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**American Policy Toward Communist China, 1949-1969 Aug 29 2020 Two decades of rivalry and antagonism and their consequences on American decisions for involvement in Korea, Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general.**

**China 1945 Oct 24 2022 At the beginning of 1945, relations between America and the Chinese Communists couldn't have been closer. Chinese leaders talked of America helping to lift China out of poverty; Mao Zedong himself held friendly meetings with U.S. emissaries. By year's end, Chinese Communist soldiers were setting ambushes for American marines; official cordiality had been replaced by chilly hostility and distrust, a pattern which would continue for a quarter century, with the devastating wars in Korea and Vietnam among the consequences. In *China 1945*, Richard Bernstein tells the incredible story of the sea change that took place during that year—brilliantly analyzing its far-reaching components and colorful characters, from diplomats John Paton Davies and John Stewart Service to Time journalist, Henry Luce; in addition to Mao and his intractable counterpart, Chiang Kai-shek, and the indispensable Zhou Enlai. A tour de force of narrative history, *China 1945* examines American power coming face-to-face with a formidable Asian revolutionary movement, and challenges familiar assumptions about the origins of modern Sino-American relations.**

**Red Star over China Dec 02 2020 "A historical classic" that brings Mao Tse-tung, the Long March, and the Chinese revolution to vivid life (Foreign Affairs). Journalist Edgar Snow was the first Westerner to meet Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist leaders in 1936—and out of his**

**up-close experience came this historical account, one of the most important books about the remarkable events that would shape not only the future of Asia, but also the future of the world. This edition of Red Star Over China includes extensive notes on military and political developments in the country; interviews with Mao himself; a chronology covering 125 years of Chinese history; and nearly a hundred detailed biographies of the men and women who were instrumental in making China what it is today.**

**From Friend to Comrade Apr 29 2023** Scholars have long held that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was a centralized organization from its founding in 1921. In a departure from that view, From Friend to Comrade demonstrates how the CCP began as a group of study societies, only evolving into a mass Marxist-Leninist party by 1927. Hans J. van de Ven's study is based on party documents of the 1920s that have only recently become available, as well as the writings of a wide range of Chinese communists. He analyzes the party's difficulty in building a cohesive organization firmly rooted in Chinese society. While past scholarship has emphasized the influence of Soviet communism on the CCP, van de Ven stresses the thinking and actions of Chinese communists themselves, placing their struggle in the context of China's political history and highly complex society.

**The Long March Nov 12 2021** In The Long March, Sun Shuyun uncovers the true story behind the mythic march of Mao's soldiers across China, exposing the famine, disease, and desertion behind the legend. In 1934, in the midst of civil war, the Communist party and its 200,000 soldiers were forced from their bases by Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist troops. Led by Mao Tse Tung, they set off on a strategic retreat to the barren north of China, thousands of miles away. As Sun Shuyun travels along the march route, her interviews with survivors and villagers show that the forces at work during the days of the revolution - poverty,

**sickness, and Mao's use of terror, propaganda, and ruthless purges - have shaped modern China irrevocably.**

**Uncovering the forced recruitment, political infighting, and futile deaths behind the myth, Shuyun creates a compelling narrative of a turning point in modern Chinese history, and a fascinating journey that spans China, old and new.**

**The Found Generation Feb 01 2021 In contrast to the Lost Generation of youth in the West, who were disoriented and disillusioned by the First World War and its aftermath, the Chinese youth born between 1895 and 1905 not only believed they had a duty to ♦save♦ their nation but pursued their goal through social and political experimentation. The vigorous purpose and optimism of this Found Generation contrasted with the apathy and detachment of their Western counterparts, who followed a different path in coming to terms with the new world of the twentieth century. Just after the First World War, sixteen hundred Chinese young men and women traveled to Europe, most of them to France, as members of the Work-Study Movement. Their goal was to study Western technology and culture and utilize this knowledge to achieve ♦national salvation,♦ and they planned to finance their study at European schools by factory work. While in Europe, many of these students became politicized, partly through their exposure to European political ideas such as Marxism, and partly through the social network based on shared experience that transcended what would have separated them in China. One important result of this political activity was the formation of the European Branches of the Chinese Communist ORganizations (ECCO). The Found Generation explores the origins, development, and significance of the ECCO, highlights the differences between it and the Communist home organization, and describes its impact on the Chinese Communist Party. The founders of the ECCO shared values and goals with their compatriots in China, but their**

experiences and opportunities in Europe molded them in different ways that can be traced in their later careers. On their return to China, many of the young activists--including Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi, Cai Hesen, Li Lisan, Zhu De, Nie Rongzhen, and Wang Ruofei--quickly assumed powerful positions in Chinese politics, and their influence is still felt today. Levine's examination of the early experiences of this important cohort of Chinese leaders helps explain their adherence to the Leninist concept of Party discipline and their tenacious hold over central governmental power. The Found Generation is a pioneering study based on original sources (including interviews with several prominent participants in the Work-Study Movement and the ECCO), Chinese studies and memoirs, and Chinese and French periodicals. It provides otherwise unavailable information and analysis about the political leadership of modern China and, by pointing out the differences between the Chinese radicals in Europe in China, it furthers our understanding of the conflicts, motivations, and values of modern Chinese leaders.

The Chinese Communists Apr 17 2022 Articles and speeches by Mao Tse-tung, Israel Epstein, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Peng Teh-huai, Chou En-lai, Soong Shou-wen, Teng Hsiao Ping, Chang Chao, Michael Lindsay, William Band, Carel Brondgeest; documents and reports of the Communist party.

Foreigners in Areas of China Under Communist Jurisdiction Before 1949 Jan 15 2022 This work is a practical research guide to a fascinating group of historical character so those foreigners who visited or lived in Communist-controlled areas of China before 1949. Author Margaret Stanley went to Yen-an as a nurse in 1947 at the most dangerous time, escaping by way of the hills when the tiny town was occupied by anti-communists later in the civil war. In this volume, she compiles a chronological list of the members of the Yen-an Hui, the small circle of

**individuals who visited areas under Chinese Communist jurisdiction before 1949. Co-published with the Center for East Asian Studies.**

**The Soviet Union and Communist China, 1945-1950 Aug 10 2021 Covers the relationship between Moscow and Peking in the 20th century. It focuses on Communist China's relationship with Moscow after the conclusion of the treaty between the Soviet Union and Kuomintang China in 1945, up until the signing of the Moscow-Chinese Communist Party treaty in 1950.**

**China Under Mao Feb 13 2022 China's Communist Party seized power in 1949 after a long guerrilla insurgency followed by full-scale war, but the revolution was just beginning. Andrew Walder narrates the rise and fall of the Maoist state from 1949 to 1976—an epoch of startling accomplishments and disastrous failures, steered by many forces but dominated above all by Mao Zedong.**

**Red at Heart Aug 22 2022 Presents a multigenerational history of the people who experienced Sino-Soviet affairs most intimately: prominent Chinese revolutionaries who traveled to Russia in their youths to study, often falling in love and having children there. Their personal memoirs, interviews with their children, and a collection of documents from the Russian archives allow McGuire to reconstruct the sexually-charged, physically difficult, and politically dangerous lives of Chinese communists in the Soviet Union. She brings to life a cast of transnational characters--including a son of Chiang Kai-shek and a wife of Mao Zedong--who connected the two great communist revolutions in human terms. Weaving personal stories and cultural interactions into political history, McGuire shows that the Sino-Soviet relationship was not a brotherhood or a friendship, but rather played out in phases like many lifelong love affairs - from first love, early betrayal, and love children; through eventual marriage with its conveniences and annoyances, guarded optimism, and official heirs; to divorce, reconciliation, and a nostalgia**

**that lingers even today. --From publisher description.**

**A History of the Chinese Communist Party Sep 30 2020**

***Essential Works of Chinese Communism Jun 07 2021***

***The Man Who Stayed Behind Oct 12 2021* The story of "an idealistic young American who freely cast his lot with the Chinese revolution only to be struck down by that revolution at the floodtide of its success."--Leonard Woodcock, first American Ambassador to China.**

***Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao Jul 09 2021***

**"Third printing". Includes bibliographical references and index.**

***The Rise to Power of the Chinese Communist Party Nov 24 2022* This collection of documents covers the rise to power of the Chinese communist movement. They show how the Chinese Communist Party interpreted the revolution, how it devised policies to meet changing circumstances and how these policies were communicated to party members and public.**

**Mission to Yen-an Feb 25 2023 A deep dive into the Dixie Mission. "Aficionados of American political and diplomatic history may be pleasantly surprised at the riches in this book." —American Historical Review Conventional wisdom informs us that "only Nixon could go to China." In fact, in 1944, nearly thirty years before his historic trip, the American military established the first liaison and intelligence-gathering mission with the Chinese Communists in Yen-an. Commonly referred to as the Dixie Mission, the detached military unit sent to Yen-an was responsible for transmitting weather information, assisting the Communists in their rescue of downed American flyers, and laying the groundwork for an eventual rapprochement between the Communists and Nationalists, the two sides struggling in the ongoing Chinese Civil War. Following extensive use of archival sources and numerous interviews with the men who traveled and served in Yen-an, Carole Carter argues that while Dixie fulfilled its assignment, the members steered the mission in different directions from**

**its original, albeit loosely described, intent. As the months and years passed, the Dixie Mission increasingly emphasized intelligence gathering over evaluating their Communist hosts' contribution to the war effort against Japan. Some American politicians in the 1950s portrayed the participants in the Dixie Mission as too sympathetic to the Chinese Communists. But during the 1970s many looked back at these individuals as wise but ignored oracles who could have prevented the "loss of China." Carter strips away these simplistic portrayals to reveal a diverse and dedicated collection of soldiers, diplomats, and technicians who had ongoing contact with the Chinese Communists longer than any other group during World War II, but who were destined to be a largely unused resource during the Cold War.**

**From Rebel to Ruler Dec 26 2022 On the centennial of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the definitive history of how Mao and his successors overcame incredible odds to gain and keep power. Mao Zedong and the twelve other young men who founded the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 could hardly have imagined that less than thirty years later they would be rulers. On its hundredth anniversary, the party remains in command, leading a nation primed for global dominance. Tony Saich tells the authoritative, comprehensive story of the Chinese Communist Party—its rise to power against incredible odds, its struggle to consolidate rule and overcome self-inflicted disasters, and its thriving amid other Communist parties' collapse. Saich argues that the brutal Japanese invasion in the 1930s actually helped the party. As the Communists retreated into the countryside, they established themselves as the populist, grassroots alternative to the Nationalists, gaining the support they would need to triumph in the civil war. Once in power, however, the Communists faced the difficult task of learning how to rule. Saich examines the devastating economic consequences of Mao's Great Leap Forward and**

**the political chaos of the Cultural Revolution, as well as the party's rebound under Deng Xiaoping's reforms. Leninist systems are thought to be rigid, yet the Chinese Communist Party has proved adaptable. From Rebel to Ruler shows that the party owes its endurance to its flexibility. But is it nimble enough to realize Xi Jinping's "China Dream"? Challenges are multiplying, as the growing middle class makes new demands on the state and the ideological retreat from communism draws the party further from its revolutionary roots. The legacy of the party may be secure, but its future is anything but guaranteed.**

**Civil War in China Apr 05 2021 Many books have tried to analyze the reasons for the Chinese communist success in China's 1945-1949 civil war, but Suzanne Pepper's seminal work was the first and remains the only comprehensive analysis of how the ruling Nationalists lost that war--not just militarily, but by alienating the civilian population through corruption and incompetence. Now available in a new edition, this authoritative investigation of Kuomintang failure and communist success explores the new research and archival resources available for assessing this pivotal period in contemporary Chinese history.**

***Americans and Chinese Communists, 1927-1945* Jul 01 2023**

**Negotiating with the Chinese Communists Sep 22 2022**  
**China's Communist Party May 26 2020 Few issues affect the future of China--and hence all the nations that interact with China--more than the nature of its ruling party and government. In this timely study, David Shambaugh assesses the strengths and weaknesses, durability, adaptability, and potential longevity of China's Communist Party (CCP). He argues that although the CCP has been in a protracted state of atrophy, it has undertaken a number of adaptive measures aimed at reinventing itself and strengthening its rule. Shambaugh's investigation draws on a unique set of inner-Party documents and interviews, and he finds that China's Communist Party is resilient and will**



**continue to retain its grip on power. Copub: Woodrow Wilson Center Press**

**Resistance and Revolution in China Mar 17 2022 "The spectacular expansion of the Communist forces during the Sino-Japanese War is represented as a demonstration of the effectiveness of 'Maoist strategy.' Mr. Kataoka shows that, in reality, the Chinese Communist movement had been rurally oriented as early as 1928, and that the Communists' flight from Kiangsi to Yen-an therefore constituted an indictment of 'Maoism.' ... Drawing on captured Communist documents that he studied in Taiwan, Mr. Kataoka details the process of land distribution and construction of military bases behind the protection afforded by the war. He ends his account in 1943, when Yen-an was preparing for armed insurrection against Chungking."--Dust jacket**

**Chinese Communism Jul 21 2022**

***Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China Mar 05 2021***

**The Genesis of Chinese Communist Foreign Policy Jan 03 2021**

**Afterlives of Chinese Communism Jun 19 2022 Afterlives of Chinese Communism comprises essays from over fifty world- renowned scholars in the China field, from various disciplines and continents. It provides an indispensable guide for understanding how the Mao era continues to shape Chinese politics today. Each chapter discusses a concept or practice from the Mao period, what it attempted to do, and what has become of it since. The authors respond to the legacy of Maoism from numerous perspectives to consider what lessons Chinese communism can offer today, and whether there is a future for the egalitarian politics that it once promised.**

**The Chinese Communist Party May 07 2021 Ten engaging personal histories introduce readers to what it was like to live in and with the most powerful political machine ever created: the Chinese Communist Party. Detailing the life of ten people who led or engaged with the Chinese**

**Communist Party, one each for one of its ten decades of its existence, these essays reflect on the Party's relentless pursuit of power and extraordinary adaptability through the transformative decades since 1921. Demonstrating that the history of the Chinese Communist Party is not one story but many stories, readers learn about paths not taken, the role of chance, ideas and persons silenced, hopes both lost and fulfilled. This vivid mosaic of lives and voices draws together one hundred years of modern Chinese history - and illuminates possible paths for China's future.**

**Red Dust Jun 27 2020**

**The Long March, 1935 Jul 29 2020**

***The Kuomintang-Communist Struggle in China 1922-1949*  
Sep 10 2021** Anyone making a study of the causes that led to the fall of the Chinese mainland into Communist hands will have to examine the long struggles between the two major rival parties in China, the Nationalists or the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. As the author once took a personal part in those struggles, he has assumed the task of giving an account of the facts as known to him. Some of the intricate events recorded in the following pages may be little known to the outside world or have not yet been revealed by others. What he has put down here has been carefully checked by him and is all backed up by firsthand sources. For example, on the eve of the March 19, 1926 Chungshan gunboat incident at Canton, an incident in which the Communists had plotted to kidnap General Chiang Kai-shek, then Commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy, someone had asked the General himself in person whether he was going back to Whampoa that day. Three telephone calls were made asking this question. In making a report of the incident after it was over, General Chiang did not identify who the individual was who was so persistent in ascertaining the General's movements on that momentous day, nor did he ever breathe a word of it even to his closest aides. Up to now few people know for sure who the person might have

**been.**

**The Party Leads All Mar 29 2023 Examining the past, current, and potential future roles of the Communist Party in governing China The Chinese Communist Party and its policies touch nearly every aspect of life in China and dominate some. An often-quoted current phrase—one with roots in the era of Mao Zedong—says “the Party leads all.” Under the leadership of Xi Jinping, the Party determines much of what is permitted and prohibited in the country’s social, economic, and political activity, as well as China’s increasingly consequential foreign relations. Even so, the Communist Party always has faced limits on what it can control, and it may encounter new obstacles ahead. This book addresses important questions about the current and future roles of the party: Has Xi’s tenure brought a qualitative increase in the pursuit, or achievement, of party control? How is party rule shaped and exercised by internal party dynamics, the party’s control over the state, society, economy, foreign affairs, government institutions and rules, and ideology? How serious are the threats to party strength and success posed by Xi’s approach to power, corruption in the party’s ranks, a rapidly changing society, a fraught international environment, or a possibly overly ambitious agenda for party control? Leading scholars examine these questions from several disciplinary perspectives, each focusing on a key area of the party and its efforts to lead, control, or influence the world around it. This book offers the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the party’s roles in China’s economy, government, civil society, legal system, military affairs, and foreign policy. It does so at a critical moment, with the full contours of the Xi Jinping era in China becoming more evident and as the CCP reaches its 100th anniversary and nears three-quarters of a century in power. It will be essential reading for all scholars, students, and policy-makers interested in contemporary China.**

***Communism Takes China Sep 03 2023***

**Frontier Passages Apr 25 2020** In this pathbreaking book, Xiaoyuan Liu establishes the ways in which the history of the Chinese Communist Party was, from the Yan'an period onward, intertwined with the ethnopolitics of the Chinese "periphery." As a Han-dominated party, the CCP had to adapt to an inhospitable political environment, particularly among the Hui (Muslims) of northwest China and the Mongols of Inner Mongolia. Based on a careful examination of CCP and Soviet Comintern documents only recently available, Liu's study shows why the CCP found itself unable to follow the Russian Bolshevik precedent by inciting separatism among the non-Han peoples as a stratagem for gaining national power. Rather than swallowing Marxist-Leninist dogma on "the nationalities question," the CCP took a position closer to that of the Kuomintang, stressing the inclusiveness of the Han-dominated Chinese nation, "Zhonghua Minzu."

***Ideology and Organization in Communist China* May 19 2022** In 1949 a powerful political-military movement, led by the Chinese Communist party, gained control of war-ravaged China, inheriting a disorganized administration and a society eroded by decades of revolution. Within a short time China was so radically transformed politically, economically, and socially that it appeared to have cut all links with the past. The instruments of that transformation were ideology and organization. Today, seventeen years later, the ideology and the organizational network, despite changes, remain as powerful as they were in 1949. They still hold that vast country together politically and determine its economic and social development. This book, after a discussion of ideology in its first part, attempts to answer the question how Chinese Communist organization functions and why it is so successful. The second part analyzes the organization of Party and government, emphasizing methods of command and administration. The third part looks at industrial organization: the problems of management and control, especially the continuing

**struggle between the professionals and the politicians. The fourth part investigates the Chinese Communist methods of organizing their cities and villages, tracing the history of village organization from traditional times through the Yen-an period, the land reform of the late 1940's, and the collectivization of the mid-1950's to communization in 1958. Although organization has been constantly changing in China, basic patterns are apparent. The book analyzes the most characteristic pattern in all aspects of organization, the conflict between two incompatible elements or, in the Chinese Communist terms, "contradictions." The basic contradiction is that between professional ("expert") and political ("red") elements. This contradiction dominates the two distinctive periods in the short history of Communist China, the First Five-Year Plan (1953 - 1957) and the so-called Great Leap Forward (1958 - 1960). The book describes how the Chinese Communists attempted during the former period to emulate the Soviet organizational experience, with stress on techniques and technology; and during the latter period to use their own organizational methods to achieve economic progress. The presentation of the contrast between these two models of organization sheds light on the significant differences between the Soviet Union and Communist China. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1966.**

***New Perspectives on the Chinese Communist Revolution*  
May 31 2023 The result of a conference cosponsored by the Sinological Institute, Leiden U., and the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, and held during January 1990, this collection of essays presents new perspectives on the history of the Chinese Communist**

**Party (CCP) between its founding in 1920 and its conquest of China in 1949. Employing the voluminous primary sources that have become available in the last decade and a half, the authors draw attention to events and places that until now have suffered historiographical neglect or offer revisionist interpretations of the signal events and leading figures of CCP history, in many cases relating them to new theoretical perspectives on culture and local society, including language and gender relations. Paper edition (unseen), \$32.50. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR**

**Use of Top-level Personnel by the Chinese Communist Government, 1949-1953 Dec 14 2021**

**Mao's New World Jan 27 2023 In this sweeping portrait of the political culture of the early People's Republic of China (PRC), Chang-tai Hung mines newly available sources to vividly reconstruct how the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) tightened its rule after taking power in 1949. With political-cultural projects such as reconstructing Tiananmen Square to celebrate the Communist Revolution; staging national parades; rewriting official histories; mounting a visual propaganda campaign, including oil paintings, cartoons, and New Year prints; and establishing a national cemetery for heroes of the Revolution, the CCP built up nationalistic fervor in the people and affirmed its legitimacy. These projects came under strong Soviet influence, but the nationalistic Chinese Communists sought an independent road of nation building; for example, they decided that the reconstructed Tiananmen Square should surpass Red Square in size and significance, against the advice of Soviet experts sent from Moscow. Combining historical, cultural, and anthropological inquiries, Mao's New World examines how Mao Zedong and senior Party leaders transformed the PRC into a propaganda state in the first decade of their rule (1949-1959). Using archival sources only recently made available, previously untapped government documents,**

**visual materials, memoirs, and interviews with surviving participants in the Party's plans, Hung argues that the exploitation of new cultural forms for political ends was one of the most significant achievements of the Chinese Communist Revolution. The book features sixty-six images of architecture, monuments, and artwork to document how the CCP invented the heroic tales of the Communist Revolution.**

**Moscow and the Emergence of Communist Power in China, 1925-30 Oct 31 2020 This book examines the emergence of Communist power in China during the interwar period, focusing especially on the role of the Soviet Union and the 1927 Nanchang Uprising. It describes the history behind the alliance between the Chinese Communists and Nationalists, the impact of the USSR's military and political advisers, and the success of the Northern Expedition that resulted in the April 1927 purge of the Communists from the Nationalist Party. It explores the debates between leading communists in Moscow, notably Stalin - who thought that China was ready in 1927 for an urban-based Communist revolution, similar to what had happened in Russia ten years before - and Trotsky who opposed it. It goes on to examine the seizure of power in Nanchang by the Communists, the establishment of China's first short-lived soviet republic, and the reasons why the soviet soon collapsed. It explains the consequences of the rising, including the adoption by the Communists of guerilla warfare, the foundation of China's second soviet, and after moving to northwest China during the 1930s, the rise of Communist power throughout all of mainland China which culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The book stresses the importance of the mythology that evolved around the Nanchang Uprising: since criticism of the Nanchang Uprising would open themselves up to accusations that they were Trotskyites, the Chinese Communists created the myth that the Nanchang Uprising was a success, and later**

dated the origins of the People's Liberation Army to this event.

**From Revolution To Politics Aug 02 2023** Providing fresh analysis of the history and politics of Chinese communism, this book utilizes previously inaccessible sources to reassess the epic Long March. It sheds new light on the revolutionary momentum and political structure of the Chinese Communist Party in the 1930s.

- [Communism Takes China](#)
- [From Revolution To Politics](#)
- [Americans And Chinese Communists 1927 1945](#)
- [New Perspectives On The Chinese Communist Revolution](#)
- [From Friend To Comrade](#)
- [The Party Leads All](#)
- [Mission To Yanan](#)
- [Maos New World](#)
- [From Rebel To Ruler](#)
- [The Rise To Power Of The Chinese Communist Party](#)
- [China 1945](#)
- [Negotiating With The Chinese Communists](#)
- [Red At Heart](#)
- [Chinese Communism](#)
- [Afterlives Of Chinese Communism](#)
- [Ideology And Organization In Communist China](#)
- [The Chinese Communists](#)
- [Resistance And Revolution In China](#)
- [China Under Mao](#)
- [Foreigners In Areas Of China Under Communist Jurisdiction Before 1949](#)



- [Use Of Top level Personnel By The Chinese Communist Government 1949 1953](#)
- [The Long March](#)
- [The Man Who Stayed Behind](#)
- [The Kuomintang Communist Struggle In China 1922 1949](#)
- [The Soviet Union And Communist China 1945 195](#)
- [Chinese Communism And The Rise Of Mao](#)
- [Essential Works Of Chinese Communism](#)
- [The Chinese Communist Party](#)
- [Civil War In China](#)
- [Thirty Years Of The Communist Party Of China](#)
- [The Found Generation](#)
- [The Genesis Of Chinese Communist Foreign Policy](#)
- [Red Star Over China](#)
- [Moscow And The Emergence Of Communist Power In China 1925 3](#)
- [A History Of The Chinese Communist Party](#)
- [American Policy Toward Communist China 1949 1969](#)
- [The Long March 1935](#)
- [Red Dust](#)
- [Chinas Communist Party](#)
- [Frontier Passages](#)