

INDEX

- 1st Army Group (*see also* 1st Front Army): debate on wisdom of attacking Nanchang, 240–3; establishing a Soviet regime in Jianxi, 240; formed, 240; from guerrilla to mobile warfare, 240, 245; march towards western Fujian, 297; troop numbers and troop reorganization, 240, 244, 297; victory at Longyan, 300; victory at Wenjiashi, 243–4; Zhangzhou Campaign, 298–305; Zhu–Mao joint leadership, 240, 241, 242, 244
- 1st Army of North China, 879
- 1st Field Army, 951, 953–4
- 1st Front Army: abolition and reinstatement of general headquarters, 285, 308; consolidating the revolutionary base area, 330–5; debate on wisdom of attacking Nanchang, 249–52; eastward expedition to Shanxi Province, 398–404; establishing a Soviet government in Jianxi, 248, 249; failed attacks on Changsha, 247; first anti-‘encirclement and suppression’ campaign, 254–60; formed, 244; Front Committee, 268; Futian Incident, 256; ‘luring the enemy in deep’ strategy, 251–2, 255–6; Mao’s removal and reinstatement as Political Commissar, 308–9, 315; radio intelligence, 260; retreat to hinterland of the base area, 252; ‘revolutionary impetuosity’ of officers, 247; second anti-‘encirclement and suppression’ campaign, 260–9; third anti-‘encirclement and suppression’ campaign, 269–78; troop numbers and troop reorganization, 244, 253, 261, 271, 371–3, 416–17; westward expedition to Gansu Province, 406–7; Zhou Enlai as political commissar, 308–9, 315; Zhu–Mao joint leadership, 244, 245, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 261, 264, 265–6, 267, 268, 271–6, 310
- 1st Route Army. *See* 1st Army Group
- 2nd Field Army, 948, 950, 951–2
- 2nd Front Army, 416–17
- 3rd Army Group, 243–4
- 3rd Army of the North China Military Area, 900
- 3rd Field Army, 948, 950, 951–2
- 3rd Red Army, 248
- 4th Field Army, 951, 952
- 4th Front Army: splits from Red Army, 376, 381–2; troop numbers and troop reorganization, 371–3, 416–17
- 4th Red Army (*see also* 1st Army Group): challenges to Mao’s role, 213–15, 216–17; CPC asserts leadership over, 213–15, 216, 218–19, 221–4; creating and consolidating base areas, 205–7, 208–9, 224–5, 227–8, 232, 235; Dabodi, battle of, 204–5; establishing revolutionary base areas, 211–12, 226; formed, 182; forming local Soviet regimes, 209, 212, 224–5, 227; guerrilla warfare tactics, 209, 219,

- 223, 226; in South Jianxi and West Fujian, 202–28; land reform and land distribution, 211, 235–7; Ninth Conference (Gutian Conference), 221–4; role in revolutionary strategy, 209, 210–11, 213–14, 221–5; ‘September letter’, 219–21; troop numbers and troop reorganization, 210, 225, 240; Zhu–Mao joint leadership, 210, 218, 219, 221, 224, 235
- 5th Army Group, 291–3, 296
- 5th Red Army, 198–9, 200, 210, 226
- 6th Red Army, 225, 226, 248
- 7 August Meeting (1931), 147–9, 151–3, 281
- 8th Route Army: counter-offensive behind Japanese lines, 720–3; demarcation agreements on garrison areas, 575; formed, 491; Hundred Regiments Battle, 604; initial operations in Shanxi Province, 492–4, 497–9; Mao guides military operations, 492–8; merges with Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, 783; military friction with GMD during War of Resistance, 562, 569, 570; South Detachment, 721–2; use of guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines, 494–8; wages counter-attack against Zhang Yinwu’s offensive, 565; Xinkou Campaign and fall of Taiyuan, 498–9
- 9 December anti-Japanese movement, 395
- 10 October Agreement, 756, 760
- 12th Red Army, 242
- 17th Route Army, 394, 428, 434
- 18 September Incident, 283
- 26th Route Army. *See* Ningdu Uprising
- agrarian revolution. *See* land question and land reform
- All-China Labour Syndicate, 88
- annihilation. *See* war of annihilation
- anti-‘encirclement and suppression’ campaigns: first campaign, 254–60; second campaign, 260–9; third campaign, 269–78; fourth campaign, 307–17, 320; fifth campaign, 315, 335–8, 340, 351, 353
- anti-Japanese national united front: as combining ‘alliance and struggle’, 525, 557, 577–8, 592, 603, 622; Chiang Kai-shek’s vacillation towards, 425, 429, 430, 435; CPC negotiations with GMD Army leaders, 394, 423, 424, 426, 427–8; CPC takes initiative in promoting, 395–8, 427–34, 447–9, 452; creation of united front mooted, 394; GMD and Nanjing government consider CPC’s proposals, 424, 430, 435, 439–40, 447–9, 451, 453; Guangdong–Guangxi Incident and, 426; implications of Xi’an Incident for, 445; inclusion of national bourgeoisie, intellectuals and ‘intermediate forces’ in, 397, 405, 455, 568–9, 576, 584–5, 593, 603, 604, 606, 622; Mao as strong advocate, 394, 424–5, 450–1, 458–60; Mao warns against capitulating to GMD dominance, 490–1; Mao’s strategy for dealing with GMD–CPC friction, 556–7, 559–60, 563–4, 566, 568–9, 578, 592–3
- Anyuan workers’ strike, 91–4
- armed struggle: Central Peasant Movement Institute’s commitment to, 137, 141; CPC’s endorsement of, 148; Mao on necessity for, 148, 149, 151–2, 160
- Association for Promoting Reform of Hunan, 65
- August Defeat (1928), 189–94
- Autumn Harvest Uprising, 146–67; as reaction to GMD white terror, 167; CPC 7 August Meeting and, 147–9; Front Committee, 155; military setbacks and decision to retreat, 158–61; troops and troop

- reorganization, 154–5, 157–8, 164, 165; Yu Sadu's disputes with Mao, 159–60, 162–3, 170
- Avenging Insults Society, 119
- Bai Chongxi, 935, 949
- Bao Erhan, 956–7
- Barrett, David, 704, 705, 712, 714
- battle of Baozuo, 379
- Beiping: liberation of, 931–3; renamed Beijing, 970
- Beiping–Tianjin Campaign, 920–34
- Bertram, James, 526, 553
- Bethune, Norman, 553
- Bo Gu: against alliance with 'middle-of-the road' elements, 397; censures and sidelines Mao, 313–15, 316–17, 321, 346; conflict with Mao over fourth anti-'encirclement and suppression' campaign, 315; conflict with Mao over Long March strategy, 354–5; criticizes Mao for 'Rightist opportunism', 316–17; 'expelled' from Party by Zhang Guotao, 383; heads Provisional Central Committee, 318; member, draft constitution examination committee, 774; military errors committed by, 336–7, 352–3, 358, 544; opportunist errors, 686–7; Party line errors committed by, 649, 654–5, 681, 685, 686–8, 694; replaced as de facto Party leader, 360; Xi'an Incident and, 437, 440, 452
- Braun, Otto. *See* Li De
- bureaucrat-capital, 847–8
- Cai Hesun, 20, 22, 47, 48–9, 52, 63, 74–6, 81, 142–3
- Caixi Village investigation, 235
- capitalism: compatibility with new democracy, 586, 588, 729–30, 848, 857, 942–3; CPC not opposed to, 409
- Carlson, Evans F., 553
- CDNCA. *See* China Democratic National Construction Association
- Central China Field Army, 799, *see also* Shandong and Central China Field Armies
- Central Committee. *See* Communist Party of China (CPC), Central Committee
- Central Jiangsu Campaign, 798
- Central Military Commission, 912, 913, 917, 918, 923, 926, 927, 928, 931
- Central Peasant Movement Institute, 136, 137, 141
- Central People's Government, 968, 970
- Central Plains, Civil War operations, 866–75, 876
- Central Plains Field Army, 875, 876, 879, 893, 912, 916–17, 919, 925–6
- Central Plains War (1930), 254
- Central Revolutionary Military Commission, 261, 285, 288, 343
- Central Route Army, 297, 298
- Central Soviet Area (*see also* Central Revolutionary Military Commission; Chinese Soviet Republic; Soviet Area Central Bureau): Central Committee criticizes Mao's role in, 283–6; economic reconstruction, 322–8; GMD 'encirclement and suppression' campaign against, 318; imposition of 'Left' dogmatism on, 283–6, 288, 289, 323, 330; land reform, 330–5, 338–9; Red Army strength, 335; withdrawal of Red Army from, 344–5
- Changsha: Communist Group, 83–4; 21 May Incident, 142, 143; 1st Front Army's failed attacks on, 244–7; hub of Hunan revolutionary activity, 14; masons and carpenters' strike, 94–5; occupation and withdrawal by 3rd Army Group, 243; rebellion in, 10; students' strike, 62
- Chen Changhao, 372, 374–5, 376, 377, 380
- Chen Duxiu: and launch of CPC, 81; appreciates Mao's ability, 97; as 'Left' deviationist, 648; as Right deviationist, 122, 130, 140, 148; cooperates with GMD, 98; influence

- on Mao, 50, 67; launches *New Youth* magazine, 31; on peasant question, 116–17
- Chen Geng, 362, 821, 831, 833, 834, 835–6, 838, 839, 866–7, 868–9, 871, 873
- Chen Hao, 164, 175–6
- Chen Lifu, 758
- Chen Mingren, 956
- Chen Mingshu, 270
- Chen Shiju, 830, 866
- Chen Shunong, 45–6
- Chen Shutong, 965
- Chen Yi: 4th Red Army, 181–2, 183–4, 185, 186, 193, 194, 199–200, 204, 215, 216, 218–19, 221; drafts ‘September letter’, 219–21; East China Field Army, 830, 831, 834, 835–6, 866–70, 873–4; Huai-Hai Campaign, 912, 917; member, Central People’s Government, 970; member, Frontline Committee (1949), 948; member, Politburo, 937; Nanchang Insurrectionary Army, 181; New 4th Army, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 605, 612, 614, 616; on China’s revolutionary war, 466; on early Civil War strategy, 797; Political Commissar, 6th Red Army, 226; punishment rescinded, 544; reorganization of the New 4th Army, 514; Shandong and Central China Field Armies, 807–10, 811–12
- Chen Yun, 671
- Chen Zhengren, 251, 315
- Cheng Qian, 955–6, 968
- Chengnanzhuang Meeting, 863–4
- Chi River crossings, 362–4
- Chiang Kai-shek (*see also* ‘encirclement and suppression’ campaigns by GMD): and anti-Japanese national united front, 404, 435; and Southern Anhui Incident, 603, 605, 606–7, 612, 617–20; and War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 477, 480–1, 485–6; arrested at Xi’an, 436–7, 443–4; arrests and imprisons Zhang Xueliang, 444; ‘bandit suppression’ campaign, 762–4; campaign against Red Army during Long March, 351–2, 353, 361, 364, 366–7, 370, 384; civil war military strategy, 802; coup d’état (12 April 1927), 138, 139; elected to GMD Central Executive, 112; forced to step down as President, 935, 944; Fujian Incident, 337–8; launches full-scale civil war, 788, 796; military friction between GMD and CPC, 565; offensive against northern Jiangsu, 809; offensive against the Shaanxi–Gansu Base Area, 404, 422; orders attack on Yan’an, 803; prepares for ‘Tongwei decisive battle’, 417; rejects proposal for coalition government, 713–14, 716–17; repudiates resolutions of Political Consultative Conference, 776; seeks peace talks, 935; Southern Anhui Incident and, 597–9; Stalin’s support, 530; unilaterally convenes National Assembly, 803, 804; victory in Central Plains War, 255; Zhongshan Warship Incident, 113–14
- China Democratic National Construction Association, 963
- Chinese Communist Party. *See* Communist Party of China (CPC)
- Chinese Democratic League, 756–7
- Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference. *See* New Political Consultative Conference
- Chinese Soviet Republic: building political power in, 328–30; Central Revolutionary Military Commission, 288; constitution and governmental organs, 287–9; declares war on Japan, 295–6; development and consolidation, 286–7; elections in, 328; land reform policy, 330–5; Mao appointed Chairman of Provisional Government, 318–20; Mao investigates Soviet operations at township level, 328–9; proclaimed, 287
- Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Revolutionary Committee, 244, 261

- Chongqing negotiations: 10 October Agreement, 756, 760; Chiang Kai-shek issues invitation, 747; Hurley's role, 751, 755; Mao argues case for attending, 747–51; Mao meets with Chiang Kai-shek, 754–6
- civil war (1946–9): – first year (1946–7); Chiang Kai-shek launches full-scale war, 788, 796; Chiang Kai-shek's 'bandit suppression' campaign, 762–4; Chiang Kai-shek's early provocations, 746–7; Chiang Kai-shek's initial offensives, 762–7; comparative military strengths of CPC and GMD, 789, 802; CPC's capture and loss of Siping, 784–7; East China Field Army victories, 813–14; GMD incites violent incidents, 775–6; Handan Campaign, 766–70; in the Northeast, 780–7; Mao's confidence in CPC victory, 803–4; military scorecard (July–October 1946), 801–2; military strengths contrasted (PLA vs GMD), 828; northern front operational plans and campaigns, 801; Northwest People's Liberation Army operations, 816–17, 820–6; Shandong and Central China Field Armies' operations, 807–10; southern front operational plans and campaigns, 793–5, 796–9; truce agreement (January 1946), 770, 772–3; US government aid to GMD, 766, 783, 802; Yan'an seized by GMD forces, 815, 819, 826
- civil war (1946–9): – second year (1947–8); Central Plains Campaign, 875–6; eastern Henan battle, 875; from strategic defensive to strategic offensive, 867, 868; ideological education movement, 851; Mao's strategy for, 839, 845–7, 849; northern front operations, 837; Shajiadian victory, 841; southern front operations, 835–7; southward drive across Yangtze River, 866–75; summer offensive ('five-pronged victory'), 866, 876–7; winter–spring offensive, 865–6
- civil war (1946–9): – third year (1948–9); Beiping–Tianjin Campaign, 920–34; GMD's peace plot, 884–6; Huai-Hai Campaign, 911–23; Jinan operation, 878, 892–5; Liaoxi–Shenyang Campaign, 896–910; liberation of Beiping, 931–3; Mao prepares for the 'decisive battle', 878–82, 890–2; overall strategy for PLA, 890–2; peace negotiations, 938, 945, 954–7; PLA–GMD military strengths compared, 886–7; seizing the final victory, 940, 942, 950–7
- class analysis: of anti-Japanese resistance, 454–5, 592, 621–2; of Chinese revolution, 582–7, 592–3, 621–2; of rich vs middle peasants, 122, 215, 232–3, 330–5, 393, 856–7
- Clausewitz, Karl von, 461, 522
- 'closed-doorism', 397, 459–60, 550, 564, 629
- coalition government: Chiang Kai-shek's rejection of, 713–14, 716–17; CPC–GMD negotiations, 696–9, 700–1, 705–17; Mao's arguments for, 730; proposals for, 705–17, 882–4
- Comintern, 136, 148, 160, 284, 305, 339, 344, 395, 410, 529–32, 678–9, 728
- Committee of Three, 773
- Communist Group of Changsha, 81
- Communist Party of China (CPC): asserts leadership over 4th Red Army, 213–15, 216, 218–19, 221–4; Congresses: (First), 84–5; (Third), 98–100, 116; (Fourth), 106; (Fifth), 139–40; (Seventh), 727–37; debate over peasant movement, 129–30; declared illegal, 145; efforts at mobilizing workers, 88–97; endorses 'cooperation inside the GMD', 98–100; Hunan Branch, 87; launched, 81–2; links with provincial trade union federations, 96; members' leading role in GMD, 103–4; policy on land reform and

- peasant question, 116, 125, 126–7, 139–40; reaction to 21 May Incident, 141–4; training of cadres, 545–50
- Communist Party of China (CPC), Central Committee: 7 August Meeting (1931), 281; adoption of unified Party line, 689–95; Changnanzhuang Meeting, 863–4; corrects Li Lisan's 'Left' adventurism, 243; criticizes Mao's role in Central Soviet Area, 283–6; December Meeting (1947), 845–51; establishes a central Soviet government, 282; establishes Soviet Area Central Bureau, 261–2; evacuation from Yan'an, 820; instructs Red Army to attack key cities, 293, 297; 'Left' adventurism and, 238–9, 397; 'Left' dogmatism and, 283–6; Mao elected to, 97; 'offensive line' military strategy, 293–4, 297; organizational restructuring (1943), 670–2; Plenary Session (1949), 941–4; promotes anti-Japanese national united front, 395–8, 447–9, 452; pursues War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 427–34, 476, 484–5, 486–9; responds to Southern Anhui Incident, 615; responds to Xi'an Incident, 437–43; Sixth Plenary Session of Sixth Central Committee, 541–4, 646, 653; Wayaobu Meeting, 395–8; Xiaohe Meeting (1947), 838–41
- Communist Party of China (CPC), Politburo: December Meeting (1937), 530–3, 534; Ejie Meeting, 381–2; January Meeting (1949), 937–8; Lianghekou Meeting, 372–4; Luhua Meeting, 374; Luoquan Meeting, 486–9; Maoergai Meeting, 377–8; March Meeting (1938), 536–8; Ningdu Meeting, 312–13; September Meeting (1943), 653–6, 681–6; Shawo Meeting, 377; Zunyi Meeting, 354–61, 457, 646, 691
- Communist Party of China (CPC), Provisional Central Committee: imposes 'Leftist' policies in Central Soviet Area, 323, 330; move from Shanghai to Ruijin, 318; opposes Mao and 'Luo Ming line', 320–2
- concentration of troops, 463, 522, 791, 807
- Confucius, 65
- coups d'état: 12 April 1927, 138, 139; 21 May 1927, 141–2
- Course in Dialectics and Materialism* (Silokov), 466–8
- CPC. *See* Communist Party of China
- Cultural Book Society, 68–9
- Dabodi, battle of, 204–5
- Daguxinchang assault, 365–6
- Dai Douyuan, 244
- Dai Jitao, 758
- Darwin, Charles, 17
- Datong–Jining battle, 799–800
- December Meeting (1937), 530–3
- December Meeting (1947), 845–51
- democracy: concept of new democracy, 587–9, 728–9; concept of people's democratic dictatorship, 887, 936, 939, 961–2; concept of workers' and peasants' democratic dictatorship, 140, 147, 287–8, 305, 328; Mao on need to fight for democracy, 453, 455–6
- Deng Xiaoping: 8th Route Army, 491; as follower of 'Luo Ming line', 320; exonerated, 544; Huai-Hai Campaign, 917; Northwest Army, 289; on Frontline Committee (1949), 948; on seeking truth from facts, 160; Political Commissar, East China People's Liberation Army, 830; Shanxi–Hebei–Shandong–Henan Field Army, 767, 768, 797, 831, 835–6, 839, 866–9, 871, 873; Xibaipo Meeting (1948), 886
- Deng Xixian (Deng Xiaoping), 289
- Deng Yanda, 136
- Deng Zhonxia, 116–17
- Deng Zihui, 321, 323
- dialectical materialism, 33, 466–73, 521
- dictatorship. *See* democracy; people's democratic dictatorship

- Dimitrov, Georgi, 530, 539, 678
 Dingtao Campaign, 799
 Dixie Mission, 703–5
 dogmatism, 459, 470, 471–2, 682
 Donald, William Henry, 443
 Dong Zhentang, 289, 290–2
 Donggu revolutionary base, 205–7
 Dongshan School, 11–12
 Dongshao victory, 259
 Du Yuming, 782, 784, 911, 930
 dualism, 33
 Duan Qirui, 29, 30
- East China Field Army, 813–14, 830–2, 833, 836, 866, 867, 869–70, 871, 873, 874, 875, 879, 894, 912, 915, 916–17, 919
 East China People's Liberation Army, 811, 830
 Eastern Henan Campaign: Mao's plans for, 866–72; prosecution of the battle, 875; Su Yu's alternative proposal, 872–5
 Eastern Route Army, 298, 302–5
 economy of the New China, 847–8, 888, 889–90
 Ejie Meeting, 381–2
 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns by GMD, 390; first campaign, 254–60; second campaign, 260–9, 289; third campaign, 269–78; fourth campaign, 307–17, 318, 320; fifth campaign, 335–8, 353; against Shaanxi–Gansu Base Area, 389
 Engels, Friedrich, 149
 Epstein, Israel, 700, 701–2
 ethnic policy in the New China, 941
- Fancheng, battle of, 876
 Fang Weixia, 23
 Fang Zhimin, 140
 First Hunan Provincial Teachers' Training College, 19–21, 25, 27, 31
 'five-pronged victory', 866, 876–7
 foreign policy in the New China, 940, 943
 France, work-study programme in, 48–9, 74
- Fu Zuoyi, 923–8, 930, 932–3
 Fujian Incident, 337–8, 340
 Futian Incident, 256
- Gannan Conference, 283–6, 306
 Ganzhou assault, 293–4, 298–305
 Gao Gang, 828, 937, 970
 GMD. *See* Guomindang
 Gong Bingfan, 267
 Great Revolution (1924–7): as failure, 145, 148, 149, 173, 199; as period of CPC–GMD cooperation, 106
 Gu Bai, 320
 Gu Yanwu, 27
 Gu Zuolin, 262, 312
 Guangchang, battle of, 340
 Guangdong–Guangxi Incident, 426, 435
 guerrilla warfare: behind enemy lines, 494–8, 501–4; Mao on, 178, 184, 316–17, 345, 483, 485, 487, 501–4; role of revolutionary base areas, 496–7, 501–4; tactics and strategy, 184
 Guo Huaruo, 241
 Guomindang (GMD): condemnation of Chiang Kai-shek, 139; CPC members' leading role in, 103–4, 112; criticisms of peasant movement, 129; crossover by senior figures, 954–7; economic blockade against Central Soviet Area, 318, 322; First National Congress, 101–3; fourth 'encirclement and suppression' campaign, 318; Fujian Incident, 337–8; GMD–CPC cooperation, 102–3, 104–6, 111–12, 114; Mao directs Propaganda Department, 107–8, 109–10; Mao elected to Central Executive Committee, 103; Ningdu Uprising, 289–93; peace negotiations with CPC, 935–6, 938, 945; policy on land question and peasant movement, 122, 126, 136, 140; Second National Congress, 111–13, 122; Sixth National Congress, 737; 'suppression' campaigns against Revolutionary Army, 178, 192–3; Western Hills

- Faction, 108, 110–11; white terror against CPC, 167; Zhongshan Warship Incident, 113–14
 Gutian Conference, 221–4
- Haifeng County, 115, 124
 Haiyuan–Dalachi Campaign, 420
 Handan Campaign, 766–70
 He Erkang, 118
 He Langang, 14
 He Long, 838, 839, 845, 952
 He Ming Incident, 750
 He Minxue, 339
 He Shuheng, 45–6, 78–80
 He Xiangning, 965
 He Yi, 339, 348
 He Yingqin, 260, 270
 He Zizhen (Mao's wife), 169, 189, 315, 318, 337, 339, 348, 351, 360, 368
 historical materialism, 466–8
 Hong Kong, 940
 Hu Shi, 32, 59
 Huai-Hai Campaign: against Du Yuming, 920–3; against Huang Bailo, 912–16; against Huang Wei, 917–19; formulating the strategy, 912–16, 917
 Huang Ai, 88–90
 Huang Bailo, 912–16
 Huang Gonglue, 268
 Huang Shaohong, 948
 Huang Wei, 917–19
 Huang Xing, 14
 Huang Yanpei, 739–41
 Huang Zhongyue, 289
 Huanghuagang Uprising, 14
 Huangpi, battle of, 273–4
 Huangqiao, battle of, 605
 Hunan: 21 May Incident, 141–2; as intellectual centre, 25; Autumn Harvest Uprising, 146–67; campaign for self-government, 69–73; expulsion of Tang Xiangming, 30; movement to expel military governor, 61–3; peasant movement, 115; reform and reconstruction, 65, 67
 Hunan Federation of All Circles, 55
 Hunan Labour Union, 88–9
 Hunan New Army, 15
 Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, 95–6
 Hunan Provincial Senior Middle School, 16–17
 Hunan Provincial Teachers' Training College. *See* First Hunan Provincial Teachers' Training College
 Hunan Self-education College, 86
 Hunan Socialist Youth League, 81–2, 88
 Hunan Students' Federation, 53–5, 58
 Hunan Worker–Peasant Congress, 131
 Hundred Regiments Battle, 604
 Hurley, Patrick J., 708–14, 715–17
 Huxley, Aldous, 17
- ideological education movement, 851
 intermediate class, 197
- Japan (*see also* anti-Japanese national united front; War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression): 21 demands, 21, 28, 30; Chinese Soviet Republic declares war on, 295–6; GMD agreements with, 394; invasion by, 283, 295; Meiji Restoration, 14
 Ji Zhentong, 289–90, 291
 Jiajinshan Mountain, 317
 Jiang Dingwen, 437, 439
 Jiang Kanghu, 16
 Jiang Qing, 550
 Jiang–Han Campaign, 951
 Jianning, battle of, 268–9
 Jiaochangkou Incident, 775
 Jinan operation, 878, 892–5
 Jinggang Mountains (*see also* Worker–Peasant Revolutionary Army): creation of CPC organizations in, 173–4; establishing revolutionary bases in, 164, 170, 185–6, 187–90, 191–2; investigation of social conditions in, 187; land reform in, 186–8, 237; Mao on revolutionary struggle in, 196–7; worker–peasant–soldier political regimes in, 180, 186, 197
 Jinsha River crossing, 369

- Jinzhou operation, 898, 906–9
 joint front, 98–9, *see also* united front
- Kaifeng, battle of, 875
 Kang Sheng, 668–9, 674, 675, 681
 Kang Youwei, 12, 15
 Kant, Immanuel, 34
 knowledge–practice relationship, 469–73
- labour movement mobilization, 88–97
 Laiwu, battle of, 813
 Laiwu Campaign, 830
 Land Investigation Movement, 330–5
 land question and land reform (*see also* peasant movement; peasants):
 7 August Meeting on, 148; Central Soviet Area, 338–9; Chinese Soviet Republic, 288; compensation questions, 330, 452; confiscation aspects, 138–9, 147, 209, 211, 288, 330–5, 448, 449, 850; CPC endorses land revolution, 147–8; Guomindang on, 136, 153; in Central Soviet Area, 330–5; in Jianxi Province, 330–5; in Jinggang Mountains, 186–8, 237; in South Jianxi and West Fujian, 211, 215, 237, 255; Land Investigation Movement, 330–5; Mao on, 138–9, 149, 151, 152, 215, 330–5, 855–7; Outline Land Law, 855–7; political effects of land redistribution, 227–8, 255; redistribution and ownership questions, 232, 237, 330–5, 855–7
 Lazikou, battle of, 382
 Le'an–Yihuang Campaign, 310
 'Left' deviation: and cadre policy, 361, 389; and 'closed-doorism', 397; and distrust of petit bourgeoisie, 197, 283; and land reform policy, 122, 238–9, 284, 288, 330, 333, 397, 457, 648, 844, 850–1, 855; and military adventurism, 255; Central Committee dominated by, 283–6; Chen Duxiu and, 648; imposed on Central Soviet Area, 283–6, 288, 323, 330; Zhang Guotao's opportunism as, 122
 Li Da, 912, 948
 Li Dazhao, 49, 51, 59, 64, 69, 98, 103
 Li De (Otto Braun), 336, 338, 340, 352–3, 460
 Li Genghou, 117, 118
 Li Jinxi, 23, 29
 Li Jishen, 958, 965
 Li Lisan, 238–9, 253, 282, 470, 691
 Li Shuqing, 11
 Li Te, 381
 Li Wenlin, 249, 251
 Li Zongren, 935, 944–5, 947, 949
 Liang Qichao, 12, 15, 19, 23, 29
 Liangcun, battle of, 273–4
 Lianghekou Meeting, 372–4
 Liangtan, battle of, 273–4
 Liao Zhongkai, 106
 Liaoxi–Shenyang Campaign: battle of Jinzhou, 906–9; Mao's directives on strategy, 896–8, 899–903, 904, 907–8; significance, 910
 Liberation War. *See* civil war (1946–9)
 Lichuan, battle of, 336–7
 Lin Biao: 1st Army Group, 297, 391; 1st Front Army, 268; 4th Red Army, 213, 221; Beiping–Tianjin Campaign, 923; indecision over Jinzhou operation, 898; Jinzhou – Shanhai Pass – Tangshen Campaign, 879, 899–902, 903–4, 906–10; Mao's 'Single Spark' letter to, 224; Northeast Democratic United Army, 785, 828; Northeast Field Army, 925, 926–31; reprimanded by Mao, 880–1, 901–2, 907; teaches at Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, 546; Zunyi Meeting, 358
 Lin Boqu, 697–8, 705–6, 708, 709, 937
 Liu Angong, 212, 213, 218
 Liu Bocheng: carries out nationality policy, 369; chief of general staff, Red Army, 356, 359, 361, 367, 370, 375, 383; commander, East China People's Liberation Army, 830; commander, Shanxi–Hebei–Shandong–Henan Field Army, 767, 768, 797; Huai–Hai Campaign, 912, 917; Ningdu Meeting, 312; on errors in fifth anti-'encirclement' campaign, 353;

- on Frontline Committee (1949), 948;
 Shanxi–Hebei–Shandong–Henan
 Field Army, 831, 833–4, 835–6, 839,
 866–9, 873; teaches at Anti-Japanese
 Political and Military College, 546;
 Zunyi Meeting, 358
- Liu Bojian, 289, 290, 292
- Liu Dongxuan, 115
- Liu Fei, 948
- Liu Lazi, 757
- Liu Shaoqi: and shift of Central
 Committee from Yan'an, 819–20;
 drafts revised Party Constitution,
 693, 733; guides Party work in
 Central China, 671; guides Party
 work in North China, 496, 509;
 member, Politburo, 358; member,
 Secretariat of Central Committee,
 863; on intra-Party ideological
 struggle, 674, 683, 689; on new
 democracy, 889–90; Party secretary,
 Central Plains Bureau, 595, 596, 606,
 612; Political Commissar, New 4th
 Army, 616; promotes Mao Zedong
 Thought, 680; Russian language
 study, 69; trade union activities, 92,
 93, 326; Vice-Chairman, Central
 People's Government, 970; Xibaipo
 Meeting (1948), 886, 888, 889
- Liu Yalou, 255, 879, 899–902, 907–8,
 909, 925, 930
- Liu Yazhi, 965
- Liu Zhidan, 388, 403
- Long March: aim of creating base area
 in Sichuan–Shaanxi–Gansu
 provinces, 374, 376, 378, 385;
 Baozuo, battle of, 379; Chi River
 crossings, 362–4; Chiang Kai-shek's
 campaign against Red Army during,
 351–2, 364, 366–7, 370, 384; Chiang
 Kai-shek's response to, 353; conflicts
 over strategy and tactics, 354–61,
 371–3; Daguxinchang assault called
 off, 365–6; decision to undertake,
 346–9, 351; Jiajinshan ascent, 317;
 Jinsha River crossing, 369; Lazikou,
 battle of, 382; Lianghekou Meeting,
 372–4; Mao's inclusion, 346; role of
 'secret treasury', 345; Songpan
 Campaign plan, 374; termination
 and impact, 386–7; Tongdao
 Meeting, 355; troop numbers, 348,
 352; Tucheng, battle of, 362; uniting
 of 1st and 4th front armies, 371–3;
 women participants, 348; Xiang
 River battle, 352–3; Xiatao Campaign
 plan, 375, 378; Yunnan advance, 367;
 Zhang Guotao splits from Red Army,
 376, 378, 381–2, 383
- Longgang victory, 258–9
- Longyan victory, 300
- Lu Deming, 161
- Lu Diping, 255, 256–7, 258, 259
- Lu Jingyuan, 34
- Lü Zhencao, 512
- Lugou Bridge Incident, 476–81
- Luhua Meeting, 374
- Luo Binghui, 242
- Luo Mai, 544
- Luo Ming, 316–17, 320–2, 336
- Luo Ronghuan, 172, 251, 796, 828, 879,
 899–902, 903–4, 906–10, 923, 925,
 928, 937
- Luo Zhanglong, 45–6
- Luochuan Meeting, 486–9, 533
- 'luring the enemy in deep' strategy,
 255–6, 281, 321, 909
- Ma Xulun, 965
- Macau, 940
- Mao Anlong (Mao's son), 136, 771
- Mao Anqing (Mao's son), 101, 771
- Mao Anying (Mao's son), 771–2
- Mao Enpu (Mao's grandfather), 3
- Mao Fuxuan, 117, 118, 120
- Mao Jusheng (Mao's cousin), 6
- Mao Liangbi. *See* Mao Shunsheng
- Mao Maomao (Mao's son), 348
- Mao Shunsheng (Mao's father), 4–5, 8
- Mao Xinmei, 117, 118
- Mao Yichang. *See* Mao Shunsheng
- Mao Zedong** (*see also* Mao Zedong
 Thought; poems by Mao Zedong;
 publications and writings by Mao
 Zedong):
- character**: ability to be self-critical,
 37–8, 83, 149, 220; ability to grasp
 essence of an issue, 149, 936;

- affection for Confucius, 65; all-night work habits, 157, 582, 590; 'ardent student of philosophy', 22, 32–9, 466–71, 521; book collector, 303–4; clothing, 56, 87, 131, 792, 965; courage, 43, 153, 159, 164; courtesy towards visitors and the elderly, 792, 965, 967–8; Edgar Snow's impressions, 410; foresight, 290, 413, 481, 488, 502, 851, 936; influence of Yang Changji, 21–2; leadership talent, 500, 544; love of swimming, 40; seeks truth from facts, 26, 149, 150–1, 160, 176, 231; willpower, 41, 349–50
- education and early employment:** active in student association, 43–4; as instructor at teachers' college, 68, 86; as school teacher and headmaster, 68; books read, 27, 34; considers studying in Russia, 68; emerging world perception, 33–40; extra-curricular activities, 39–47; founding member of New People's Study Society, 45–7; forgoes chance to study in France, 52–3; influential teachers, 9, 21–2, 23, 24; investigative field trips, 27–8; job as assistant librarian, 49; learns importance of note-taking, 24, 33; organizes workers' evening school, 43–4; schooling, 9–10, 11–12, 14–15, 16–17; self-education in Western thought, 17–18; student of Chinese classics, 21–2, 23–4, 27, 33–4; student of philosophy and ethics, 22, 31, 32–9; takes up study of English, 86; teacher training, 19–29, 31–4, 42–4, 47
- family and personal life:** birth, 3; family's peasant background, 3–5, 6, 9, 10, 22; known as Runzhi, 3; relationship with mother, 5–7, 30, 52; relationship with father, 4–5, 8; rejects arranged marriage, 77–8; accused of lack of filial piety, 5; leaves home to study, 12; leaves Changsha for Beijing, 48; marries Yang Kaihui, 51, 77–8; children and family life, 87, 97, 101, 104, 117, 127, 136, 155, 315, 318, 348, 771–2; life with He Zizhen, 189, 315, 318, 337, 339, 348, 351, 360; illnesses, 216, 217, 295, 315, 770–1; premature obituary, 217–18; relationship with brothers, 82–3; marries Jiang Qing, 550; relatives persecuted, 339
- military thinker and strategist:** on active vs passive defence, 463; on civil war campaigns (1946–9), 906–7; on combining military activity with mass mobilization, 149; on concentration of troops, 463, 522; on concept of a people's army, 213–14; on 'engaging the enemy outside the gates', 336; on guerrilla warfare, 178, 184, 316–17, 345, 482, 483, 485, 487; on guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines, 501–4; on laws of war, 461–2; on 'luring the enemy in deep', 251, 257, 263, 281; on merging field armies, 808; on mobile warfare, 464; on offensive, exterior-line operations, 307; on 'practising circuitous tactics and encirclement', 952–3; on protracted war, 486, 518–21; on reasons for failed attacks on Changsha, 247; on 'seizing key cities' strategy, 294, 296–7; on shift from strategic defensive to strategic offensive, 804; on strategic retreat, 463; on strategy for anti-'encirclement and suppression' campaigns, 255–8, 262, 263–5, 275, 278, 279–81, 294, 358, 402–3; on strategy for China's revolutionary war, 460–8; on strategy for civil war campaigns (1946–9), 790–1, 793–6, 797–8, 839, 896–903, 904, 907–8, 911–16, 922, 928–30, 950–7; on strategy for Long March, 372–4; on strategy for War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 395–6, 481–4, 486–8, 493–7, 507–9, 518–21, 533; on 'taking the city before the village', 952; on war of annihilation, 281, 464, 953; *Sun Zi's Art of War* and, 359, 461

- opinions and attitudes:** on applicability of Marxism–Leninism to China, 234, 303–4, 340, 542, 587, 589, 964; on ‘bookism’ and formalism, 27, 342; on class analysis of anti-Japanese resistance, 454–5, 621–2; on class analysis of Chinese revolution, 592–3; on class collaboration in joint front, 109; on ‘closed-doorism’, 459–60, 550, 564; on contradiction, 35, 473–4; on creating a united front, 850–1, 852; on dogmatism and subjectivism, 682; on grasping the essence of an issue, 35–6; on importance of foresight for leadership, 499, 734; on individualism, 38; on investigating social conditions, 27–8, 229, 231, 233–4, 237, 303; on knowledge–practice nexus, 469–73; on land reform, 138–9, 149, 151, 152, 215, 232, 237, 330–5; on land reform and land distribution, 855–7; on mind–matter dualism, 33; on need to fight for democracy, 453, 455–6; on ‘new villages’, 60–1, 63–4; on non-violent reform, 58; on peasant question, 123–4, 125–6, 134–6; on people’s army, 213–14; on people’s democratic dictatorship, 887, 936, 939; on power of popular masses, 57–8; on proportional representation, 103; on role of peasants in national revolution, 122–6, 142; on the New China, 847–9, 887, 936, 939–44; on unique character of Chinese revolution, 224–5, 234, 462, 542, 582–7; ‘that all reactionaries are paper tigers’, 792; ‘that political power comes from the barrel of a gun’, 149
- political and military life (1916–6):** opposes imperial restoration, 30; first military engagement, 42–3; founding member New People’s Study Society, 45–7; helps organize French work-study programme, 48; conversion to Marxism–Leninism, 51, 57–8, 64–5, 67, 68–9, 74–6; assists in formation of Hunan Students’ Federation, 54; edits *Xiang River Review*, 57; drafts plan for ‘new villages’, 60–1; organizes Changsha students’ strike, 62; campaigns for Hunan self-government, 67, 69–73; active in movement to oust Hunan military governor, 61–3, 69–73; sets up Cultural Book Society, 68–9; as strike organizer, 91–5; organizes Hunan Russian Studies Society, 69; rejects reformism, 73–4; founds Changsha Communist Group, 81; founds Hunan Socialist Youth League, 81–2; attends CPC First Congress, 84–6; assists in founding Hunan Self-Education College, 86; labour movement mobilization, 88–97; helps to reform the Hunan Labour Union, 88–9; joins CPC Central Committee, 97; becomes Secretary of CPC Central Bureau, 99; accepts work inside the GMD, 98–114; establishes GMD presence in Hunan, 100–1; joins GMD Executive Committee, 103; early involvement in peasant movement, 115–22; secretly organizes peasant associations, 118–19; establishes CPC branch in Shaoshan, 118; avoids arrest, 121, 157; directs Peasant Movement Institute, 123–4; presents plan for developing a national peasant movement, 126–7; conducts social investigations, 131–3, 187, 231–3, 235; investigates peasant movement in Hunan, 131–6; defeat of land reform proposals, 139–40; reaction to 21 May Incident, 141–4; leads 4th Red Army in South Jianxi and West Fujian, 202–28; his role in 4th Red Army is challenged, 213–15, 216–17; opposes Li Lisan’s adventurist military strategy, 240; jointly leads 1st Front Army with Zhu De, 244; elected member of Politburo, 243, 338; sets strategy for anti-‘encirclement and suppression’ campaigns, 255–8, 262, 275, 278,

- 279–81, 290; member of Soviet Area committees, 261–2; condemned for ‘narrow empiricism’ and ‘Right opportunism’, 284, 295, 305, 312, 338, 349–50; removal and reinstatement as Political Commissar of 1st Front Army, 285, 308–9, 315; becomes Chairman of People’s Council of Chinese Soviet Republic, 286, 288–9; involved in planning Ningdu Uprising, 290–3; guides building of 5th Army Group, 291–3; opposes attack on Ganzhou, 294; opposes CPC policy of attacking key cities, 294, 296–7; leads Central Route Army in southern Fujian, 297–8; leads successful attack on Zhangzhou, 302–5; leads eastern expedition to Zhangzhou, 307; forced to leave Red Army, 315; pursues measures to break economic blockade of Central Soviet Area, 318, 319, 326; recalled to head provisional government, 318–20; advances economic construction in Chinese Soviet Republic, 322–8; builds political power in Chinese Soviet Republic, 328–30; investigates Soviet operations at township level, 328–9; promotes Land Investigation Movement, 330–5; excluded from the leadership of CPC and Red Army, 336; replaced as Chairman of People’s Council, 338; investigates military situation in Huichang County, 340–3; prevented from going to Moscow, 344; writes ‘On Guerrilla Warfare’, 345; allowed to take part in Long March, 346; expelled from Central Committee by Zhang Guotao, 383; stops persecution of counter-revolutionaries, 389–90, 392–3; appointed head of Northwest Revolutionary Military Commission, 390; advocates creation of anti-Japanese united front, 394, 424–5, 458–60; leads 1st Front Army on eastward expedition to Shanxi Province, 398–404; orders westward expedition to Gansu Province, 406; reports on significance of Xi’an Incident, 445; lectures on dialectics and materialism, 469–70, 475; guides response to Southern Anhui Incident, 621–3; plans and directs Autumn Harvest Uprising, 167
- political and military life (1937–5)**: advocates creation of anti-Japanese united front, 450–1, 568; guides military operations of 8th Route Army, 492–8; power struggle with Wang Ming, 529–32, 534, 538, 540, 543; promotes training of cadres, 545–50; contends with second anti-communist onslaught, 596–601, 606–14, 621–3; oversees operations of Shaanxi–Gansu–Ningxia Border Region, 625–31, 638–40, 641–5; devises solutions for Border Region’s economic problems, 632–7, 642–5; compiles reports on erroneous tendencies in CPC, 648–50, 657; leads rectification of cadres, writers and artists, 661–6, 669–70; elected chairman of Politburo, 671; terminates Wang Ming’s influence in CPC, 680–8, 694; achieves adoption of unified Party line, 684–95; seeks CPC–GMD rapprochement, 698–9, 700, 710–13, 738–9; interviewed by visiting press corps, 700–3; meets with US Army Observer Group, 704–5; negotiates with Hurley on CPC–GMD reconciliation, 708–13; drafts directives on urban work, 723–4; outlines strategy of South Detachment, 721–2; addresses Seventh Congress, 728–32, 734–5; argues case for attending Chongqing talks, 747–51; social engagements and contacts at Chongqing, 753, 756–9; negotiations at Chongqing with Chiang Kai-shek, 754–6; criticizes mishandling of cadre cases, 544

- political and military life (1946–9):** interview with Anna Louise Strong, 791–3; directs strategic offensive of PLA, 830–5; drafts Manifesto of the PLA, 842–3; calls for overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek, 842–3; drafts and executes Outline Land Law, 842, 855–7; depicts the New China, 847–9, 887, 936, 939–44; corrects deviations in land reform implementation, 855–6; on creating a united front against Chiang Kai-shek, 857; drafts directive on urban work, 857; visit to Moscow postponed, 863; residence bombed, 864–5; plans march southward across Yangtze River, 866–75; prepares for the ‘decisive battle’, 878–82, 890–2; demands regular reports from field forces, 880–1; directs strategy for Laoxi–Shenyang Campaign, 896–8, 899–903, 904, 907–8; stipulates conditions for peace negotiations, 938; in formal talks with Mikoyan, 939–41; directs Huai-Hai Campaign, 912–16, 917–18, 919–20, 922; directs Beiping-Tianjin Campaign, 923–8; leaves Xibaipo for Beiping, 947; liberation of Beiping, 931–3; insists that revolution be carried through to end, 936–8, 940, 942, 951; orders final victory campaign, 950–7; rallies support for New Political Consultative Conference, 959–60; gives opening speech at National Political Consultative Conference, 969; elected Chairman of the Central People’s Government of the PLC, 971
- Mao Zedong Thought, 680, 733–5, 742, 944
- Mao Zejian (Mao’s cousin), 82–3
- Mao Zemin (Mao’s brother), 5, 83, 345
- Mao Zetan (Mao’s brother), 5, 82, 320, 339, 348
- Maoergai Meeting, 377–8
- Marshall, George C., 773, 777, 785
- Marxism–Leninism: applicability to China, 234, 304, 340, 542, 589, 964; Mao’s conversion to, 51, 57–8, 64–5, 67, 68–9, 74–6; Mao’s study of, 521
- mass line, 222, 234, 281, 862, *see also* popular masses
- May Fourth Movement, 13–14, 45–7, 53–5, 60, 582
- Menglianggu, battle of, 814
- Mikoyan, Anastas, 939–41
- Minli bao* (People’s Journal), 14
- mobile warfare, 464
- monopoly capital, 847–8
- Montesquieu, 17
- Nanchang, 240–3, 249–52
- Nanchang Uprising, 145–6, 151
- Nanxiong–Shuikou Campaign, 308
- Nanyang Conference, 235
- National Assembly, 803
- national bourgeoisie: inclusion in united front, 396, 458, 576, 592, 606, 857; role in the New China, 961, 963
- National Peasant Association, 141
- National People’s Congress, 966, 968
- National Political Council, 738–9
- National Revolutionary Army, 124, 448, 449, 477, 491
- neo-Confucianism, 33–4
- New 4th Army, 595–7; ambushed in Southern Anhui Incident, 612–15; Chiang Kai-shek plots destruction, 597–9, 603, 605, 606–7, 612; formation and early deployment, 595–7; merges with Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, 783; resorts to counter-attack in battle of Huangqiao, 605; Xiang Ying’s indecisive leadership, 599–601, 613, 615
- New Army, 569, 570, 574
- New China: formation of national people’s organizations, 959; Mao on, 887, 936, 961–2
- New Culture Movement, 31, 45
- New People’s Study Society, 45–7, 48–9, 66, 78–81

- New Political Consultative Conference:
 creates Central People's
 Government, 958–9, 970; first
 plenary session, 965–9; proposals
 and preparations for, 864, 882–4,
 958–9, 965–9
 'new villages', 60–1, 63–4
New Youth (magazine), 32
 Nie Rongzhen: 1st Army Group, 297,
 300, 391, 502; 8th Route Army, 511;
 at Zunyi Meeting, 358, 359;
 commander, Shanxi–Chahar–Hebei
 Military Area, 799–800, 900; on Long
 March, 365, 370, 380; on Mao as
 military strategist, 496; recollections
 of, 303, 304, 383, 384, 480, 495, 496,
 505, 506, 565, 800, 864–5; Xibaipo
 Meeting, 886; Zunyi Meeting, 358
 Ningdu Meeting, 312–13
 Ningdu Uprising, 289–93
 Ninggang investigation, 187
 Ningxia Campaign, 417–21
 North China Field Army, 923–4, 925,
 928, 930
 Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army,
 780, 783
 Northeast Army, 390, 423, 425, 427,
 434
 Northeast China Field Army. *See*
 Northeast Field Army
 Northeast Democratic United Army,
 783–7, 795–6, 834–5, 837, 865
 Northeast Field Army, 866, 879, 897,
 899, 902–5, 909–10, 923–6, 927–8,
 930
 Northern Expedition, 124
 Northern Expeditionary Army, 126
 Northern Jiangsu Army, 876
 Northern Shaanxi Campaign, 838
 Northern Shanxi Campaign, 799–801
 Northwest Field Army, 834, 836, 842,
 858–9, 860, 866, 872, 880
 Northwest People's Liberation Army,
 816–17, 820–6
 offensive defence, defined, 463
 Orlov, Andrei, 771, 772
 Outline Land Law, 844, 850–1, 855–7
 Ouyang Qin, 265
 Pacific Conference, 89
 Pan Hannian, 435, 443–4
 Pang Renquan, 88–90
 Pang Shukan, 117, 118
 passive defence, defined, 463
 Paulsen, Friedrich, 32, 35
 'peace movement', 935–6
 peasant movement: CPC and, 124,
 126–7, 129–30; early articles on,
 116–17; education and propaganda
 activities, 115, 117–18; GMD and,
 126; Haifeng County, 115, 124; Mao's
 early involvement, 115–22; military
 potential, 130, 131, 137; suppression
 of, 116
 Peasant Movement Institute, 123–4,
 126
 peasant question, 134–6, 137; GMD
 and, 137–8; Mao on, 123–4, 125–6,
 134
 peasants: as semi-proletariat, 122; 'Left'
 policies towards rich peasants, 284,
 288, 330; Mao's classification of, 122,
 216, 232–3, 330–5, 393, 856; Mao's
 early identification with, 10;
 revolutionary potential, 58
 Peking University, 48–9
 Peng Dehuai: 1st Army Group, 266; 1st
 Field Army, 954–5; 3rd Army Group,
 243, 252; 4th Field Army, 952; 4th
 Red Army, 200; 5th Red Army, 198,
 210; 8th Route Army, 491, 493, 494,
 495–6, 501; commander, 1st Front
 Army, 390, 398, 399, 401, 403, 406,
 417; commander, 3rd Army Group,
 352; commander, Northwest Field
 Army, 836, 842, 880; commander,
 Shanxi–Gansu detachment of Red
 Army, 382; commander, West Field
 Army, 406; commands
 Haiyuan–Dalachi Campaign, 420;
 commands Shanchengbu Campaign,
 421–2; favours attack on Ganzhou,
 294; in civil war operations, 831, 834,
 836, 839, 842, 880; Ninxia Campaign,
 417; Northwest People's Liberation
 Army, 817, 820–6; on Central
 Revolutionary Military Commission,
 288; on Front Committee, 1st Front

- Army, 268; on Long March, 352, 369, 375; on Northwest Revolutionary Military Commission, 390; second anti-communist onslaught and, 606, 608–9; westward expedition to Gansu Province, 406, 407; Xiaohe Meeting, 838; Xinkou Campaign, 498; Yangjiagou Meeting, 845; Zunyi Meeting, 358
- Peng Pai, 115, 123, 124, 140, 146
- people's democratic dictatorship, 887, 936, 939, 961–2
- People's Liberation Army (*see also* names of specific units (e.g. Northeast Field Army)): absorption of captured GMD troops, 881–2, 933–4; Datong–Jining, battle of, 800; Manifesto, 842–3; shift from strategic defensive to strategic offensive, 827–9, 835–7, 867
- People's Republic of China, proclaimed, 970
- People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of China, 337–8
- People's Self-defence Army, 512
- Pingxing Pass, battle of, 497
- poems by Mao Zedong: *Autumn Harvest Uprising* to the tune of *Xi Jiang Yue*, 158; *Changsha* to the tune of *Qin Yuan Chun*, 121; *Elegy for Mother*, 7; *Elegy for Yi Yongqi*, 28; *Huichang*, to the tune of *Qing Ping Yue* (Peaceful Music), 343; *Jingganshan* to the tune of *Jiang Yue*, 194; *Mount Liupan*, to the tune of *Qing Ping Yue* (Peaceful Music), 384; on capture of Nanjing, 951; on crossing Min Mountains, 382; on defeat of GMD cavalry, 385; on Jianning victory, 269; on leaving home to study, 12; on Longgang victory, 259; *The Double Ninth* to the tune of *Cai Sang Zi*, 217; *The Long March*, 386; 'Thoughts While Traversing Western Fujian', 297; 'Waving my hand, I part from you', 101; *Yellow Crane Tower* to the tune of *Pu Sa Man*, 141
- Political Consultative Conference (1946), 773, 776, 777
- Political Consultative Conference (1949). *See* New Political Consultative Conference
- popular masses: and China's democratic revolution, 582–3, 587–8; latent power of, 58; 'mass style' in literary works, 664; Party leadership, 862
- populism, 56–8, 729, 732
- prisoners of war, 178–9
- proportional representation, 103
- Provincial Xiangxiang Middle School, 14–15, 16–17
- publications and writings by Mao Zedong: first published essay, 39–40; 'A Study of Physical Education', 40; 'An Analysis of All the Classes in Chinese Society', 109, 122; 'An Investigation of Xunwu', 232–3; 'Be Concerned with the Well-being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work', 327–8; 'Carry the Revolution through to the End', 936–7; 'The Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China', 583–6; 'Eight Conditions for Winning the Second Anti-"Encirclement and Suppression" Campaign', 265; 'Eight Great Conditions for Victory', 255–8; 'How Shang Yang Established Confidence by the Moving of the Pole', 16–17; 'Introducing *The Communist*', 590; 'On Coalition Government', 728–9, 735; 'On Contradiction', 340, 473–4; 'On New Democracy', 587–9, 728–9; 'On Practice', 229, 231, 340, 469–73; 'On Protracted War', 518–21; 'On Tactics against Japanese Imperialism', 458–60; 'On the People's Democratic Dictatorship', 961–2; 'Opposing Bookism', 233–5; 'Our Economic Policy', 327–8; 'Pay Attention to Economic Work', 324–5; 'Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War', 460–8; 'Report

- on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan', 134; 'The Foreign Powers, the Warlords and the Revolution', 98; 'The Greater Union of the Popular Masses', 57–8; 'The National Revolution and the Peasant Movement', 126; 'The Struggle in the Jinggang Mountains', 196–7; 'Why is it that Red Political Power can Exist in China?', 196–7; 'On Guerrilla Warfare', 345
- pure defence, defined, 463
- Qingfengdian, battle of, 837
- Qinghuabian, battle of, 820
- Qingshan Meeting, 347
- Qu Qiubai, 135–6, 149, 153, 238, 243, 544
- queue cutting, 15
- reasoning from fact (*shishi qiushi*), 26
- rectification movement: Mao's preparations for, 646–52; Mao–Wang conflict and, 647–8, 655–6, 680, 681–3, 689–95; September Politburo Meeting (1943) and, 653–6; subjectivism and dogmatism as targets, 677, 682, 684; termination of Wang Ming's influence in CPC, 680–8, 694; use of excessive methods, 667–9, 674–7
- Red Army (*see also* 8th Route Army); augmented by Ningdu Uprising, 291; CRMC given unified leadership and command, 288; formation of Central Route Army and Western Route Army, 297; pursues War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 480–4, 491; re-designation as part of National Revolutionary Army, 448, 449, 491; unification of 1st, 2nd and 4th Front armies, 416–17; withdrawal from Central Soviet Area, 344–5
- Red Guards, 175
- Red political power, 196–9, *see also* revolutionary bases; worker–peasant–soldier political regimes
- Red Star over China* (Snow), 410
- Ren Bishi: 8th Route Army, 491, 494, 505; contributes to Resolution on intra-Party ideological struggle, 689, 691, 694; discussions with Mikoyan, 939, 941; in charge of Xi'an office, 671–2; member, Central Committee, 820; member, North China Military Sub-commission, 491; member, Soviet Area Central Bureau, 262, 287, 308; Ningdu Meeting, 312; opens Seventh Party Congress, 727; oversees Border Region affairs, 631, 633, 671; Political Commissar, 2nd Front Army, 413, 416; presents report on China to Comintern, 539; Russian language study, 69; Xiaohe, Yangjiagou and Chengnanzhuang Meetings, 838, 845, 863; Xibaipo Meeting, 886
- Revolution of 1911, 29, 123
- revolutionary bases: effect of Central Plains War on, 254; in Hubei–Henan–Anhui border area, 282; in Hunan – western Hubei, 282; in Sichuan–Shaanxi–Gansu region, 376; in Jinggang Mountains, 164, 170, 171, 185–6, 187–90, 191–2; in Shaanxi–Gansu region, 390; in Shanxi province, 502–3; in Shanxi–Chahar–Hebei region, 505–6; in Sichuan–Shaanxi–Gansu region, 374, 378, 385; role in guerrilla warfare, 496–7, 501–4
- Revolutionary Military Commission, 898–9, 901, 902–5, 906–8
- rich peasants: as distinct from middle peasants, 216, 232–3, 330–5, 393, 856; 'Left' policies towards, 284, 288, 330
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., 703, 708, 713
- Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, 17
- Runzhi (Mao's nickname), 3

- Sanwan Reorganization, 164
 self-criticism, 37–8
 ‘September letter’, 219–21
 Service, John Stewart, 703, 704, 717
 Seventh Congress (1945), 727–37
 Shaanxi–Gansu Base Area: campaign
 against counter-revolutionaries,
 389–90, 392–3; Chiang Kai-shek’s
 ‘encirclement’ campaign, 390;
 creation, 388
 Shaanxi–Gansu–Ningxia Border
 Region: disputes on economic and
 financial issues, 632–7, 641, 642–4;
 exemplar of new democracy, 626,
 630; grain problem, 637–40;
 implements the Three People’s
 Principles, 625; merger with
 Shanxi–Suiyuan Border Region, 839;
 relations among cadres, 631; ‘three
 thirds system’ of political power,
 627–37
 Shaanxi–Gansu–Ningxia–Shanxi–
 Suiyuan Joint Defence Army, 839
 Shajiadian, battle of, 841
 Shanchengbu Campaign, 421–2, 435
 Shandong and Central China field
 armies, 807–10, 811–12, 813
 Shandong Army, 866, 869, 876,
 893
 Shandong Field Army, 794, 797, 798
 Shanghai Peace Delegation, 945
 Shanxi Youth Anti-Japanese Dare-to-
 Die Corps, 569
 Shanxi–Chahar–Hebei Base Area,
 505–6
 Shanxi–Chahar–Hebei Field Army, 837
 Shanxi–Hebei–Shandong–Henan Field
 Army, 794, 797, 799, 831–3, 835–6,
 839, 871, 873
 Shaoshan, 3, 118, 119–20
 Shawo Meeting, 377
 Shen Junru, 958, 965
Shengshi weiyuan (Zheng), 11
 Shijiazhuang, battle of, 837, 857
shishi qiushi (reasoning from fact), 26
 Sichuan–Shaanxi–Gansu Base Area,
 374, 376, 378, 385
 Sino–France Education Association,
 48–9
 Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and
 Alliance, 747
 Smedley, Agnes, 450–1
 Smith, Adam, 17
 Snow, Edgar, 407–10, 567
 Socialist Youth League, 81–2, 88
 Song Meiling, 439–40, 443, 444
 Song Qingling, 443, 449, 753, 959, 967,
 969, 970
 Song Ziwen, 439–40, 443–4
 Songpan Campaign plan, 374, 375
 South Detachment, 721–2
 Southern Anhui Incident: ambush of
 New 4th Army, 612–15; domestic
 and international reactions, 615–21;
 events preceding, 594, 597–601
 Southern Shandong Campaign,
 811–12, 830
 Soviet Area Central Bureau: and
 Ganzhou attack, 293–5, 296; debates
 over military strategy, 264–5,
 310–13; formed, 261–2; gives
 command of Eastern Route
 Army to Mao, 298; Ningdu Meeting,
 312–13
 Soviet Government of Jiangxi Province,
 248, 249
 Soviet political regimes (*see also*
 Chinese Soviet Republic; Soviet Area
 Central Bureau): conference of CPC
 organizations (Gannan Conference),
 283–6; First National Congress of
 Chinese Soviets, 286–7; in South
 Jianxi and West Fujian, 209, 212, 224,
 227, 235, 236–7; in southwestern
 Jianxi, 255; Second National
 Congress of Chinese Soviets, 338
 Soviet Union (*see also* Comintern);
 attitude to CPC–GMD united front,
 529–32, 538; declares war on Japan,
 742; Mao–Mikoyan talks, 939–41;
 offers GMD assistance in War of
 Resistance, 607
 Spencer, Herbert, 17
 Stalin, Josef, 530
 strategic retreat, defined, 463
 strikes: Anyuan workers, 91–4;
 Changsha masons and carpenters,
 94–5; Changsha students, 62

- Strong, Anna Louise, 791–3
 Stuart, John Leighton, 935
 Su Yu: Central China Field Army, 797;
 East China Field Army, 830, 831, 834,
 835–6, 864, 869–71, 872–5; Huai–
 Hai Campaign, 912, 917; Jinan
 Campaign, 892, 894; New 4th Army,
 596, 598, 599, 605; on Frontline
 Committee (1949), 948; Shandong
 and Central China Field Armies,
 807–10, 811–12
 Su Yu – Chen Shiju army, 878–9
 subjectivism, 682
 Sun Yat-sen, 12, 15, 98, 103, 148, 964,
 969
 Supreme Military Council, 309
 Suqian, battle of, 810
 swimming, 40
- Taiwan, 940
 Tan Yankai, 70–2, 140
 Tan Zhenlin, 263, 268, 808, 830, 834,
 837, 866, 869, 876, 917
 Tang Shengzhi, 140
 Tangu Agreement, 394
 Tao Xingzhi, 115
 Tao Yong, 866, 870
 Tao Zhiyue, 956–7
 Three People's Principles, 106, 558–9,
 969
 Tianjin–Pukou Railway operation, 797
 Tibet, 940
 Tongdao Meeting, 355
 Tu Zhenning, 242
 Tucheng, battle of, 362
- united front (*see also* anti-Japanese
 national united front): against
 Chiang Kai-shek, 850–1, 852, 857;
 inclusion of national bourgeoisie in,
 396, 458, 576, 592, 606, 857
 United States: Army Observer Group,
 703–5; backs Guomindang
 government, 716–17; Hurley
 Mission, 708–14, 715–17; military
 aid to GMD government, 802;
 White Paper on US–China relations,
 962–3
 urban work, 723–4, 857
- Wan'an Uprising, 176, 178
 Wang Fuzhi, 26, 27
 Wang Jiaxiang, 262, 264, 288, 290, 295,
 308, 312, 671, 680, 736
 Wang Jingwei, 140, 554, 573–4
 Wang Ming, 457, 529–32, 533–7, 538,
 543, 680–2, 684–8, 694, 845
 Wang Ruofei, 574, 749, 750, 751, 753–5
 Wang Shijie, 754, 756
 Wang Shiwei, 667–9
 Wang Shouren, 34
 Wang Zuo, 165, 168, 170, 172–3, 174–5,
 182, 200
 war of annihilation, 464, 847, 953
 War of Resistance against Japanese
 Aggression: as a 'protracted war',
 518–21, 533; Chiang Kai-shek plots
 Southern Anhui Incident, 597–9,
 603, 605, 606–7, 612; Chiang Kai-
 shek's slowness to commit, 477,
 480–1, 485–6; counter-offensive
 behind Japanese lines, 720–3; CPC
 Central Committee's 7 July
 Declaration, 563, 566; CPC's
 commitment to, 476, 484–5, 486–9;
 effect of international situation on,
 565–6, 601, 607, 624, 708, 726; final
 victory, 742; guerrilla warfare, 501–4,
 506, 510–13, 516, 595–7; Hundred
 Regiments Battle, 604; Hurley
 Mission, 708–14; incited by Lugou
 Bridge Incident, 476–81; initial
 operations in Shanxi Province,
 492–4, 497–9; Mao calls for resolute
 armed struggle, 477–80; Mao warns
 of capitulation mindset, 527; military
 friction between GMD and CPC,
 555, 560, 562–3, 567, 569; national
 pessimism during, 527; Operation
 Iago, 699; Pingxing Pass, battle of,
 497; production drive, 724–5; Red
 Army prepares for, 480–4, 491;
 Soviet Union and, 607; 'total
 resistance' vs 'partial resistance', 524,
 527; US Army Observers and, 703–5;
 Xinkou Campaign and fall of
 Taiyuan, 501; Yan Xishan's role
 during, 569–73, 574–5
 Washington Conference, 89

- Water Margin, The* (novel), 10
 Wayaobu Meeting, 395–8
 Wei Lihuang, 437, 552, 575
 Wen Suqin (Mao's mother), 5, 6
 Wen Yongchang (Mao's cousin), 11, 12
 West Shanxi Incident, 569
 Western Army Group, 297
 western expedition to Gansu Province, 410
 Western Fujian Soviet government, 235
 Western Hills Faction, 108, 110–11
 women: forced marriages, 59; on Long March, 348; work-study mutual-aid corps, 63
 Worker–Peasant Revolutionary Army: achievements and lessons, 201; action in Jinggang Mountains, 168–201; aims and tasks, 176, 201; as people's army, 164, 176; ascent to Jinggang Mountains, 168–73; August Defeat, 189–94; capture and loss of Chaling, 175–6; cooperation with local bandit forces, 165, 168–71, 172–3, 174–5; disciplinary issues and rules, 177–8, 194; establishing a revolutionary base, 164, 170, 171, 185–6, 187–90, 191–2; establishing CPC organizations in, 164, 173; establishing local rural CPC organizations, 173–4; establishing worker–peasant–soldier political regimes, 179–80, 186, 197; formation of 4th Army, 182; GMD 'suppression' campaigns against, 192–3; guerrilla warfare, 178, 184; land reform, 186–8; 'suppression' campaigns against, 178, 183, 192–3, 195, 199–200; treatment of prisoners of war, 178–9; troops and troop reorganization, 157–8, 174–5, 180, 182, 195, 198–9; Wan'an Uprising and, 176; Zhu–Mao joint leadership, 181–5, 195, 198–9, 200–1
 worker–peasant–soldier political regimes, 179–80, 186, 197
 work-study villages, 61
 Wu Han, 918
 Wuchang Uprising, 15
 Xi Zhongxun, 817, 820–6, 831, 834, 836, 845
 Xi'an Incident: capture and release of Chiang Kai-shek, 436–7, 443–4; Chiang Kai-shek orders end of civil war, 439; Comintern and, 441–3; CPC and Mao caught by surprise, 437, 445; historical significance, 438; settlement talks, 437, 439–40, 444
 Xiang River Battle, 352–3
Xiang River Review, 55–7, 58
 Xiang Ying, 262, 286, 288, 294, 295, 296, 305, 312, 323–4, 331, 335, 336, 514, 534, 596, 597, 598, 599–601, 613, 615
 Xiangyang, battle of, 876
 Xiangyang–Fancheng Campaign, 866
 Xiao Jinguang, 321, 336–7, 361, 544, 561, 574, 631
 Xiao San, 14, 45–6
 Xiao Zisheng, 20, 21, 24, 27, 30, 45–6, 75, 80
 Xiao Zizhang, 14
 Xiaohe Meeting (1947), 838–41
 Xiatao campaign, 375, 378
 Xibaipo meeting, 886–90
 Xie Fuzhi, 821, 831, 833, 835–6, 866–7, 868–9, 871, 873
 Xie Huaide, 115
 Xie Weijun, 339
 Xingguo County investigation, 236
 Xinkou Campaign, 498–9
Xinmin congbao (journal), 12
Xinmin shuo (Liang Qichao), 13–14
 Xinmin Society, 74
 Xu Shiyou, 834, 837, 869, 876, 893–4
 Xu Shiyou – Tan Zhenlin army, 878–9
 Xu Teli, 23, 24
 Xu Xiangqian, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 866, 876, 879, 886, 891
 Xunwu investigation, 232–3
 Yan Xishan, 403, 404, 405, 427, 434, 450, 477, 492, 499, 528, 569–73, 574–5
 Yan Yuan, 27
 Yan'an: Chiang Kai-shek orders attack on, 803; evacuation from, 819–20; seized by GMD forces, 815, 826

- Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art, 663–7
- Yang Changji, 9, 21–2, 32, 34, 36, 39, 46, 51, 63
- Yang Chengwu, 302, 376, 866, 876, 899–900
- Yang Chengwu – Yang Dezhi armies, 879
- Yang Dezhi, 866, 876, 879
- Yang Dezhi – Luo Ruiqing – Geng Biao army, 906
- Yang Hucheng, 394, 428, 434, 436–7, 444
- Yang Kaihui (Mao's wife), 11, 51, 63, 77–8, 87, 97, 104, 127, 151, 155, 771
- Yang Shangkun, 358, 383
- Yangmahe, battle of, 822
- Yangtze crossing campaign, 950, 951
- Ye Fei, 866, 870
- Ye Jianying, 376, 380, 381, 383
- Ye Ting, 113, 124, 141, 146, 182, 514, 596, 597, 598, 606, 608–9, 612, 613, 614–15, 618
- Yi Yongqi, 28
- Yichuan, battle of, 866
- Yongding Revolutionary Committee, 212
- Yongxin investigation, 187
- Youth* (magazine), 31
- Yu Sadu, 155, 159–60, 162–3, 164, 170, 171
- Yuan Guoping, 251, 598, 615
- Yuan Shikai, 16, 21, 29, 31
- Yuan Wencai, 165, 168–71, 173, 174–5, 182, 200
- Yuebei Peasant–Worker Association, 115
- Yuelu Academy, 24, 25, 26
- Yun Daiying, 115
- Yunnan, 367
- Zeng Guofan, 26
- Zeng Shan, 251, 261–2, 321, 544
- Zhang Dingcheng, 321, 544
- Zhang Guotao: as 'Left' opportunist, 122; conflict with Mao over Long March strategy, 371–3; 'expels' Mao from CPC Central Committee, 383; forms rival Central Committee, 380, 383, 410–11, 413; General Political Commissar of Red Army, 375; on significance of Xi'an Incident, 438; Political Commissar of Red Army, 375; turns traitor, 538–9; undermines Haiyuan–Dalachi Campaign, 420, 544
- Zhang Huizan, 257, 258
- Zhang Jingyao, 58, 61–3
- Zhang Kundi, 45–6
- Zhang Lan, 756–7, 965
- Zhang Wentian: as Party leader, 372, 380, 392, 395, 397, 399, 400, 402, 423, 425, 431, 437, 447, 485, 513, 534; critic of Bo Gu's 'Left' military line, 357–9; drafts resolution on Party's historical issues, 691; 'expelled' from Party by Zhang Guotao, 383; on handling Xi'an Incident, 438, 441; on Long March, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355, 357–9, 372, 380, 390; on Party errors in Soviet period, 654; replaces Bo Gu as Party leader, 360; replaces Mao as Chairman of Soviet People's Council, 338; shifts Party leadership to Mao Zedong, 670
- Zhang Xueliang, 436–7, 443–4
- Zhang Yinwu, 562, 565
- Zhang Zhizhong, 751, 752, 753, 756, 759, 773, 947, 949, 956–7
- Zhangzhou Campaign, 298–305
- Zhao Bosheng, 290, 291
- Zhao Hengti, 90, 94–6, 116, 121
- Zhao Wuzhen, 59
- Zheng Guanying, 11
- Zhengzhi zhoubao* (Weekly Political Review), 110
- Zhiluozen victory, 390–1, 393
- Zhong Zhishen, 117, 118
- Zhongshan Warship Incident, 113–14
- Zhou Enlai: Chairman, Central Revolutionary Military Commission, 288; chief of staff, Revolutionary Military Commission, 817, 838; commander, 1st Front Army, 376; confers with Zhang Xieliang on anti-Japan united front, 424–5, 427, 439–40; discussions with Mikoyan, 939, 941; eastward expedition to

- Shanxi Province and, 398, 399, 400, 411, 413; elected to Comintern's Executive Committee, 395; 'expelled' from Party by Zhang Guotao, 383; in Beiping peace negotiations, 949; in Chongqing peace negotiations, 749, 750, 751–6, 760, 805; in talks on forming a coalition government, 709, 713–17; in talks to settle Xi'an Incident, 437, 439–40, 444; jointly commands Shanchenbu Campaign, 421; meets Shanghai Peace Delegation, 945; meets with US Army Observers, 704; member, Central Executive Committee, Chinese Soviet Republic, 287; member, Central People's Government, 970; member, draft constitution examination committee, 774; member, Soviet Area Central Bureau, 308–9; military role on Long March, 354–5, 358, 366, 369, 372–3, 375, 376, 382; on Committee of Three, 773; on CPC delegation to Nanjing, 796, 797, 798, 804; on deaths of Huang and Pang, 91; on Li Lisan's 'Left' adventurism, 243; on Mao's role in Ningdu Uprising, 293; on Wang Ming's dogmatism, 684; Political Commissar, 1st Front Army, 308–9, 315, 318, 320; preparations for New Political Consultative Conference, 959; presents a Hunan Uprising Plan, 142; re-designation of Red Army and, 486, 491; replaced by Zhang Guotao as Political Commissar, Red Army, 375; second anti-communist onslaught and, 595, 604, 605, 608, 610; secretary, Soviet Area Central Bureau, 293, 298, 309; westward expedition to Gansu Province, 406; Xiaohe Meeting, 838; Xibaipo Meeting (1948), 886, 888–9; Zhongshan Warship Incident, 113
- Zhou Yili, 247–8, 251, 263, 268, 315, 544
- Zhou Zikun, 352–3
- Zhu De: 4th Red Army, 182–5, 195, 198–9, 200–1; 8th Route Army, 494, 505; accepts 'September letter' criticisms, 220; and second anti-communist onslaught, 606, 608–9; Chairman, Central Revolutionary Military Commission, 288; commander, 1st Army Group, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244; commander, 1st Front Army, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 261, 263, 264, 265–6, 267, 268, 271–6; commander, 8th Route Army, 491; commander, Nanchang Insurrectionary Army, 181–2; meets with Fu Zuoyi, 933; meets with US Army Observers, 704; member, Central Executive Committee, Chinese Soviet Republic, 287; member, Soviet Area committees, 261–2; Ningdu Meeting, 312; opposes Li Lisan's adventurist line, 240, 253; orders 'Countrywide Advance', 950; praises Mao's military instructions, 297; Vice-Chairman, Central People's Government, 970; Xibaipo Meeting (1948), 886
- Zhu–Mao military cooperation. *See* 1st Army Group; 1st Front Army; 4th Red Army; Worker–Peasant Revolutionary Army
- Zhu Yunqing, 241, 263
- Zou Dingcheng, 45–6
- Zunyi Meeting, 354–61, 457, 646, 691
- Zuo Quan, 290, 292