

VOL. 4

GROUP I-63-10

I'm trying to make this an educational lecture. In China, at all lectures, all meetings of the armies and guerrillas, every man who can write and who has a pencil stub and a scrap of ~~paper~~ paper, takes notes. I think we ought to adopt this practice in America. I have not yet seen it once since I came. ~~Americans have interest and enthusiasm, but not much sound knowledge about foreign affairs.~~

What is guerrilla warfare and how does it begin and function? I shall not make general statement but ~~will~~ give you pictures which I hope will remain in your minds.

As scientists study the cells of the body to see <sup>it</sup> how ~~they~~ functions, let us begin in a similar manner with guerrilla warfare.

We will take a training class of civilians young men and women in a guerrilla region northwest of Hankow. An isolated detachment of the "Storm Guerrilla Detachment" of the New 4th Army functions there. It has 6 regiments of about 1,000 men in each regiment.

~~Instead of taking the education of the guerrilla soldiers,~~

I shall, instead, take a training class of civilians. Such classes are the ~~origin~~ cell, or origin of the guerrilla regiments. They began this way.

The regiment has ~~given~~ started a training school for civilians who will become mass organizers. One of the mass organizations will come the young men as volunteers in the guerrilla army. In this civilian training school, many things are studied:

- History of the Chinese Revolution.
- History of the Sino-Japanese war.
- General political theory.
- The 3 people's principles--nationalism, democracy, people's livelihood.
- ~~Methods of organization~~
- China's place in the world movement for economic and political democracy.
- Problems of the National United Front.
- Methods of organizing.
- Guerrilla warfare.
- Espionage, etc., etc.

This morning a regimental officer delivered a long lecture on guerrilla warfare.

This evening the class has one of its regular evening discussion classes on this subject.

All class members are present. There are about 20, among them ~~three~~ 3 or 4 girls. The constitution of the class follows the general

social composition of Chinese society. Most of the members are peasants, fishermen, and artisans. ~~There are four~~ Two are blacksmiths. Three or four are skilled workers--one a former foundry worker in Shanghai, ~~one~~ and two former railway mechanics on the Hankow-Peking railway now in the hands of the Japanese (partly). Two or three are young soldiers in uniform, from the regiment, who will be withdrawn from the regiment to form new small guerrilla units.

The leader of the discussion tonight is a young woman, graduate of a North China Normal School, formerly a teacher, now a teacher in the regiment. Her husband is political director of the regiment.

One of the students is elected to be chairman. He calls on all to stand, bare their ~~heads~~ heads in memory of all men who have died in the war. Then the discussion begins:

A young peasant spoke. "Guerrilla warfare," he says, "is not much use during frontal attacks on the enemy, such as characterized the first stages of the war up to the fall of Hankow. But now is the second stage, when the enemy is drawn out long and thin along lines of communication. So guerrilla

warfare is of the utmost importance now. In the future, when China will stage a nation-wide counter-offensive on all fronts, guerrilla warfare will again play but a small role. In the third stage of the warfare, mobile warfare of larger regular army units will be of the greatest importance.

The Shanghai foundry worker says in part: The first use of guerrilla warfare is to turn the enemy rear into a Chinese front. Politically, the first use of guerrilla warfare is ~~to turn the enemy rear into a Chinese front~~ for guerrilla fighters to enter the enemy rear and do political work by telling the people that China is still defending the country. If they do not know, tell them of Japanese methods, cruelty, etc. Also to give the people news about the struggle on all other fronts.

"Guerrilla troops in particular must maintain very good discipline in order to influence and gain the support of the people in the war--if they are undisciplined the people will not help them. ~~The people will not help~~

They must also be able to organize the people so the people can help in resistance and

help the guerrillas or regular armies as guides. The people can help the guerrillas destroy enemy communications, etc. "

A young man in uniform, said:

"When the Japanese attack a place, they attack not only the armed, uniformed fighters, but also the civilian population. The common people have no means of defence unless they organize as fight as guerrillas. By and by, as the Japanese advance, the number of troops that they can leave in their rear decreases, and they must conscript and use puppet (traitor) troops. If we have a very good guerrilla force and ~~good~~ well-organized civilians, we can win over the Chinese puppet troops and re-educate them so Chinese will not fight Chinese. "

Another young soldier spoke:

"Another use of guerrilla warfare is to handicap the advance of the enemy by hanging onto their tail. Another is to take a small number of guerrillas to destroy ~~the~~ enemy lines of communication and also to confuse them--for instance, the ~~eg~~ small group of guerrillas can fire 2-3 shots at a Japanese

garrison for 2-3 nights in succession. The Japanese will open up with their artillery and machine-guns and when it is light, search everywhere for the guerrillas. Then after a few days they will pay no attention to such attacks. It is just then that we must attack and destroy the garrison if it is not too large and if we have enough men. At the same time, we must work well, through <sup>armies</sup> civilians, to win over puppets/and puppet governments so we can get exact news of the enemy's ~~strength~~ strength and movements.

" But the first and immediate duty of guerrilla warfare is to break enemy military tactics; the second is to capture enemy guns and ammunition and equip ourselves by falling on their trucks.

" If we ~~use~~ attack enemy trucks, the enemy must use a large force of guards to protect their trucks and lines of communication, so the number of their troops ~~at the~~ on the main front are fewer, and so their main fronts are weakened and our regular armies consequently stronger. They will be forced to use more and more puppet troops in ~~their~~ rear as garrison. But we can destroy them by fighting them or by doing propaganda among them.

A young salt miner said:

" In my county, Yingchen, are ~~xx~~ a number of salt mines. The Japanese garrison the country and have puppet governments there. The Japanese force every person who wants to buy salt, to register with the puppet government, give their names, occupations, addresses, ages, number and age of each person in their families. In this way the enemy uses the puppet governments to learn all about the people. But if we have good political work with the ~~xxxx~~ salt-mine owners and the puppet government, we can undermine the Japanese control of salt. We have done a great deal so far, but not enough.

A young peasant said in part:

" If our ~~xxx~~ educational and organizational work of civilians is good, we can clear the Japanese out of ~~xxxx~~ all villages, for they do not have enough men to leave strong garrisons everywhere. We can ~~xx~~ then clear larger and larger areas of the enemy.

Another young peasant said:

" There is still another usage: many regular troops, forced to retreat, drop their guns. We can gather up the guns and arm ourselves. The

enemy loots everything, kills all pigs, cattle and chickens. If we do good work among the people, they will not drop into despair and fatalism and submit to the enemy, but will join us. "

Other discussions were of much the same character.

The young woman leader summarized the discussion, then added her own observations. She said that most industries of value in China were not located in the big cities, as in foreign industrialized countries, but in the villages and small towns. Even though China has lost many large cities, such as Hankow, still resistance is not broken, but it can continue ~~scatx~~ to live and fight, basing resistance on the villages and small towns. So, if all the people in the countryside are organized for guerrilla warfare or for aid to the guerrillas, guerrilla warfare will play a very important role in resistance. We know that there are "surrender" or "peace elements" inside our own country, she said, but if all the people are educated and organized and drawn into the struggle, we can defeat these peace elements. So guerrilla fighters or their auxiliaries must be models in

struggle and self-sacrifice and in work for national salvation.

Such was a class in guerrilla warfare out of which many new guerrilla soldiers would eventually come.

Now let us turn for a time to <sup>the</sup> ~~A~~ highly-organized forces of this same New 4th guerrilla Army. We can go thousands of miles down the Yangtze around Nanking and Shanghai where the main force of this Army was located until ~~recently~~ <sup>Jan. 1941</sup> ~~recently~~. <sup>When conflict started decimated one Dec.</sup> Its main force is now north of the Yangtze river on the eastern front. It began with about 4,000 men, experienced guerrilla fighters from the old Chinese Red Army in past decades of civil war. Very few of those original men are now alive. ~~xxx~~ In their stead are some 150,000, built up from the civilian population who suffered all the misery of Japanese depredations.

The Army there has now seven ~~or eight~~ detachments, some ~~xxxixix~~ as large as a division, some smaller. It has three ~~departments~~ main

departments: Military. Political. Medical.

Under military of course comes all the regular military ~~departments~~ activities of all ~~regular~~ army, save that training is not for positional warfare, but for mobile and guerrilla warfare.

*Transport. Small arsenals.*  
~~The political department military and~~  
 Military, political, and medical work is highly coordinated. The military ~~is the right hand of~~ <sup>and</sup> the Army, the political ~~the left hand,~~ <sup>depts work hand in</sup> and the medical ~~services both.~~ <sup>is organically connected with both.</sup> Military commanders ~~give~~ are in command in all battles, and in battle

orders are obeyed without question. The political director's duty is to constantly educate the troops so that they will know fully the meaning and purpose of the war, and of each battle in the war, so that they fight willingly and are willing to die if necessary. In other words, the Army says that its "political" (educational) work is its life-line.

*Dividing line difficult.*

~~Under the political~~  
*military men's conferences; before battle; after*

Under the political department of the Army are many sub-departments, the first duty of which is the education and training of the fighters; after that, the education and training of the civilian

General  
 population. Under the political department  
 are these sub-departments:

The Army Training Camp (general)

Detachment Training Camps.

Mass Mobilization and training.  
 (Many women in this department)  
 Front Service groups.

Theatrical

Artists

Musicians

Youth Corps and training classes.

Enemy Work Department

Japanese-speaking Chinese  
 Propaganda among enemy troops  
 Education of Japanese captives.  
 Translation of captured Japanese  
 documents.

Cultural Committee

Publication of Army monthly mags,  
 the weekly newspapers, educational  
 pamphlets and text-books,  
 photography, etc.

Individual Army detachments, separate  
 from others, publish their own newspapers.

Wall newspapers are published in each and every  
 department of the Army and in all Army units down  
 to the company.

The company is the unit of activity  
 of the guerrilla army, as the regiment is for the  
 regular army. The political workers in the company

receive their educational material and instructions  
 individual  
 from the/detachment headquarters ~~and directly from~~  
 which in turn receives them from General Headquarters.  
 military  
 In general/strategy, the General ~~Head~~ Headquarters  
 is the supreme organ which, until recently, received  
 its military orders from the Central Government.  
 general  
 But its/political educational work is created by  
 its ~~own~~ General Headquarters. *Difficult from*  
*Central Govt. Marjan.*  
 To meet general local problems, the  
 individual detachments have great independence.

Let us take, for instance, the supreme  
 educational institution of the Army, the ~~Army~~  
 Training Camp. While I was there, it had about  
 1,500 men, ~~and~~ about 100 women, and about 80 "youth"--  
 young lads without homes--from ages of 12 to 15.  
 The ~~XXXXXX~~ men were of different categories.  
 Hundreds were experienced commanders of every rank,  
 drawn from the front to be given intensive training  
 for from ~~XXXXXX~~ 3-6 months. The women and youth  
 were trained for 6-9 months. Men who were commanders  
 of any rank had to have 70% military training and  
 30% political. Men destined as Army political workers  
 had 70% political courses, 30% military. Women

had 70% political and 30% political and were destined to work as mass organizers, Front Service Group, Army or mass educational teachers, or the medical service. ~~Many~~

From the ranks of the educated ~~rank~~ men and women in the Training Camp--and hundreds of students, artists, actors, teachers, etc--came to the Army from the big cities--a certain number of educated men and women were drawn, after graduation, to pass through the Medical Training School of the Army Medical Service. This Medical Course was 6 months, and trained the men to be first-aid and health workers in the companies. Women were not allowed in the companies as medical workers, nor even in the regiments. They were trained as assistants to the doctors and nurses in the front and rear base hospitals, and some as laboratory technicians.

The New 4th Army is the only Army in China that has a medical service worthy of the name. It has the only really qualified doctors and nurses, and its hospitals were models for the entire region. These hospitals cared not only

for the Army sick and wounded, but for the entire civilian population, who were treated free of charge. In the year I was in the enemy rear, ~~the~~ two rear base hospitals of this Army, treated over 36,000 civilians free of cost, in its out-patient clinics, and hundreds of civilian air-raid victims ~~and~~ in its hospitals wards.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ In the region along the lower Yangtze, it was the only medical service in existence, and Government magistrates sent officials or civilian wounded to it over great distances.

The medical service of this Army alone is a great epic almost without parallel.

Its qualified doctors and nurses conducted not only their regular hospital work, but were teachers in the Army Training ~~Sex~~ Camp in hygiene, anatomy, physiology, and even in the introduction of general natural science. <sup>Nightingale song,</sup> Made up of peasants and artisans as the Army is, primarily, its men had never had an opportunity to study even in primary schools. The Army has been a great teacher in all branches of knowledge, from reading

and writing and ~~arxi~~ arithmetic, geography and history, but in science. The hospitals are not only for the care of the sick and wounded, but the political workers in them have the duty to educate men each day after they are well enough to study. Over each man's bed hung at least five words which they were expected to learn each day. Those who could read had text-books and pamphlets on various subjects. The convalescing wounded who could walk, attended lectures and discussion groups, on many subjects, and prepared a wall newspaper for the hospital. Each day the political workers read the news to all the patients, also articles from magazines. One woman doctor each day gave a lecture on the human body and its functioning in the ~~wardxxx~~ big general hospital wards.

If a man lay in a hospital three to six months, he emerged with much new knowledge. The morale training was of a nature that inspired men to want to return to the front and fight again. I have known men who have been wounded eight or ten times, then returned to the front again.

*Songs of Revolution*

Fight and learn. Learn and fight. That was the whole trend of life in the Army.

I have with me an article written in the Army magazine by General Chen Yi, now the commander-in-chief of the New 4th Army.

He ~~was~~ is an intellectual, educated in France. I will give you its main headings:

The article is entitled "About Learning"

Its sub-heads are:

1. ~~xxx~~ Our cadres lack a good learning spirit.
2. Conditions for learning.
3. What to Study.
4. Our continued efforts to study.
5. Methods of Study. This had sub-heads:
  - a. Reviewing what we learned.
  - b. Spare reading and learning.
  - c. Teaching others and learning from others
6. Preservation of the ~~high learning spirit~~ tradition of the learning spirit of China

Another article, in a later magazine, by General Chen Yi, was of this nature:

General Chen Yi's writings: From Kang Di.

Damned Rainy Day

When we came to this South Yangtze battle-field last June, it was the rainy season and the spring had already passed by. We fighters struggled on the muddy roads and at night in particular we ran up and down the Nanking-Shanghai Railway line launching surprise attacks on ~~the~~ enemy trucks, granaries, weakly-fortified towns. Such a life, combined with the added weariness of the muddy roads, caused us to worry and blame the weather which had only released the Japanese bandits and lessened our own opportunity for surprise attacks. Once on a march I felt very anxious because so many comrades were slipping falling down, one after the other. The first one would go down and say to others; "Be careful!" and then they would follow him and sit in the mud just as if he had told them to do so. Those behind them roared with laughter and shouted: ~~Tsai lai ego!~~ "Tsai lai ego!" (Encore), but the noise of their laughter seemed to jolt them so they also slipped and were down in the mud. No sooner did one man laugh at others than he himself joined them. One man spoke with sarcasm: "You all seem incapable of standing up like men!" he said, and then he slipped and fell flat on his face. Sitting on my horse, I was lucky. ~~That~~ I contemplated, thinking of old Chinese writers who never told us of anything like this in their writings. "Ah!" I thought, "so this is the rainy season of the South Yangtze". Then suddenly the reins of my horse jerked out of my hand, my horses' front legs slipped and crumpled and I slipped neatly down over his head and he and I rolled in the mud.

..... (More and more of this)

Then a section reads:

Near me one of my companions ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ looked from the hill on which we stood and said: "How beautiful is this country!"

At once I added: "Certainly, but one thing is superfluous."

"What is it?" he asked.

"You try to guess."

"The open water closets," he guessed.

"No--~~xxxxxx~~ It's worse than open water closets--guess again."

A number of men guessed and I said: "No!"

"All right, then you tell us," he said.

"The Japanese devils are superfluous," I said triumphantly.

They all laughed, ashamed that they had thought of open water closets ~~and~~ before

*use thinking of the Japanese before*

Later he wrote (extract):

"In the spring light of the great earth, the grass is green and the wind through the willows is warm. We take this rare opportunity to review and reorganize our troops, one ~~unit~~ unit after another. I went to a military men's conference of an independent unit. This unit had once been made up entirely of men from *Kwangsi* and Hunan Provinces.

"How many men had you when you first came here to the south Yangtze?" I asked.

"We had over three hundred men."

"How many in your unit now?"

*7 miles*

18

"We have increased by a few dozen. I suggest we take a vote. I want to see how many of the original men are left, how many of them have been sacrificed in fighting." So I said

"Men of Kiangsi, please raise your hands."

I carefully counted 21 hands. Hunan men raise your hands.

I counted 8 hands only.

"Men of Kwangtung, raise your hands."

Only 2 men raised their hands. So, of the original 300, 31 men were left.

All these others were new volunteers.

"Northerners, raise your hands."

14 men raised their hands.

"Szechuen Province men raise your hands."

I am a Szechuen men, and with the others, we were 14.

"Local men of this south Yangtze, raise your hands", I said.

A small forest of hands went up. All these men were local volunteers.

"Where are the old comrades?" I asked.

The whole unit angrily roared: "Sacrificed for the country."

"What shall we do?"

"March in their bloody footsteps!"

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I gave a loud cry: "South Yangtze men, be the national army. You, National Army, be forged together with the local people. Be one family and serve the nation and comfort the spirits of our martyrs."

Hundreds of civilians stood about listening and now everybody, soldiers and civilians answered in a roar. It is dear--they are the voice of the Chinese people--voice of the war of resistance.

That night an old woman came to our Political department and asked that her 16 year old girl join our Front Service Group. And that night over 30 new volunteers asked to join the Unit. One old peasant man came with his son, and they carried one rifle.

All these others were new volunteers.

"Rise up, raise your hands."

It is men raised their hands.

"Sachmen Province men raise your hands."

I am a Sachmen man, and with the others we were in.

"Local men of this south Yangtze, raise your hands," I said.

A small forest of hands went up. All these men were local volunteers.

"Where are the old comrades?" I asked.

The whole unit mightily roared: "Sacrificed for the country."

"What shall we do?"

"March in their bloody footsteps!"

Now I will demonstrate the general result of this kind of work, by telling you a story.

Tell here the story ~~of~~ ending with the poem

"I knocked on the door of my beloved,"

*[Faint handwritten notes and scribbles, including the number 12 and various illegible markings.]*

15 3278  
3257

300 German Div.  
300 - 50 - British  
B.B. 50 - in Europe  
620 - 5 Ave  
N.Y.C.

How I will demonstrate the general  
result of this kind of work, by following you a  
story.  
Tell here the story and ending with  
the poem  
I knocked on the door I believed

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