Plan of the Investigation

This paper will investigate the research question: How successful was Mao Zedong in manipulating the youth? The scope of the research will analyse how Mao used the Red Guard, a militant youth movement, to further his Cultural Revolution policy and how he exerted his influence to send them to the countryside in to become the Sent Down Youth after they became too violent. For this the paper will collect a variety of primary and secondary sources and compare the methods used by Mao and the effect they had on the youth of the time. Two sources - a book published by Mao Zedong for political followers, and a blog article published by Rose Mueller - will be evaluated in their values and limitations. From this a conclusion will be reached that will aim to identify how successful Mao was in achieving his goals. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. The intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action. Bring the people away from ideas that did not belong inside a communist country. An evaluation of sources Mueller, Rose. The origin of this source has multiple values and limitations. Most significantly the author is not a certified historian, and though multiple sources are stated in the bibliography and the presented facts of the source are all correct, there is no guarantee for the quality of the analysis. Additionally the author has very little first-hand experience as she is from Jacksonville in the U. However, the source has several advantages. For example, it was written recently and thus uses knowledge that has only recently been published about Mao. On top of that it was not published by any political side or biased sponsor meaning that the information reflects all viewpoints and does not focus solely on one representation of facts. This is underlined by the fact that it uses a variety of sources to back up the information. This was important because this way it is possible to make a comparison from his self-formulated goals to what he ultimately achieved. Of course there are several limits to the source because as a collection of different written works from Mao it was mostly meant for other party members to understand what Mao wanted. This way it had a political bias as Mao used it as a form of propaganda. Additionally, Mao rarely supports his reasoning using facts of his party but mainly states personal opinions and compares them using examples such as Chinese folklore. On the other hand the source is valuable as a primary source because Mao was the political leader that commissioned many of the policies used. So that his aim was to secure his legacy would be carried on by the next generation. Despite managing to mobilize the Red Guard however, his success from this perspective was limited as they had to be forced to the countryside. But the Cultural Revolution suffered from it as a result of the loss of his primary weapon. Though Mao managed to reassert his control, the Cultural Revolution had a significantly less positive resonance due to this. Up to the Mountains and down to the Villages: Nevertheless, his use of them in the Cultural Revolution was not successful and almost put his authority at risk. Works cited Books Bernstein, Thomas P. Websites Mao Zedong as cited by:
By Graham Milner The revolution that brought the Chinese Communist Party CCP to power in marked the second great breach, after the Russian Revolution of October in the 20th century imperialist world order, and initiated a process that was to remove from the capitalist orbit the most populous nation in the world, containing over a quarter of its population. So what went wrong? Chiou, in his reasonably balanced analysis of the Cultural Revolution published in the mids, divides the schools of interpretation of it into three: One is always tempted, when confronted with these type of arguments, to ask: Alongside and often in opposition to the above outlined perspectives is an unalloyed revolutionary Marxist tradition of writing and scholarship on the Cultural Revolution, going back in some cases to the s. Post-World War II demographics have made youth, in China as elsewhere, of growing significance as a sector of the population. Ronald Price has pointed out that virtually any system of university selection would tend to favour the children of educated parents. Freedom of thought and of academic inquiry, always defended and promoted by genuine Marxists, were certainly never on the agenda during the Cultural Revolution. Nothing illustrates the character of the Cultural Revolution, and its impact on the education system of China, more clearly than the fact that the education ministry was abolished in and not reopened until Many revolutionary socialists in the West, including myself, come from a background in student politics, and it is worthwhile drawing attention to the connections that were made by the Western student left at the time of the Cultural Revolution in China. I have tried to demonstrate from the sources that this in fact was not so, and that the youth were largely being manipulated for the purposes of intra-bureaucratic faction fighting within the party-state hierarchy. Graham Milner is a member of the Socialist Alliance in Australia. China Shakes the World Harmondsworth, ; original ed. The Cultural Revolution Brisbane, Problems, Diagnosis, Action Harmondsworth, p. Post-Revolutionary Writings New York, , pp. Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism: Communist Theory and Practice in China Sydney, The Road to Tienanmen Square London, For a superb Marxist analysis of youth politics in the s see the document adopted at the World Congress of the Fourth International: Carr, Socialism in One Country; vol. Lenin, On Youth Moscow, , pp. This situation is seen as contradicting the Yanan ethos of pre-revolutionary Chinese communism, an ethos also believed to be evident during the Great Leap Forward of the late s; pp. Han Suyin sees the Cultural Revolution as a recrudescence of the earlier rectification campaign of Marx and Education in Russia and China London, , p. Students and the Chinese Cultural Revolution, p. Castles and Wustenberg, The Education of the Future, p. Some universities did not reopen until or later. Castles and Wustenberg, The Education of the Future, pp. See, for example, Ruth Gamberg, Red and Expert: The three articles by Mao most commonly cited during the Cultural Revolution: Bennett and Ronald N. For the experience of members of the intelligentsia during this period see Yang Jiang, Lost in the Crowd: A Cultural Revolution Memoir Melbourne, The Quality of Life Harmondsworth, , p. On the Red Guards and factionalism, see Anita Chen et al. The author of the piece "Prisoners and Warders", whose mother was driven to an early death during the Cultural Revolution, concluded by remarking, of the CCP: William Joseph, "Forward", p. See Wen, The Red Mirror, p. See also Red China Blues: Marx and Mao in Modern China London,
In the s and s, Mao Zedong promoted the abolition of capitalist elements from his country. A poster depicting Mao and Chinese laborers and promoting the Cultural Revolution. China is a country located in the eastern region of Asia, and is the most populous country in the world with a current population of around 1. Its capital is at Beijing, while Shanghai is the largest city in the country. Standard Chinese is the official language, and Mongolian is a recognized regional language. The country has 55 ethnic groups, but the Han are the dominant group making up The state has unitary social governance led by the communist party of China. The history of the country is rich and dates back to the age of dynasties. In this article, we will discuss the Cultural Revolution that took place in China from until What was the Cultural Revolution in China? Mao Zedong who was then the chairman of the Communist Party of China set the movement into motion. The primary goal was to preserve the true communist ideology by clearing the remnants of capitalists from the Chinese society.

Background of the Revolution In , Mao called for grassroots socialist initiatives to accelerate his plans for turning China into a modern industrialized state. He mobilized people into collectives and assigned most of the collectives to produce steel. This plan was a total failure since the farmers could only produce low-quality steel uneducated farmers produced very low-quality steel. There was absolute food shortage with famine causing deaths of millions of people. This technique reduced the prestige of Mao in the party and started devising methods to redeem his name. In , Mao alleged that some elements had infiltrated the Chinese government with the aim of returning the country back to capitalism. He insisted that the revisionists had to be purged via violent class struggle. The Chinese youth responded by forming the Red Guard groups around the country. The Red Guard has been defined as a fanatical student mass paramilitary social movement which started at the Tsinghua University Middle School. The movement later spread to the army, urban workers, and the Communist party leadership and led to the persecution of millions of people including some senior government officials.

Key figures and Notable Events in the Cultural Revolution The revolution started on May 16 when the communist party of China announced the commencement of the great proletarian revolution in an official state issue of propaganda. One week later, a large character poster was erected at the Beijing University to promote it. It denounced the school leaders and this sparked violence in the school which later spread to other universities and secondary schools. The Red Guard, on the other hand, spurned classes to join the revolution vowing to die fighting for their chair, Mao. In August, he received around 11 million members of the Red Guards from across the country in Tiananmen Square. The state president, Liu Shaoqi was later denounced and then stripped off his duties in July and was later expelled from the party in October of with his expulsion being ratified by the party later in He was branded a traitor, renegade, and a scab. Liu later died in Kaifeng, but his death was not immediately communicated. Deng Xiapeng was named the vice premier in and the premier Xhou Elai died in and was succeeded by Hua Guofeng. In April of , a crowd of around two million people assembled gathered outside the Tiananmen Square to demonstrate against the gang of four. Mao died in September the same year and is alleged to have left a note indicating that he had entrusted Hua with the leadership of the country. Hua took over power and later ordered the arrest of the Gang of Four, and this marked the end of the Cultural Revolution.

Outcomes and Legacy The revolution hurt the Chinese economy severely. Chinese traditional arts and ideas were ignored with praises for Mao taking center stage. The law was flatly ignored with the authority of the Red Guards surpassing that of the local authority, police, and the military. There was massive destruction of both private and public property, and a huge number of Chinese people died. There was also tremendous damage to the historical sites, artifacts, and archives as they were thought to be the root of the old way of thinking. This page was last updated on April 25, By Kenneth Kimutai too.
With the agricultural rug pulled out beneath the feet of the nation in favor of industrialization, mass famine ensued. The famine finally ended in when CCP leaders dared to imply that the famine was the result of policies, rather than natural disaster. Disturbed by these attempts to restrain his power, Mao began laying the groundwork for the Cultural Revolution in to purge all potential opposition to his leadership. Atrocities began with the creation of the Red Guard in August , became more strictly regulated after the demobilization of the Red Guard in . All aspects of religion and the West were included in this definition of the enemy, resulting in the destruction of priceless artifacts, historical records, and even foreign embassies. Mao personally legitimized a student protest movement calling itself the Red Guard. The Red Guard soon became a mass movement, with the young joining the Red Guard and targeting their educational institutions. Similarly radical organizations were permitted to emerge in other Chinese urban areas. Violence by the Red Guard: Other mass organizations originating from the propaganda and general atmosphere of the Cultural Revolution campaign joined in the destructive efforts. January to December A state of near civil war broke out as Mao attempted to have his new anti-Rightist organizations replace the old structures of political power that had been gutted by the Red Terror. His orders to do so, however, failed to specify which organization would take control where prompting each anti-Rightist organizations attempting to outdo or simply destroy each other. The involvement of the heavily armed Chinese military, given similarly vague orders, accelerated the killing. Atrocities also began to occur in the countryside, as the implicit authorization of violence drove pogroms and enabled the elimination of political rivals and opposition on the local level. January to June July to September The revolutionary committees were formally established as the organs of government. January to the end of the year. While the campaign supposedly targeted corruption and counterrevolutionaries, it was intended to clearly establish public concepts of law and order with the punishment of non-political criminals. February to March and the CCP campaigned to investigate the counterrevolutionaries that had supposedly caused the violence of the previous years, enabling the arbitrary elimination of any potential opponents of the revolutionary committees. Thousands of deaths occurred as a result. Overall, the dynamics of escalation during the Cultural Revolution were fed by several sources. Above all, were the policies implemented by Mao and Party leaders that authorized and encouraged use of violence. Second, socio-economic factors created competition incentivewithin overlapping social networks, in, for instance, factories, educational institutions and rural areas. In the midst of such social turmoil, personal trauma, and the profound alternations to the Chinese political system and social structure, mechanisms of restraint were sorely tested. Fatalities We use the figure of 1. Estimates of fatalities during the Cultural Revolution vary wildly ranging between one million and 20 million though the former is probably closer to the true number than the latter. This tallies with official estimates of the number of non-conflict related deaths reported by a book credited to the Party History Research Institute which estimated that 1,, deaths took place in China during the Cultural Revolution. An estimated , deaths occurred during this phase. An estimated , deaths occurred during this phase, but this figure is extremely speculative. The occasional outburst of civilian unrest during this time period resulted in mass killings, as in the case of the razing of the Muslim town of Shadian resulting in roughly 1, deaths and the Tiananmen uprising of resulting in close to 10, deaths nationwide. Some suppressed information that might show the CCP in bad light whereas others appear to have been surprisingly frank. That said, it is difficult to check these estimates in the absence of access to the Chinese national archives that remain restricted. However, given the size of China, it should come as no surprise that reports of outsize deaths in the tens of thousands continued to come in from distant border provinces, where violence continued. Once in power, Deng quickly tried and imprisoned radical generals and the Gang of Four, and began the long
Chapter 5: How and why did Mao Zedong control the youth in China? | Robin Strüber - calendrierdelascience.com

The end of the Chinese Cultural Revolution is alternatively marked by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Congress held in after much of the random urban violence had subsided, the death of Lin Biao (earlier, the head of the PLA) in September, and most commonly, the death of Mao Tse-tung.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Annotated Bibliography of Novels of the Cultural Revolution This bibliography includes all CR novels with a length of over pages except for a few for which we lack certain information regarding authorship, publisher, page number or content. Shaonian hong hua bing [Youthful Red Painters]. A group of children headed by a juvenile heroine make propaganda in a village through painting. Seeing that some people attempt to spread anti-revolutionary cultural elements in the village, the children unite to carry out class struggle with their paintings. They finally expose a hidden class enemy and educate the backward villagers. Chenguang qu [A Song of Dawn]. They strive to turn wasteland to farmland by moving sand. They also oppose the spontaneous capitalist forces both in cities and in the countryside. Bi, Fang and Zhong, Tao Qian chong lang [Billows and Waves]. The theme of the story is promotion of self-reliance in agricultural mechanization in the countryside. Zaolin Cun [Zaolin Village]. The unit plays a major role in fighting against a plan of the Japanese army and its puppet government, according to which a large number of labourers are forced to work for them. Ji zhan changkong [The Great Battle of the Skies]. In summer of a national defence project is under construction. A unit of the Kuomintang airforce attempts to bomb the construction site. An air unit of the PLA meets the enemy in the sky. A fiery battle is presented in the novel. The enemy is finally routed and the defence project is safe. Zhongliu dizhu [The Mainstay]. The construction of the whole project lasted several years. This novel describes the people of a county in the Hai River valley, who work hard to contribute to the project. The coordination between different fronts in the construction is emphasized. The villagers firmly carry out collectivization and fight capitalist ideology, class enemies, and natural disasters. Chen Shen, Rong Wan nian qing [Evergreen]. A county official comes down to the village to carry out a policy of fixing household output quotas. His ideas and actions are opposed by the Party secretary of the village and his followers, who firmly uphold the previous system of collective production. It describes a geological prospecting team looking for a water source for a big project for war readiness in a mountain area. The project cannot be carried out until the problem of shortage of water is solved. The geological prospecting team overcomes various difficulties and finds You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:
Deng Xiaoping Mao Zedong Mao Zedong was one of the historic figures of the twentieth century. A founder of the CCP Chinese Communist Party, he played a major role in the establishment of the Red Army and the development of a defensible base area in Jiangxi province during the late s and early s. He consolidated his rule over the Party in the years after the Long March and directed overall strategy during the Sino-Japanese War and the civil war. He formally assumed the post of Party Chairman in His reliance on the peasantry, a major departure from prevailing Soviet doctrine and dependence on guerrilla warfare in the revolution were essential to the Communist triumph in China. These included land reform, the collectivization of agriculture, and the spread of medical services. In particular, this leader of the revolution remained alert to what he saw to be new forms of oppression and sensitive to the interests of the oppressed. In he advocated a self-reliant "Great Leap Forward" campaign in rural development. During the early s, Mao continued his restless challenge of what he perceived as new forms of domination in his words, "revisionism," or "capitalist restoration". When Liu, Deng, and others seemed to be ignoring his call to "never forget class struggle," Mao in initiated the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," exploiting discontent among some students the "Red Guards" and others. The Cultural Revolution was successful in removing many who opposed his policies but led to serious disorder, forcing Mao to call in the military to restore order in . But Mao came to have doubts about Lin and soon challenged him politically. In Lin was killed in a plane crash while fleeing China after an alleged assassination attempt on Mao. Until his death, a failing Mao refereed a struggle between those who benefited from the Cultural Revolution and defended its policies, and rehabilitated veterans who believed that the Cultural Revolution had done China serious harm. It seemed for a while that the veterans, led by Deng Xiaoping, had won the day. Mao chose the more centrist Hua Guofeng to carry on his vision. His leadership, especially the Cultural Revolution initiative, has been hotly debated. From Focus on Asian Studies, Vol. The Asia Society, Zhou Enlai Zhou Enlai was, for decades, one of the most prominent and respected leaders of the Communist movement. Born into an upper-class family, he was drawn into the vortex of Chinese politics during the May Fourth Movement. In he traveled to Europe on a work-study program in which he met a number of future CCP leaders. He joined the Party in and returned to China in , becoming the political commissar of the Whampoa Military Academy in Canton during the first united front with the Nationalists. But Zhou was always most prominent during periods in which the CCP reached out to otherwise hostile political forces. He passed the foreign minister portfolio to Chen Yi in but continued to play an active role in foreign policy. With the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Zhou advocated an opening to Japan and the West to counter the Russian threat. That same year Zhou was diagnosed as having cancer, and he began shedding some of his responsibilities, especially to Deng Xiaoping who was rehabilitated in April . Amid radical attacks on him during the Anti-Confucius Campaign, Zhou entered the hospital during and died on January . Zhou continued to affect Chinese politics even after his death. With the purge of the "Gang of Four" in October , his policy of "four modernizations" received the full endorsement of the new leadership. He held prominent positions in the government in the s and s, but he was removed from office and imprisoned during the years of the Cultural Revolution. His family was persecuted. He set the course of reform by dismantling the communes set up under Mao and replaced them with the Household Responsibility System HRS, within which each household must be held accountable to the state for only what it agrees to produce, and is free to keep surplus output for private use. In addition to this program, which was an incentive for households to produce more, Deng encouraged farmers to engage in private entrepreneurship and sideline businesses in order to supplement their incomes. Deng Xiaoping said that "practice is the sole criterion of truth," and believed that only by experimenting with alternative forms of production and entrepreneurial activity would China find the
best path for economic development. As Deng said, "it does not matter if a cat is black or white so long as it catches the mouse;" it no longer matters if an economic policy is capitalist or socialist, in other words, as long as it results in economic growth. Deng also wanted to set up an arrangement whereby leadership succession would take place according to legal guidelines rather than personality struggles. In general, he hoped to establish a social and political order governed by "rule by law, not by man. When faced with demands for political reforms by students and citizens throughout China in , Deng ordered the military to move in and clear Tiananmen Square, where they were demonstrating for greater freedom of speech and press, and greater accountability on the party of government. Economically, China has entered a very difficult period characterized by unemployment and general uncertainty. Also unclear is how history will view the role and achievements of Deng Xiaoping in light of the events at Tiananmen Square.
Collective Killings in Rural China during the Cultural Revolution The violence of Mao's China is well known but its extreme form is not. In and during the Cultural Revolution, collective killings.

Just consider that alone 61,, people were murdered by the Soviet Union, 38,, by the Chinese communists, 10,, by the Chinese Nationalists, 17,, by the German Nazis, and 5,, by the Japanese militarists during World War II. Then there are the numerous third-class murders who have "only" killed in the tens of thousands. In sum well over,, people have been murdered by their governments since, several times greater than the 35,, battle-dead from all the foreign and domestic wars fought in these years, including World Wars I and II. Many explanations have been offered for such killing, but I contend that most fundamentally the root cause is arbitrary, undisciplined power in the hands of tyrants. That where ever such power has been centralized and unchecked, the possibility exists that it will be used at the whim of dictators to kill for their own ends, as by a ruling group for ethnic-racial purity, national unity, or greater national glory, or by a doctrinaire party for development, equality, or utopia. The flip side of this is that where power is restrained, balanced, and checked, mass murder is relatively rare. Indeed, I believe that there is a strong inverse relationship between democratic institutions, which restrains and disciplines power, and the extent of government killing, whether that in domestic or foreign war and violence, or in genocide or mass murder. The more democratic and less totalitarian or authoritarian a state, the less government killing; the less democratic and more totalitarian or authoritarian a state, the more government killing. I have found this to be true for warfare, 3 and the basic purpose of this and the other two books mentioned above is to determine whether it also holds for genocide and mass murder. The evidence so far suggests that it does. What must be further explored, however, is whether in fact the correlation holds up when all cases of democide in this century are analyzed. Assessing this will be the onus of the next volume. The primary purpose of this work on China, however, is to estimate the number of people killed in cold-blood for the various governments that China has had since While this is basically a statistical aim, the development of these statistics and their understanding could not be left to a simple statistical and methodological elaboration. To fully develop the statistical estimates required comprehending their human context; to explain why this killing occurred, necessary if the role of power is to be unraveled, required imbedding the estimates in their history. But at the same time, whatever totals were determined had to be carefully documented and statistically justified if others were to have any confidence in them and build on this work. Accordingly, I layer this book in the same way as I did the one on Soviet democide. Its chapters present successive periods in the history of China, with each chapter being divided into three basic parts. The first presents the history of the period, within which the nature and amount of democide and other forms of killing are presented. The second is a detailed statistical table giving the basic democide estimates and their sources and qualifications, and my calculations of sub-totals and totals for the period. And the third is an appendix that explains, elaborates, and justifies the computations and estimates I make in the statistical table. Both this table and appendix are prepared for those professionally interested in the statistics and can be ignored by those who simply want to read about the democide and its history and context. This part is meant to stand on its own. I had to violate this organization for the chapters on the PRC, however. Because of the need to carry out some calculations through each of the periods from to, especially for forced labor dead, the estimates and calculations of communist democide are included in one very large table Table II. Because of this arrangement, the book is divided into two parts. Only chapter 1 need be read for the major findings of this book; Chapter 8 if their elaboration for the PRC is desired. A methodological appendix at the end of this book presents some of the major principles and techniques underlying the estimation process; it is virtually identical to the one appearing in the book on Soviet democide, except for an important revision in the definition of democide I now accept indiscriminate urban bombing as democide 4. It also presents the overall philosophy governing the estimation process. For those curious as to how I could dare assert anything like "the
communists probably murdered 38,000 people" for a country with such awful statistics, where even population estimates for all the years up to the '50s varied widely by hundreds of millions, the methodological appendix should be helpful orientation before reading or using the rest of this book. I also should note here what I pointed out in the Soviet book. There is a clear division in style between the various appendices and the historical narrative. In the appendices I have tried to be as objective, neutral, and balanced in as prudent a direction as possible, recognizing that we all have biases that work against our best intentions in surprising ways. However, in the narrative I have been less than dry and disinterested. I am clearly horrified by the nature and extent of the mass murder being recorded here; and although I tried to check my tendency toward unloading my feeling on the killers, nonetheless a style remains that is more assertive, less "balanced", than some specialists and historians might desire. If this be so, then I can only say that it is to others I must leave writing with dispassion about the murder of millions of human beings. One final comment on the term murder. If anything may appear to display a less than professional bias, it may be the consistent accusation that the Nationalists, communists, warlords, or Japanese murdered these millions. I am doing this, however, because I believe the technical meaning of murder fits what was done. To murder someone means to unlawfully and purposely kill them, or to be responsible for their death through reckless and depraved indifference to his life as in the Nationalist conscription drives or the communist forced labor camps. As established by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal after World War II, "crimes against humanity" consists of murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of or in connection with any crime against peace or any war crime. Indeed, top Japanese leaders were convicted of such war crimes by the Allies after the war. As for democide in time of peace, the Genocide Convention, passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in covers much of that. The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish. The massacre of political groups and opponents are purposely excluded. But a prior resolution of the General Assembly passed in late explicitly covers them. According to this resolution, Genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings Many instances of such crimes of genocide have occurred, when racial, religious, political and other groups have been destroyed, entirely or in part The General Assembly Therefore, Affirms that genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices--whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds--are punishable. According to the international community, such are crimes against humanity. If ever the responsible actual or former Chinese officials were tried before an international tribunal for these crimes, they could be punished as murderers. Transaction Publishers, 1. This change in definition would have virtually no effect on the democide totals for the Soviet Union. The views expressed here are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Institute or its officers.

Chapter 8 : Ten years of madness | Open Library

The Cultural Revolution "officially known as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" was a social and political movement within China that attempted to eradicate all traces of traditional cultural elements and replace them with Mao Zedong Thought (or Maoism), a form of Marxist political theory based on the teachings of the Chinese.

Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Chinese Fiction of the Cultural Revolution

Mao Zedong Mao Zedong () was one of the historic figures of the twentieth century. A founder of the CCP (Chinese Communist Party), he played a major role in the establishment of the Red Army and the development of a defensible
base area in Jiangxi province during the late s and early s.