

# Week 5

American Army Officers in Yan'an

The Road to Beijing

Building a New China

# U.S., Chiang and the Communists



# July, 1944

## American Military Delegation Comes to Yan'an: The Dixie Mission



Ma interprets for Ye Jianying at a reception welcoming Col. David Barrett and the Dixie Mission to Yan'an in 1944. Seated around the table are John Colling, Barrett, Zhu De, and Mao Zedong. (Roger Ariyoshi)

# First Impressions of American Observers to Yan'an

“We finally got up to Yan'an on July 22, 1944. Part of the thing that dazzled us — dazzled us is too strong a word — was the difference in attitude in Yan'an. [Chiang Kaishek's] Chungking was simply waiting for the end of the war to come. Here up in Yan'an — they had nothing, and they were poor as anything, off in the boondocks, the whole atmosphere was just full of confidence and enthusiasm. They were absolutely sure that they were winning. As the Communists always say, the situation is excellent.”

**U.S. Foreign Service Officer John Paton Davies, sent by Stillwell with other members of Dixie Mission to live with Communists in Yan'an**



# 1945

## Taking Over the Country

- CCP Party Congress affirms “Mao Zedong Thought” to guide the revolution
- Communist Party membership stands at 1,200,000
- Communist troops stand at 900,000

1945

- 8<sup>th</sup> Route Army rushes to claim territory as Japan weakens
- Troops flood into North China
- Undertakes land reform for peasants
- Establish CCP policies in captured areas

# 1945

- **September 2** - Japan Surrenders to Allied Forces aboard USS Missouri
- Only Chiang's government represents China, Communists not invited
- **September 9** - U.S. airlifts Nationalist leadership to Nanjing to accept formal surrender of Japanese forces still in China, Communists not invited
- U.S. initiates negotiations between Nationalists and Communists to stave off new Civil War



Chiang Kaishek, September 3, 1945  
One Day After Surrender Aboard The Missouri  
Chiang Honored as Victor Over Japan



# U.S. Ambassador Hurley Airlifts Mao to Negotiate Peace Agreement with Chiang Kaishek in Chongqing – Talks Fail



1946

## On the Brink of Civil War

- U.S. relations with CCP deteriorate
- Dixie Mission departs Yan'an
- General George C. Marshall arrives in China to restart negotiations in Beijing
- Communists and Nationalists practice “talking while fighting” strategies



1946

Marshall in Beijing with Zhou Enlai and Nationalist  
Negotiator – Talks Fail





# 1947

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil War Begins

### Called “War of Liberation” by Communists

- 8<sup>th</sup> Route Army and New 4<sup>th</sup> Army unite and reform as **People’s Liberation Army (PLA)**
- Nationalists overrun Yan’an , declare victory over Communists
- CCP offers no resistance, as Yan’an not strategic territory



In March 1947, Ma Haide helped supervise the evacuation of Yan’an when it was attacked by Nationalist troops following the breakdown of the Marshall talks in Beijing. Here medical supplies are moved by truck and mule on a mountain path east of Yan’an. (China Reconstructs Press)



Mao evacuates Yan’an



Chiang arrives in Yan’an

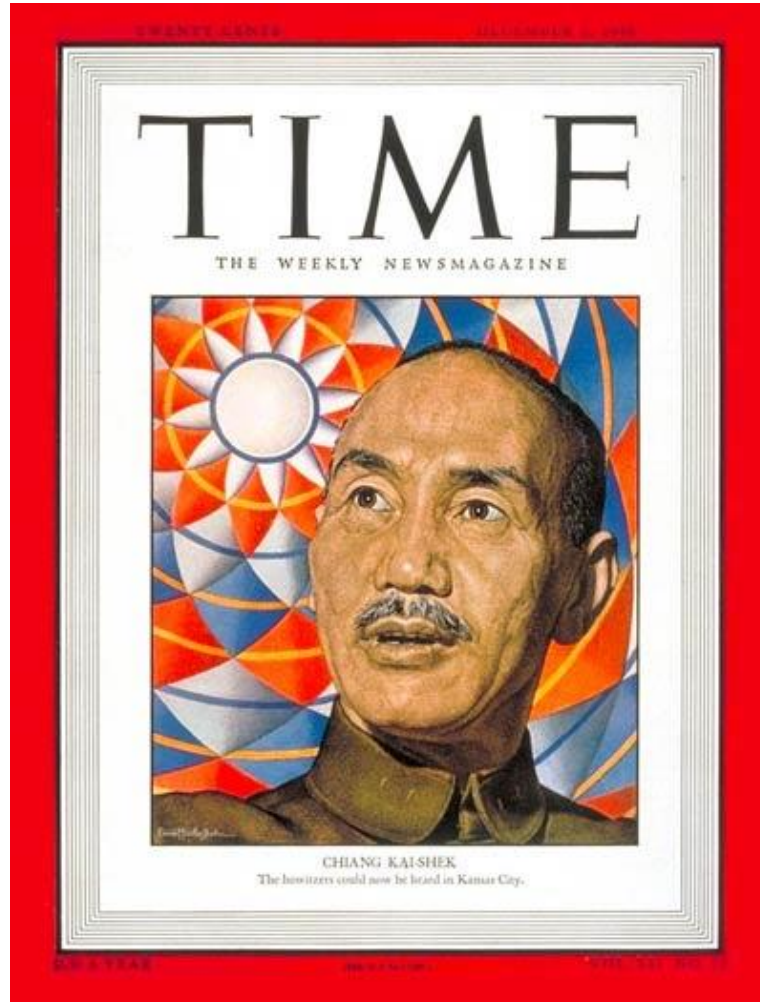
# 1947 - 1948

- Party and Army headquarters move to occupied territory north of Yan'an
- U.S. provides massive military aid to Nationalists
- PLA captures greater part of north China
- Military defeats, corruption and runaway inflation diminish country's allegiance to Chiang
- Zhou Enlai establishes Foreign Affairs Ministry and instructs staff to prepare to set up operations in Beijing

1949

- Beijing and Shanghai taken by PLA with little resistance
- Stalin urges Mao not to pursue Chiang across Yangtze River to Nanjing
- Mao ignores Stalin; PLA takes Nanjing; Nationalists retreat south

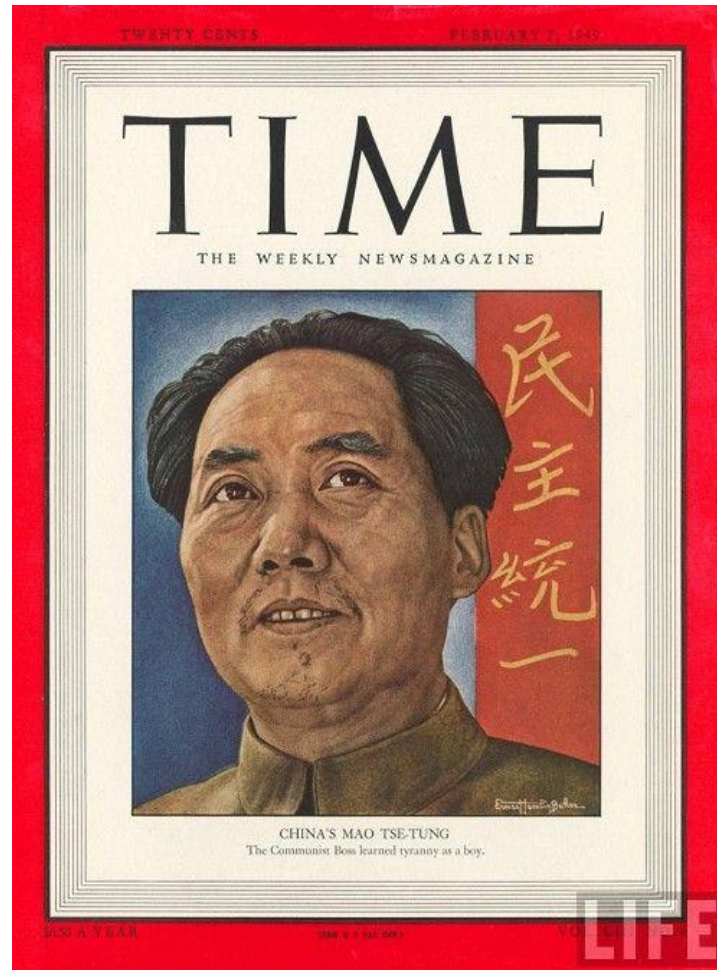
# Chiang Kaishek, December 6, 1948 Time Magazine Reports Chiang Losing to Communists





# Mao Zedong on Cover of Time Magazine for 1<sup>st</sup> Time February, 1949

Reality Sets in as Communist Victory Approaches  
Cover Title: “Communist Boss Learned Tyranny as a Boy”



# End of Civil War and Taking China



Buyout Footage.com

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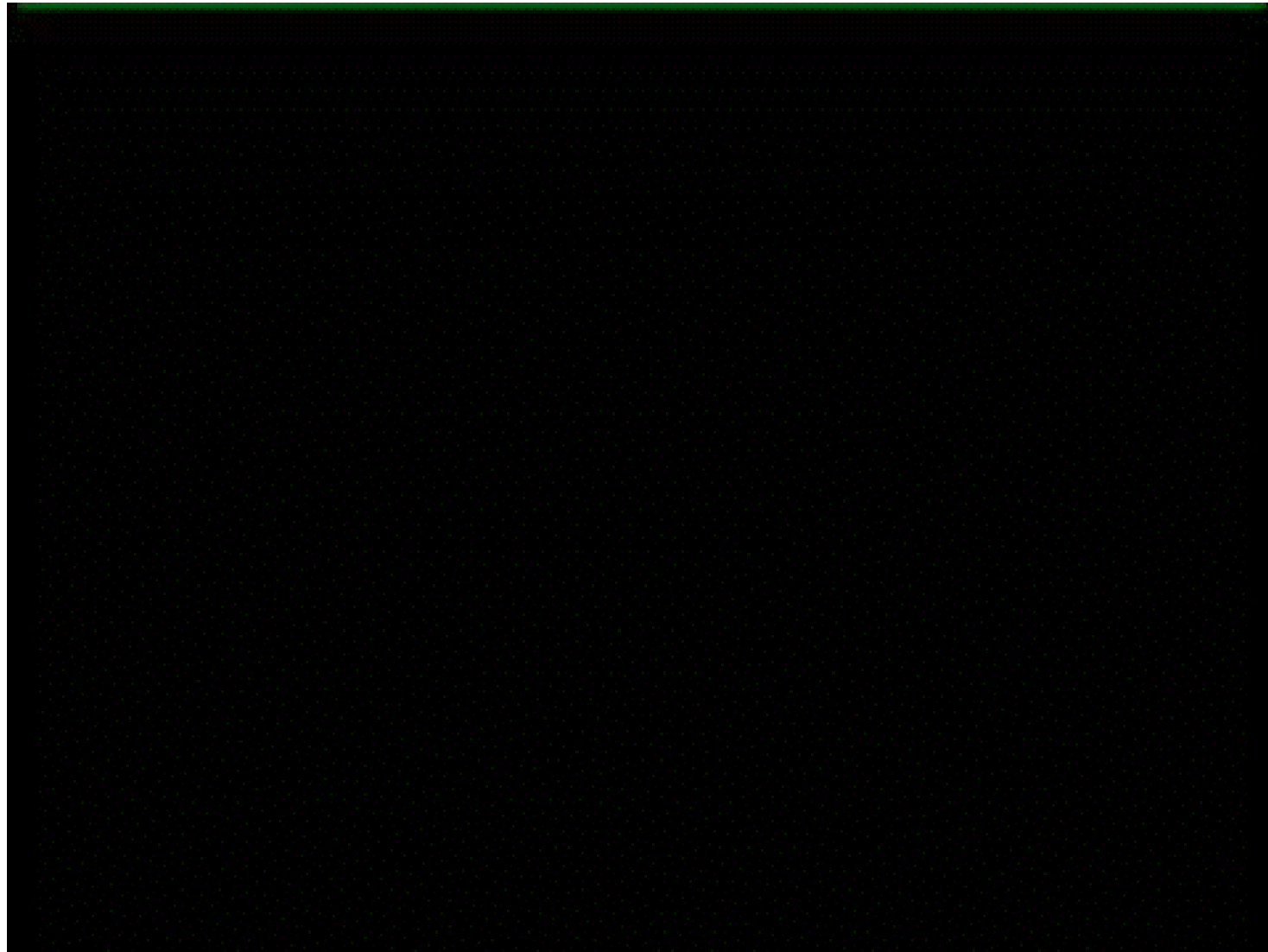


October 1, 1949  
Liberation Parade

Mao Declares Founding of Peoples Republic of China



# Establishing New China and Mao Meets Stalin





“A government that had been running a village was now running a country.”

Jack Chan, 1990 interview

1950 – 1956

End of War and Changing China  
“Women Hold Up Half the Sky”



June 25, 1950

North Korea launches attack on South Korea  
China sends Volunteers and PLA to support North Korea  
China Forces Led by General Peng Dehuai



Caption: Long Live the Victory of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteer Army!



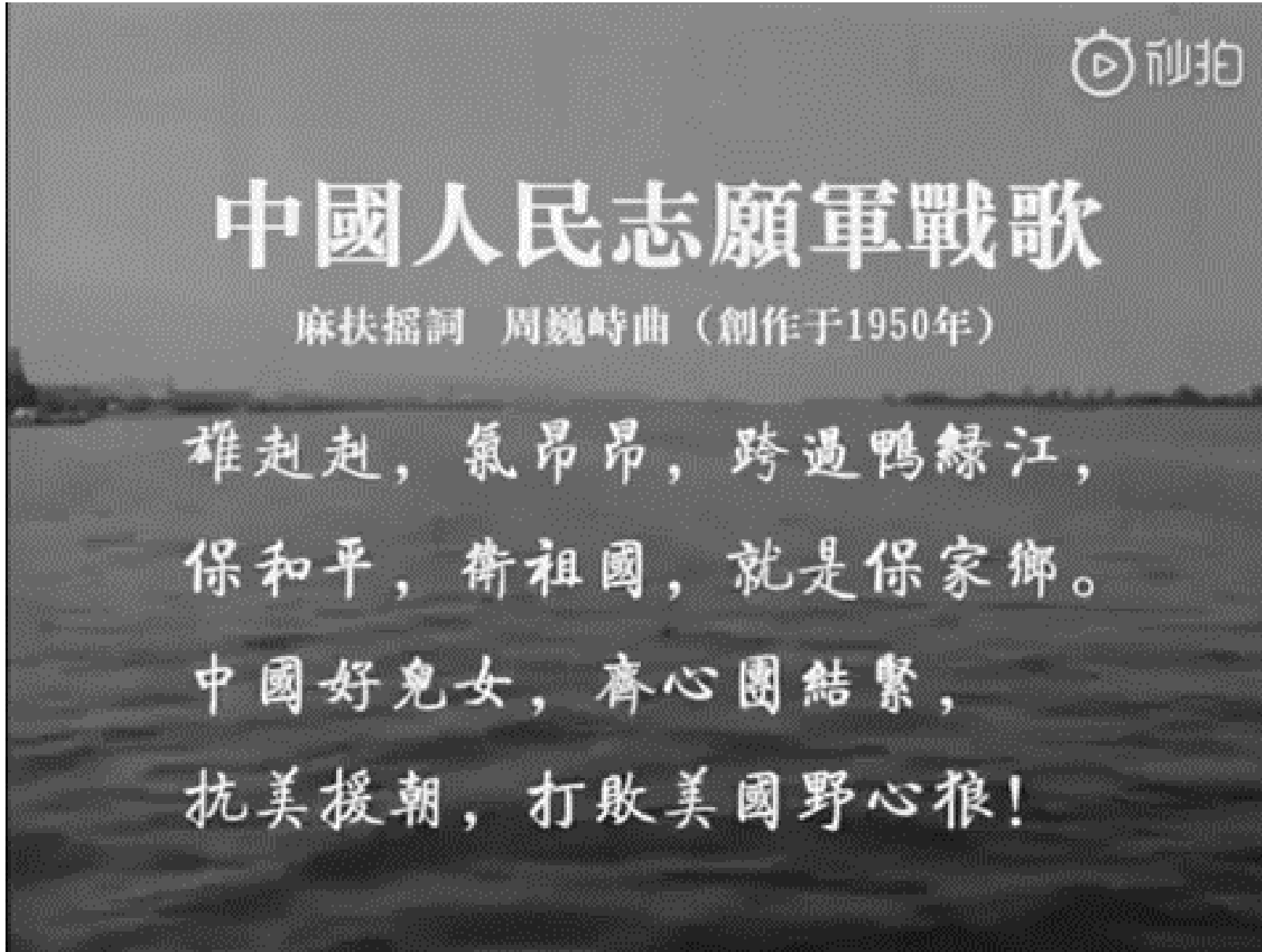
→ A young Chinese Volunteer



Peng Dehuai with Mao



# Chinese Volunteers Cross Yalu River



## Chinese Volunteer Army Battle song

In high spirits,  
We cross the Yalu River.  
We keep the peace,  
Defend the motherland,  
protect our home.  
Good soldiers of China  
United,  
Fight against America  
Support Korea.  
We will defeat the  
invading American  
wolves!

# 21 U.S. Korean War POWs Choose China

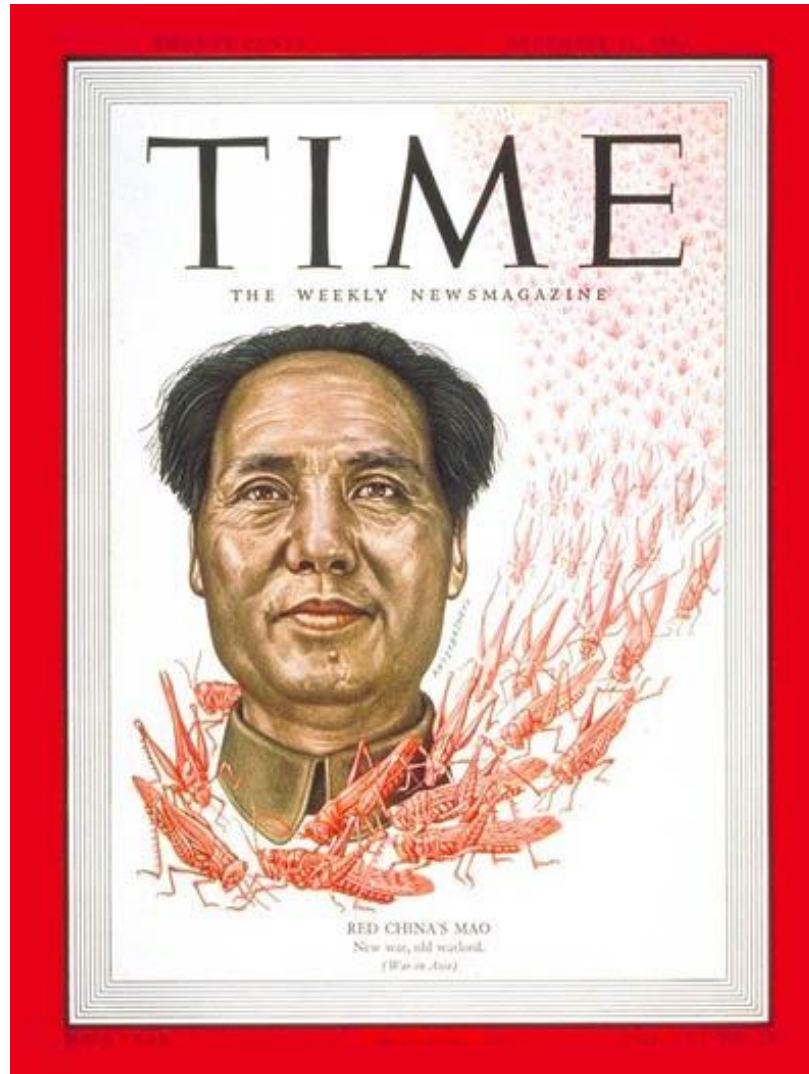


Memphis Native Clarence Adams and Chinese Wife

December 11, 1950

“New War, Old Warlord”

Chinese People and Army Depicted as Swarm of Red Locusts



## Red Scare: Who Lost China?

### “China Lobby” Forms to Support Chiang Kaishek

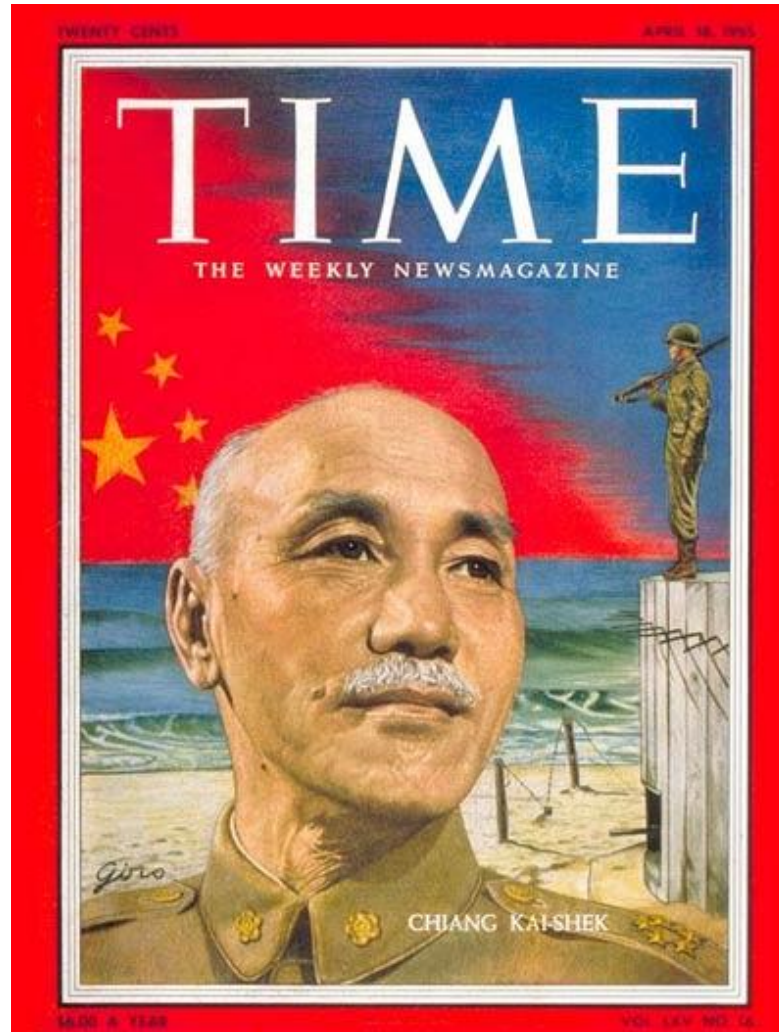
- **Henry Luce**, Born to Missionary parents in China; Publisher of “Time/Life”
- **General Clair Chennault**; Commander of Flying Tigers Air Corp under Chiang Kaishek
- **Richard Nixon**, Senator from California
- **Walter Judd**; Missionary to China, Congressman from Minnesota
- **Joe McCarthy**; U.S. Senator
- **Madam Soong Meiling** (Madam Chiang Kaishek) spokesperson

# The Fate of Dixie Mission Members

- **John S. Service** – Foreign Service China Expert - Labeled Communist Spy after predicting CCP victory against Chiang Kai-shek; Purged from State Department. Service was born in China to missionary parents.
- **John Paton Davies** – Foreign Service China Expert - Labeled Communist Spy after predicting CCP victory against Chiang Kai-shek; Purged from State Department. Davies was born in China to missionary parents.
- **Colonel David Barrett** – First Military Leader of Dixie Mission – Promotion to General blocked by supporters of Chiang due to positive view of CCP fighting ability.
- **Koji Arioshi** – Japanese and English interpreter of Japanese POWs held by Communists. In 1950s arrested in home state of Hawaii as Communist under Smith Act.

April 18, 1955

China Lobby Continues to Promote Chiang





“Without The Communist Party There Would Be No New China”



# 1946

## Mao Stays in Yan'an: American Anna Louise Strong Arrives to Interview Him

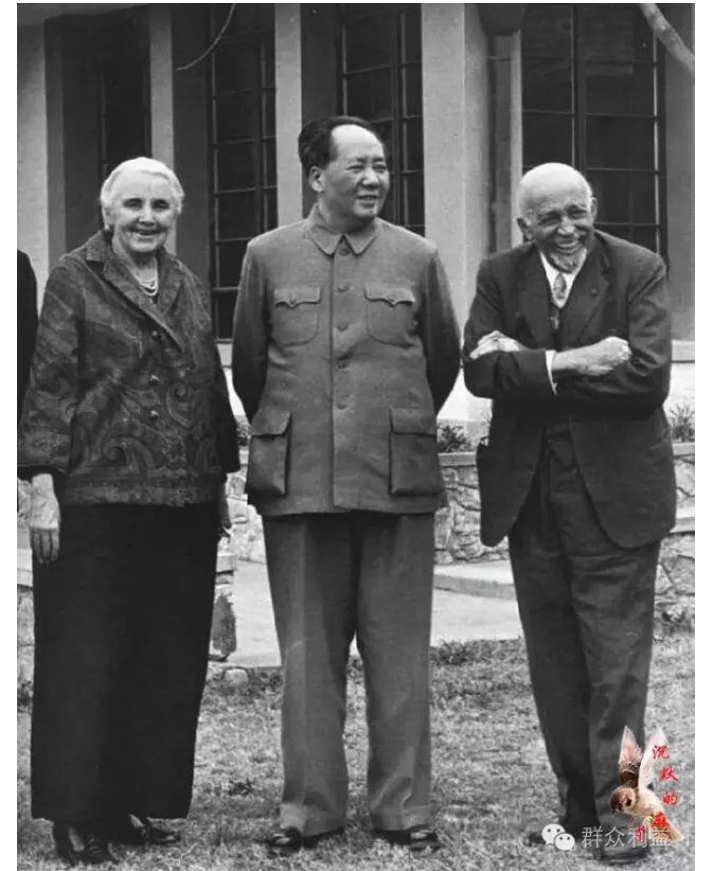


1946, Strong with Liu Shaoqi



Commemoration stamp  
of Strong, 1985

Strong(75), Mao(66), W.E.B Du Bois(91), 1959





August 6, 1946

## Mao on U.S. Power Against Communists Repeated Even Today in Chinese Press and Social Media

**Strong:** ... suppose the United States uses the atom bomb?

**Mao:** The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapons.



Site where the conversation took place

# 1947

## David and Isabel Crook



👉 David and Isabel Crook, 1947



👉 David Crook the teacher



👉 Isabel Crook(99) talk with Prime Minister Li Keqiang, Feb 2015

The Crooks at Beijing Foreign Studies University they helped establish in 1954 📍





1947

Joan Hinton and Sid Engst



# American from Charleston, S.C. Sidney Rittenberg

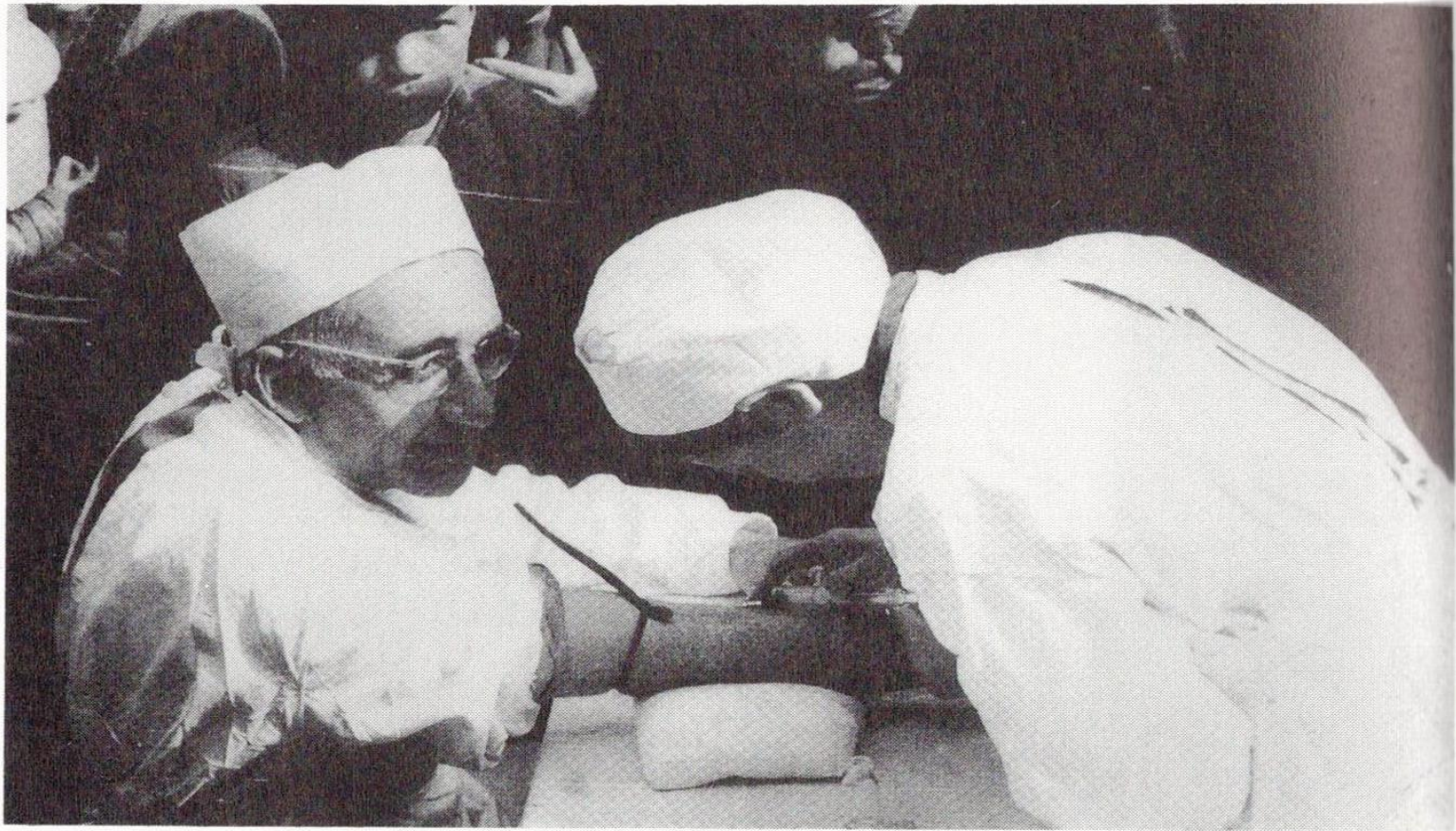




Week 6

1956 - 1976

Reform to Famine to Cultural Revolution to Exhaustion



Dr. Ma having blood drawn from his arm in the early 1950s to show skeptical grassland residents that the procedure is harmless. (China Reconstructs Press)



1956 – 1976

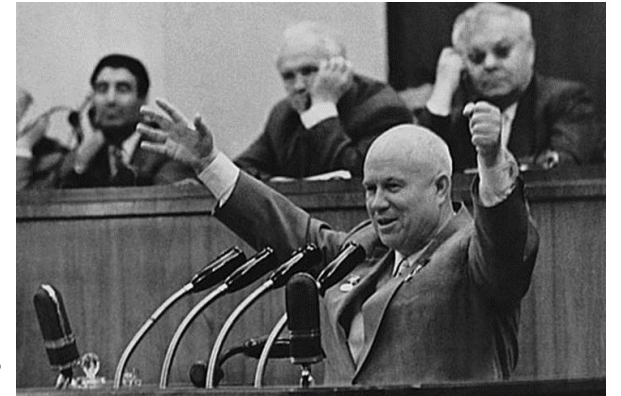
## Progress Turns to Chaos

- Mao Impatient with Progress in Building Socialism
- Fearful Party Members Getting Soft
- And Losing Revolutionary Passion and Ideology
- Wary of Soviet Influence on China

# February, 1956

Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev gives his 'Secret Speech'

- Denounces Stalin's personality
- Denounces Stalin's use of terror in 1930s
- Advocates Peaceful Coexistence with the West
- Mao furious, saying Soviet Union moving toward "Revisionism" of Marxism
- Bitter ideological split begins between USSR and China





# Mao Confident People Support CCP, Asks Them to Give Criticism

## 100 Flowers Movement 1956-1957

Under the slogan “*Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend,*” Mao actively encourages the opinions and criticisms from all walks of society, including intellectuals

(the name is a reference to the *Hundred Schools of Thought* period of the Warring States Period-Confucius, Lao Tze, etc).



1957

## Anti-Rightist Movement

553,000 Intellectuals and University Students Labelled “Rightist”

### Too much criticism?

However, in 1957 the Party/Mao cracked down.  
Began an ‘Anti-Rightist’ campaign.

Many who had spoken out were arrested, lost jobs, were sent to camps for “thought reform”



1958

Mao launches the “Great Leap Forward”



# 1958 - 1960



Khrushchev visit to China to negotiate differences in 1958, where he criticizes Great Leap Forward and People's Communes

- Relations with Soviet Union deteriorate further
- Soviet advisors and technical experts withdrawn from China
- Soviets demand payment for loans provided to that point
- Repaid with agricultural products, especially pigs, which contributes to famine



*New York Times*, May 2, 1966:

“Mao Zedong’s absence from yesterday’s May Day celebration deepens the mystery surrounding his whereabouts and his health. Since he has not been seen publicly for almost half a year, many speculate he may be dead or gravely ill, despite the official assertion last March that he is in good health.”



But he was in good health and this staged July, 1966 swim in the Yangtze River sent a message to all of China and the world that Mao was ready to shake up the Communist Party.



1966-76

# The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution



**沿着毛主席的革命文艺路线胜利前进**

Caption reads: Victory along the Revolutionary Literary Line of Chairman Mao

1966

“Storm the Headquarters”; “To Rebel is Justified”  
Chairman Mao’s Charge to Students





1966

# Chairman Mao Receives Red Guards at Tiananmen Square





President and Designated Successor to Mao, **Liu Shaoqi**

Attacked by Mao as “No. 1 Capitalist Roader” and “China’s Khrushchev”



# 1966

## President Liu Xiaogi and His Wife Wang Guangmei Publicly Criticized and Humiliated



1966

Provincial Party Official (L) General Peng Dehuai (C)  
and President of Tsinghua University (R)  
denounced by Red Guards









1967

Ran Ying(12) and brother Ran Tie (11)  
become members of Red Guard



1967

# Mao's Wife Takes Charge of Culture and the Arts



Jiang Qing, after a performance, 1967

Jiang Qing accompanies Nixon to a performance of ballet "Red Detachment of Women," 1972





# Traditional Beijing Opera With Feudal Themes Gives Way to Revolutionary Opera



# 1967 The Arts in the Streets



In 1967 schools shut down. Ran Ying and her friends, age 11 to 13, organized their own dance troop and performed on streets, in hospitals and train stations. In Sept 2019, they had their first reunion with all the members present.



# 1968

“Go Down to the Countryside to be Re-educated by the Peasants is Absolutely Necessary.” -- Mao Zedong





# 1969

15 year old Ran Ying went to Amur River, border of China and Soviet Union



Family photo: 3 days before Ran Ying left for the countryside, Sept 14, 1969.



# Ran Ying Becomes a Peasant for the Next 8 Years

## 17 million + Students from Cities Become Peasants between 1968-1976



➔ Farmed the land

➔  
With classmates  
shortly after  
arriving in the  
countryside



➔ girl's dorm

➔  
Reunion in Beijing, 1997  
Still Close Friends Today



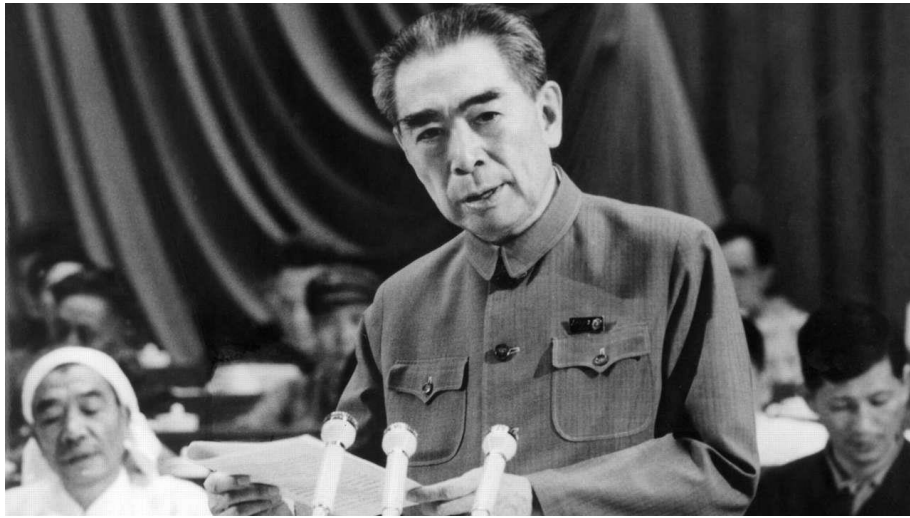
# 1970 - 1976

- Mao's wife takes leadership over Cultural Revolution
- Mao cult omnipresent
- Persecution of "capitalist roaders" and "revisionists" continues
- Educated youth continue to work with peasants
- Universities reopen with "Worker Peasant Soldier" students
- Entrance examinations not allowed
- Children of intellectuals and old capitalist families blocked



# 1976

Exhausted China Watches as the Fathers of the Revolution Leave the Scene



January, **Zhou Enlai Dies**



July, **Zhu De Dies**



September, **Mao Zedong Dies**

# 1976

## Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Ends

- Mao's wife Jiang Qing and others in the "Gang of Four" arrested by Mao's old comrades who take charge after his death.
- Charged with crimes of:
  - Anti-Party Activities
  - Plotting to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat
  - Persecuting large numbers of cadre and ordinary people

# Gang Of 4 Public Trial Held in 1980

Mao's wife and one other sentenced to death, but neither ever executed. She is eventually released and commits suicide. Two others receive prison sentences.



# 1977 and Beyond

- Disgraced Party leaders return to leadership
- Communist Party Infrastructure Restored
- Party Quickly Regains Control of Country
- Rightists rehabilitated, released from labor farms and jails; regain old positions
- Recovery from 10 years of revolutionary fervor and chaos begins



# Country Exhorted to Strengthen Through “Four Modernizations”

Agriculture, Industry, Defense, Science and Technology

- Universities reintroduce examination system
- Worker, Peasant, Soldier student admission abolished
- Intellectuals recruited to rebuild universities, research centers
- Western Knowledge incorporated into curriculum

# First Group of Americans Invited to Teach in January, 1979

☞ Including this nerdy looking fellow volunteering with colleagues on a People's Commune





# And This Movement Seems to Have Worked

Beijing 1979



Beijing Today





School Children 1979



School Children Today





END