

Weeks 3 and 4 PowerPoint Follow

If you are interested in the Norman Bethune film with Donald Southerland, the title is “Bethune: Making of a Hero.” You can see it in its entirety on YouTube.

If you search Amazon for Agnes Smedley you will find a list of books she authored, as well as an excellent biography by Janice and Stephen MacKinnon.

Week 3

**Civil War, The Long March and
Japan Invades China**

Red Army Under Mao Zedong and Zhu De Grows - Establish Base on **Jinggang Mountain** in Jianxi Province

Jinggang Mountain

Mao Zedong, 1928

Below the hills fly flags and banners,
Above the hilltops sounds bugles and drums.
The foe encircles us thousands strong,
Steadfastly we stand our ground.
Already our defense is iron-clad,
Now our will unite like a fortress.
From Huangyanggai roars the thunder of cannon,
Word comes the enemy has run away in the night



On Jinggang Mountain
(Where Mao and Zhu created and headquartered the Red Army)

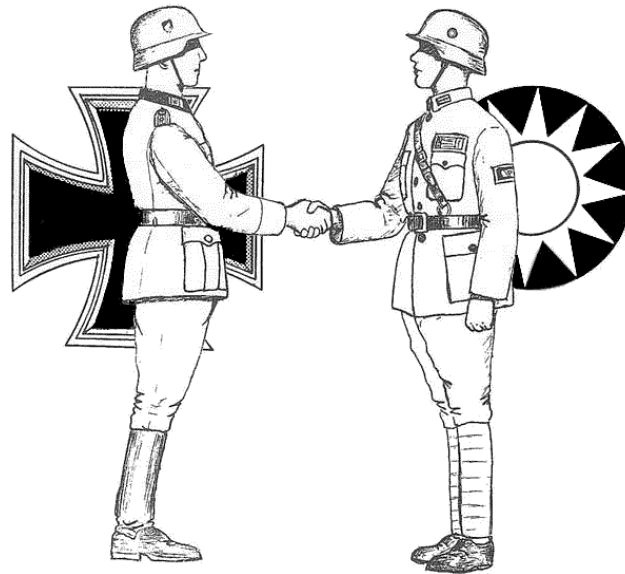
*The sun is red
The sun is Mao Zedong
The sun lights up the rivers and
mountains
The sun warms people's hearts
Chairman Mao sows the fire
The fire burns down the old world
Battle songs usher in liberation*



1930

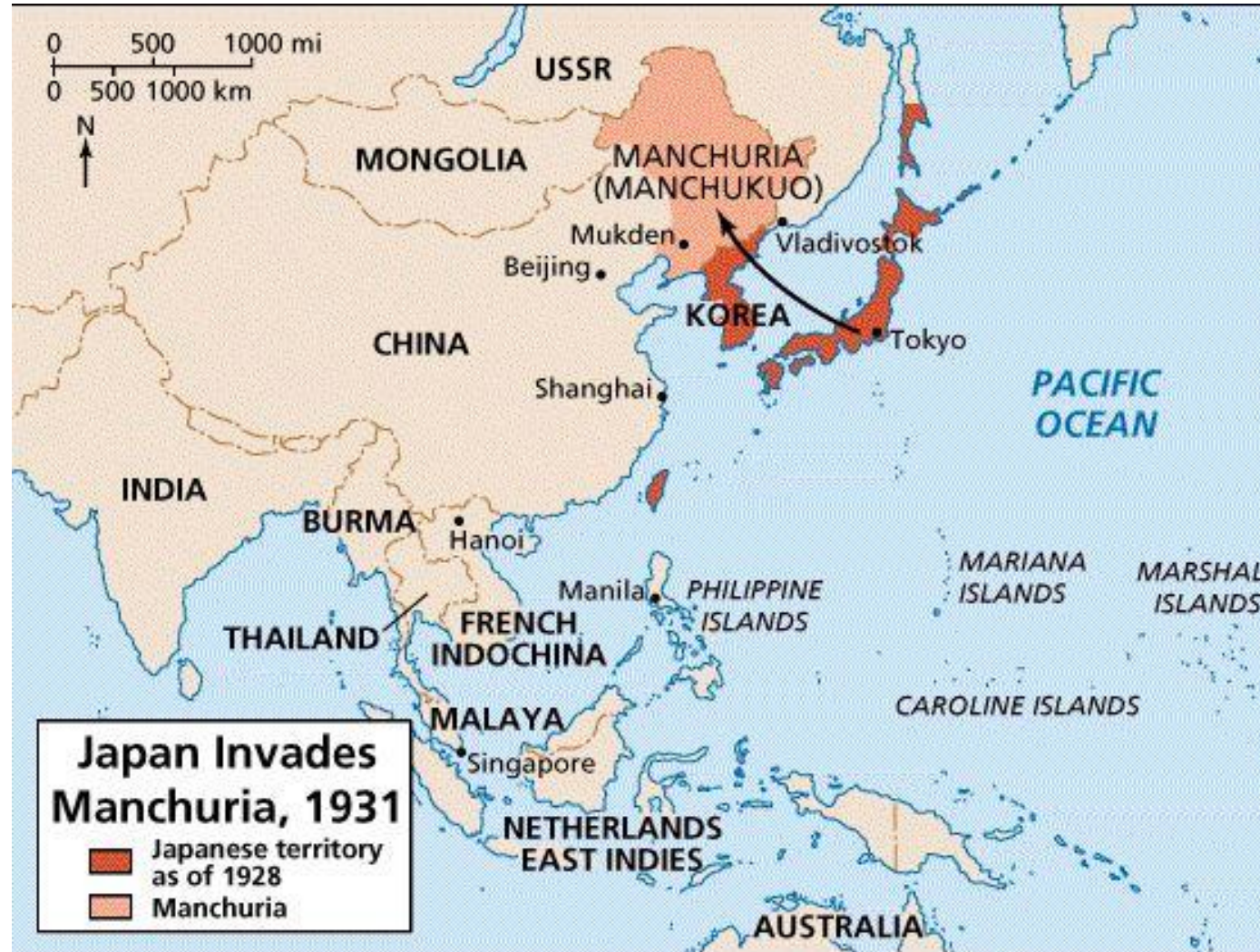
Red Army Digs In – Chiang Changes Strategy

- Red Army expands to 80,000 troops
- Chiang's army nationwide numbers 2 million.
- Chiang adopts siege warfare strategy, advised by German Generals Hans von Seeckt and Alexander von Falkenhausen. Germany assists in building arsenals.



September 18, 1931

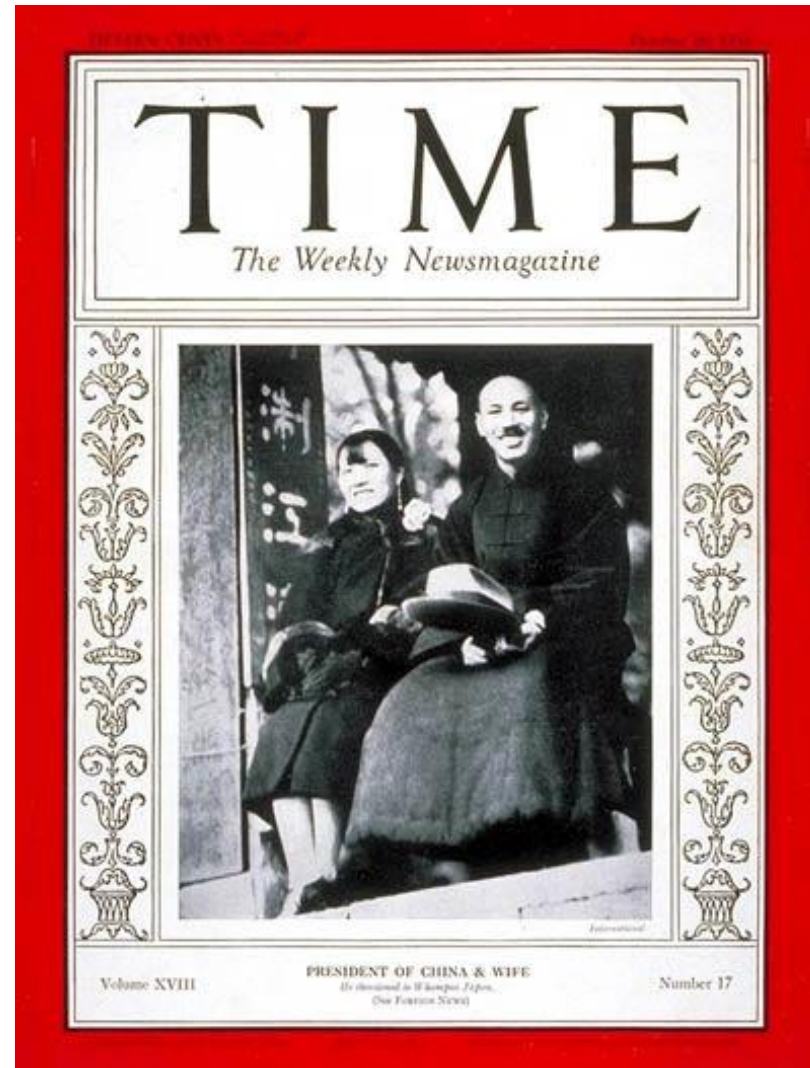
While Chinese Fight Each Other, Japan Begins Large Scale Occupation of Manchuria in Northeast China





U.S. Recognizes Nationalist Government and Support Grows in U.S. for Chiang during Civil War with CCP and Red Army

Time Magazine Cover with Chiang and wife Soong Meiling – October, 1931



1932

- CCP declares war on Japan; calls for United Front with Nationalists to fight Japanese invaders
- Chiang rejects this call and proposes truce to end hostilities with Japan
- Chiang continues siege and attacks on Red Army in Jiangxi, determined to wipe out Communists then negotiate with Japan

1932

- Underground CCP leadership in Shanghai, including Politburo member Zhou Enlai, discovered and escape to countryside.
- Zhou gathers troops and joins Mao and Zhu De in Jiangxi. Zhou, outranking both, takes over military leadership with Comintern agent Otto Braun. Mao sidelined.



U.S. Follows China's Civil War

“In an effort to increase enthusiasm for the anti-Communist drive, Chiang Kaishek has increased the reward offered for capture or killing of Communist leaders. The rewards for Zhu De and Mao Zedong, taken alive, are \$100,000 each, and \$80,000 each if their heads are brought to General Chiang's headquarters properly certified.”

New York Times, October 14, 1933

1933

- Red Army holds, but weakened after years of siege and attacks.
- One million Nationalist troops encircle Red Army and prepare final attack.
- German General von Falkenhausen develops plans for this attack.

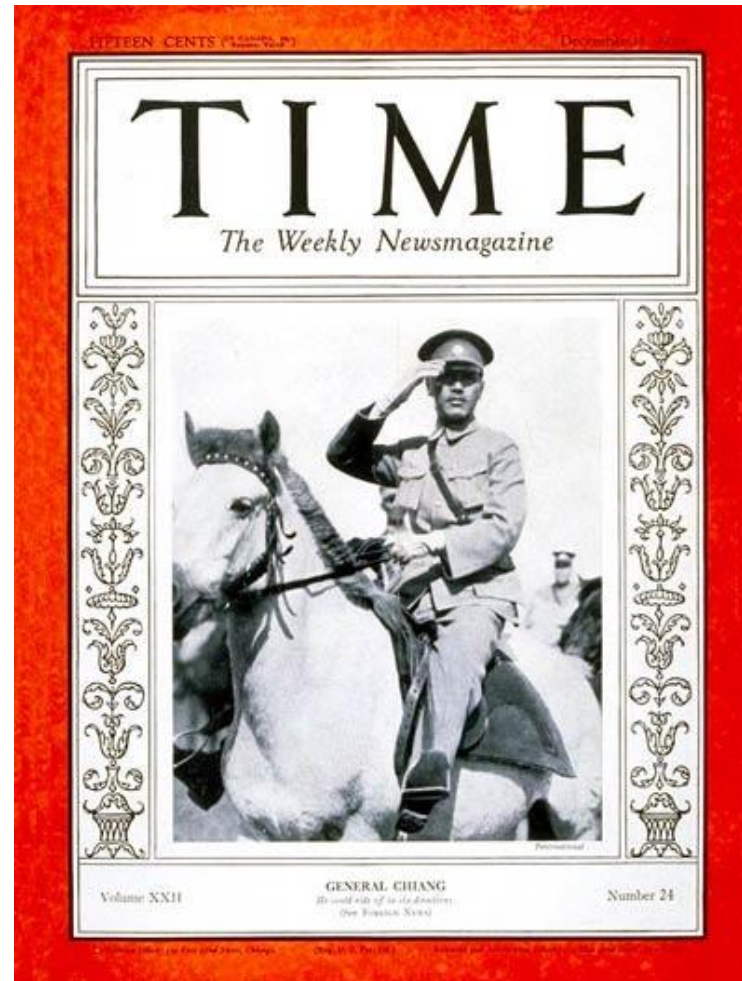
1933

Under leadership of German Comintern Agent Otto Braun and Zhou Enlai, Red Army routed and faces annihilation.



Chiang Kaisek Emboldened— Assures Western Supporters Red Army Defeated

Chiang on Cover of Time Magazine, December, 1933



Meanwhile, Americans Question Chiang's Assurance that Red Army Defeated

“The utmost confusion prevails concerning the actual situation in the anti-Communist campaigns in Jiangxi Province, the government claiming important victories, while private advices indicate the Red menace is growing.”

New York Times, November 11, 1933

Saving the Revolution: From the Long March to Yan'an

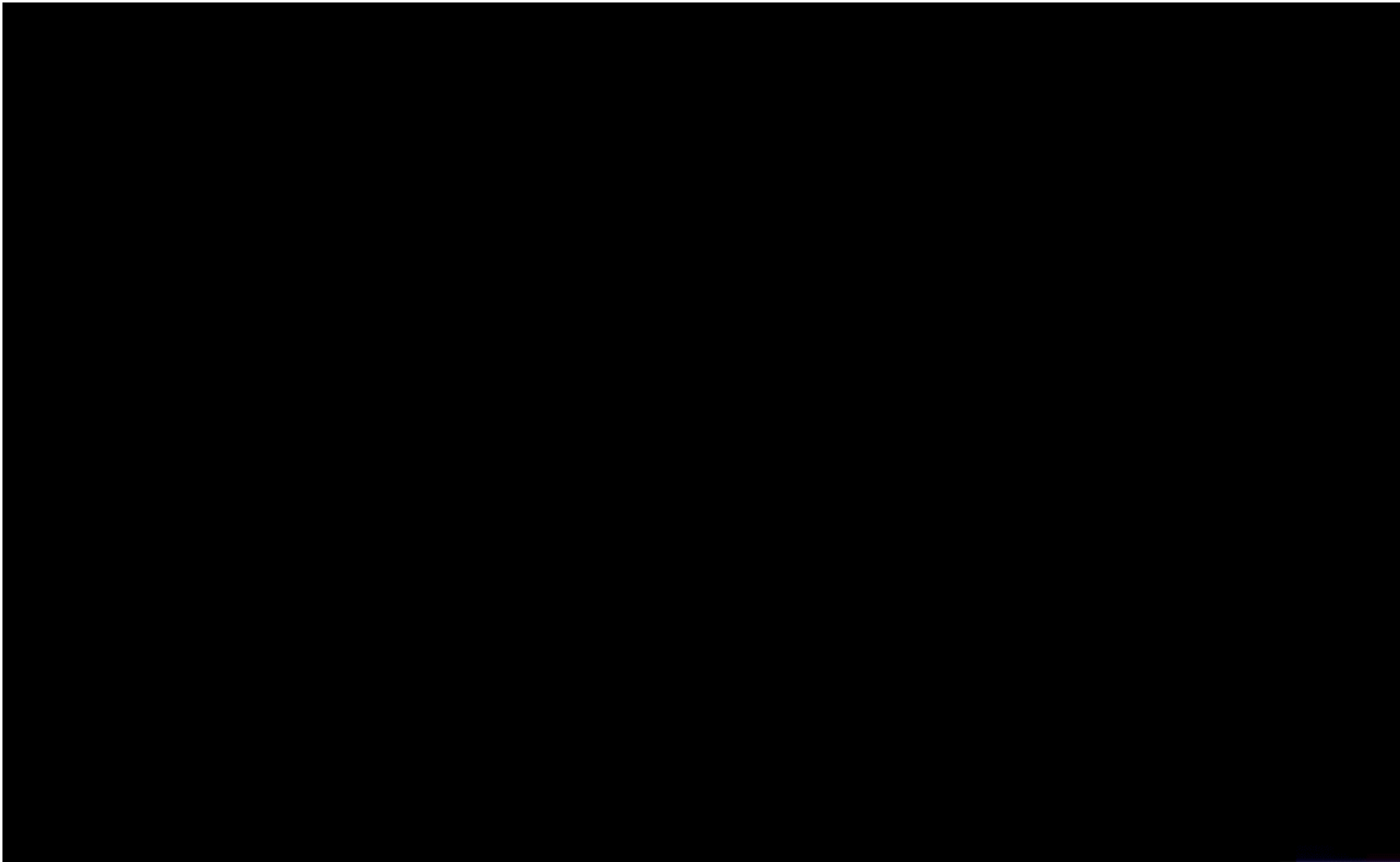
1934

The Red Army Retreats: Beginning the Long March

- In October, still under Zhou Enlai and Otto Braun's leadership, Red Army breaks out of Nationalist encirclement and begins retreat with an army of 80,000 peasant soldiers.
- This marks the beginning of **The Long March**. Goal is to unite with three smaller Communist armies in northern parts of China, regroup, then push for United Front with Chiang against Japanese.

Map of the Long March





1935

- During early weeks of the retreat, Red Army attacked and suffers catastrophic defeat, loses 50,000 soldiers.
- **January 15-17th**: After this defeat, **Zunyi Conference** in Guizhou Province held to debate future of the Party
- CCP Politburo and Comintern leadership defeated in Party elections. Comintern agent Otto Braun relegated to advisor. **Mao's dependence on peasantry accepted and he is elevated to Party head**. Now leads Party and Army. Will hold this position until his death in 1976.
- Zhou Enlai engages in self criticism for his past military mistakes and votes for Mao as new Party head.

They would be side by side for the next 40 years



👉 Oct 1, 1957, National Day celebration



👉 1936 in Yan'an

👉 Dec 23, 1974, the last meeting



- Mao Zedong's 3rd wife He Zizhen gives birth to a daughter on the Long March
- Forced to abandon child with a family of peasants in the countryside
- Had already left one other child with peasants during previous retreats.
- They will never be found, even after searching after the revolution
- One daughter, Li Min, born in 1936 survived. Still living in China.



1935

Long March Ends in October in Northwest China: Red Army Establishes New Guerilla Base in Yan'an.



Propaganda Poster Celebrating Red Army Uniting With Other Communist Armies at End of Long March



Cave Dwellings in Yan'an

Guerilla Base Headquarters for CCP and Army Until 1947



Meanwhile in Shanghai Soong Qingling Promotes and Supports CCP and Red Army

Here with Agnes Smedley, George Bernard Shaw and Lu Xun



Soong Qingling in Shanghai with American Journalist Edgar Snow(L) and Other Foreign Supporters of CCP(R)



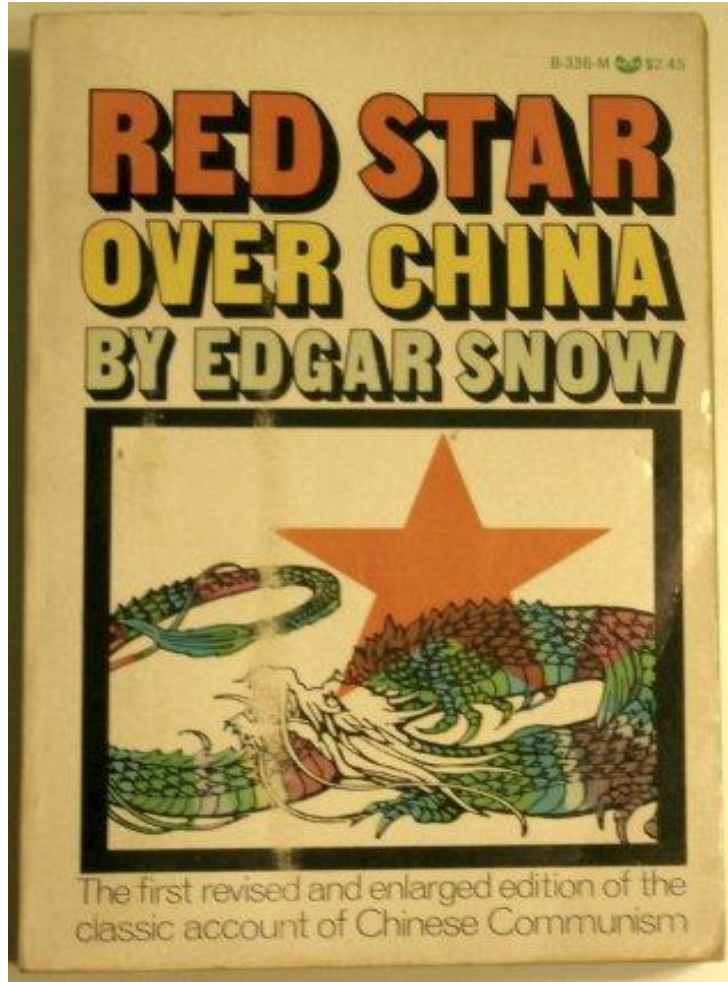
1936

Edgar Snow and American Physician George
Hatem Sent to Red Army Camp at End of Long
March by Soong Qingling at Request of Mao



1938

Edgar Snow publishes *Red Star Over China*

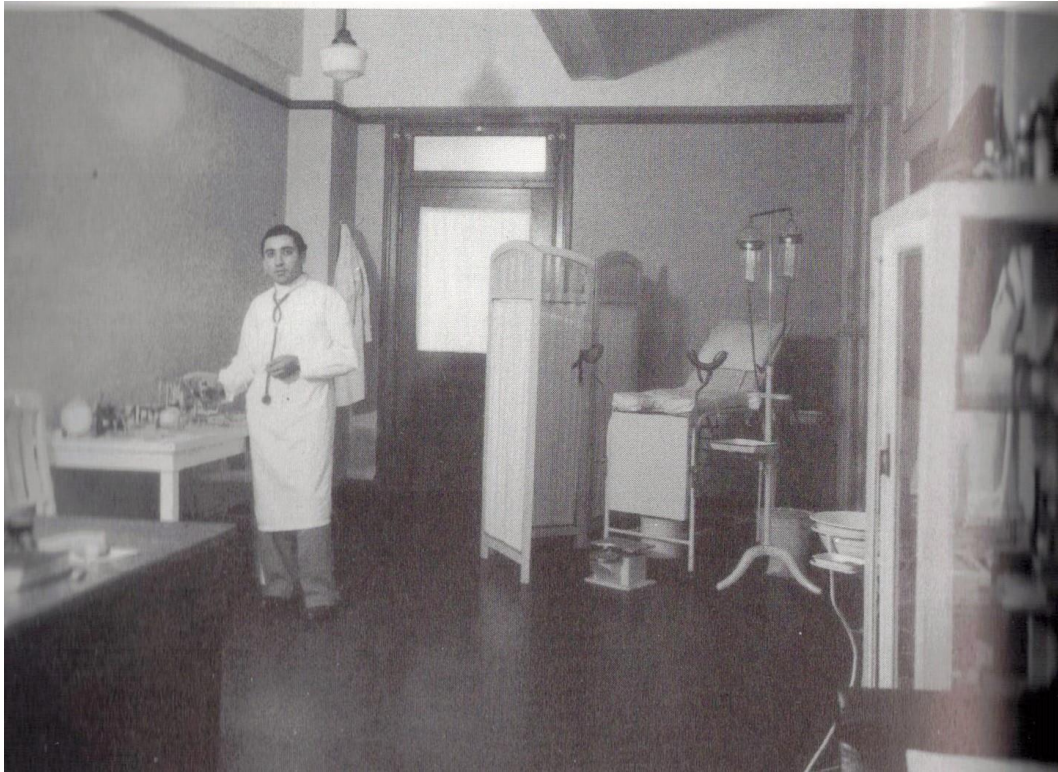


1960 with Mao in Beijing

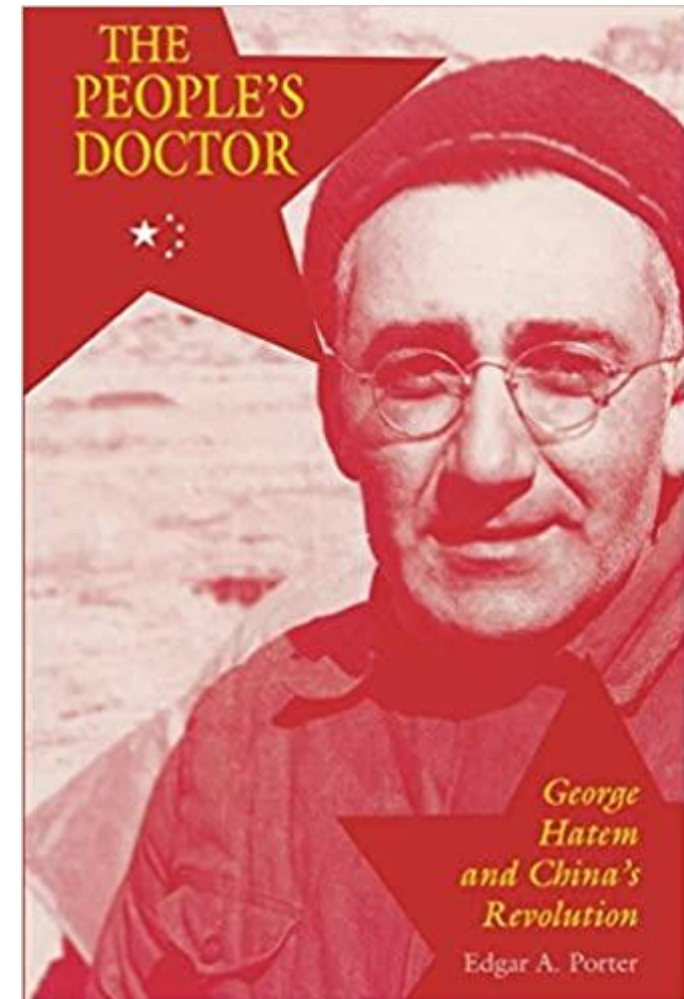
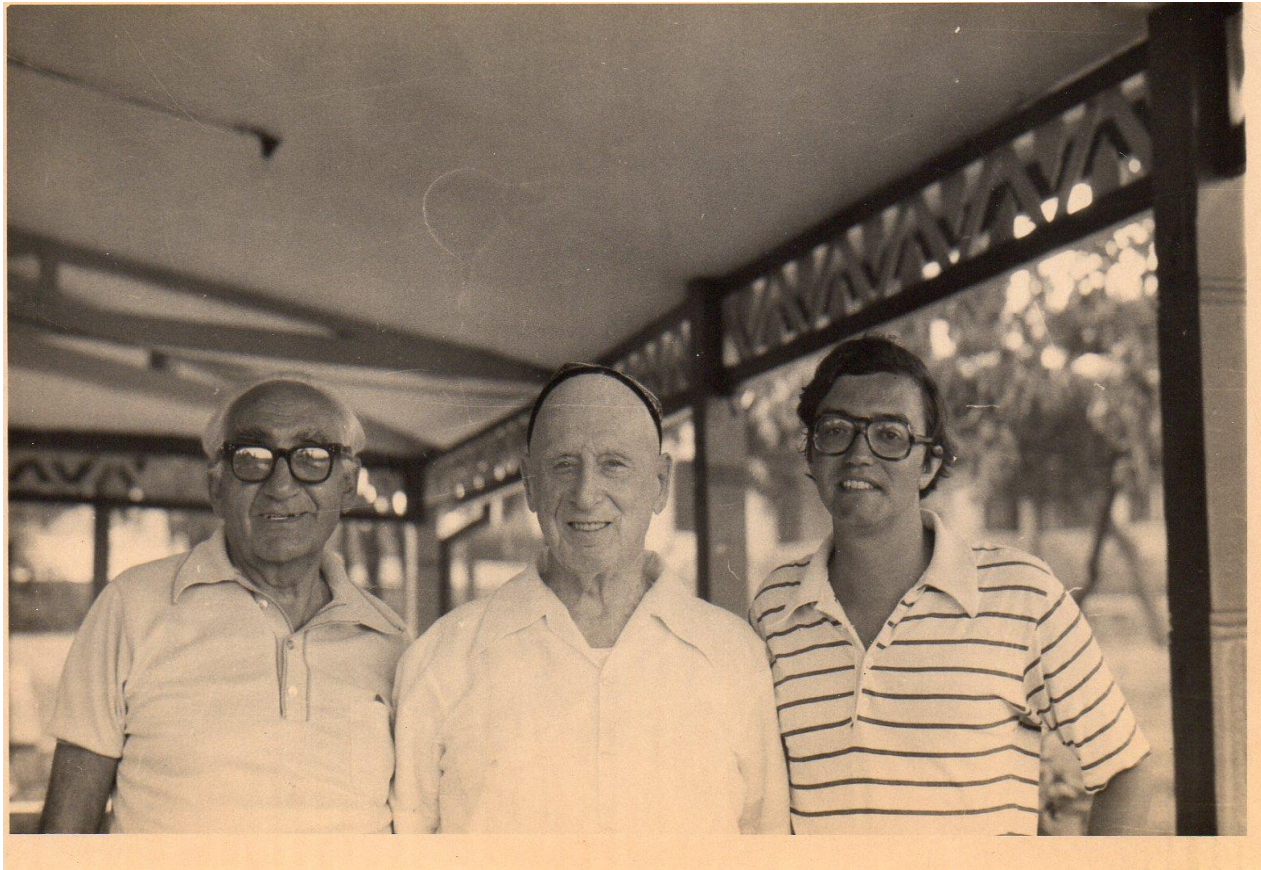


Commemoration stamp of Snow 1985

Dr. George Hatem Takes Chinese Name Ma Haide- Joins Red Army and Chinese Communist Party



George Hatem's Contribution to the Chinese Revolution

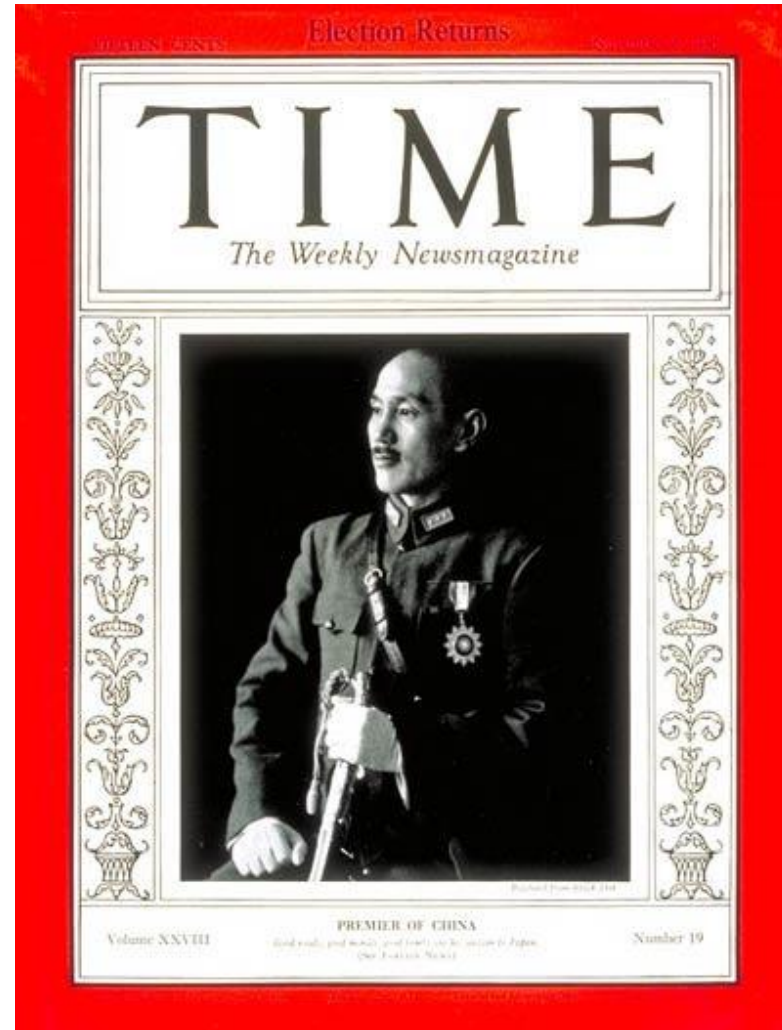


Week 4

The Second United Front – Fighting
the Japanese and Welcoming
Americans

U.S. Continues to Support Chiang Against Red Army Chiang Still Refuses to Fight Japanese Invaders


Chiang Kaishek – November, 1936



But Then It All Changed Overnight; Chiang Kidnapped by His Own Generals

New York Times, December 13, 1936:

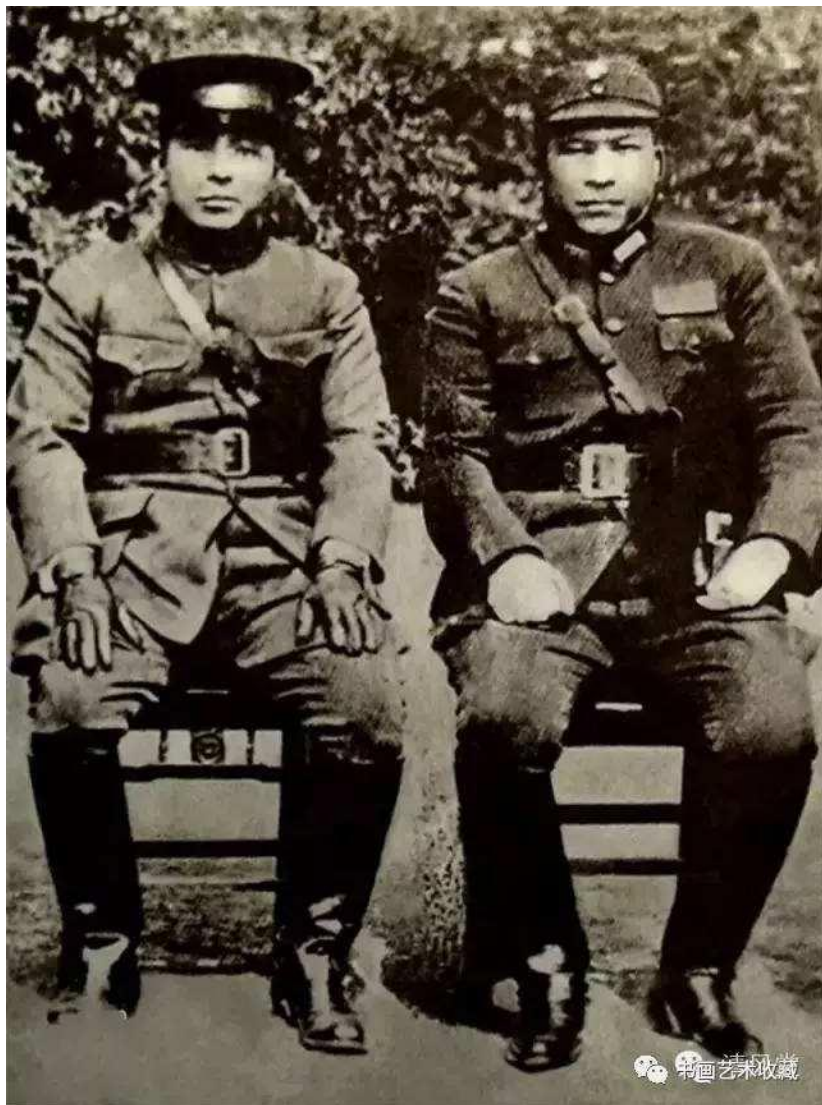
“Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek has been seized by [his second in command] General Zhang Xueliang & General Yang Hucheng in Shaanxi Province in an effort to force [Chiang’s] Nanking government to declare war against Japan...Following the mutiny General Chiang...advocated cooperation with the Communists and formal approval of a policy of armed resistance to Japan.”



農民に革命を訴え
ついに蒋介石の攻撃をかわした

Negotiators with Chiang Kaishek

Kidnappers Generals Zhang and Yang



Zhou Enlai Upon Return to Yan'an



Soong Sisters Reunite During United Anti-Japanese War



She would do anything to beat Chiang Kai-shek

1937

Red Army Changes Name During United Front Against Japan

- CCP reforms Red Army into **8th Route Army**; Zhu De in command
- Officially reporting to Chiang Kaishek, but using Red Army guerilla tactics and following CCP policies
- Nationalist Army maintains its own identity, using traditional military tactics

1937

Japanese Move to Take All of China

- Japanese attack major cities south of Manchuria
- Bomb and occupy Nationalist held Shanghai
- Move to occupy Nanjing, Chiang's capitol city
- Nationalist troops routed, Nanjing massacre (Rape of Nanjing) ensues

8th Route Army Takes on the Japanese

- 8th Route Army defeats Japanese in early major battle in Shanxi
- Sticks to countryside, supported by peasants
- Uses guerilla tactics against Japanese, forcing them to delay planned occupation of cities
- Supply with captured enemy provisions and weapons
- Communists quickly expand territory while fighting Japanese
- CCP membership grows to 40,000

Americans Intrigued by “Yan’an Way” CCP Seeks U.S. Alliance

New York Times, March 1, 1937:

“Hankow, China. Captain Evans Carlson, a United States Marine Corp intelligence officer, returned here today from Shanxi, where during the past three months he had marched the length and breadth of that province with units of the formerly Communist Eighth Route Army... Everywhere Captain Carlson was warmly welcomed, **after being greeted with demonstrations in which slogans were shouted and posters displayed stressing Chinese American Unity.**

1937

U.S. Marine Colonel Evans Carlson Goes To Yan'an

Studies Zhu De and Mao Guerilla Tactics; Later uses tactics learned in Yan'an during WWII against Japanese



1943 Film "Gung Ho, Carlson's Raiders"



American Agnes Smedley in Yan'an

New York Times, January 8, 1937:

“A quarter million armed men were reported to have joined in a movement to create a great Communist State in Northeast China, with an American woman playing a spectacular role in the uprising. Agnes Smedley, a former Colorado schoolteacher, who has long been associated with radical movements in Asia, was described as conducting radio propaganda to unite large disaffected military units in Shanxi and Gansu Provinces under the Red banner in defiance of [Chaing Kaishek's] Nanjing government.

1937

American Communist Agnes Smedley Goes To Yan'an



Publishes

The Great Road: The Life and Times of Chu Teh (Zhu De)



Commemoration stamp of Smedley 1985

1938

New York Times, February 21, 1938:

“Hankow, China. Dr. Norman Bethune, a Canadian doctor, Charles Parsons, an American and Miss Jean Ewen, a Canadian, who came to China recently for medical work financed by Canadian and American peace organizations, have left here for Yan’an, administrative headquarters of the former Soviet districts. They plan to set up a medical center for civilian and soldier wounded in cooperation with Chinese medical authorities.”

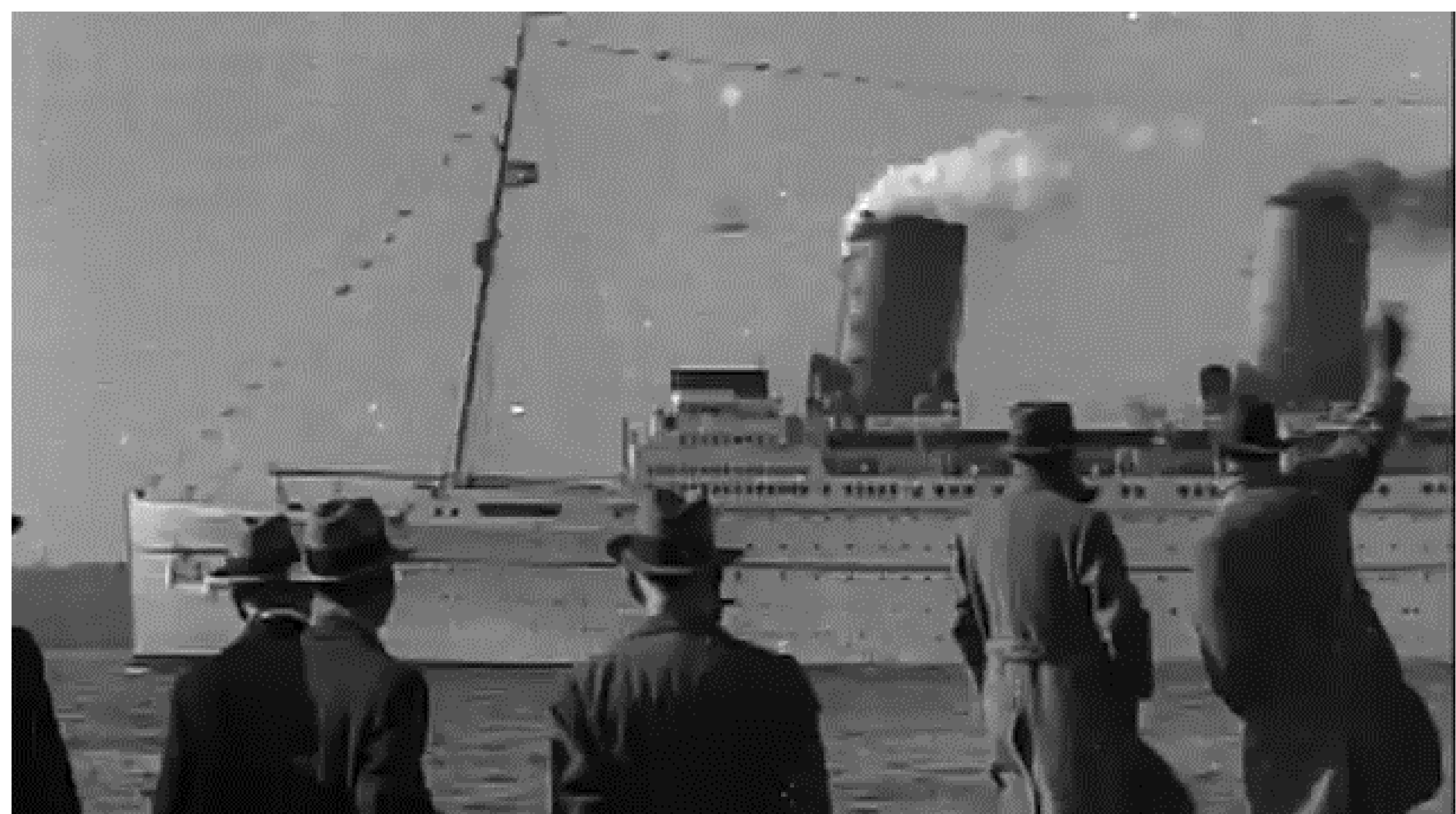
Canadian Doctor Norman Bethune arrives in Yan'an



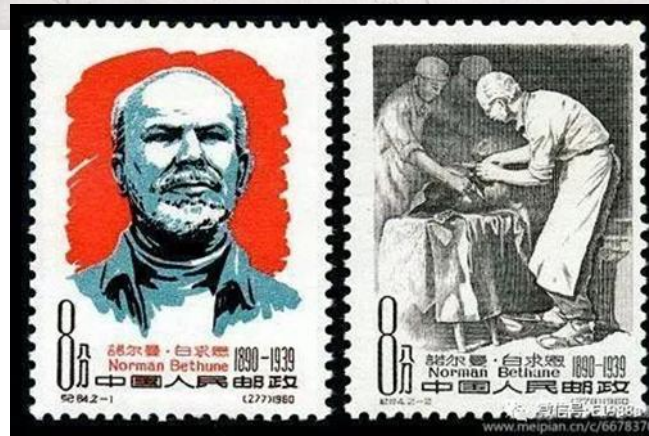
👉 With his Blood mobile in Spain

Operating in village temple at the front in China 👉





Bethune Died From Sepsis on November 12, 1939 at the Front – Today Still Iconic Figure in China



Chiang Kaishek and Soong Meiling Remain Face of China in U.S.

January, 1938 (Couple of the Year)



CCP Builds Infrastructure in Yan'an Becomes Center of Japanese Resistance

- Communist Government structure strengthened
- Headquarters of 8th Route Army
- Rural development and land distribution undertaken
- Medical facilities created
- Educational institutions established
- Arts Center established
- Printing Press set up

1939

Chinese Students and Intellectuals Pour into Yan'an

The China Critic, May 23, 1940:

“Ten thousand young men and girls, in a university whose fees are only a penny a day for food [are] holding their classes mostly in caves [in] Yan'an, the Eighth Route Army's headquarters in Shanxi...Their life is hard, no chairs, tables, or beds, they usually carry little boards to sit on; books are scarce; food is spartan. But their enthusiasm is enormous.”

Mao Divorces He Zizhen, Marries Actress Jiang Qing –Party Orders Her to Have No Role in Political Matters



Jiang Qing had been actress in Shanghai prior to going to Ya'nan



Mao Not Only One to Marry Shanghai Actress George Hatem (Ma Haide) Marries Su Fei



1940 - 1941

- Chiang blockades Yan'an and attacks Communist forces
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; U.S. now allied with Nationalists and Communists against Japan
- Communists expand territory in North China, continue to supply army through captured enemy weapons and goods
- Party membership grows to staggering 800,000

土豆网



Guerilla Song
(during the Anti-Japanese War)

We're all sharpshooters,
Each bullet destroys an enemy.

We are all flying troops,
Even if the mountain is high.

In the dense woods,
There are camps for comrades
everywhere.

On the high hills,
There are countless of our good
brothers.

No food, no clothes,
Enemy sends them to us.

No guns, no mortars.
Enemy makes them for us.

This is our land.
Whoever wants to take it,
We'll fight him to the end.

CCP Membership

- 1921 – 13 Founding members
- 1923 – 300
- 1925 – 1500
- *Early* 1927 – 50,000
- *Late* 1927 – 10,000
- 1938 – 40,000
- 1940 – 800,000

1942

Mao Focuses on Party Politics Purifying the Party, The Rectification Campaign

- Mao worries about Party discipline and lack of Marxist ideology in growing membership
- Mao criticizes newly arrived intellectuals for their lack of commitment to **class struggle**
- Party leaders suspect spies infiltrating Yan'an and the Party

1st shot of Rectification Campaign; May 2, 1942, Mao's speech at Yan'an Literature and Art Symposium



“Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art”
(May 2, 1942)

“In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. There is in fact no such thing as art for art's sake, art that stands above classes, art that is detached from or independent of politics.

Proletarian literature and art are part of the whole proletarian revolutionary cause; they are, as Lenin said, cogs and wheels in the whole revolutionary machine.”

1942

Rectification Activities

- Root out suspected Nationalist and “secret agents” in all Party departments, schools and army units
- Initiate mass “criticism-self criticism” sessions to acknowledge mistakes in following Marxist-Leninist ideology and commitment to class struggle
- Create secret files on those investigated; maintained for life and will come back to haunt thousands over next 40 years
- Some exonerated, some exiled, many expelled from Party and undetermined number executed

1943

- Mao admits to mistakes made in Rectification Campaign
- Number of secret agents overestimated
- “Killing none and arresting few is a policy to be adhered to in this struggle against secret agents.”
- Mao orders halt to Rectification Campaign

American General Joseph “Vinegar Joe” Stilwell Sent to Advise Chiang U.S. Resources flow into Chiang’s Government and Army

Chiang Refuses to share aid with ally CCP: Tells Stilwell
**“The Japanese are a disease of the skin.
The Communists are a disease of the heart.”**



Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek (left) with General Joseph Stilwell at Maymo, Burma, April 1942.

Soong Meiling (Madam Chiang Kaishek)
March 1, 1943



Stilwell Recommends Sidelining Chiang or Resistance Against Japan Will Fail

- Argues that Chiang not focused on fighting Japanese , but on CCP
- Argues that Chiang's government corruption pervasive; U.S. money disappearing into pockets of officials
- Tells Roosevelt U.S. should see first hand how the Communists fight; Roosevelt reluctantly agrees
- Chiang opposes and stonewalls, but finally relents under pressure from Roosevelt
- Sends American Military Observers to Yan'an

April 18, 1942

Doolittle Raid on Tokyo and Landing Sites in China



Doolittle's plane crash lands in China



Chinese villagers welcoming the Pilots



👉 Pilots With Chinese Soldiers 👈



Japanese Destroy the Village, Kill Over
250,000 Chinese in Retaliation

Opening of Doolittle Raid Museum at Site of Crash in 2018



Next Week
American Military Observers in Yan'an
Anti-Japanese War Ends and
New Civil War Begins