

MVZ-207 Chinese Foreign Policy since 1949

**Mgr. Jan Polišenský
Spring 2011**

Week 4: Revolutionary Diplomacy (1959 – 1968)

1

- Taiwan strait shelling
- Great leap forward
- after GLP
- Sino-Russian relations
- Sino-Indian War

2

Military cooperation

- November 1957 - China's defense minister Peng Dehuai visited Moscow
- 1958 – Long Range radio transmitters.
- SU would cover 70 % of construction costs
- Mao – saw it as threaten to the Chinese sovereignty and integrity
- Mao would agreed to it, only if China would pay all expenses, retain exclusive ownership
- China, would be responsible for construction, purchase of the technology from SU, owned by China, but operated jointly with SU

3

Military cooperation

- 1957 – Soviet military advisers in china indicated to China that they should purchase new naval equipment from SU
- 28 june 1958 – Zhou Enlai/ Khrushchev – technological assistance
- China should create the submarine fleet with SU assistance?
- Jointly create the fleet? (no assistance) Mao stated that he is not interested in creating Sino-Soviet “military cooperative”
- Radio transmitter+ submarine fleet = control of China

4

Beijing's Taiwan Policy

- First Phase: Preparation to Liberate Taiwan (1949-1950)
- Second Phase: Korea, Not Taiwan 1950-1953
- Third Phase: First Taiwan Strait Crisis 1954-1955
- Fourth Phase: Peace Initiative – mid 1955-1957

5

First Phase (1949-1950)

- Propaganda “Liberate Taiwan”
- Beginning of Planning 1949
- Liu Shaoqi secret trip to Moscow - military and technology help
- Soviet Union – help to establish their own forces
- October and November 1949 - 2 defeats in Jinmen and Dengbu

6

Second Phase (1950-1953)

- Korea not Taiwan
- Truman – Seventh Fleet in Taiwan Strait

7

Third Phase (1954-1955)

- In December 1953 – Chen Yi (commander of PLA's East China Military region) proposed to construct several new airfields
- Mao – first to invade small islands then Taiwan
- Propaganda “Liberate Taiwan” and domestic mobilization
- Washington and Taiwan accelerated negotiations and signed treaty 2nd December 1954
- PLA successfully invaded islands Dachen and Yijianshan in January 1955
- Washington did not intervene, only helped GMD troops to withdraw

8

Fourth Phase (1955-1957)

- Peace Initiatives
- Beijing response – Great Success
- Strengthen the coastal security
- American-Taiwan defense treaty

9

Second Taiwan Strait Crisis

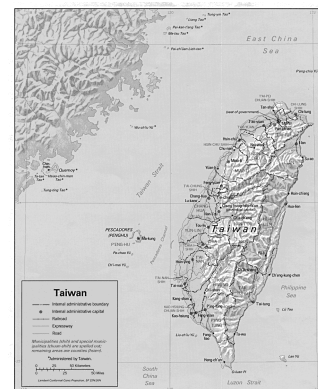
- July 1958 – Coup in Iraq and established a new regime (friendly to Socialist bloc)
- US troops landed in Lebanon and British landed in Jordan.
- Beijing protested into intervention
- July – Decided to shell Jinmen islands - “moral support”
- Postponed the military actions in last minute
- - units not ready
- Nikita Khrushchev was scheduled to visit Beijing
- Bombardment of Jinmen 23 august – started a major international crisis

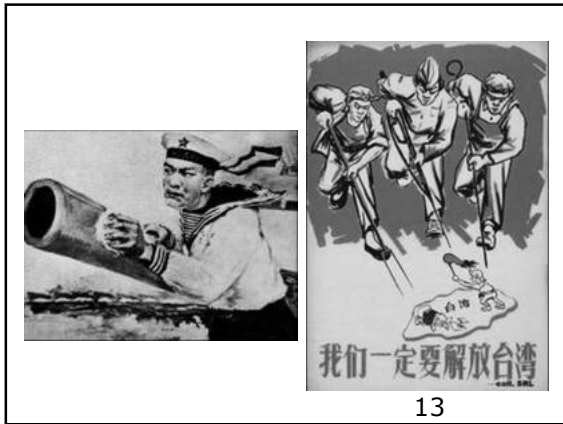
10

Second Taiwan Strait Crisis

- The shelling conducted only to Jinmen island but not Mazu
- Main goal to isolate GMD troops – cutting them from supply
- Support Middle East – failed
- Mao's decision to bring China into the crisis primary for the purpose of creating environment for the Great Leap Forward
- US ships – avoid hitting US navy
- Nuclear Weapons
- Mao's justifications of shelling Taiwan

11





13



14

Great Leap Forward

- 1950's - Mao's social and cultural programs, including collectivization
- Soviets were not treating China as an equal partner.
- Mao's leadership, he broke with the Soviet model and announced a new economic program
- In 1958, aimed at rapidly raising industrial and agricultural production.

15

Great Leap Forward

- Soviet aid for 1958 and beyond did not meet Chinese expectations
- Features of the Great Leap Forward:
- (steel, coal, cotton, and grain; backyard steel furnaces; fly, mosquito, rat, and sparrow)

16

Great Leap Forward

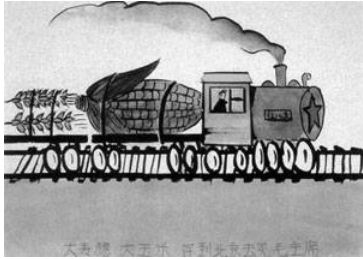
- Mao announced the goal of surpassing the steel production output of Great Britain by 15 years
- Later that year revised to surpass UK by 3 years
- Rather than build steel mills, small "backyard furnaces" would be used.
- People's communes – large, centralized organizations in rural areas

17

Great Leap Forward

- The results = disastrous.
- Normal market mechanisms were disrupted
- Agricultural production fell
- Distributing food and resources led to rapid depletion due to poor planning
- Starvation

18



19



有一种说法，人民公社是未来共产主义社会的基本单位，所以人民公社准军事化，列队下地生产。

20



21



农业大跃进社社放卫星

22

GTF - Aftermath

- Failures resulted in large-scale famine, hardship, and depression – “three years (1959-61) of difficulties”
- Attributions to alleged “natural calamities” and “withdrawal of Soviet aid,”
- Major Chinese accusation of Moscow’s betrayal
- Inner-Party struggle and Mao’s self-criticism

23

Great Leap Forward

- Widespread famine – 20-40 million deaths
- The steel produced in backyard furnaces at low temperatures proved to be useless.
- unusual weather patterns and natural disasters

24

Struggle with Soviet Revisionism

- Re-emphasis of class struggle amongst economic recovery (1962-65)
- Mao's fear of economic rehabilitation policies that might lead the country away from revolution
- Continued mobilization to attack internal class enemies – Mao warned: “Never forget class struggle!” in 1962

25



20



21

Criticism of Great Leap Forward

- Defense Minister Peng Dehuai
- He accused Mao of being responsible for disaster and was in turn denounced as a rightist and removed from office
- Peng then lived retired in disgrace
- Peng was arrested by Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution
- Peng died 1974, after Mao's Death he was posthumously rehabilitated with full honors

28

- 8th Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, began on July 23, 1959
- Discussion about the Great Leap Forward
- Lushan Conference - Peng Dehuai (defense minister) Anti-party Group
- Peng Duhai -criticized Great leap forward
- In the early 1960s, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping began restoring the Communist Party's traditional top-down, bureaucratic decision making procedures

29

- Peng and others were branded an anti-Party group = dismissed and purged
- Charges that Peng was inspired by Moscow (most deadly crime)!!!!
- Because of Mao radical policies with Soviet Union, they withdraw the help (food)

30

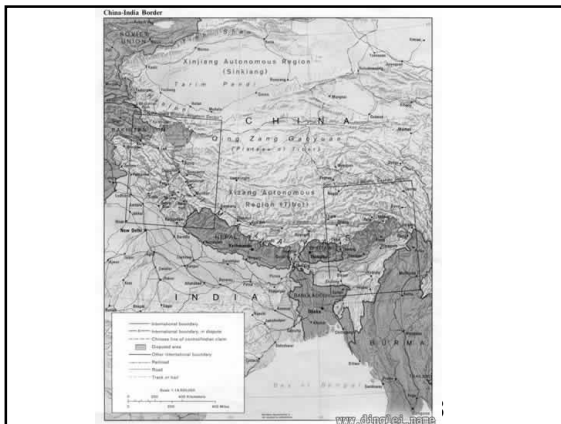
Border War with India (1962) and China's policy toward South Asia

- Initial China-India friendship – Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
- The Tibetan Issue - Revolt in Tibet in March 1959, and the Dalai Lama given political asylum in India
- Border disputes in the Aksai Chin plateau in Ladakh leading to a clash in October 1959
- Moscow intensified friendship with India and signed a friendship treaty to support India's war over Eastern Pakistan (Bangladesh)

31

- Mao started the Indian war in order to keep the power, control of the PLA
- Soviet started to sell weapons to India
- wider split between USSR/China
- Soviet unwillingness to help and to support china against India
- China's friendship with Pakistan
- Border agreement in 1963
- military cooperation
- Pakistan served as a Kissingers's bridge to China in 1971

32



Zhou Enlai visit to India, 1954

34

China and Vietnam War

35

Movement of Resisting America and Assisting Vietnam

- Conflicts broke out in Laos in 1962
- Civil war in Vietnam out of control
- American military presence increased in South Vietnam in 1964-1965
- China strengthened ties with North Vietnam
- Competition with the Soviets
- By 1968 over 320,000 Chinese troops had participated as anti-aircraft artillery forces and engineers

36

- In 1950, China extended diplomatic recognition to N. Vietnam and sent weapons, as well as military advisors led by Luo Guibo
- Partition on 17th parallel
- China's ability to aid Vietnam was reduced due to the Korean War.
- China provided material and technical support to the Vietnamese communists
- In the summer of 1962, Mao Zedong agreed to supply Hanoi with 90,000 rifles and guns
- Beijing extended its security commitments to Hanoi in 1964

37

- In 1962 and 1963, the split
- Beijing and Moscow openly criticizing each other's lack of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism
- Beijing was escalating its propaganda criticizing Moscow's failure to give
- Sufficient support to revolutionary national liberation movements
- The rift between Beijing and Hanoi deepened as North Vietnam received
- more support from Moscow

38

- Starting in 1965, China sent anti-aircraft units and engineering battalions to North Vietnam to repair and rebuild roads and railroads
- 1968 – China/Soviet Union disagreement
- Demanded that North Vietnam would cut relations with SU
- Competition between SU/China over help Vietnam

39



40



Sino-Soviet border conflict

- March 1969 - The most serious of border clashes Zhenbao Island on the Ussuri River
- China's foreign policy and the rapprochement with the United States
- After the conflict, America showed actual interest in strengthening ties with the Chinese government (Kissinger, Ping-Pong Diplomacy)

42

The end 😊