed in Chunhua. [11]
- 25 The "Manzhouguo" Government held the All-Manchurian Defense Council with the Guandong Army. [39]
- 26 The National Government announced a "Statement to Japan" (the Potsdam Declaration). [16]
- 28 The Democratic League announced the "Declaration concerning the Present Situation." [22]

Aug.1945

- * (Beginning of the month) The Mongolian Youth Party formed Xi-sunite Qi of Xilinguole Meng. [32]
- 5 Song Ziwen visited the USSR (until 22 September). [19]
- 9 The Russian troops began advancing to northeastern China. [1]
- 10, 11 Zhu De ordered all corps in the liberated areas to disarm the Japanese troops and the troops of their collaborators. [5]
- 10 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded to launch a full-scale war with USSR (instructed the Commanding Section of the Guandong Army to retreat to south Manchuria). [17]
- 10 Mongolian teachers and students roused themselves in Kōan (Xing'an) Military School (reconstructed the Inner-Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on August 18). [32]
- 11 Jiang Jieshi commanded that: (1) the CCP troops should wait at the present garrison; (2) the KMT troops should unfold military actions actively; (3) troops of Japanese collaborators should work to maintain the public peace of the provinces. [5]
- 11 The Central Committee of the CCP announced the "Resolutions concerning the Party's Duty after the Japanese Surrender." [14]
- 12 The "Manzhouguo" Government and the Commanding Section of the Guandong Army moved to Tonghua. [39]
- 13 Mao Zedong made a report entitled "The Situation and Our Policy after the Victory in the War of Resistance against Japan." [3]
- 14 The National Government concluded the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Friendship" with the Soviets. [1]
- 14 Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, ordered the Japanese forces in China (except 3 provinces in Manchuria), Taiwan, and northern part of Vietnam to surrender to the Chinese Government. [1]
- 14, 20, 23 Jiang Jieshi sent a telegram to Yan'an saying that he wanted to invite Mao Zedong to Chongqing. [3]
- 16 (Japan) The Imperial Headquarters commanded the immediate halt of military actions to each commander and chief of general staff. [17]
- 16 The Nanjing "National Government" declared its dissolution. [41]
- 17 The Russian fighters raided Zhangjiakou. [17]
- 18 The National Government troops advanced to Beiping. [19]
- 18 "Manzhouguo" Emperor Pu Yi declared his abdication. [38]
- 19 The Russian troops occupied Qiqihaer and Haerbin. [40]
- 19 The National Government troops advanced to Kaifeng and Taiyuan. [19]
- 19 The Eighth Route Army in the Jizhong district enveloped Tianjin. [5]
- 20 The Central Committee of the CCP set up the Jin-Cha-Ji Central Bureau (abolished the Northern Bureau). [14]
- 20 "Manzhouguo" was dissolved. [38]
- 21 The State Council adopted "Ways to Deal with Major Industries in the Occupied Area" and "Ways to Settle Land Right Issues in the Recovered Area." [19]
- 22 The Russian troops occupied Lushun and Dalian. [17]
- 23 Stalin announced that the entire area in northeastern China was liberated and that 510, 000 Japanese soldiers were taken captive. [14]
- 25 The Central Committee of the CCP announced "Declaration on the Present Political Situation." [5]
- 25 The Eighth Route Army in Jin-Cha-Ji district occupied Zhangjiakou. [5]
- 26 The National Government ratified the "Bretton Woods Treaty." [19]
- 26 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved to send 1, 000 cadres including Lin Feng to northeastern China. [14]
- 27 The General Relief Assembly of the Japanese Residents in Manchuria was founded in Changchun. [38]
- 28 Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai arrived in Chongqing with Hurley and Zhang Zhizhong. [25]
- 29 The National Government troops advanced to Hengyang and Zhengzhou. [19]
- 29 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on Getting into northeastern China Quickly and Grasping Extensive Areas of Farmlands." [22]
- 31 The National Government troops advanced to Guangzhou and Shashi. [19]
- 31 The National Government announced that 3 provinces in Manchuria would be divided into 9 new provinces. [8]
- 31 H.J.Harcourt, Commander of the UK Pacific Fleet, landed on Hong Kong (the Hong Kong Military Administration was established on 1 September). [31]

Sep.1945

- 2 Jiang Jieshi talked with Mao Zedong. [25]
- 3 The National Government announced that the abolition of wartime laws of every kind would be discussed individually. [9]
- 3 The National Government decided to make September 3 the Victory Day against Japan. [22]
- 3 The US troops landed in Taiwan. [22]
- 5 The Russian troops disarmed the Commanding Section of the Guandong Army. [40]
- 9 The ceremony for the Japanese surrender was held in Nanjing. [4]
- 10 The KMT and the CCP troops clashed each other in the Shangdang district. [11]
- 16 The Hong Kong Administrative Government held the ceremony for the Japanese surrender. [31]
- 17 Jiang Jieshi distributed *Handbook on the Annihilation of Bandits*. [3]
- 18 The Northeastern Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP was founded in Shenyang. [40]

- 19 The 7th Fleet of the US Navy made a call at Shanghai. [8]
- 19 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed to "develop to the north and defend toward the south." [10]
- 22 The Central Bank started business in Shanghai. [2]
- 30 The Young China Party broke away from the Democratic League. [2]
- * Jiang Jieshi talked with De Wang and Li Shouxin. [33]
- * The Provisional Government of the Inner-Mongolian People's Republic was established in Xi-sunite Qi. [32]

Oct.1945

- 1 The Provisional National Representative Rally of the Chinese Democratic League was held in Chongqing. [1]
- 5 The Revolutionary Youth League of the Inner-Mongolian People was organized. [32]
- 10 The "Bulletin of Talks between the Government and the Representatives of the CCP" (October 10th Agreement) was announced. [1]
- 11 Mao Zedong returned to Yan'an. [25]
- 12 Xiong Shihui, Chief of the Northeastern Quarters, arrived in Changchun. [40]
- 13, 17 Xiong Shihui talked with Malinovski, General Commander of the Soviet Forces. [8]
- 17 The National Government troops landed in Jilong. [19]
- 18 The CCP troops in 4 liberated areas in the south of the Yangtze River began moving northward. [3]
- 18 The KMT and the CCP troops clashed each other in the western part of Suiyuan Province (until December 3). [23]
- 20 The KMT and the CCP troops clashed each other in the area around the Handan district. [11]
- 24 Chen Yi inaugurated as chief of the Administrative Director's Office and the General Headquarters of the Police Section of Taiwan Province. [27]
- 25 The ceremony for the Japanese surrender was held in Taipei. [27]
- 29 The Changchun Treaty that dealt with the evacuation of the Soviet forces was concluded. [8]
- 30 The National Government troops landed in Qinhuangdao. [19]
- 30 The Northeastern People's Self-Government Army was founded. [40]
- 31 The National Government began the repatriation of the Japanese POWs and residents. [19]

Nov.1945

- 12 The National Government announced that the National Assembly would be held on May 5 of the following year. [19]
- 14 The National Government troops advanced to Qingdao. [19]
- 14 *Xinmingbao* in Chongqing published the verse "Snow" by Mao Zedong. [44]
- 17 The Representative Rally of the Northeastern People was held in Shenyang. [2]
- 19 The Chongqing Anti-Civil War Allied Assembly of People from Various Circles was established. [3]
- 23 The National Government promulgated a "Bill to Deal with the Affairs of Traitors of China" and the "Ways of Dealing with Enemy-Made Products in the Recovered Areas." [19]
- 24 The KMT and the CCP troops clashed each other in the Lincheng, Zaozhuang, Hanzhuang, and Shagou districts. [2]
- 25 The United Conference for the Inner-Mongolian Self-Government Movement was established (the Provisional Government of the Inner-Mongolian People's Republic was dissolved). [32]
- * The Chinese Cotton Spinning and Construction Company was founded in Shanghai. [10]

Dec.1945

- 1 "The December 1 Incident" broke out in Kunming. [11]
- 11 The Administrative Director's Office of Taiwan Province promulgated "Ways to Retrieve Former Names for the People in Taiwan." [8]
- 12 The USSR transported equipments of Anshan Steel Mill from Dalian to Vladivostok. [2]
- 15 Harry S. Truman announced the statements concerning policies toward China. [25]
- 16 The CCP delegates including Zhou Enlai flew to Chongqing. [1]
- 16 The Democratic National Construction Association was founded in Chongqing. [11]
- 20 George C. Marshall, Truman's special envoy, came to China. [25]
- 25 582 Japanese POWs in Taiwan left Taiwan (the 1st repatriation). [8]
- 26 The Administrative Director's Office of Taiwan Province promulgated the "Establishment Draft of Public Organizations in Taiwan Province." [30]
- 28 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions concerning the Establishment and the Reinforcement of Northeast Base." [3]
- 29 The National Government troops advanced to the Rehe district. [19]
- 30 The Association for Promoting Democracy was founded in Shanghai. [11]

1946

Jan.1946

- 2 The National Government signed conditions on the peace negotiations with the East Turkestan People's Republic Government. [32]

- 3 The National Government promulgated "Ways to Summon a Political Consultative Conference." [20]
- 5 The National Government announced the recognition of the independence of Outer-Mongolia. [2]
- 5 The National Government troops began the airlift from Beiping to Changchun. [2]
- 6 The East Mongolian People's Autonomous Government was established. [32]
- 7 The Small Military Group of Three Persons consisting of Zhang Qun, Zhou Enlai, and Marshall was founded. [19]
- 10 Zhang Qun and Zhou Enlai signed the "Order and Statement concerning the Stop of the Military Conflicts within the Country." [24]
- 10 The Political Consultative Conference was held in Chongqing. [1]
- 12 Nosaka Sanzō returned to Japan from China. [6]
- 13 The United Nations Security Council was established (China became a permanent member). [7]
- 13 The National Government announced that "Taiwanese people retrieved Chinese nationality on October 25, 1945." [24]
- 14 The Northeastern People's Autonomous Army was renamed to the Northeastern Democratic Allied Army. [23]
- 17 The Beiping Military Arbitration Execution Section was founded. [19]
- 25 Citizen registration began in Taiwan Province. [2]
- 31 The Political Consultative Conference adopted the Government Organization Plan, the National Assembly Plan, the Platform of the Peaceful National Foundation, the Draft of Military Issues, and the Draft of the Constitution Plan. [25]

Feb. 1946

- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Present Situation and Missions" ("New Phase of Peace and Democracy"). [21]
- 10 The Jiaochangkou Incident broke out in Chongqing. [11]
- 13 The Bank of China in Chongqing stopped the transactions of gold. [2]
- 20 *Zhongyang Ribao* issued an opinion that northeastern China was beyond the scope of the military mediation. [25]
- 24 The Association for Promoting Democracy and Constitutional Government was founded. [24]
- 25 The Supreme National Defense Committee resolved to open the foreign exchange market. [1]
- 25 The Small Military Group of Three Persons signed "Basic Policies concerning the Military Organizations and the Integration of the CCP Troops into the National Forces." [11]

Mar. 1946

- 1 The KMT 2nd Plenum of the 6th Congress was held. [11]
- 4 The National Government released Ye Ting. [24]
- 9 The US Military Advisor Group was organized. [4]
- * (the beginning of the month) The Soviet troops began evacuation from northeastern China. [25]
- 14 A "Sino-American Cotton Loan Agreement" was concluded. [20]
- 16 The abolition of the Supreme National Defense Committee and the restoration of the Central Political Committee were resolved at the KMT 2nd Plenum of the 6th Congress. [19]
- 20 The 2nd Meeting of the 4th People's Political Council was held in Chongqing. [11]
- 21 The National Government troops advanced to Liaoyang and Fushun. [5]
- 27 The Small Military Group of Three Persons adopted a "Cease-Fire Pact in Northeastern China." [11]
- 28 The Central Committee of the CCP notified an "Instruction on the Economic Construction in the Liberated Areas." [1]
- 31 The KMT troops attacked Yingkou, Anshan, and other places. [5]
- * (spring) Draught broke out in Hunan Province (4 million people were struck). [1]

Apr. 1946

- 1 The joint conference of the KMT Committee of Managing Directors and the Supreme National Defense Committee adopted the "Bill of Organizing the Central Political Committee" and the "Ways of Organizing the National Government." [19]
- 1 Jiang Jieshi declared that he would not recognize the forces and the political power of the CCP in northeastern China. [25]
- 2 The National Language Promotion Committee was founded in Taiwan Province. [8]
- 8 Wang Ruofei, Qing Bangxian, Ye Ting, Deng Fa, and others were killed in an accident in Xingxian, Shanxi Province. [1]
- 12 Chen Gongbo was sentenced to death. [20]
- 17 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army advanced to Changchun. [25]
- 18 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army unfolded the defensive battle in Sipingjie (until May 18). [21]
- 20 The National Government announced the name of the representatives from each province and occupational group who would attend the National Assembly. [2]
- 21 The CCP Delegates refused to attend the National Assembly and to submit the list of names of representatives who would attend the National Assembly. [1]
- 23 "Shan-Gan-Ning Border Region Constitution Principles" was promulgated. [1]
- 24 The National Government announced to put off the opening of the National Assembly. [11]
- 26 The Allied Office of the Chinese Liberated Areas Industry Cooperative Association was set up in Yan'an. [5]

May 1946

- 1 The US Military Commanding Section in China was set up. [11]
- 1 The Provincial Assembly in Taiwan was founded. [4]

- 1 Harcourt, Director of the Hong Kong Military Administration, transferred the administrative power to the Administrative Bureau. [31]
 - 3 The Soviet troops completed evacuation from northeastern China. [3]
 - 4 The Jiusan Society was founded in Chongqing. [11]
 - 4 The Central Committee of the CCP notified an "Instruction on the Reduction of Rent and Struggles on Liquidation of the Land Issues." [21]
 - 5 The National Government transferred the capital to Nanjing. [19]
 - 9 The Chinese Delegation in Japan was organized. [4]
 - 19 The KMT troops occupied Sipingjie. [21]
 - 20 The price of rice in Shanghai soared to 80, 000 yuan per dan. [2]
 - 20 Taiwan dollars began to be issued. [2]
 - 23 The KMT troops occupied Changchun. [21]
 - 25 The East Mongolian People's Autonomous Government was dissolved. [32]
 - 26 Marshall demanded Jiang Jieshi stop the advancing of the KMT troops in northeastern China. [25]
 - 26 Wang Yingtai, Yin Rugeng, Zhou Zuoren, and others were escorted from Beiping to Nanjing. [2]
 - 28 The KMT troops occupied Jilin. [21]
 - 28 Yu Bin assumed office as the archbishop of Nanjing. [2]
 - 28 The National Government troops in Hanoi completed evacuation. [2]
 - * Famine broke out in Sichuan and Guangxi provinces. [1]
- Jun.1946**
- 1 The National Government Ministry of National Defense was set up (Military Commission was abolished). [19]
 - 1 The Central Committee of the CCP ordered the troops to invade the areas including Shandong Province. [25]
 - 6 Jiang Jieshi declared a 15-day cease-fire in northeastern China. [2]
 - 6 The National Government signed a peace pact with the East Turkestan People's Republic Government (the Xinjiang Coalition Government was established on July 18). [32]
 - 21 Jiang Jieshi extended the cease-fire for another 8 days. [2]
 - 23 100, 000 people participated in a demonstration demanding to stop the civil war and the US intervention. [2]
 - 24 The Small Military Group of Three Persons reached an agreement on the issues over northeastern China and other problems. [25]
 - 26 The KMT troops began the invasion on the Central Plain Liberated Area (a total civil war broke out). [21]
 - * The United Chinese Film Art Company was established. [1]
- Jul.1946**
- 1 The KMT Military Statistics Bureau was reorganized into the Ministry of National Defense Secrecy Bureau. [20]
 - 2 Jiang Jieshi talked with Zhou Enlai. [25]
 - 11 Li Gongpu was stabbed to death in Kunming. [11]
 - 11 The US Government appointed John L. Stuart the US Ambassador to China. [20]
 - 15 Wen Yiduo was stabbed to death in Kunming. [11]
 - 20 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed to "crush Jiang Jieshi's attacks with the defensive battles." [21]
 - 22 Zhang Lan, Chairman of the Democratic League, announced the "Attitudes of the Democratic League and Its Styles." [2]
 - 22 Song Qingling announced an "Opinion on the Present Situation" in Shanghai. [20]
 - 25 Tao Xingzhi died in Shanghai. [1]
 - 29 The US enforced the banning of exporting armaments to China. [2]
 - 31 The US ratified a \$150-million credit loan. [20]
 - * Rice riots broke out in every city of the country (until July 1947). [1]
- Aug.1946**
- 1 Mao Zedong told Anna L. Strong that "the atomic bombs are nothing but a paper tiger." [6]
 - 9 Pu Yi appeared in court at the Far Eastern Military Tribunal held in Tokyo. [2]
 - 10 Main troops in the Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu Military Command unfolded a counter offensive in the areas around Kaifeng and Xuzhou (until 22 August). [21]
 - 10 Marshall and Stuart declared the failure of the US intervention. [25]
 - 14 Jiang Jieshi announced six principles for peaceful settlements of the national issues. [25]
 - 15 The National Socialist Party and the Democratic Constitutional Government Party were united into the Democratic Socialist Party. [2]
 - 19 The Central Bank adjusted the foreign exchange rate into 3, 335 yuan to a dollar. [2]
 - 26 Zhou Enlai stated that the CCP would stick to 5 resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference. [2]
 - 29 The KMT troops occupied Chengde. [2]
 - 30 The US and China concluded a "Pact of Providing the Surplus Goods." [1]
- Sep.1946**
- 1 Feng Yuxiang published open letters to Jiang Jieshi in *Dagongbao* of Shanghai. [11]

- 12 Pu Yi was taken by the USSR. [2]
- 14 The Hong Kong Government Office denied Chinese sovereignty in Jiulongcheng. [2]
- 16 The Central Committee of the CCP Military Commission instructed to "concentrate the best troops and crush every enemy." [23]
- 17 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that China has not given up sovereignty in Jiulongcheng. [11]
- 20 Japanese people in northeastern China completed evacuation. [24]
- 20 Hu Shi assumed office as President of the Beijing University. [2]
- 29 The KMT troops began to invade Zhangjiakou. [1]

Oct.1946

- 9 The National Government commanded to resume conscription. [2]
- 11 The KMT troops occupied Zhangjiakou. [11]
- 12 The National Government announced that the National Assembly would be convened on November 12. [19]
- 16 Jiang Jieshi announced "Statement on the Transaction of the Present Situation." [2]
- 16 *Far East Economic Review* started its publication in Hong Kong. [31]
- 25 The publication of Japanese newspapers in Taiwan Province was ceased. [8]
- 31 The National Government promulgated an "Administrative Outline in Controlling an Order Area." [8]
- 31 The Jiusan Society published an "Opinion on the Present Situation." [24]

Nov.1946

- 4 The "Sino-American Friendship Treaty of Commerce and Navigation" was signed in Nanjing. [11]
- 8 Jiang Jieshi demanded the CCP take part in the National Assembly. [25]
- 11 Jiang Jieshi changed the date of the National Assembly to November 15. [25]
- 12 The Democratic League stated that it would not participate in the National Assembly. [2]
- 15 The Constitution Enactment National Assembly was held in Nanjing. [11]
- 16 Zhou Enlai stated that the KMT has crushed the peaceful negotiation. [25]
- 19 Zhou Enlai returned to Yan'an. [25]
- 28 The Russian Embassy announced the evacuation of the Russian staff members in the Chinese Changchun Railroad. [2]
- 30 A riot caused by the regulation of open-air markets broke out in Shanghai. [2]

Dec.1946

- 18 Truman announced a "Statement on China Policy." [1]
- 21 All lines of the Beiping-Baotou Railroad opened. [2]
- 24 The Shen Chong Incident broke out. [2]
- 25 The "Draft of the Constitution of the Republic of China" was adopted at the National Assembly (the date of enforcement was resolved to be December 25, 1947). [2]
- 25 The Democratic Socialist Party declared to secede from the Democratic League. [7]
- 26 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed to prepare for the establishment of the Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Government. [32]
- 28 The CCP stated that the National Assembly and the Constitution were invalid. [3]
- 29 College students in Beiping held a protest rally against the Shen Chong Incident. [8]

1947

Jan.1947

- 1 The National Government promulgated the "Constitution of the Republic of China." [11]
- 1 Students started anti-American demonstrations in Tianjin, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuxi, and other places. [2]
- 2 The Shandong and the Central China Field Operation Armies put the Lunan (the southern part of Shandong Province) Warfare in motion (until January 29). [1]
- 7 McArthur announced that the evacuation of 3 million Japanese people from every part of China was completed. [2]
- 8 Marshall returned to the US. [4]
- 10 Midorikawa Eiko (Hasegawa Teru) died in Jiamusi. [40]
- 12 The Democratic League announced a "Statement on Constitutional Fraud." [24]
- 23 China Airlines Company succeeded in the experimental flight to the US (opened the Shanghai-San Francisco line). [8]
- 29 The US Government decided to withdraw from the Small Military Group of Three Persons and the Military Mediation Executive Section. [25]
- 30 The National Government announced the dissolution of the Small Military Group of Three Persons and the Military Mediation Executive Section. [19]
- * (the end of the month) The East China Military Command and the East China Field Operation Army were founded. [23]
- * Hong Kong Security Trade Center was established. [31]

Feb.1947

- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP stated that "the treaties, loan agreements, and pacts that were concluded with other nations

after 10th January 1946, by the KMT Government alone, are all invalid." [24]

- 1 The exchange rate of the Chinese currency and the US dollar became \$1=7, 700 yuan. [1]
- 3 The KMT Provisional Action Committee was renamed into the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party. [24]
- 3 The Democratic National Construction Association adopted the "Resolution on the Openenig of the National Assembly and the Adoption of the Constitution." [24]
- 3 The US Military Liaison Group in Yan'an evacuated. [2]
- 11 The price of gold in Nanjing and Shanghai became 930, 000 yuan par liang. [2]
- 16 The Supreme National Defense Committee adopted an "Emergency Economic Measure." [11]
- 20 The East China Field Operation Army put the Laiwu Warfare in motion (until February 30). [1]
- 21 The CCP staffs of the Beiping Military Mediation Executive Section returned to Yan'an. [25]
- 22 The Jiusan Society announced "Human Rights Security Declaration" in Beiping. [24]
- 24 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army occupied Jiutai (Jilin-Changchun Road was amputated). [2]
- 26 The National Language Promotion Movement was launched in Taiwan. [8]
- 28 The Supreme National Defense Committee adopted the lists of names of the government participants in the Democratic Socialist Party and the Young China Party. [19]
- 28 The Police Commanding Sections in Nanjing, Shanghai, and Chongqing demanded the CCP to withdraw all staff. [25]
- 28 The Chongqing Police Commanding Section closed the Xinhua Ribao House (*Xinhua Ribao* ceased the publication). [20]
- 28 The 28th February Incident occured in Taiwan. [2]

Mar.1947

- 1 A riot in Taibei extended to the Xinzhu and Tainan districts. [2]
- 2 Chen Yi set up the 28th February Incident transaction Committee. [27]
- 4 A riot broke out in Gaoxiong (the Civil Government Police Bureau was occupied and the Monopoly Bureau was broken through). [2]
- 7 The CCP evacuated its staff in Nanjing, Shanghai, and Chongqing. [25]
- 7 The February 28 Incident Transaction Committee announced a "Proposition to 32 Conditions to the Government Reform of Taiwan Province." [2]
- 8 The Democratic League announced that the peace negotiation failed. [24]
- 8 The Central Committee of the CCP notified an "Instrction on the Development of Guerilla Warfares in the 'Jiang' Controlling Districts." [21]
- 9 The National Government troops landed at Jilong. [2]
- 12 The Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party announced "Declaration on the Present Situation." [24]
- 13 The KMT troops altered the strategy from "total invasion" into "preferential invasion." [1]
- 15 The KMT 3rd Plenum of the 6th Congress was held in Nanjing. [11]
- 17 Bai Chongxi arrived in Taiwan (announced "Four Principles to Deal with the Taiwan Incident"). [2]
- 19 The KMT troops occupied Yan'an. [2]
- 23 The Inner-Mongolian People's Representative Rally was held. [3]
- 24 The CCP troops used the name of the "People's Liberation Army" General Command officially. [26]
- 26 The Central Committee of the CCP held a conference in Zaolingou (resolved to set up the Front Committee and the Maneuvering Committee). [21]
- 27 *Jiefang Ribao*, the party organ of the Central Committee of the CCP, ceased the publication. [5]
- 31 The National Government promulgated laws relating to the enforcement of the Constitution including the "Law of Organizing the National Assembly." [7]

Apr.1947

- 8 Main troops in the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Command began the counterattack along the Zheng-Tai Railroad (realized the close cooperation between the Jin-Cha-Ji and the Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu Liberated Areas in May). [21]
- 17 The National Government was restructured into "polyparty government." [11]
- 20 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed the dissolution of the Inner-Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. [32]
- 22 The Administrative Director's Office of Taiwan Province was abolished (reorganized into the provincial government). [19]
- 23 The National Government Committee was established. [8]
- 24 The Supreme National Defense Committee was abolished (the Central Political Committee was set up on April 28). [19]
- 26 Tani Hisao, a war criminal, who was related to the Nanjing Massacre, was shot to death. [2]
- 28 The last group of Japanese people in Taiwan evacuated from Jilong. [2]
- 29 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved to set up the Urban Maneuvering Department. [3]

May 1947

- 1 The Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Government was established. [40]
- 2 Rice riots broke out in Hangzhou, Wuxi, Hefei, Chengdu, Shanghai, and Nanjing. [3]
- 12 Students in Nanjing, Shanghai, and other places put movements against famine in motion. [11]
- 13 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army launched the summer offensive in northeastern China. [3]
- 15 The Xinhuashe Hong Kong Branch was established. [31]

- 18 The National Government promulgated a "Provisional Way to Maintain Social Order." [19]
- 19 The 2nd Xinjiang Province Allied Government was established. [32]
- 20 The 3rd Meeting of the 4th People's Political Council was held in Nanjing. [11]
- 23 The Democratic League submitted a "Proposal to Cease the Civil War and to Restore Peace" to the People's Political Council. [24]
- 25 *Wenhui bao*, *Lianhe Wanbao*, and *Xinminbao* in Shanghai ceased the publication. [3]
- * Famine broke out in Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Anhui, and Liaoning provinces. [1]

Jun.1947

- 1 The MP suppressed the student movements in Chongqing and Wuhan. [2]
- 4 The National Government Reparation Committee against Japan announced that the direct damages done during the war amounted to 31 billion dollars. [19]
- 4 The National Government's State Council resolved to set up the Special Administrative District of Hainan Island. [2]
- 11 The KMT and the CCP troops fought desperately in Sipingjie (until June 30). [2]
- 28 The National Government Supreme Court issued a warrant against Mao Zedong. [19]
- 30 Main troops of the Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu Field Operation Army advanced into the Dabie Mountain district, crossing the Yellow River (established the E-Yu (Hubei-Henan) and the Wanxi (the western part of Anhui Province) Liberated Areas). [3]

Jul.1947

- 1 The Taiwan Provincial Government renamed the "Gaoshan Nationality" into "Mountain Compatriots." [8]
- 5 The National Government's State Affairs Conference adopted "Measures to Encourage the National Mobilization to Suppress the Communist Bandits' Rebellion." [19]
- 9 The National Government resolved to abolish the Political Consultative Conference. [24]
- 9 The KMT Central Committee of the Managing Directors adopted the "Draft of Unified Organization of the Party and Youth Corps." [2]
- 9 The CCP Inner-Mongolian Maneuvering Committee was set up. [40]
- 14 The National Government announced that the population of the entire nation was 461 million. [11]
- 17 The Central Committee of the CCP Maneuvering Committee held the National Land Conference. [21]
- 18 The National Government promulgated a "Draft of Mobilization to Suppress the Rebellion" and a "Draft to Enforce the Constitution." [7]
- 25 The National Government announced to cancel the CCP membership of the representatives to the National Assembly and National Government Committee, and to expel the communist members from the People's Political Council. [24]
- 27 The National Food Council was held in Nanjing. [2]
- 27 The Democratic Socialist Party 1st National Assembly was held in Shanghai. [2]
- 31 The field operation troops of the Northwestern People's Liberation Army was organized. [23]
- * The People's Liberation Army altered the strategic defense into the strategic offense. [1]

Aug.1947

- 13 The Trade Instructing Committee toward Japan was established in Nanjing. [2]
- 17 The Ministry of Finance set up the Administrative Committee for Imports and Exports and the Committee of Security Funds of Foreign Currency. [2]
- 20 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors adopted the "General Mobilization Bill of Rebellion Suppression and National Foundation." [19]
- 22 The Jin-Cha-Lu-Yu Field Operation Army Taiyue Corps advanced into the western part of Henan Province, crossing the Yellow River. [3]
- * The Taiwanese Re-Liberated Union was formed. [27]

Sep.1947

- 1 The 11th General Meeting of the Young China Party was held in Shanghai. [2]
- 7 The main troops of the East China Field Operation Army advanced to the Longhai Railroad (advanced into the Yu-Wan-Su district). [3]
- 9 The KMT 4th Plenum of the 6th Congress and the Sanmin-Zhuyi Youth Corps Joint Conference were held in Nanjing (annexation of the Party and the Corps organizations). [19]
- 14 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army put the autumnal offensive in motion (until November 5). [21]
- 29 The National Land Administration Conference was held in Nanjing. [2]
- * Ma Sicong wrote "The Grand Choir for the Mothercountry." [1]

Oct.1947

- 2, 5 Xuzhou-Kaifeng of the Longhai Railroad and Xuzhou-Nanjing of the Jinpu Railroad were opened. [2]
- 7 Du Bincheng was killed in Xi'an. [2]
- 10 The General Command of the People's Liberation Army announced a "Declaration on Chinese People's Liberation Army" (proposed to overthrow Jiang Jieshi and to liberate the entire country). [24]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP promulgated the "Grand Platform of the Chinese Land Law." [21]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP Northeastern Bureau notified an "Instruction on the Reinforcement of the Urban Maneuver-

ing." [40]

- 16 The National Money Business Association was established in Nanjing. [2]
- 22 Kawashima Yoshiko was sentenced to death at the Chinese Military Court. [2]
- 25 The Tibetan Government sent commercial delegates to India, the UK, and the US. [34]
- 27 A "Sino-American Aid Pact" was signed in Nanjing. [2]
- 27 The National Government acknowledged the Democratic League as an "illegal organization." [11]
- 29 China joined a "Tariff Pact." [8]

Nov.1947

- 6 Zhang Lan, the Chairman of the Democratic League, announced the "Public Notification of the Dissolution of the Chinese Democratic League General Section." [24]
- 10 The KMT and the Young China Party announced the list of names of the representatives to the National Assembly. [2]
- 12 The North China People's Liberation Army occupied Shijiazhuang. [3]
- 12 The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was organized in Hong Kong. [21]
- 17 The Hong Kong Government Office demanded inhabitants of Jiulongcheng leave voluntarily. [31]
- 20 A railroad between Beiping and Shenyang resumed operation. [2]
- 21 An election of the representatives to the National Assembly was held in the entire country. [2]
- 27 Bai Chongxi, Minister of National Defense, set up the Ministry of National Defense Jiujiang Command. [2]

Dec.1947

- 1 The National Government set up the North China Bandit-Cleanup Headquarters. [2]
- 3 The KMT troops in Hubei Province began attacking the liberated area in the Dabie Mountain district. [2]
- 9 The National Government State Council Conference adopted "Regulations on the Local Government." [19]
- 18 The Military Court sentenced 3 war criminals, who performed a homicide race in the Nanjing Massacre, to death. [2]
- 19 The US Congress resolved to grant the National Government \$18-million as an emergency aid. [20]
- 25 The "Constitution of the Republic of China" was issued (the National Government declared the enforcement of the Constitution). [19]
- 25 The National Government announced that the National Assembly would be held on March 29 of the following year. [11]
- 25 The National Government promulgated the "Termination Process of the Political Tutelage System" and the "Emergency Bill of the Criminal Punishment of the Nation in the Rebellion Suppression Period." [20]
- 25 The Central Committee of the CCP held a conference in Yangjiagou (Mao Zedong made a report entitled "the Present Situation and Our Tasks"). [21]
- 25 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army put the winter offensives in motion (until March 15, 1948). [21]
- * *The Chinese Library*, chiefly edited by Shu Xincheng and others, was published by Zhonghua Book Company. [1]
- * (Winter) Land reforms and party consolidation movement were exercised in every liberated area. [3]

1948

Jan.1948

- 1 The Revolutionary Committee of KMT was established in Hong Kong. [11]
- 1 The Northeastern Democratic Allied Army was renamed into the Northeastern People's Liberation Army. [23]
- 1 The Inner-Mongolian People's Self-Defense Army was renamed into the Mongolian People's Liberation Army. [5]
- 5 The Democratic League held the 3rd Plenum in Hong Kong. [31]
- 21 Elections to elect the members of the Legislative Council were held all over the country. [11]

Feb.1948

- 1 The Northeastern General Bandits-Cleanup Headquarters was established in Shenyang. [2]
- 2 The Shen-Jiu Incident broke out in Shanghai. [11]
- 4 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors adopted the "Voluntary Resignation of the KMT Delegates to the National Assembly and Those Elected as the Members of the Legislative Council, and Ways to Encourage Friend Parties." [19]
- 11 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed to correct errors of the "Left" in the land reform propaganda. [5]
- 15 The Chinese National Theatrical and Movie Association was founded in Nanjing. [5]
- 18 Stuart announced the "Letter for the People of China." [20]
- 19 The Chinese Land Reform Association made out a "Land Reform Plan." [11]
- 19 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army occupied Anshan. [20]
- 20 The Russian Government announced a two-year postponement of the "Sino-Russian Mutual Nonaggression Pact." [20]
- 20 Marshall, US Secretary of State, reported to the Congress that the US had used \$1.409 billion as an aid to the National Government after the war. [20]
- 24 The State Council promulgated a "Food Rationing Regulation" for 5 cities: Nanjing, Shanghai, Beiping, Tianjin, and Guanzhou. [2]
- 25 The Central Committee of the CCP promulgated "Rules on Gists of the Land Reforms of the New Districts." [1]
- 26 The Northwestern Field Operation Army put the Yichuan Operation in motion (until March 3). [23]

- 27 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army occupied Yingkou. [2]
- 28 Zhou Fohai died in prison in Nanjing. [11]
- * The National Government concluded a "Taiwan Joint Development Pact" with the US. [29]

Mar. 1948

- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Issues of National Bourgeoisie and Enlightened Gentry." [5]
- 7 People's Liberation Army Jin-Ji-Lu Military Command put the Linfen Warfare in motion (until May 17). [23]
- 10 Truman announced his views concerning the US policies toward China. [20]
- 11 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors resolved to set up the National Foundation Committee of Rebellion Suppression. [19]
- 13 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army regained Siping. [20]
- 14 People's Liberation Army occupied Luoyang. [23]
- 16 600 treasures were transported to Taiwan from Shanghai. [8]
- 17 A Central China District Conference for Keeping Public Order was held in Nanjing. [20]
- 23 Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and others moved from Shanbei (the northern part of the Shanxi Province) to the Jin-Cha-Ji Liberated Area. [21]
- 25 The National Government promulgated the "Law of Special Criminal Court Organization." [11]
- 28 The People's Political Council was dissolved. [19]
- 29 The Constitution Enforcement National Assembly was held in Nanjing. [19]

Apr. 1948

- 3 The US Congress adopted a "Bill toward China" that granted her \$463-million. [20]
- 4 The KMT held the provisional plenary session of the Central Committee. [10]
- 9 1000 college students demonstrated against a civil war, famine, and exploitation in Chengdu. [20]
- 11 100 students of the Central University in Nanjing held a hunger strike demanding a stop to famine. [20]
- 17 The Northwestern Field Operation Army put the Longdong (the eastern part of Gansu Province) Warfare in motion (until April 28). [20]
- 17 China and the UK reconfirmed the border stone in Shatoujiao. [31]
- 18 A "Provisional Clause for the Period of Rebellion Suppression" was adopted at the National Assembly. [11]
- 19 Jiang Jieshi was elected President of the Republic of China. [19]
- 21 The Northwestern Field Operation Army regained Yan'an. [21]
- 27 People's Liberation Army Shandong troops occupied Tanxian (realized the unification of the Shandong Liberated Area). [21]
- 29 Li Zongren was elected vice-President at the National Assembly. [11]
- 30 The Central Committee of the CCP proposed a "Labor Day Slogan" (suggested to summon a political consultative conference excluding the "Nanjing"). [21]

May 1948

- 1 The National Government promulgated the "Law of Organizing Republic of China Presidential Office." [11]
- 1 The Chinese Constitutional Government Promoting Association was founded. [2]
- 5 The Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, the Democratic League, the Association for Promoting Democracy, the Zhigong Party, the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the People's National Salvation Association, the Association for Promoting Democracy of KMT, the Sanmin-zhuyi Comrades Association, and others sent public telegrams to support summonses of the new political consultative conference. [24]
- 9 The National Government promulgated a "Provisional Clause for the Period of Rebellion Suppression." [7]
- 9 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved to merge the Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu and the Jin-Cha-Ji Liberated areas. [21]
- 18 The 1st Legislative Council was opened. [8]
- 19 The National Government abolished the Quarters in every part of the country. [20]
- 20 Jiang Jieshi assumed office as President of the Republic of China. [19]
- 22 A student rally demanding "Anti-America, Aid the Japanese" was held in Shanghai (spread all over the country). [10]
- 25 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the 1948 Land Reform Maneuvering and the Party Consolidation Maneuvering." [5]
- 28 The Northeastern Xinhua Broadcasting Station started transmission. [5]

Jun. 1948

- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP Northeastern Bureau notified an "Instruction concerning the Protection of the Newly Restored Cities." [1]
- 11 The 1st troop of the North China Field Operation Army put the Jinzhong (the central part of Shanxi Province) Warfare in motion (until July 16). [10]
- 15 *Renmin Ribao*, the party organ of the Central Committee of the CCP North China Bureau, started the publication in Shijiazhuang. [3]
- 16 A rice riot broke out in Chongqing. [2]
- 17 The East China Field Operation Army and Central Plain Field Operation Army started the Yudong (the eastern part of Henan Province) Warfare (until July 6). [23]

- 29 The Central Committee of the CCP enacted the protection and reformation of school education in the newly restored cities. [1]
Jul.1948
- 2 Wang Shijie and Stuart signed a "Sino-American Economic Aid Pact." [20]
17 The CCP concluded a "Reciprocal Treaty" with North Korea. [2]
31 The Association for Promoting Democracy proposed the "Pledge of Action and Political Platforms concerning the Political Consultative Conference." [24]
* The CCP Northeastern Bureau held the Urban Maneuvering Conference. [21]
* *Shaoshuo Yuekan* started the publication in Hong Kong. [1]
- Aug.1948
- 1 The 6th National Workers' Assembly was held in Haerbin (resolved to reconstruct All-China Federation Trade Unions). [21]
5 China and the US exchanged the document of common consent on the setting up of the Farm Villages Restoration United Committee. [2]
7 North China People's Representative Rally was held in Shijiazhuang (the North China People's Government was established). [3]
16 The Central Bank issued 5-million-yuan notes. [2]
20 The Government of the Republic of China (hereafter: Republican Government) announced the price control policy. [10]
22 The Central Committee of the CCP instructed unperturbed and flexible tactics in the areas under the rule of the KMT. [21]
23 The Central Bank issued Gold-Yuan banknotes. [2]
31 Feng Yuxiang was killed in an accident. [2]
* The issuing amount of Chinese Currency reached 640 trillion yuan. [10]
* *The Complete Anthology of Wen Yiduo* was published from the Kaiming Bookshop. [1]
- Sep.1948
- 8 Every bank in Shanghai transferred \$30-million to the Central Bank. [2]
8 The Central Committee of the CCP held the Extended Conference of the Political Bureau in Xibaipo. [21]
12 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army put the Liaoshen Warfare in motion (until November 2). [10]
14 People's Liberation Army North China Military Command put the Cha-Sui (Chahaer-Suiyuan) Warfare in motion (until October 31). [21]
16 The East China Field Operation Army put the Jinan Warfare in motion (occupied Jinan on September 24). [21]
17 The US Military Joint Advisor Group in China was organized. [5]
24 The amount of gold, silver, and foreign currency held in stock at the Central Bank reached 100 million yuan. [2]
- Oct.1948
- 2 A Rice riot broke out in Shanghai (spread all over the country). [20]
6 The State Council resolved to abolish the United General Office of Four Banks. [19]
6 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved to set up the North China Economic and Financial Committee. [1]
15 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army occupied Jinzhou. [20]
19 The Northeastern People's Liberation Army occupied Changchun. [24]
20 The fixed rate money was set up between the North China and the Northwestern Liberated Areas. [5]
22 The Central Plain Field Operation Army occupied Zhengzhou. [21]
24 The Central Plain Field Operation Army occupied Kaifeng. [21]
31 The State Council resolved to abolish the price control policy. [2]
- Nov.1948
- 1 People's Liberation Army General Command promulgated the "Order of Punishing the War Criminals." [20]
1 The Central Committee of the CCP Military Commission unified the organizations of all troops (reorganized into 4 field operation armies: Northwestern, Central Plain, East China, and the Northeastern). [21]
2 The Northeastern Field Operation Army occupied Shenyang and Yingkou (gained mastery over the entire northeastern China). [21]
6 The East China Field Operation Army and the Central Plain Field Operation Army put the Huaihai Warfare in motion. [21]
9 Jiang Jieshi requested Truman for an emergency military aid. [6]
10 Zhu Jiahua discussed the issue of transporting documents and materials of the Old Palace Museum with Wang Shijie, Fu Sinian, and others (decided to ship them to Taiwan within the year). [8]
11 The State Council amended the "Ways of Issuing the Gold-Yuan Bonds." [2]
12 The Central Committee of the CCP Northeastern Bureau notified "Instructions on the Land Reform of the New Districts." [40]
15 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Military Control Issues." [21]
15 The Northwestern Field Operation Army put the winter offensives in motion (until November 28). [21]
21 The Central Committee of the CCP stated that any form of aid to the Republican Government would be considered a hostile action toward the people of China. [6]
21 The Central Committee of the CCP resolved that the Central Military Commission of the CCP was to use officially the name "Chinese People's Revolutionary Commission." [23]
27 The People's Liberation Army occupied Shanhaiguan and Qinghuangdao. [3]

- 29 The Northeastern and the North China Field Operation Armies put the Ping-Jin (Beiping-Tianjin) Warfare in motion. [21]
- 30 China and the US exchanged documents of the "Friendship Treaty of Commerce." [2]
- * The 3rd Xinjiang Province Allied Government was established. [32]
- Dec.1948**
- 1 The East China Field Operation Army occupied Xuzhou. [5]
- 1 4 liberated areas, North China, East China, Jin-Sui (Shanxi-Suiyuan), and Shan-Gan-Ning, set up the Chinese People's Bank. [3]
- 10 Jiang Jieshi issued a martial law to all parts of the country except Xinjiang, Qinghai, Xikang, Taiwan, and Tibet. [2]
- 11 The People's Liberation Army amputated the traffic between Beiping and Tianjin. [2]
- 23 The State Council ordered to stop refund deposits from the Bank of China. [20]
- 24 Bai Chongxi, Chief of the Central China Genaral Bandits-Cleanup Headquarters, demanded Jiang Jieshi to consult with the CCP. [2]
- 24 The North China Field Operation Army occupied Zhangjiakou. [5]
- 25 Li Zongren and others demanded Jiang Jieshi to retire. [2]
- 25 The CCP announced the list of the names of 43 war criminals including Jiang Jieshi, Li Zongren, Chen Cheng, and others. [2]
- 29 The State Council appointed Chen Cheng Chairman of the Taiwanese Provincial Government. [19]
- 30 The KMT Central Committee of the Managing Directors resolved that the Chief Member of Party Section of Taiwan Province be Jiang Jingguo. [2]
- * (this year) A full-length novel by *Sun Shines upon the Sangqian River* by Ding Ling was published. [44]

1949

Jan.1949

- 1 People's Liberation Army's Beiping District Military Controlling Committee was established. [5]
- 3 The Republic Government recognized the Republic of Korea. [4]
- 6 The United Nations General Assembly passed the resolution of nonintervention in the Chinese Civil War. [6]
- 14 Mao Zedong announced a "Statement on the Present Situation" (proposed eight conditions for the peace negotiation with the KMT). [5]
- 15 The Northeastern Field Operation Army occupied Tianjin. [23]
- 15 The People's Liberation Army was reorganized (the Northwestern Field Operation Army became the 1st Field Operation Army, the Central Plain Field Operation Army: the 2nd Field Operation Army, the East China Field Operation Army: the 3rd Field Operation Army, and the Northeastern Field Operation Army: the 4th Field Operation Army). [23]
- 16 The Ministry of National Defense appointed Chen Cheng Supreme Commander of the Guards of Taiwan Province. [19]
- 21 Jiang Jieshi announced his retirement. (Li Zongren, Vice-President, acted as president). [19]
- 21 Fu Zuoyi, Chief of the North China Bandits-Cleanup Headquarters, announced the "Primary Consultation of the Beiping Peaceful Negotiation." [10]
- 22 Li Zongren stated that he wished to begin negotiations on the basis of eight conditions presented by the CCP. [5]
- 23 Li Zongren instructed the State Council to cancel the martial law, to release the political criminals, and to lift the control over the press. [2]
- 26 The Republic Government Military Court declared Okamura Yasuji not guilty. [6]
- 27 The US Advisory Group withdrew from China. [19]
- 31 People's Liberation Army advanced into Beiping. [5]

Feb.1949

- 1 The KMT Central Party Section moved to Guangzhou. [19]
- 4, 19 The Bank of Taiwan Province announced a stop to the monetary exchange business with the Chinese Continent. [29]
- 10 The Central Bank owned gold and silver were transferred to Taiwan and Xiamen. [8]
- 26 The doorway survey was carried out in Taiwan Province. [29]

Mar.1949

- 4 The Chinese National Students' Conference was established. [5]
- 5 The CCP 2nd Plenum of the 7th Congress was held. [5]
- 25 The Central Committee of the CCP and the People's Liberation Army General Command were transferred to Beiping. [5]

Apr.1949

- 1 The Republic Government Delegates arrived in Beiping. [5]
- 1 The Hong Kong Government Office enforced the "Bill of the Immigration Control of the Year 1949." [31]
- 3 The All-China Democratic Women's Federation was established. [5]
- 6 The April 6 Incident broke out in Taiwan (a student activist was arrested). [27]
- 10 The price of rice in Shanghai became 400, 000 yuan (Gold-Yuan note) par dan. [5]
- 11 The Chinese New Democratic Youth League National Assembly was held (the Chinese New Democratic Youth League was

- established). [5]
- 12 The Taiwan Provincial Government enforced the "Reduction of Rent to 37.5%." [30]
- 13 The CCP and the Republican Government began peace negotiations in Beiping. [5]
- 13 The Inner-Mongolian Representative Rally of each Qi and Meng was held in Dingyuaning of Alashan Qi. [33]
- 15 The CCP delegates proposed a draft of a "Domestic Peace Treaty" to the Republican Government's delegates (requested to reply by April 20). [5]
- 18 The Central Committee of the KMT announced "Five Peace Principles." [8]
- 18 The Central Committee of the KMT resolved that Chen Cheng presided over the Party Section of Taiwan Province. [29]
- 20 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors refused to accept the draft of "Domestic Peace Treaty" proposed by the CCP. [5]
- 21 Mao Zedong and Zu De commanded "March over the Country Order" (the 2nd Field Operation Army, the 3rd Field Operation Army, and a part of the 4th Field Operation Army launched the operation to cross the Yangtze River). [23]
- 21 The Northeastern Administrative Committee set the northeastern administrative district into 6 provinces and 4 cities under the direct jurisdiction of the Committee. [40]
- 23 The 3rd Field Operation Army occupied Nanjing. [21]
- 23 People's Liberation Army occupied Taiyuan. [5]
- 25 Mao Zedong and Zu De promulgated the "Declaration of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." [5]
- 25 The Republican Government was transferred to Guanzhou. [8]
- 28 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors resolved to set up the Emergency Committee (to act for the Central Political Committee). [19]
- 30 The doorway survey was carried out in Taiwan Province. [29]
- May 1949**
- 11 The All-China Democratic Youth Federation was founded. [5]
- 17 The 4th Field Operation Army occupied Wuhan. [5]
- 18 The Provincial Government of Taiwan simplified the entrance petition formalities. [8]
- 20 The 1st Field Operation Army occupied Xi'an. [5]
- 20 The martial law was enforced in whole areas of Taiwan Province. [29]
- 27 The 3rd Field Operation Army occupied Shanghai. [5]
- 28 A "Suiyuan Peace Treaty" was signed in Beiping. [5]
- 28 The Hong Kong Government Office promulgated a "Corporation Registering Regulation." [31]
- Jun. 1949**
- 15 The New Political Consultative Conference Preparative Assembly was held in Beiping. [5]
- 15 The Provincial Government of Taiwan announced the enforcement of the reform of the monetary system. [4]
- 26 The KMT troops carried out a naval blockade of areas covering the Yangtze River to the Shandong Peninsula. [5]
- 30 Mao Zedong announced "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." [1]
- Jul. 1949**
- 2 The All-China Literature and Arts Federation was founded. [5]
- 2 The Republican Government issued the Silver-Yuan note. [4]
- 8 The Tibetan Government commanded the evacuation of the Republican Government staff from Lhasa. [2, 34]
- 10 The 4th Field Operation Army began moving southwards in three routes at the Central China. [5]
- 16 The KMT Central Emergency Committee was established in Guangzhou. [11]
- 17 (Tibet) The offices, schools, telegraphic stations, and hospitals of the Republican Government were closed. [2]
- 18 Chen Cheng was appointed chief of Southeastern Military Administration of the Republican Government. [5]
- 21 The Chinese National Artists Association, the National Dancers Association, the Chinese National Musicians Association, the Chinese National Writers Association, the Chinese National Dramatists Association, and the Chinese National Screen Artists Association were established in Beiping (until July 26). [5]
- 30 The Northeastern Commercial Delegates concluded the "Treaty of Commerce" with the Soviets. [5]
- Aug. 1949**
- 1 The KMT Presidential Office was set up in Caoshan, Taiwan. [19]
- 2 The US Ambassador to China Stuart returned to the US. [20]
- 3 Postal services between China and Japan resumed. [8]
- 5 The US Department of State published *China White Paper*. [5]
- 5 The Mongolian People's Representative Rally was held in Dingyuaning of Alashan Qi (the Mongolian Autonomous Government was established with De Wang as the president). [33]
- 10 The Republican Government acknowledged Panchen Lama VI's reincarnation. [34]
- 10 (Tibet) Taktra Rimpoche declared an "Anti-Communism Religious War." [36]
- 17 The 3rd Field Operation Army occupied Fuzhou. [5]
- 17 The Hong Kong Legislative Bureau adopted a new "Population Registration Bill." [31]
- 20 The Political Movement Committee was formed in Taipei. [27]

- 21 The Northeastern People's Representative Conference was held in Shenyang (the Northeastern People's Government was established). [5]
- 22 The Republican Government staff in Tibet evacuated to India. [2]
- 26 The 1st Field Operation Army occupied Lanzhou. [5]
- 29 Jiang Jieshi held a military conference in Chongqing (resolved to stop the occupation of Sichuan Province by the People's Liberation Army). [5]

Sep.1949

- 17 The New Political Consultative Conference Preparatory Council held the 2nd plenary session. [5]
- 17 Yang Hucheng was killed in Chongqing. [11]
- 19 39 people including Deng Qiwu (former vice-chief of the Northwestern Military Administration of the Republican Government and former chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government) declared their decision to break away from the Republican Government. [5]
- 21 The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Beijing. [5]
- 21 The Taiwanese Defense Headquarters was founded. [8]
- 25 Baoerhan (chairman of the Xinjiang Provincial Government) and Tao Shiyue (general commander of the Guard of Xinjiang Province) declared their decision to break away from the Republican Government. [5]
- 27 The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference approved the following: (1) Beijing be the capital of the new nation; (2) The Five-Starred Red Flag be recognized as the national flag; (3) "March of the Volunteers" be temporarily considered as the national anthem. [13]
- 29 The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference adopted "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Joint Platform." [5]
- 30 The Chinese Political Consultative Conference closed, appointing Mao Zedong chairman of the People's Central Government Committee of the People's Republic of China; and Zhu De, Liu Shaogi, Song Qingling, Zhang Lan, and Gao Gang vice-chairmen. [5]
- 30 The Erecting Ceremony of the Monument to the People's Heroes was held at the Tiananmen Square. [5]

Oct.1949

- 1 Mao Zedong declared the establishment of the People's Central Government of the People's Republic of China (the People's Central Government resolved to: (1) appoint Zhou Enlai prime minister and foreign minister of the Central People's Government, Mao Zedong chief of the People's Revolutionary Military Commission of the Central People's Government, and Zhu De general commander of the People's Liberation Army; (2) "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Joint Platform" be made the administrative platform). [5]
- 3 The People's Republic of China established a diplomatic relation with the USSR (also with Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, and the German Democratic Republic within the same month). [12, 13]
- 9 The 1st Meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee was held. [1]
- 12 The 1st Field Operation Army advanced to Xinjiang Province. [32]
- 14 The troops of the 4th and the 2nd Field Operation Armies occupied Guanzhou. [12]
- 15 The Republican Government was transferred to Chongqing. [9]
- 20 The 1st Field Operation Army advanced to Dihua. [12]
- * The Central Committee of the CCP instructed not to emphasize the minority nationalities' rights of self-determination. [32]

Nov.1949

- 1 The People's Liberation Army put the Southwestern Warfare in motion (until April 1950). [12]
- 1 Panchen Lama told Mao Zedong and Zhu De that he supported the CCP. [2]
- 4 (Tibet) Taktra Rimpoche declared the independence of Tibet. [2, 36]
- 12 The KMT Democrats Representative Conference was held in Beijing (reorganized the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT). [12]
- 13 The Central Financial and Economic Committee instructed to restrain a sudden boost in price (to be subsided by December). [12]
- 15 Zhou Enlai demanded that the United Nations rescind the right of the Republican Government as the representative of China. [6]
- 28 The Republican Government was transferred from Chongqing to Chengdu (the People's Liberation Army occupied Chongqing on November 30). [2]

Dec.1949

- 2 The People's Central Government decided on the staff of the Military Administrative Committee of the Large Administrative District. [13]
- 2 The Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Government was reformed into the Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Region People's Government. [12]
- 5 Li Zongren left for the US to recuperate from illness. [2]
- 7 The Republican Government resolved to transfer the State Council to Taipei (the affairs began on 9th December there). [19]

- 11 The KMT Central Party Section was transferred to Taiwan. [19]
- 16 Mao Zedong visited Moscow and had a talk with Stalin. [12]
- 17 The People's Government of Xinjiang Province was established. [32]
- 23 The National Educational Maneuvering Conference was held. [1]
- 26 The People's Liberation Army advanced to Chengdu. [2]
- 28 The Republican Government began conscription in Taiwan. [2]
- 29 De Wang fled to the Mongolian People's Republic. [33]
- 30 India recognized the People's Republic of China. [6]
- 30 The Hong Kong Government Office promulgated an "Emergency Bill." [31]
- * "Bureaucratic capitals" were seized (until the beginning of 1950). [1]

1950

Jan.1950

- 1 The Yue-Han (Guangzhou-Hankou) Railroad and the Jing-Han (Beijing-Hankou) Railroad opened. [1]
- 5 Truman announced the non-intervention policy toward Taiwan. [6]
- 6 The UK Government announced her diplomatic recognition of the government of the People's Republic of China. [31]
- 6 The Chinese People's Political Affairs Council adopted a "Regulation on the People's Government Organization" for provinces, cities, and counties. [12]
- 8 Zhou Enlai demanded the UN President and the Secretary General rob the KMT of its seats on the Security Council. [24]
- 13 The People's Liberation Army General Headquarters declared to free all lands except for Tibet. [6]
- 18 A diplomatic relation with Vietnam was established. [3]
- 20 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its view that it would not accept the Tibetan Goodwill Envoy. [37]
- 20 Zhou Enlai arrived in Moscow. [3]
- 27 The Political Affairs Council adopted "Enforcement Rules on the Nation-wide Taxation." [1]
- 27 The Republican Government State Council promulgated a "General Strategic Outline for Anti-Communism and Protection of People." [1]
- 31 Panchen Lama requested the Liberation Army advance to Tibet. [24]
- * The People's Liberation Army developed a large-scale strife of bandit-cleanup. (2.4 million "bandits" were repelled by the end of 1952). [23]
- * The Central Committee of the CCP and its Military Commission instructed the Southwestern Bureau to prepare an advance to Tibet. [23]

Feb.1950

- 6 Fighters of the Republican Government raided Shanghai. [1]
- 9 The US Department of State stated that Taiwan was a part of China. [24]
- 10 The US Congress adopted a "Bill to Extend Economic Aid to 'China.'" [2]
- 13 The Political Affairs Council Financial Committee held the National Financial Council. [1]
- 13 The KMT Central Emergency Committee demanded Li Zongren to return to Taiwan (he refused for the reasons of recuperation from illness on February 14). [19]
- 14 The Pact of the "Sino-Russian Friendship Ally of Mutual Aid" was signed. [1]
- 24 The Political Affairs Council promulgated the "Regulation of the Strict Prohibition of the Uses of Opium and Drugs." [1]
- 28 The Political Affairs Council Financial Committee notified "Instructions of Setting Up Factory Administrative Committee of State- and Public-Run Factories." [1]

Mar.1950

- 1 Jiang Jieshi was returned as president of "the Republic of China." [19]
- 3 The Political Affairs Council made out a "Decision on the Unified National Financial-Economic Maneuvering." [1]
- 4 Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai returned to Beijing. [3]
- 4 The Republican Government withdrew from a "Tariff Pact." [8]
- 8 The US Secretary of State stated that the US was opposed to robbing the Republican Government of her membership in the United Nations. [2]
- 21 Jiang Jieshi appointed Jiang Jingguo head of the Republican Government Ministry of National Defense General Political Department. [20]
- 24 The Political Affairs Council adopted a "Decision on the Unified Administration of Financial Revenues and Expenditures of the Year 1950." [12]

Apr.1950

- 1 A diplomatic relation with India was established. [1]
- 5 The Republican Government State Council adopted the "Enforcement Outline of Self-Government in Each Council and City in Taiwan Province." [2]
- 13 A diplomatic relation with Indonesia was established. [1]

- 14 The Republican Government Legislative Council amended the "Bill of the Punishment to Rebellions." [1]
- 19 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Resolutions on the Criticism and Self-Assessment on the Periodicals." [21]
- 21 The Hong Kong Government Office publicized the amended "Immigration Bill." [31]
- 26 The People's Central Government instructed to use the name, "National Autonomous Region People's Government" instead of "National Autonomous Government" from then on. [32]
- 28 The Hong Kong Government Office promulgated the "Supplementary Bill of the 1950 Immigration Administration." [31]
- * The Beijing Broadcasting Station started the air. [1]

May 1950

- 1 "The People's Republic of China Marriage Law" was promulgated and enforced. [1]
- 1 The 4th Field Operation Army occupied Hainan Island. [1]
- 1 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on Carrying Out the Consolidation Campaign with the Entire Party and All Forces." [21]
- 3 The Bank of Taiwan enforced the unrestricted release of foreign currencies. [2]
- 8 Zhang Hanfu, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, protested the Hong Kong Government Office against the restriction of immigration of the inhabitants of the Chinese Continent to Hong Kong. [31]
- 9 A diplomatic relation with Sweden was established. [1]
- 11 A diplomatic relation with Denmark was established. [1]
- 11 The Taiwan Provincial Office of Education instructed to carry out "Educational Measures during the Extraordinary Period." [2]
- 12 The International Red Cross Union recognized the admission of the Chinese Red Cross Society as the official representative of China. [6]
- 13 Jiang Jingguo disclosed 80 units of underground bodies of the CCP. [27]
- 15 The International Postal Union recognized the admission of China. [6]
- 17 The Republican Government State Council American-Aid Application Committee expended \$500, 000 as the funds for industrial promotion. [2]
- 18 The People's Liberation Army occupied the Zhoushan Archipelago. [29]

Jun.1950

- 1 The Ministry of Education held the National Conference of Higher Education in Beijing. [1]
- 6 The CCP 7th Plenum of the 3rd Congress was held in Beijing. [1]
- 7 The Republican Government State Council adopted "Coordinative Measures of the State-Run Enterprises." [2]
- 8 A diplomatic relation with Burma was established. [1]
- 14 The 2nd Conference of the 1st National Assembly of the Political Consultative Conference was held in Beijing. [21]
- 27 Truman sent the 7th Fleet to the Taiwan Strait. [24]
- 29 The People's Central Government promulgated "The People's Republic of China Labor Union Law." [21]
- 29 The "General Inspection of 37.5% Rent" was enforced in the entire Taiwanese Island. [2]
- 30 The People's Central Government promulgated and enforced "The People's Republic of China Land Reform Law." [21]

Jul.1950

- 6 The National Public Peace Conference was held. [1]
- 14 The Political Affairs Council adopted "Peasants' Association Organizing Rules" and "People's Court Organizing Rules." [12]
- 20 The KMT Central Committee of Managing Directors adopted the "Bill of Reshuffling the KMT." [19]
- 23 The Political Affairs Council and People's Supreme Court notified "Instructions on the Suppression of the Counter-Revolutionary Activities." [12]
- 27 The All-China Cooperative Association was founded. [3]
- 31 MacArthur visited Taiwan (disapproved of the invasion of Korea by the troops of the Republican Government). [6]
- * The campaign for the suppression of counter-revolutionaries was carried out all over the country. [1]

Aug.1950

- 1 MacArthur announced his determination to defend Taiwan and Pescadores and the conclusion of the "Sino" -American Treaty. [6]
- 4 The 13th Aviation Corps of the US Air Force set up the Taiwanese Front Commanding Place. [24]
- 5 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee was organized. [19]
- 7 The National Hygienic Conference was held in Beijing. [1]
- 8 The US Economy General Cooperative Station made public an "Economic Aid Plan to Taiwan." [2]
- 10 Karl L. Rankin, acting minister of the US Government to "China", arrived in Taipei. [8]
- 16 The Republican Government State Council adopted the "Bill of Coordinating the Administrative Districts in Every County and City in Taiwan Province." [19]
- 21 The Political Affairs Council promulgated a "Resolution on the Classification of the Hierarchy Constituents in Farm Villages." [3]
- 23 The Japanese Government signed a "Japanese-'Chinese' Trade Agreement" with the Republican Government. [4]
- 24 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted the "Draft of the Present Emergency Maneuvering." [20]

31 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted a "Political Opinion at the Present Stage." [20]

Sep.1950

- 14 A diplomatic relation with Switzerland was established. [1]
- 15 The National Publishing Conference was held in Beijing. [1]
- 18 De Wang was escorted from the Mongolian People's Republic to China. [33]
- 19 The United Nations General Assembly rejected the proposal to recognize the People's Republic of China as the representative government of China. [2]
- 29 The United Nations Security Council resolved to invite the delegates of the People's Republic of China to the debate on the problems of the US advancement to Taiwan. [2]

Oct.1950

- 1 Zhou Enlai delivered a speech at the National Day, stating, "Fight for crushing the war of aggression" (the anti-American, pro-Korean movement was activated). [6]
- 1 The Japan-China Friendship Association was established in Tokyo. [18]
- 6 The People's Liberation Army put the Changdu Warfare in motion (occupied Chamdo on October 19). [37]
- 7 The United Nations adopted the US Draft introduced by the General Assembly on the Taiwan issues. [2]
- 8 Mao Zedong notified "Commands to the Chinese People's Volunteer Army." [21]
- 10 The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested against crossing the 38th parallel by the United Nations forces. [6]
- 10 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on Suppressing the Counter-Revolutionary Activities." [1]
- 18 The 14th annual assembly of the Chinese National Christianity Promotion Association was held in Shanghai (adopted "Reform Declaration"). [24]
- 25 The Chinese People's Volunteer Army entered the Korean War, and crossed the Yalu River. [24]
- 26 The Indian Government protested against the People's Liberation Army using the military forces in Tibet. [34]
- 28 A diplomatic relation with Finland was established. [1]

Nov.1950

- 4 The CCP and the factions of other parties publicized the joint "Anti-American and Pro-Korean" declaration. [2]
- 9 The Taiwan Province Tax Reform Committee was established. [2]
- 10 The Southwestern Military Administrative Committee and the Southwestern Military Command publicized a "Proclamation" to the people of Tibet and advancing troops (the peaceful liberation of Tibet was declared). [3]
- 11 The Tibetan Government made an appeal to the United Nations on Chinese aggression. [34]
- 16 The Chinese Government notified the Indian Government that the liberation of Tibet was China's internal issue. [21]
- 17 (Tibet) Taktra Rimpoche handed all rights over to Dalai Lama. [34]
- 24 The Xikang Province Tibetan National Autonomous Region People's Government was established. [3]
- 27 The Republican Government agreed on the 7 terms of peace with Japan presented by the US. [2]
- 30 Wu Xiuqian, a Chinese delegate, criticized the US policy toward Taiwan at the United Nations Security Council Session. [3]
- * Dalai Lama fled to Yatung. [34]

Dec.1950

- 1 People's Publishing House was set up in Beijing. [1]
- 4 Zhou Enlai publicized a statement on the issues of peace with Japan. [18]
- 4 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted the draft of "Bill of Reduction of Rent of Arable Lands to 37.5%." [19]
- 6 The Japanese Government ceased exporting to China. [18]
- 9 The Hong Kong Government Office banned the exports of military materials of 96 kinds to the Chinese Continent. [31]
- 12 The wire telegraphy between Beijing and Moscow was opened. [2]
- 15 The Taiwan Provincial Government adopted the "Enforcement Bill of Organizing Land Registration and the Land Disposal." [20]
- 16 The US Government banned the trade with the People's Republic of China and instructed to freeze her properties. [29]
- 18 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted a "Draft Plan of the Anti-Communism National Foundation United Front." [20]
- 28 The Political Affairs Council promulgated a "Command to Freeze the Administration of the US Properties and the Accounts of the US People" (began seizing and rearrangement of the foreign enterprises). [21]
- 29 The Political Affairs Council adopted the "Provisional Bill of Privately Operated Enterprises." [1]

After 1950

Jan.1951

- 1 The Political Affairs Council made out a "Resolution on the Package Purchase of Cotton." [12]
- 18 The transfer of the Soviet properties in northeastern China was completed. [6]
- 28 (Taiwan) All counties and cities held elections. [2]

Feb.1951

- 1 The United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution to brand the Chinese Government as the aggressor state in the Korean War. [6]

- 4 The Political Affairs Council notified "Instructions on Property Confiscations of the War Criminals, Traitors, Bureaucratic Capitalists, and Counter-Revolutionaries." [1]
- 9 The US Government concluded a "Mutual Defense Agreement" with the Republican Government. [19]
- 21 The Central People's Government promulgated the "Punishment Bill for the People's Republic of China Counter-Revolutionaries." [21]
- 26 The Political Affairs Council promulgated the "Bill of the People's Republic of China Labor Insurance." [21]
- 27 A "Taiwanese-Ryukyu Trade Agreement" was issued. [2]
- 28 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted a "Platform to Distinguish the Party and the Government." [19]
- Mar.1951**
- 6 Li Fuchun instructed the enforcement of the administration of the economic calculation for the state-run enterprises. [1]
- 8 The Central Committee of the CCP held the national organization conference (adopted "Resolution on the Rearrangement of the primary Organizations of the Party"). [21]
- 29 The Political Affairs Council promulgated a "Resolution on the Distribution of the System of the Political Revenues and Expenditures for the Year 1951." [1]
- Apr.1951**
- 4 The Taiwan Provincial Government enforced "Ways of Administering the Japanese Publications." [2]
- 15 (Taiwan) The county magistracy and mayoralty elections were held. [2]
- May 1951**
- 2 The US Military Advisory Group was founded in Taipei. [4]
- 15 The Hong Kong Government Office issued a "Command to Blockade the Border Region in the Year 1951." [31]
- 16 The Political Affairs Council promulgated "Instructions on Dealing with the Names, Names of Places and Monuments that Contempts and Disdains the Minor Nationalities." [12]
- 18 The United Nations General Assembly adopted the "Resolution on the Prohibitions of Transporting Munitions, Exporting, and Controlling Merchandise to China and North Korea." [6]
- 20 *Renmin Ribao* published "Let Us Debate on the Film *The Life of Wuxun*" in the editorials. [21]
- 21 A diplomatic relation with Pakistan was established. [1]
- 23 The People's Central Government and the Tibetan Government signed an "Agreement on the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet" (The Seventeen-Article Treaty). [21, 34]
- 25 Mao Zedong issued a "Command to Advance to Tibet." [37]
- 25 The Republican Government Legislative Council adopted the "Bill of Reducing Rents to 37.5%." [19]
- 30 Panchen Lama expressed his support for "The Seventeen-Article Treaty." [36]
- Jun.1951**
- 13 Dalai Lama and Zhang Jingwu, representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet, met in Yatung. [37]
- 29 The "Disposal of the Former-Japanese-Owned Lands" was enforced in Taiwan. [30]
- Jul.1951**
- 16 The Ministry of Public Security promulgated the "Bill of City Dweller's Registration of Residence." [1]
- Aug.1951**
- 17 Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa. [34]
- 19 The primary group of Chinese formed by 375 students was sent to the USSR. [1]
- Sep.1951**
- 9 The Central Committee of the CCP held a Mutual Aid Maneuvering Conference (adopted the "Resolution on the Mutual Aid Maneuvering on the Agricultural Products (draft)"). [21]
- 18 Zhou Enlai stated that the peace treaty with Japan was invalid without the participation of China. [6]
- Oct.1951**
- 1 The Political Affairs Council promulgated the "Resolution on the the Educational Reform." [12]
- 12 Volume 1 of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* was published from People's Publishing House. [1]
- 22 The People's Supreme Court was founded. [13]
- 24 Dalai Lama sent Mao Zedong a telegram expressing his support for the "Seventeen-Article Treaty." [32]
- 26 The People's Liberation Army advanced to Lhasa. [32]
- Nov.1951**
- 30 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Enforcement of the Reconstruction of Thoughts and Organization of the System at Schools." [21]
- Dec.1951**
- 8 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions to Extensively Develop the Anti-Bribery Struggle" (launched the campaign against the "three evils" in the entire country). [21]
- 11 The Taiwan Province Provisional Assembly was established. [19]
- 14 The Republican Government Legislative Council adopted a "Conscription Law." [19]
- Jan.1952**
- 26 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions to Develop a Large-Scale and Thorough Struggles against the 'five

evils' in the Urban Areas." [21]

Feb.1952

- 1 The KMT Central Reshuffling Committee adopted the "Outline for the Anti-Communism, Anti-Soviet General Mobilization Movement." [19]
- 6 The Research Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language was founded. [3]

Apr.1952

- 6 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on Measures for the Tibetan Maneuvering." [13]
- 17 The Taiwan Province Land Policy Bureau publicized the statistical results of the land registration survey. [2]
- 21 The People's Central Government promulgated "The People's Republic of China Bribery Punishment Bill." [1]
- 28 The Japanese Government signed the "Japanese-'Chinese' Peace Treaty" with the Republican Government (became effective on August 5). [19]
- 28 Panchen Lama arrived in Lhasa. [34]

May 1952

- 10 The Taiwan Provincial Government resolved to enforce the training of national soldiers. [2]

Jun.1952

- 1 The "Sino-Japanese Private Trade Agreement" was signed in Beijing. [18]
- 18 (Japan) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that "Republic of China" was the only legitimate government that represented China. [2]
- 27 The Political Affairs Council notified "Instructions on the Medicares and Preventions on Public Expenditures for People's Governments of All Levels, Parties, Groups, and State Officials in Units of Assigned Enterprises." [1]
- 27 The Political Affairs Council ratified the Ministry of Public Security's "Provisional Ways to Control Counter-Revolutionaries." [1]

Aug.1952

- 8 The People's Central Government promulgated the "Enforcement Platform of the Regional National Autonomy in the People's Republic of China." [12]
- 11 The Ministry of Public Security promulgated the "Provisional Organizational Bill of the Public Order Protection Committee." [1]
- 23 The Republican Government State Council adopted "Provisional Ways to Promotional Agricultural Association in Each Level in Taiwan Province." [2]

Sep.1952

- 17 The Republican Government Legislative Council adopted "Ways to Encourage Investments from Overseas Chinese." [1]
- * Land reforms in the entire country were basically achieved. [12]
- * Mao Zedong referred to the "General Line for the Transitional Period." [21]

Oct.1952

- 10 The KMT 7th Plenum was held in Taipei. [19]
- 10 The People's Liberation Army Tibet Military Command was established. [32]
- 31 The Chinese Youth Anti-Communism Anti-Russian Salvation Corps was founded in Taipei. [29]

Nov.1952

- 15 The People's Central Government approved the establishment of the Central Maneuvering Committee of Weeding Out Illiteracy. [13]

Dec.1952

- 11 People's Revolutionary Military Commission and the Political Affairs Council promulgated "the People's Republic of China Provisional Bill of Organizing Militiamen." [1]
- * (this year) The amount of the major industrial and agricultural production marked the highest in history. [3]

Jan.1953

- 1 *Renmin Ribao* published "This would be the 1st year of a large-scale economic construction" in the editorials (the beginning of the 1st Five-Year Plan). [12]
- 1 The 1st Economic Four-Year Plan was launched in Taiwan. [27]
- 26 "Cultivators-Own-Those-Lands Program" was enforced in Taiwan. [27]
- 30 (Japan) The Ministry of Trade and Industry announced to lift the embargoes of 100 items out of those banned to be exported to China (embargoes to other 400 items were lifted by June 18, 1954). [6]

Feb.1953

- 15 The Central Committee of the CCP officially decided on the "Resolution on the Mutual Aid of Agricultural Products." [21]
- 15 The Japanese Red Cross, Japan-China Friendship Association, the Liaison Committee of Peace in Japan, and the Chinese Red Cross held the 1st official conference in Beijing concerning the repatriation of the Japanese citizens in China (signed the "Joint Communique" on March 5). [6]

Mar.1953

- 1 The People's Central Government promulgated "People's Republic of China's Election Law." [1]
- 23 The 1st repatriation boat from China entered Maizuru. [6]

Apr.1953

- * The People's Central Government Political Affairs Council promulgated "Instructions to Stop Farmers from Drifting into the Urban Areas." [1]

May 1953

- 15 China and the USSR signed the document on the aid to be given to China by the USSR. [1]

Jun.1953

- 1 The Japanese edition of *Renmin Zhongguo* started the publication. [6]
- 15 Mao Zedong proposed the "General Line for the Transitional Period" at the Central Political Bureau Extended Conference. [21]
- * The collection of the ethnic and folk music was launched in the entire country. [1]

Jul.1953

- 27 Peng Dehuai announced a cease-fire command to the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. [3]

Aug.1953

- 11 The Political Affairs Council ratified the Ministry of Hygiene's "Ways for Contraceptive Measures and Induced Abortion." [1]
- 22 The Republican Government forces enforced joint military training with the US forces. [20]

Oct.1953

- 15 Mao Zedong emphasized the importance of the mutual aid maneuverings. [21]
- 16 The Central Committee of the CCP adopted the "Resolution on the Planned Purchase and Supplying of Provisions." [21]
- 29 The "Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement" was signed in Beijing. [18]

Nov.1953

- 4 Mao Zedong re-emphasized the importance of the mutual aid maneuverings. [21]
- 15 The Central Committee of the CCP made out the "Resolution on the National Enforcement of the Planned Purchase of Oils." [21]

Dec.1953

- 16 The Central Committee of the CCP made out "Resolution on the Development of the Agricultural Cooperative Association." [21]
- 28 The Central Committee of the CCP notified the "Platform of Learning and Propagating the 'General Line for the Transitional Period'." [12]
- * (this year) The Identification Maneuvering of Nationalities came to its climax. [32]

Jan.1954

- 4 The Central Committee of the CCP ratified "Reports on the Planning Conference of the Extension of the Public-and-Private Run Industry in the Year 1954" and "Proposals on the Phased Reorganization of the Capitalistic Industries Run by More Than 10 Individuals into the Public-and-Private Run Industries" suggested by the Political Affairs Council Finance and Economic Committee. [1]
- 9 *Renmin Ribao* published the "Resolution on the Development of the Agricultural Cooperative Association" by the Central Committee of the CCP. [1]
- 31 The direct train between Beijing and Moscow began its operation. [2]

Feb.1954

- 6 The CCP 4th Plenum of the 7th Congress was held in Beijing. [21]
- * The Gao Gang = Rao Shushi Incident broke out. [1]

Mar.1954

- 11 (Taiwan) The National Assembly resolved to continue a "Temporary Bill during the Period of the Rebellion Suppression." [2]

Apr.1954

- 20 The Chinese delegates arrived in Geneva. [3]
- 27 The CCP Political Bureau Extended Conference resolved to abolish Party and Governmental Organization in Large Administrative Districts. [21]
- 29 China and India concluded an "Agreement on the Trade and Transport between Tibet and India" (advocated "Five Terms of Peace"). [6]
- * The Central Committee of the CCP established the small group of the platform of the Five-Year Plan. [13]

Jun.1954

- 17 China and the UK agreed to set up the Diplomatic Representative Section. [13]
- 28 China and India publicized a "Joint Communiqué." [3]
- * 19 million people were struck by the flood of the Yangtze River (until October). [1]

Jul.1954

- 13 The Central Committee of the CCP notified "Instructions on the Reinforcement of Market Administration and the Reorganization of the Private-Run Businesses." [21]
- 16 (Taiwan) The Presidential Office set up the Continent Restoration Construction Committee. [20]
- 22 Hu Feng submitted a written opinion of 300, 000 letters long on the literary issues to the Central Committee of the CCP. [2]

Aug.1954

- 6 The Chinese National Christian Three-self (the principles of self-government, self-support, and self-propagation) Patriotic Movement Committee was established. [13]

19 The Central Military Commission granted amnesty to 417 Japanese criminals of war. [24]

20 The People's Political Consultative Conference Extended Session adopted the "United Declaration on the Release of Taiwan for All Democratic Parties and People's Groups." [1]

Sep.1954

2 The Political Affairs Council adopted a "Provisional Bill for the Public-and-Private Run Industries." [21]

3 A bombardment broke out in Quemoy. [27]

9 The Political Affairs Council adopted a "Command on the Planned Purchase and Supplying of Cotton Clothes" and "Command on the Planned Purchase of Raw Cotton." [1]

15 The People's National Congress was held in Beijing. [1]

20 The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" was promulgated. [1]

Oct.1954

3 The Chinese People's Volunteer Army returned from Korea. [3]

12 China and the USSR signed a new treaty on economic cooperation. [12]

Dec.1954

2 The US Government signed the "US-'Chinese' Mutual Defense Treaty" with the Republican Government. [27]