

盛世才與中共（民國26年至31年）

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摘要

盛世才為鞏固政權，取得蘇聯援助，實行親蘇政策，因而對中共表示親善。共軍侷促於陝北等地，在遭國民政府中央軍圍剿，走投無路之際，於「長征」途中計畫進入新疆，由於盛世才態度左傾，與中共建立抗日民族統一戰線，並同意中共西路軍餘部進入新疆。

抗戰之初期，蘇聯以大量軍火接濟中國，通過新疆運往內地，同時也接濟中共。中共除了在新疆設立第八路軍辦事處，作為蘇聯與中共聯絡站外，並利用新疆生活安定之環境，配合新疆軍官學校的教學上便利和軍事裝備，積極培訓軍事幹部。

為強化在新疆工作，中共中央派代表與盛世才商談合作，盛世才委以各種要職，盛世才以緩和中央觀感與適應新疆社會發展為由，要求中共人員在新疆不能宣傳共產主義與發展黨務組織，不能公開黨員身分，只協助建設新疆。但中共卻利用「新疆民眾反帝聯合會」和《新疆日報》宣傳反日、馬克思主義，爭取群眾，使盛世才坐立不安。

民國 28 年時新疆尚須蘇聯援助，所以盛世才對中共採取疏遠辦法，待德蘇戰爭爆發，蘇聯為加強戰備，對新疆壓迫，及至盛世才四弟盛世騏被暗殺，盛世才乃決定反蘇反共。民國 31 年盛世才決定歸順中央，逮捕拘禁中共黨員，直到民國 35 年由於張治中的協助，此批人員始返回延安。

關鍵詞：新疆、盛世才、中共、蘇聯

Sheng Shih-ts'ai and the Chinese Communist Party (1937-1942)

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Abstract

In order to consolidate the political power and to acquire the support from the Soviet Union, Sheng Shih-ts'ai implemented the pro-Soviet policy and had friendly relations with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Besieged by Nationalist Army and was blockaded in Northern Shansi , the CCP began the Long March and intended to go to Sinkiang. As he swung to the left, Sheng Shih-ts'ai established the "Nationalist United Front against Japanese Aggression" with the CCP, and permit CCP's remnant troops entering Sinkiang.

At the beginning of the War of Resistance against Japan, the Soviet Union had supplied China with a large amount of weapons through Sinkiang. The CCP also benefited from it. Besides setting up an office of the Eighth Army in Sinkiang to contact with the Soviet Union, the CCP also made use of the stable environment and military facilities to train their own military staff.

To enforce the activities in Sinkiang, representatives from CCP's headquarter were sent to discuss cooperation with Sheng Shih-ts'ai. In return, Sheng asked the CCP not to promote communism or develop organizations, and also forbade them to declare their party membership, so as to soothe the government and stay in tune with the social development of Sinkiang. However, the CCP manipulated such as the Sinkiang Daily to promote the anti-Japanism and Marxism and to endeavor after support from the people. These greatly unnerved Sheng Shih-ts'ai.

Assistance from the Soviet Union was indispensable to Sinkiang in 1939, therefore Sheng Shih-ts'ai adapted a remote approach toward the CCP gradually. After the break of German-Soviet War, the Soviet Union raised the alarm and threatened Sinkiang . Not until Sheng Shih-chi , Sheng's fourth brother, was assassinated, did Sheng Shih-ts'ai decide to go against the communist completely. In 1941, Sheng Shih-ts'ai payed homage to the central government and arrested the CCP members in Sinkiang. They were set free and returned to Yenan through the help of Chang Chih-chung in 1946.

Keywords: Sinkiang, Sheng Shih-ts'ai, Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Soviet Union.