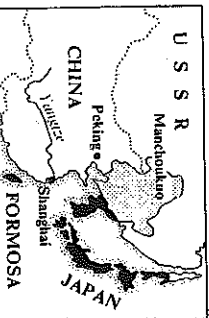
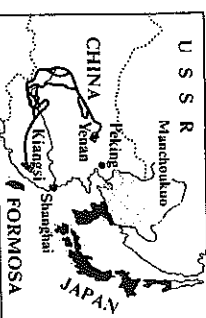


TIME LINE

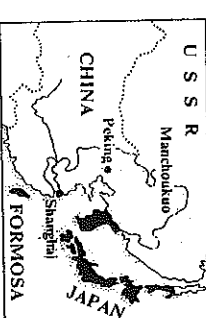
July 1921
Mao attends the Chinese Communist Party's 1st Congress in Shanghai. Elected with Kuomintang.
Death of Sun Yat-sen.
March 1923
Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'etat.
20 March 1926
Chiang Kai-shek's campaign against the warlords begins.
June 1926
Chiang Kai-shek captures Shanghai and purges Communists.
12 April 1927
Foundation of Red Army (PLA), based in Kiangsi province.
December 1930
KMT's 1st Extermination campaign against Communists fails.
February 1931
2nd Extermination campaign.
July 1931
3rd Extermination campaign.
18 September 1931
Japanese invasion of Manchuria.



November 1931
Provisional Soviet government set up at Juchin, Kiangsi.
1932
4th Extermination campaign fails.
October 1933
5th Extermination campaign — Kiangsi blocked by KMT.
October 1934
Red Army evacuates Kiangsi and starts Long March to Yenan, Shensi.



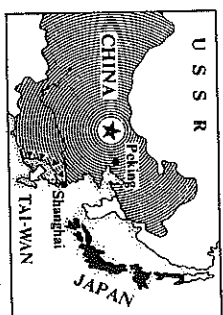
20th Oct 1935
Red 1st Front Army arrives in Shensi.
October 1936
Red 2nd Front Army arrives.
1936
Chiang Kai-shek's truce with Communists.
May 1937
4th Front Army arrives.
Japanese invade China.



1937/1945
August 1945
Japan-China war.
U.S.S.R. invades Manchuria.

KEY TO MAPS

Japanese occupied territory
Kuomintang territory
0 1500 km
1945-49
Japan surrenders, Chiang Kai-shek, with US support, accepts Japanese surrender in China.
Civil war.



1 October 1949 Proclamation of People's Republic of China.

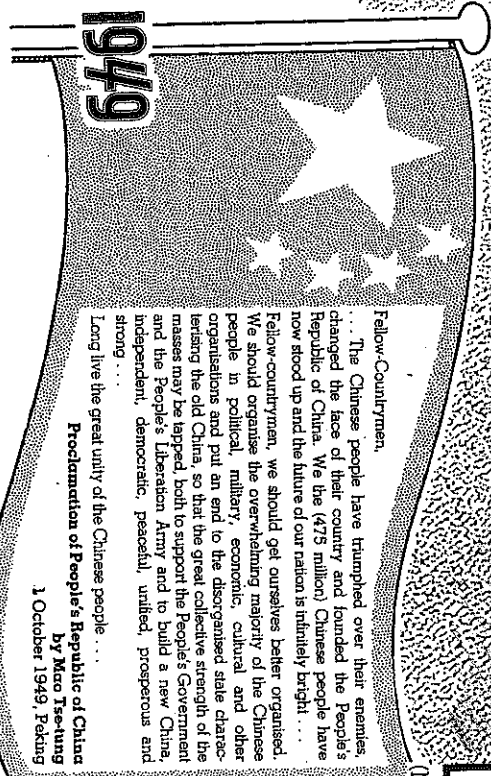
Enemy advances, we retreat; enemy halts, we harass; enemy retreats, we attack; enemy retreats, we pursue.
Mao's basic formula for fighting counter-offensive battles 1928

THE LONG MARCH

October 1934 - October 1936.
100,000 set out, 30,000 arrived at Yenan, a distance of approximately 6,000 miles. 1st Front Army, under Mao, arrived at Yenan, Shensi Province, in October 1935, 2nd and 4th Front armies arrived within the next year.

RULES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (Red Army)

- 1 Obey orders in all your actions.
- 2 Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- 3 Turn in everything captured (or confiscated from landlords).
- 4 Replace all doors when you leave a house.
- 5 Return and roll up the straw matting on which you sleep.
- 6 Be courteous and polite to the people and help them when you can.
- 7 Return all borrowed articles.
- 8 Replace all damaged articles.
- 9 Be honest in all transactions with the peasants.
- 10 Pay for all articles purchased.
- 11 Be sanitary and, especially, establish latrines a safe distance from people's houses.



1949
Fellow-Countrymen,
...The Chinese people have triumphed over their enemies, changed the face of their country and founded the People's Republic of China. We the (475 million) Chinese people have now stood up and the future of our nation is infinitely bright...
Fellow-countrymen, we should get ourselves better organised. We should organise the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people in political, military, economic, cultural and other organisations and put an end to the disorganised state characterising the old China, so that the great collective strength of the masses may be tapped both to support the People's Government and the People's Liberation Army and to build a new China, independent, democratic, peaceful, united, prosperous and strong...
Long live the great unity of the Chinese people
Proclamation of People's Republic of China
by Mao Tse-tung
1 October 1949, Peking

THE HUNDRED FLOWERS

In 1956 Mao began a movement called 'The Hundred Flowers' to encourage public debate on affairs and the arts. Mao and his colleagues were alarmed at the violence of the response, and soon stopped the campaign.

Let the Hundred Flowers bloom, let the Hundred Schools contend.
classical Chinese quotation

GREAT LEAP FORWARD

In 1958 Mao launched a crash programme of industrial development meant to bring Chinese steel output up to the British level. At the same time, Mao encouraged large rural co-operatives to combine into still larger units called 'communes', almost of county size.

MAO'S PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

1949-52
Rich peasants and landowners
dispossessed, left with smallholdings.
land redistributed to landless peasants.
Ten or more peasant families united in mutual aid teams, shared tools and labour at harvest times etc.
Mutual aid teams came together in larger units called Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives: production shared but taxes paid by individual families.
1953-5
Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives became fully collective, land owned jointly, purchases made by co-operative, income shared by members according to days worked.
1955-7
Formation of People's Communes, becoming the lowest unit of government of county. Many developed small industries, e.g. fishing, forestry, factory production.

1958

80% of the Chinese population: lives on the land, mostly in People's Communes set up during Great Leap Forward 1958-9.

THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Began in 1966, this was Mao's third stage in the Chinese revolution. The first had been political, in which the communists had come to power. The second was economic, bringing communes and nationalised industry. The third was intended to remodel the Chinese themselves into genuine socialists.

1964

A revolution is not the same thing as inviting people to dinner, or painting a picture or doing fancy needlework: it cannot be anything so restrained or magnanimous. It is an uprising, an act of violence whereby one class overthrows another.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Although the bourgeoisie has been overthrown, it is still trying to use the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes to corrupt the masses, capture their minds and endeavour to stage a comeback. The proletarian must do the exact opposite: it must meet head-on every challenge of the bourgeoisie in the ideological field and use the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat to change the mental outlook of the whole of society.
Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution — adopted 8 August 1966

THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

On people: Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be achieved.
We communists are like seeds and the people are like the soil. Whenever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them.