

## China National League

- **Chinese Nationalist Party** (中國國民黨|Zhōngguó Guómíndǎng), more commonly known by the earlier transliteration as the Kuomintang, and based on that, as the KMT. Officially, the party follows the ideology of Tridemism, the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen, with additional interpretations by Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ching-kuo. In addition to the principles of Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Welfare, the party has also been described as being generally conservative - supporting the continuation of the ideals and traditions of the Republic of China as they were established under the KMT, promoting traditional Chinese culture and Chinese religion freedom, Confucian values, and generally supporting the traditional Chinese values. Some have also described the Kuomintang as a big-tent party due to its historical large size and intertwined history with that of the Republic of China. While unofficially, the Nationalists support a form of democratic centralism, there are ideological variations between the various cliques that are still present in the party. There are five main factions currently present within the Kuomintang.
  - The first is the *Jianshe Clique* (建設派|Construction Faction), which adheres to a more classical liberal interpretation of Sun's ideology and of the history of the Kuomintang. They support institutional reform while maintaining the main pillars of the Republic, individual rights, and the rule of law. They also support the Kuomintang's dominant role within China, but that is under the assumption that the Kuomintang is the only party that can continue the development of Chinese democracy towards a liberal order. Many within the Jianshe Clique take inspiration from the United States. Currently the Jianshe Clique is the de facto "ruling clique" of the party, being associated with Eric Chu, and is also the main supporter of the recent anti-corruption drive within the party which seeks to address the increased corruption in the party. Economically, the Construction Clique is capitalist and liberal, seeking to promote economic development and entrepreneurship, while also increasing China's economic influence abroad. Members of this faction usually consider themselves to be the spiritual successors to the Geixin Movement - much like how the Geixin reforms allowed the party to win the Chinese Civil War and to establish the Dangguo, they believe that the Jianshe can reform the party for a new era of democratic control.
  - The second is the *Xinmin Clique* (新民派|New People Faction), the most progressive of the Kuomintang factions, it is essentially a merger of some of the socially progressive members of the KMT with the technocratic faction that started to develop within the party since the 1960's since Chiang Ching-kuo's reforms. They support further democratic reforms, particularly parliamentary reforms to reduce the advantage of the KMT, and social reforms - being slightly supportive of women's rights, LGBT rights and other such issues. In particular, they are great supporters of Liang Qichao's New Citizen Thought and they believe that the KMT's failure to apply his ideas is one of the main reasons for the current dissatisfaction among parts of society with regards to the KMT and the Republic. The Xinmin support a greater focus on science, on dealing with the climate change, on increasing China's technological leadership in the world, and on promoting

science and knowledge as the basis of a new meritocratic system that is to replace the current Chinese society and political system, while leading to a further adoption and refinement of the Three Principles.

- The third faction is represented by the *Zhongzheng Clique* (中正派 |practically, the Chiang Loyalist Faction), which is known as such due to their personal loyalty to the memory and legacy of Chiang Kai-shek, who is still known to this day within China more-so by his name of Jiǎng Zhōngzhèng. Also known as the Zhengyuan Clique (正原派 |Orthodox Faction), the Zhongzheng clique was born in opposition to the reforms instituted by Chiang Ching-kuo. While at the beginning they supported a continuation of the Dangguo, and continued military control, the faction has evolved in time towards simply being the more conservative part of the party, continuing to support the elements established by Chiang Kai-shek as being the "true spirit" of the KMT. They revere the Late President Honorable Chiang, and find their greatest support in older party members, rural areas, and the former security apparatus. They continue to be harshly opposed to both communism and to what they perceive as the insidious influence of Western liberalism - which, through its push for further democratization, has, from their perspective, forced the party into abandoning the party state system before the people of China were truly ready for democracy. While no longer openly advocating for a return to the Dangguo, the Zhongzheng clique support harsher measures towards the political opposition, particularly against those parties which are viewed as the greatest threat to continued KMT dominance. They strongly support conservative Confucian views - and a continuation of the Chinese Cultural Renaissance Movement. They are also the harshest when it comes to opposition to local movements for autonomy or independence - like in Tibet, Mongolia and Xinjiang.
- The fourth such faction is the *Anmin Clique* (安民派 |People's Stability Faction) - which reunites the most socially and economically progressive members of the KMT, with a recent influx of members from the China Democratic Socialist Party, and they have also inherited the core of the former CC Clique - in particularly the supporters of Hsiao Cheng and the large land to the tiller and other such agricultural reforms within China. They have also gathered remaining supporters of Chiang Ching-kuo's social policies. In principle, they argue for an even more progressive interpretation of the Minsheng, the people's welfare principle, and they have been the biggest guardians of China's social welfare programs in front of other political parties. While this faction has opposed being described as "social democratic", it is widely considered by political experts to be the KMT's social democratic or even democratic socialist wing. It is the KMT's leftmost wing, but it remains formally opposed to socialism, and communism - considering them inferior ideologies to dr. Sun's Minsheng principle.
- And the fifth and final clique is represented by the *Lixing Clique* (力行派 |Action Faction). It is considered by some to be a sub-faction within the Zhongzheng Clique, and it is believed to have the strongest connections with the former security apparatus and the glory days of the Bureau of Investigations and Statistics. Ideologically, the Lixing

Clique combines two broad systems. The first part of this faction considers itself to be the successor of the Western Hills Group, and supports the interpretations of Tridemism made by Hu Hanmin and Dai Jitao. Even more so than the interpretation of Chiang Kai-shek, the followers of this "pure" form of Tridemism believe that the purpose of the Three Principles of the People is to inherit benevolence, loyalty, and filial piety, and to carry forward the tradition of Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Zhou, and Confucius, supporting a form of Buddhist and Confucian nationalism that takes this to the extreme. They supporting the rooting out of "non-Chinese thought" from China, including what they consider to be Western liberal influence on what a Chinese democracy should be. The second part of this faction is in many ways the spiritual successor of the Blue Shirts Society, essentially taking everything believed by the rest of a faction to the extreme. Members of this part of the Lixing Clique believe that Western influence needs to be completely rooted out from China, and the current democratic system in China is a foreign invention, forced through by the collaboration of Macedonian and Russian socialists and foreign liberal pressure. They support an immediate restoration of the Dangguo and of martial law, and they are in favor of the use of violence against the other democratic parties, which they consider to be traitors to the Chinese nation.

- **China Democratic Socialist Party** (中國民主社會黨|Zhōngguó mínzhǔ shèhuìdǎng), commonly known as the CDSP, is a left wing party, usually described as being a social democratic party. It differs from other parties in the Chinese left through its commitment to Tridemism - despite not being a Tridemist party itself, it acknowledges the fundamental role of Tridemism within the Republic of China, and it argues for social democratic measures to be undertaken within the current framework of Chinese politics. It has throughout its history acted as a satellite party of the Kuomintang, and it is often considered to be the KMT's left-wing partner of choice. This in turn has also led to the party adopting Chinese nationalist and social conservative politics, being the most conservative left-wing party in China, combining European-style social democracy with Neo-Confucianism. The current ideology of the CDSP is formed around the beliefs of Zhang Junmai,
- **Young China Party** - (中國青年黨|Zhōngguó Qīngnián Dǎng) - is a right to far-right Chinese nationalist party. Historically at odds with the Kuomintang, it broke off from the China Democratic League in 1947 and it contested the 1948 elections, which is why it remained one of the two officially legal opposition parties until the end of the political tutelage period. In the last decades, it has cooperated with the Kuomintang due to its rising opposition to the progressive and liberal China Democratic League, but it has also clashed with the KMT and left the pan-Blue coalition on a number of occasions. The YCP is significantly more to the right of even the right-wing of the Nationalists, and it supports a form of Chinese nationalism that is deeply hostile to Western influence, and which supports Neo-Confucianist ideals. The party also supports Chinese statism and opposes the autonomy granted to Mongolia and to Tibet.
- **People First Party** (親民黨|Qīnmín Dǎng) - Formed in 2000 by former Kuomintang politician Soong Chu-yu, who had been expelled from the party

for having launched an independent bid for the presidency, the People First Party is a liberal conservative party, which initially attempted to become a third-way alternative of the center-right between the Kuomintang and the China Liberal Party, but ended up cooperating with the KMT as part of their coalition. The PFP is considered by many to be a personal party of Soong Chu-yu.

- **New Party** (新黨|Xīn Dǎng) - Another splinter from the Kuomintang, the New Party is the successor of the New Kuomintang Alliance, which had split off from the KMT under Lien Chan due to the party's perceived corruption at the time. The New Party is a conservative and right-wing party which in theory attempts to portray a moderate Neo-Confucian reinterpretation of Tridemism, but in practice it has operated as a satellite party of the KMT.

### China Democratic League

- **Democratic Progressive Party** (民主進步黨|Mínzhǔ Jìnbù Dǎng), is the second largest party in the country and main opponent of the Kuomintang. It is the reorganization of the China Democratic League, which was formed by the pro-democracy parties that opposed both communism and the Kuomintang. The fundamental shift that cemented it as an independent force however came in 1947, when two of its initial constituent parties, the Young China Party and the Democratic Socialists, decided to run for the 1948 elections. The remaining founding party of the CDL, Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, boycotted the elections alongside the communists. This formed rifts in the YCP and the CDSP, and it led to a reorganization of the CDL into a proper political party in 1948, right before the party was formally banned. This banning of the party in turn led to it becoming the primary vehicle of the pro-democracy aspirations of the Chinese people, and the CDL allied itself with and absorbed many other political parties which were banned during the period of political tutelage. Eventually the CDL played a big role in the eventual end of the tutelage and the beginning of democracy in China. With the full restoration of multiparty democracy, the CDL contested the first elections as part of a larger alliance of pro-democracy forces that shared the same name with the party, the China Democratic League. With stabilization of Chinese Democracy, the party decided to reorganize and to change its name in order to both better reflect its evolution beyond just big-tent pro-democracy, and in order to avoid confusion with the alliance which functions to this day. Today, the DPP is a center to center-left party, operating under the ideology that it calls "Chinese democracy" - a third way, centrist view that rejects Kuomintang-style democratic centralism, Western liberal democracies and democratic socialism. The party is usually described as social liberal - being progressive in most fields, and in favor of social welfare, social reforms, and an end to Chinese anti-communist operations abroad. It heavily opposes the Kuomintang and its perceived influence in China, and it has been one of the main proponents of constitutional changes in China to move away from certain Tridemist concepts - like ending the Control Yuan and the National Assembly, and expanding the powers of the Legislative Yuan.
- **China Public Interest Party** (中国致公党|Zhōngguó Zhìgōngdǎng) - founded by Chen Jiongming and Tang Jiyao in 1925 in opposition to the Kuomintang, the CPIP is perhaps the only party that was as hated by the KMT as the CCP.

The main supporter of federalism in China, and as such also commonly known simply as the "Federalist" party or movement, the CPIP believes in an end of the current Chinese centralized regime and in the reorganization of China into federal states by following the model of the United States. Banned until the end of the political tutelage period, the CPIP flourished in exile, particularly among the Chinese-Americans, where it cooperated with and was inspired by the American Radical and Republican parties.. After its ban was lifted, the Federalists joined the China Democratic League alliance and cooperated with the CDL party. While the DPP itself doesn't necessarily support Federalism, the two largest parties in the CDL broadly agree on the need to reform the current constitution of China towards a more Western model. Today, the party stands on the center-right of Chinese politics. The main pillars of its policies continue to be federalism and local government development. Beyond the reorganization along federal lines, the Federalists also support decentralization by fostering local, democratic self-government through an administrative decentralization. It opposes government overreach, and it believes in a self-regulating market.

- **Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party** (中國農工民主黨 |Zhōngguó Nónggōng Mínhǔ Dǎng) - the largest fully left-wing party within China, the CPWDP was initially formed in 1930 by Deng Yanda as the Provisional Action Committee of the Kuomintang, a left-wing, third-way alternative to the Nationalists and Communists. With their original leader assassinated at Chiang's orders, the CPWDP went underground in 1931, and then in 1933 it joined with the Productive People's Party in staging the Fujian Rebellion, which was defeated by Chiang's forces. In 1935, the party was reorganized in Hong Kong as the Chinese National Liberation Action Committee, further unifying the remnants of the Fujian Rebellion and of the Left Kuomintang which were rejecting the pro-Japanese overtures of people like Wang Jingwei. Because of this strong anti-Japanese and anti-communist position, the CNLAC was tolerated by the Kuomintang. In 1947, in Shanghai, the party was reorganized as the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and joined the Chinese Democratic League, boycotting the 1948 elections and being banned as a consequence. With the destruction of the CCP in mainland China, the underground CPWDP quickly became the main left-wing force opposing the Kuomintang's political tutelage. Under the leadership of Zhang Bojun, the CPWDP continued to work inside the CDL coalition. Today, the party considers itself the spiritual successor of all those organizations, and it advocates for democratic socialist reforms in China.
- **All-China Progressive Party** (中華進步黨 |Zhōnghuá Jìnbù Dǎng) - formed as a peaceful splinter from the original China Democratic League, the All-China Progressive Party remains as one of the smaller left-wing parties in China proper, founded by Shen Junru. Situated more to the left than the DPP, the ACPP carries on the legacy of the Seven Gentlemen who were arrested by the Kuomintang regime in 1936 due to their pro-United Front views. The party continues to support social welfare and social reforms, wishing to move the system beyond the pro-Tridemist stance in which it currently resides as an effect of it being built on the Kuomintang's interpretation of the principle of People's Livelihood. In many ways, the ACPP continues to act as a satellite party of the DPP, even beyond their position in the CDL, with the two parties

contesting elections together in certain regions of the country, as unified DPP-ACPP tickets within the CDL.

- **Young Labor Party** (少年勞動黨|Shàonián Láodòng Dǎng) - one of the most unique Chinese political movements, the YLP has its origins in the Lone Star Society, later the Soul Cast Society, a revolutionary society formed in Shanghai by An Jianping. The party operates under the ideology of "Heroism", believing that the traditional chivalrous spirit of the Chinese nation has to be once again adopted by the people of China in order to bring the nation into the modern age. It praises the traditional gentleman-scholar-warrior archetype of Chinese writings, and it has developed an ideology that combines nationalism, progressivism, internationalism, social liberalism and self-sacrifice. While it is a fully operating political party, the YLP has never forgotten its initial days a revolutionary society, and all party members are required to swear the oath of the Lone Star Society - to "*swear a pledge, inspired by the spirit of the chivalrous soul, to take up the flag of China and practice the mission of benefiting the people*". Although often considered as "odd" by foreign commentators, the YLP has maintained a fanatic following ever since the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression when it created partisan organizations to fight the Japanese. It also played an important role in the democratic opposition to the political tutelage system. Today, the party continues to exist as an integral member of the CDL - a left-wing progressive party that combines social liberal and democratic socialist characteristics with the ideology of Heroism, which asks its followers to "forge their Great Heroic Soul", to advocate science, democracy, revolution, evolution, and to relentlessly create new generations of the "New Youth of China", following the spirit of chivalry in the continuous scientific and democratic nation-building movement.
- **Scientific Democratic Party** (科學民主黨|Kēxué Mínhǔ Dǎng) - formed in 1944 as the Democracy and Science Forum, the SDP is a left-wing, progressive party that considers itself the successor of the Chinese May Fourth Movement. Firmly anti-traditionalist, the SDP views science and education as indispensable to a functioning democracy and is firmly rooted in Chinese universities and the Chinese intelligentsia. Their ideology, known as Scientific Democracy, essentially supports the application of scientific methods at all levels of life to promote social, economic, and cultural development. As a form of radical progressivism, Scientific Democracy has remained relatively limited in popularity, but it has managed to attract countless successive generations of students and scientists. The party has been rapidly increasing in popularity over the past few decades, as the notion that science is the only way through which mankind and China can overcome major hurdles such as climate change has been spreading.
- **China People's Unity Democratic Party** (中國民族聯之民主黨|Zhōngguó Mínhú Lián Zhī Mínhǔ Dǎng) - a union of various minority rights organizations, the CPUDP isn't necessarily a party in and of itself, but it was formed as an offshoot of the original China Democratic League in order to siphon support from the Kuomintang. To this day, the CPUDP maintains political organizations in the various minority regions of China, like Mongolia, Tibet, and Xinjiang, and it essentially represents the interests of the pro-CDL minorities in China.

### Independent Parties

- **China Liberal Party** (中國自由黨|Zhōngguó Zìyóu Dǎng) - literally the China Freedom Party, is one of the most important independent parties in China. Formed by a split from the Kuomintang of intellectuals and technocrats led by Zhou Hongjing, the China Liberal Party is a center-right, conservative liberal party. Often considered to be the main representative of Chinese business interests, it is often supported by the smaller and medium-sized business, which are in direct competition with the large Jituan conglomerates that often support the KMT. However, certain Jituan have "switched" their allegiance to the China Liberal Party historically due to the KMT's extensive social welfare policies. The CLP are strongly supportive of a further liberalization of Chinese economy, and an end to the Chinese government's state capitalist policies. While not outright against social welfare, which would have put it at odds with the DPP, the CLP has been in favor of a reorganization of the social welfare system. Highly in favor of continued close Sino-American relations, the CLP has been often compared to the American Republican Party, in particular due to the two parties having similar power bases among the petit bourgeoisie and their similar positions in regards to lower taxes and less regulation.
- **Labor Party** (黨工|Gōngdǎng) - The political front of the National Conference of Independent Labor Unions, the Labor Party is a quintessential left-wing labor party. The Independent Labor Unions, and their predecessor, the United Association of Chinese Laborers, played an important role in the final part of the political tutelage period, having organized labor forces and placed pressure on Chiang Kai-shek to organize democratic elections. Benefiting from being the political organization of the main independent group of labor unions, the Labor Party has so far stayed out of coalitions, but has played an important role in various legislative processes - either blocking or supporting proposals depending on their perceived effect of the rights of workers. The Labor Party opposes what it sees as yellow unions in both labor unions which support the Kuomintang (like the Chinese Federation of Labor) and in labor unions associated with various leftist parties.
- **National Justice Party** (黨義正民國|Dǎng Yì Zhèng Mín Guó) - a splinter from the Kuomintang, which broke away at the end of the political tutelage period, the National Justice Party is a far-right ultranationalist group which is considered by many to be the spiritual successor to the Fuxing Society - a spy organization formed by Chiang Kai-shek out of graduates of the Whampoa

Military Academy, a predecessor of what would become the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. The NJP was formed at the end of the political tutelage period by those politicians and military men associated with the Juntong which considered the end of the tutelage to have been a major mistake which stopped the Kuomintang from truly building China according to the Three Principles of the People. In many ways, the NJP is a more extreme version of the KMT's Lixing Clique, that believes that the Kuomintang itself has lost its way through abandoning tutelage and engaging in multi-party policies. Officially, the NJP supports the current democratic order, and it has avoided being banned despite several investigations.

- **Republican Party** (民國黨|Mínguódǎng) - formed in 1961 as a splinter from the Kuomintang under the leadership of former general and political Zhang Zhizhong, the Minguodang, also known as the Minkuotang after the earlier transliteration, presents itself as the true successor to dr. Sun's ideals, accusing the Kuomintang of having become a bloated and corrupted party filled with factionalism which has long forgotten the true tenets of Tridemism. The MKT then became associated with the charismatic leadership of Li Zongren. Initially marked by a strong opposition to Kuomintang rule, the party has never fully collaborated with the CDL due to the CDL's position towards Tridemism. The MKT has ever since maintained a low but loyal following by portraying itself as the rational alternative to both the Kuomintang and the China Democratic League.