



Research on Red Army Leaders and Red Buildings in Sanming

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ABSTRACT: Sanming City is one of the starting place of Red Army's Long March in China. During the Agrarian Revolutionary War, Ninghua, Qingliu, Guihua (Mingxi), Jianning, Taining, Jiangle, Shaxian, Datian and other places left the glorious footprints of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and more than 180 founding fathers of the Republic also fought and lived here. This paper focus on three Red Army leaders, to study the red buildings and sites in their footprints in Sanming, so as to better understand the history and culture of the China Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Historical site, Red buildings, Agrarian revolutionary war, Sanming

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sanming of Fujian is one of the important cradles of the Chinese revolution, and was one of the starting place of the Red Army's Long March. There are many important marshals who have left their footprints, leaving behind many red buildings and sites. These red buildings and sites are an important part of Chinese revolutionary history and culture, which are of great significance for the study of Chinese revolutionary history and culture. This paper study these red buildings and sites to better understand the history and culture of the Chinese revolution.

II. MAO ZEDONG'S REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE IN SANMING

From March 1928 to November 1933, Mao Zedong came to Fujian for revolutionary practice seven times. During this period, he successively entered the activities of Ninghua, Qingliu, Guihua and Jianning counties in Sanming, which expanded the influence of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the revolutionary armed forces he led in Sanming, directly promoted the development of revolutionary forces in Sanming and the rise of armed struggle between workers and peasants in Sanming. He wrote a glorious chapter in the history of Sanming people's revolutionary struggle.

2.1 Mao Zedong first entered Sanming from Jiangxi province on march 11,1929

In March, 1929, Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the Fourth Army of Workers and Peasants of China to enter Sanming for the first time, and opened a revolutionary base area from Gannan to western Fujian via Ninghua. On the 9th, he entered Ninghua from Gannan, and passed through Fenghuang Mountain (the specific map is shown in figure 1), Dawang and Aimenling in Ninghua. On the 11th, the Red Army arrived in Changting County. After entering Tingzhou, Mao Zedong led GongSiJun to wipe out Guo Fengming's troops on the defensive in Tingzhou. At this point, the Chiang Kaishek War broke out. On April 1st, Mao Zedong led his troops to leave Tingzhou for Gannan. During the period when the Red Army entered Fujian through Ninghua, it carried out extensive publicity everywhere, expanded the influence of the Red Army among the masses, and sowed the seeds of revolution in Sanming. At the same time, Sanming people actively participated in the Red Army and made their own contributions to the revolution. More than 20 young people participated in the Red Army in Fenghuang Mountain in Ninghua alone.

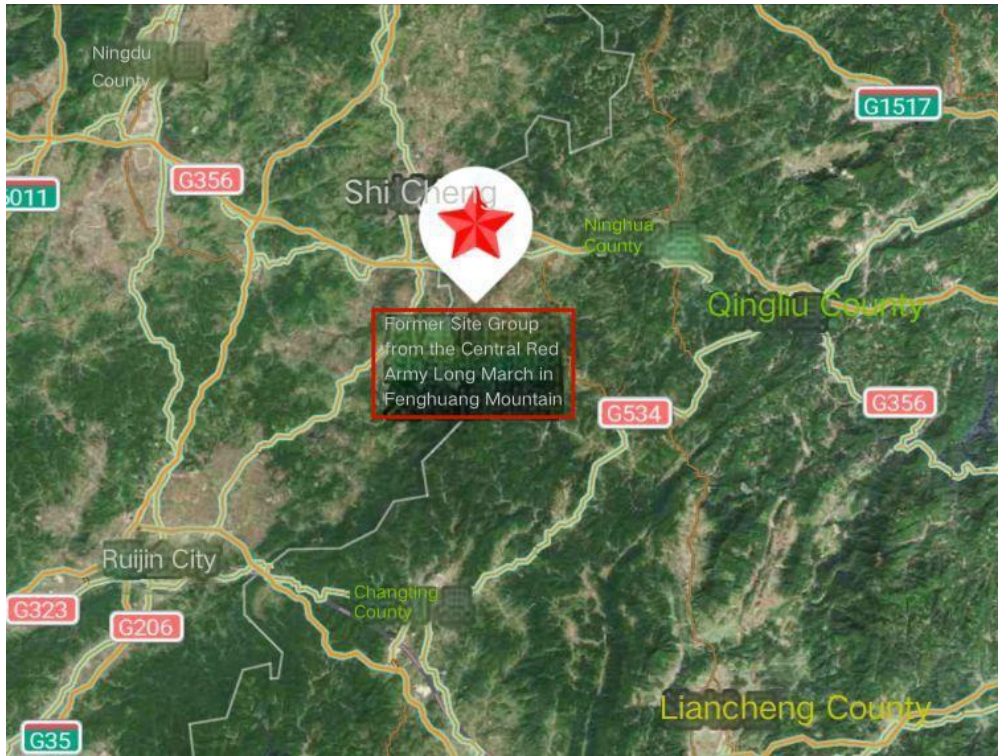


Figure 1: Mao Zedong entered Ninghua

2.2 Mao Zedong entered Sanming for the second time

In January 1930, after Gutian Conference, Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the Red Fourth Army to move to Gannan, and carried out revolutionary activities through Ninghua, Qingliu and Naturalization. Among them, Mao Zedong lived in Qiu's ancestral home in Quanzheng and Li's ancestral hall in Yuan 'an village. In late January, on the way to March, Mao Zedong recited the well-known glorious poem "Dream on New Year's Day" at the "Yi Yandi" in Linshe Township, Qingliu County (its map location is as shown in figure 2(a)). In June, the Red Fourth Army sent the 1st column into Ninghua to help the five townships in the southwest launch armed peasant riots, which was successful and established the first county-level red revolutionary regime in Sanming-Ninghua County Revolutionary Committee. Since then, the revolutionary struggles in Sanming, such as fighting local tyrants, joining the Red Army, establishing the Soviet government of Ninghua County (its specific map location is shown in figure 2(b)) and forming guerrillas, have expanded from Ninghua and Qingliu to Jianning, Taiping and other counties, and extended to Jiangle, Guihua (Mingxi) and Yong'an, which has opened the prelude to the armed struggle of the three people.



Figure 2 : Mao Zedong lived in ancestral hall

2.3 Mao Zedong entered Sanming for the third time. In June 1931, he returned to Gannan from Jianning through Ninghua.

In May 1931, Chiang Kai-shek mobilized 200,000 troops and began the second "encirclement and suppression" of the Central Soviet Area. Mao Zedong adopted the operational policy of "luring the enemy in-depth" and swept eastward from rich fields in southern Jiangxi. After winning four victories in Baiyun Mountain, Baisha, Nakamura and Guangchang, he immediately moved eastward into Jianning City and won the "Jianning Victory" on May 31. That night, Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the general headquarters to Xikou Catholic Church in the north of the city, and Mao Zedong happily wrote "Fisherman's Pride Against the Second Great" Encirclement and Suppression " [1] , which has now been included in the exhibition hall of " Encirclement and Suppression "in Jianning Central Soviet Area (its map location is shown in figure 3). After that, the Red Army successively occupied Jianning, Taining and Jiangle counties, and Jiantai formed the Soviet area. On June 2nd, Mao Zedong and Zhu De attended the military and civilian celebration meeting held by the Committee directly under the General Front Committee of the Red Army in Nanmen Square, Jianning. The meeting announced the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the county-level red regime county in Jianning County. Then at the beginning of July, according to the enemy's third "encirclement and suppression", Mao Zedong deployed his work in Jianning. In order to remember the great achievements of revolutionary martyrs, Jianning County established the Revolutionary Memorial Hall based on the former site of "General Command and General Front Committee of the Red Army" (the former residence of Mao Zedong and Zhu De), and its map location is shown in figure 4.

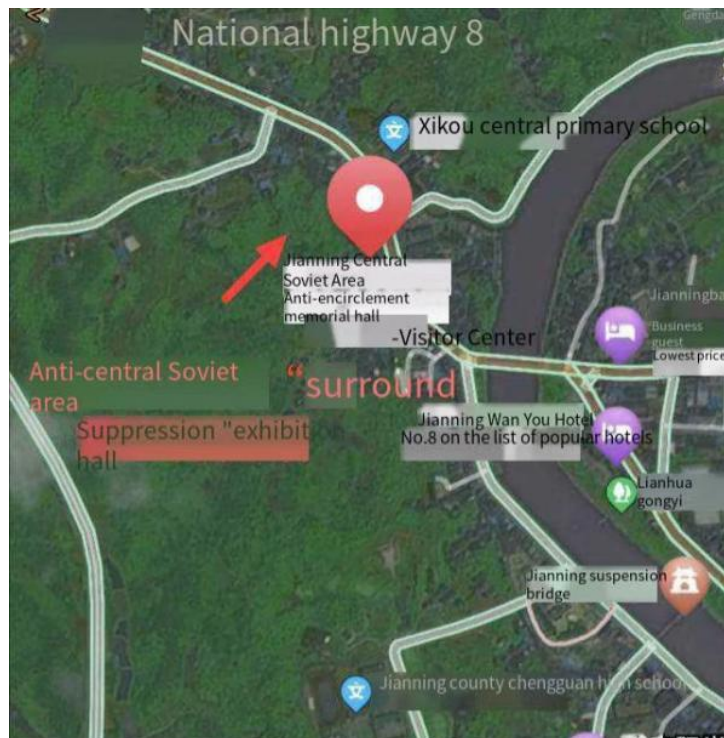


Figure 3: anti- "encirclement and suppression" exhibition hall in the central soviet area

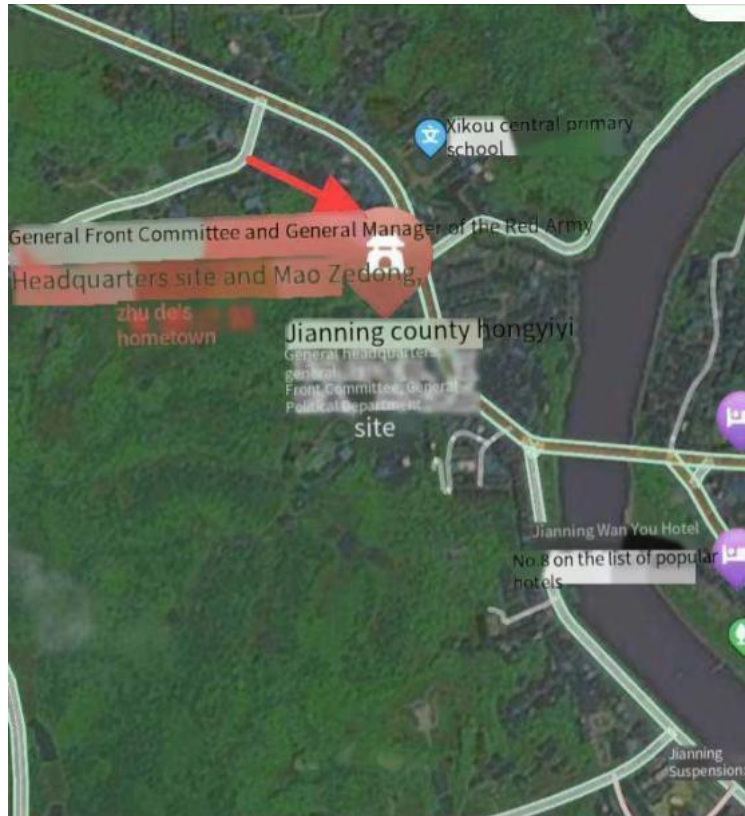


Figure 4: old residence of comrade Mao Zedong and Zhu De

2.4 The three road maps of Mao Zedong's three visits to Sanming City

Mao Zedong's three visits are shown in figure 5.

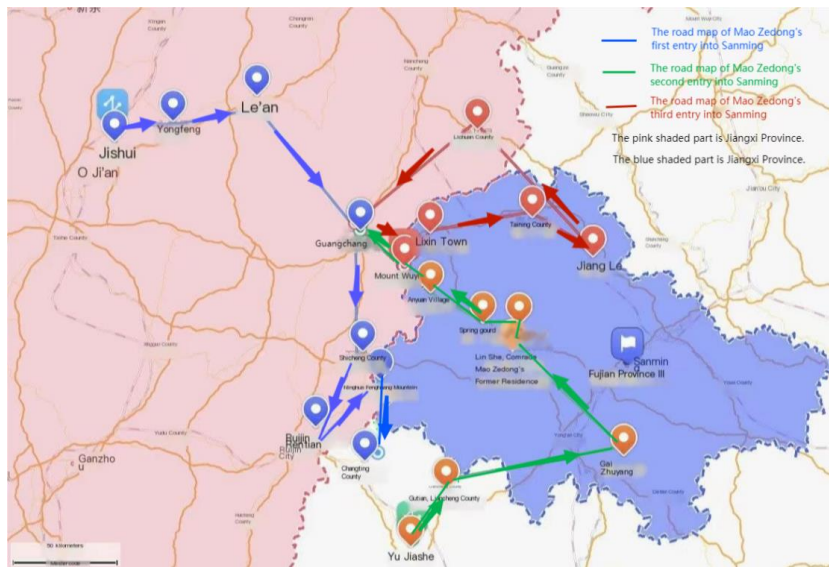


Figure 5: road map of Mao Zedong entered the Sanming for three times

III. ZHU DE'S REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE IN SANMING

From March 1929 to May 1934, Zhu De led the Fourth Red Army into Daejeon, Qingliu, Ninghua, Taiping and Jianning for many times, and commanded the Red Army to win a series of major victories in Jianning. In Jianning, he left many vivid stories such as "The Goddess of Zhu De" and "Protecting Wan'an Bridge". In August, Zhu De led troops into Wuling'an, Datian County, and then went to Pingshan Village and Fuding Village. In December 1929, the Hongsi Army held its ninth Party Congress (Gutian Conference) in Gutian, Shanghang.

The specific map location is shown in Figure 3.1. On January 3, 1930, Zhu De led the Red Fourth Army to move from Gutian to Gannan. On the way, he passed through Yuzhanggong Temple in Qingliu County (the specific location is in Tian Village, Litian Township, Qingliu County, as shown in figure 6), camped in Xiefang Village, Ninghua County, and then left Ninghua County to enter Guangchang, Jiangxi Province. In May, 1931, Zhu De and Mao Zedong commanded the Red Front Army to fight from Futian in the west of Jiangxi and continue to attack the enemy to the east and return to Jianning. On the way, they browsed the Wuyishan Mountains and arrived at Lixin Town in Jianning County via Guiyang. On June 2, he attended the military and civilian celebration meeting held by the Committee directly under the General Front Committee in Jianning. The meeting announced the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the county-level red regime county in Jianning County. On July 10th, Zhu De left Jianning Li Xin Jing Jianning Guiyang and headed for Guangchang, Jiangxi. In October, he returned to Jianning and was stationed in Xikou Catholic Church in Jianning. On December 12th, he attended the opening ceremony of the first Soviet Congress in Fujian and Jiangxi provinces in Jianning, and made a report on the military situation. In February 1934, Zhu De led the main force of the Red Fourth Army from Taining to direct the revolutionary struggle in Jiangle, and lived in the left building of Shuimen Catholic Church in Jiangle County (now No.1 Binhe North Road, Guyong Town). The specific road map of Zhu De marching into Sanming is shown in figure 7.

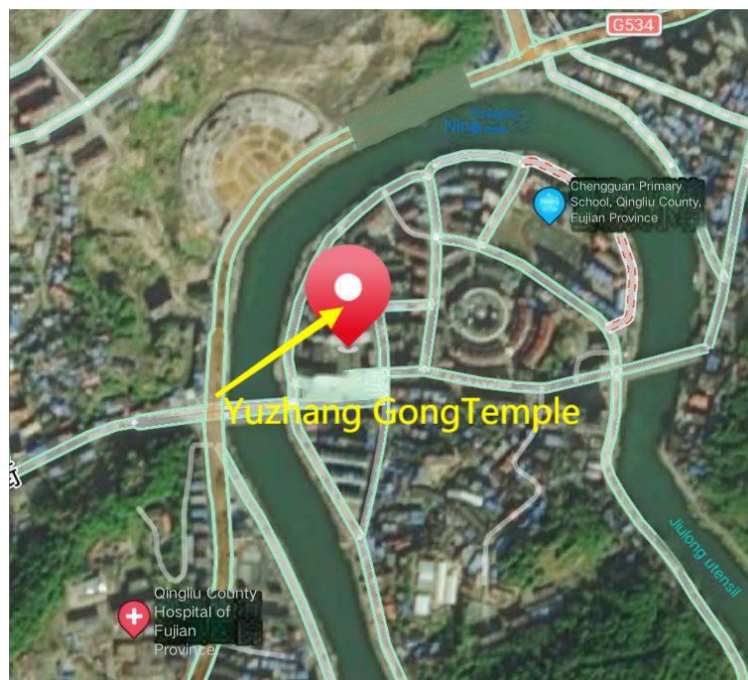


Figure 6: satellite map of Yuzhang Gong Temple, Qingliu County, Sanming City

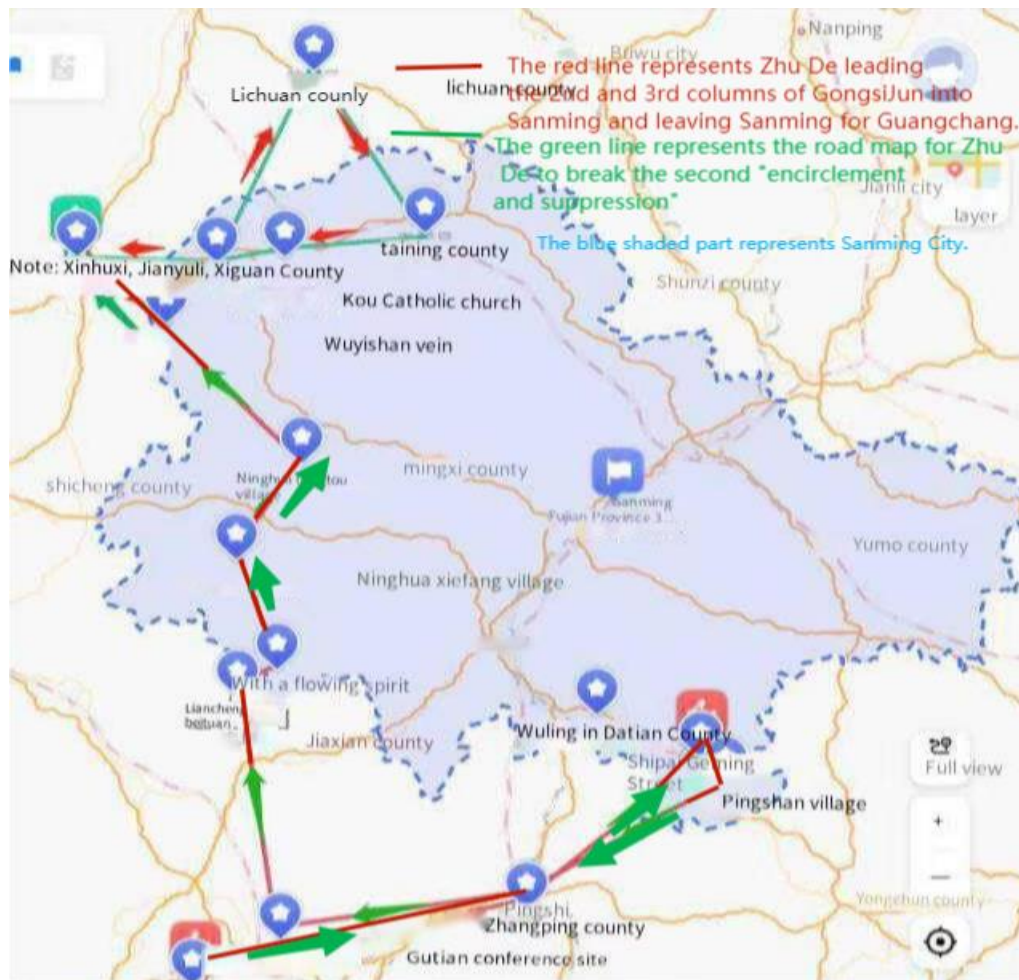


Figure 7: road map of Zhu De and Sanming

IV. ZHOU ENLAI'S REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE IN SANMING

On October 12, 1932, in order to smash the fourth "encirclement and suppression" of Kuomintang troops and get through the links between the Central Soviet Area and northern Fujian and northeastern Jiangxi, Zhou Enlai, the General Political Commissar of the Red Army, and Zhu De, formulated the Campaign Plan of the Red Army in Guangchang, Jiangxi (that is, the Campaign Plan of Lichuan Taining in Jianning). During the period, the General Political Department of Zhou Enlai Wangjiaxiang was stationed in Xiaobailou, the county government of Jianning County. The upstairs hall of Xiaobailou was a conference room, and the front room on the east side of the building was Zhou Enlai's office and bedroom. Wang Jiaxiang led the military attaché on the left side of Xiaobailou, the county government. After a few months, he returned to Jianning to fight Guangchang and commanded the Oriental Army to fight in Jiangle, Shaxian and Shunchang. On December 12th next year, Zhou Enlai made a political report at the first Soviet government congress in Fujian and Jiangxi Province (held in Jianning City Confucian Temple) [2]

The specific location of Jianning City Confucian Temple is as shown in figure 8, and the road map of Zhou Enlai's operations in Sanming is shown in figure 9.

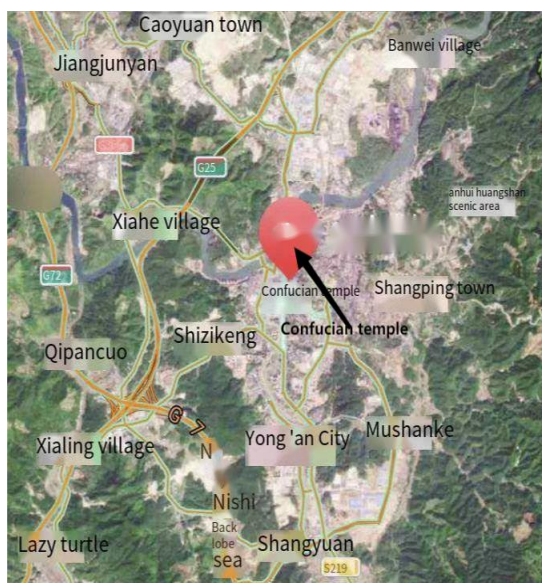


Figure 8: satellite map of confucian temple in Jianning county

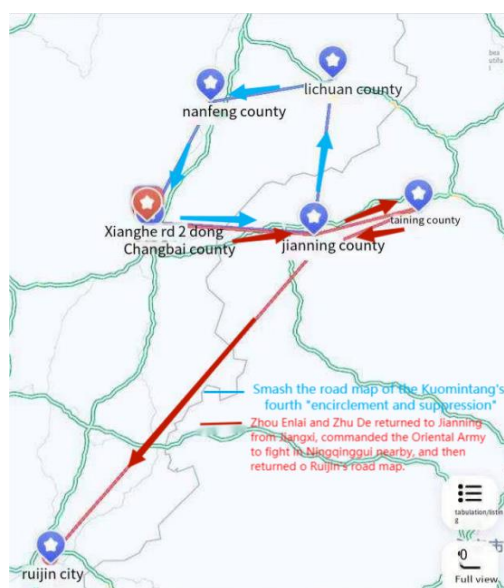


Figure 9: roadmap of Zhou Enlai's battle in Sanming

V. LOCATION MAP OF THE RED BUILDINGS AND RED RUINS OF MAO ZEDONG, ZHU DE AND ZHOU ENLAI IN SANMING

Location map of red buildings and red sites related to Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai in Sanming is shown in figure 10.

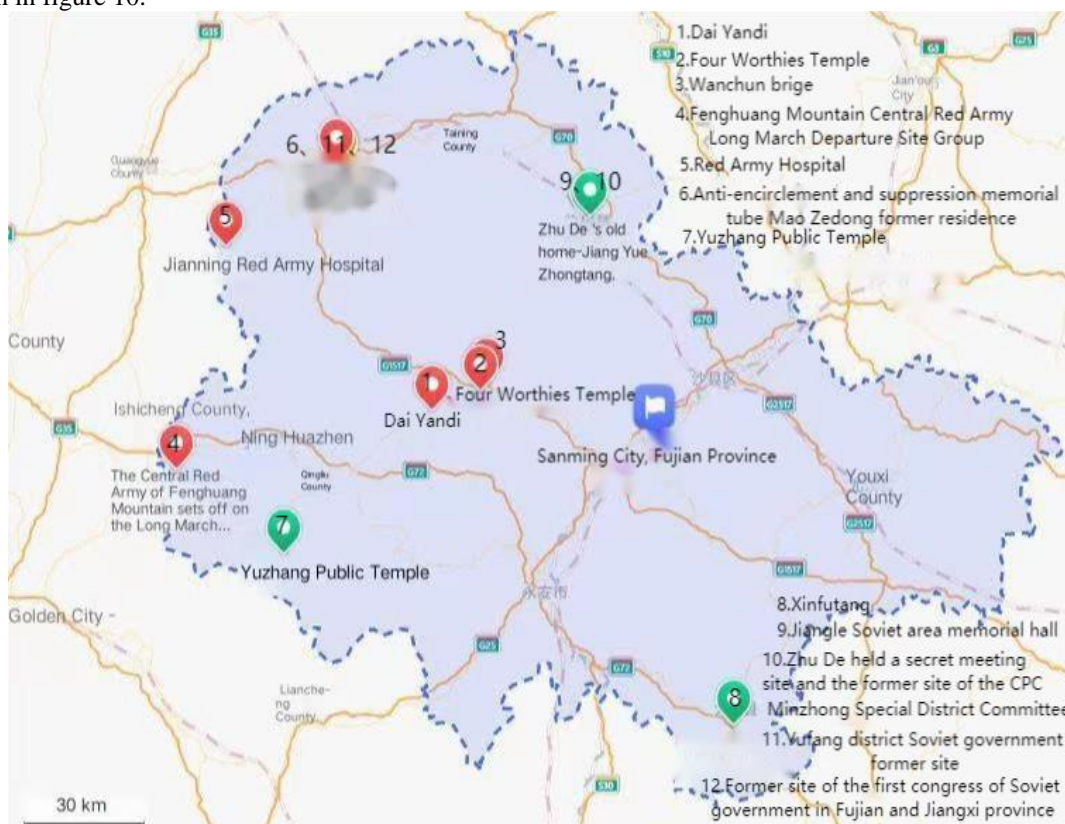


Figure 10: location map of red buildings and red sites related to Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai in Sanming

VI. RED BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS

6.1 Case analysis of red buildings

6.1.1 Yi Yandi

Yi Yandi belongs to the common Hakka residential buildings in western Fujian. There are two entrances and three halls and left and right protection houses, 24 main houses and 20 three straight houses, covering an area of 1,386 square meters.

6.1.2 Wanchun bridge in Pingbu, Mingxi county —former site of Mao Zedong investigation activities

The bridge single-hole stone arcade house bridge, east-west direction, 22 meters long, 6 meters wide, 5.7 meters high. The bridge roof is 9 wide, with 40 columns. The caisson around the bridge house is exquisitely carved and restored by fire [3].

6.1.3 The old site of the starting place of the long march of the central red army

It is composed of Hongjun Street (7 ancient houses such as No.24-30, No.31-33, No.23, No.34, No.39, No.3 and No.17 in Fengshan Village) and four buildings such as Wutong Temple, Wangzhai, Hongjun Well and Hongjun Medical Clinic. During the period from 1931 to 1934, many troops, such as the 12th Red Army and the 4th Division of the Third Red Army Corps, were stationed in Fenghuang Mountain and Fengshan Village, and many Red Army patients were healed in the Red Army clinic. Fenghuangshan Hongjun Street was built in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties. There are 59 traditional buildings with civil structures on both sides of the street. There are shops and workshops on one side of the building facing the street. The street is paved with pebbles and equipped with drainage ditches.

6.1.4 Zhu De's old residence was Yuzhanggong temple

Yuzhang Gong Temple, commonly known as "Aotou Temple", on the former site of the Red Fourth Army in Tian, was built in the 13th year of Hongzhi of the Ming Dynasty (1501), and rebuilt and added in the 28th year of Wanli (1600) of the Ming Dynasty. The existing buildings are in the style of the Qing Dynasty. Sitting in the west to the east, the construction area of 638 square meters.

6.1.5 The former site of the general political department of the first red army and the old residence of Zhou Enlai, commonly known as "Little White Building"

The old site facing south, is a two-story wooden white gray wall building with a corridor, commonly known as "small white building". It is composed of corridor, front and back courtyard, back hall, front hall, etc., with a construction area of 403.85 square meters, and the courtyard covers an area of 832.75 square meters.





6.1.6 Zhu De held the secret meeting and the former site of Minzhong special district committee of the communist party of China






It was originally the Yuhua Lane Catholic Church in Jiangle County, located from northeast to southwest, with a construction area of 296.4 square meters, a height of 14 meters, a width of 13 meters and a depth of 22.8 meters. Axis built in turn: gate, synagogue, altar, bell tower. The church is a brick and wood structure of the entrance hall, the bell tower is divided into three floors, each of which is a bow-top building. The synagogue is 5 rooms wide and 4 columns deep. The west side of the church is the aisle, and the east side is the priest dormitory building [4].

6.1.7 Red Building Information List

Red architecture information of case analysis in Sanming is summarized in the following table 1.

Table 1: red buildings information

Building name	Current picture	position	Constructi on s	Protectio n level	Specia l time	leader	important event
Yi Yandi (Qingliu Lin She Mao Zedong's old residence)		Lin She Zhen Tang Kui villa ge, Qingliu Co unty, Sanming City, Fujian P rovince	Third year of Guangxu of Qing Dynasty (1878)	prov incia l level	In Janu ary, 1930	Mao Zedong	Mao Zedong led the second column of GongSiJun into Qingliu County, lived in Qiu's Ancestral Residence "Yi Yandi" in Tangkui Village, Linshe Town on January 10th, and left about 16th.
Wanchun Bridge in Pingbu, Mingxi County —— Former Site of Mao Zedong I nvestigation A ctivities		300 meters northeast of Pingbu Village, Chengguan Townshi-p, Mingxi County, Sanming City, Fujian Province	Ming Chenghua six years (AD 1470)	the coun ty level	Earl y days in July, 1931		In addition to commanding troops, Mao Zedong held six farmers' investigation meetings on Wanchun Bridge in Pingbu village. He visited the poor and asked questions, and made an investigation on the domestic paper industry and business policy. He also understood the situation of rent reduction and abolition of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous fees in naturalized urban and rural areas during the Second Five-Year Plan, and spoke highly of the rise of the naturalized peasant movement.
The Red One-Way Army General Command, the Total Forwarder Committee, the Total Political Department site (Mao Zedong Zhu De Nong)		Jianning County, Sanming City, Fujian Province	——	prov incia l level	In May , 1931	MaoZe dong and Zhu De	In April 1931, the Kuomintang launched the second "encirclement and suppression". On May 16th, the Red Army started fighting in Fujian, Jiangxi, and captured Jianning City on May 31st, crushing the second "encirclement and suppression" of the Kuomintang army. That night, Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the General Front Committee and the General Command to the Xikou Catholic Church in the north of Jianning City.
The old site of the starting point of the Long March of the Central Red Army		Fengshan Village, Huaitu Township, Ninghua County, Sanming City, Fujian Province	late Ming and early Qing dynasties	the coun ty level	Spri ng of 1929		MAO Zedong, Zhu De and others led the Fourth Red Army from Jiangxi into Ninghua, passing through the Fenghuang Mountain, and set up camp here, lit the spark of the revolution in Fenghuang Mountain.

<p>Qingliu Zhu De Former Residence Yuzhanggong Temple</p>		<p>Tian Village, Qingliu County, Sanming City, Fujian Province</p>	<p>During the reign of Emperor Renzong of Song</p>	<p>the county level</p>	<p>After January 9, 1930</p>	<p>Zhu De</p>	<p>On January 9, Zhu De led the 1st, 3rd and 4th columns of the 4th Red Army to arrive at Lita at night, and stayed camping in Lita village at night. Zhu De lived in the Yuzhanggong Temple. That night, Zhu De also presided over a military conference in the temple, to study and formulate a surprise attack to prevent the Red Army to advance the advance of the enemy.</p>
<p>The former site of the General Political Department of the First Red Army and Zhou Enlai's old residence, commonly known as the "Little White Building"</p>		<p>Jianning County democratic Street 12 county government compound behind</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>national level</p>	<p>On October 18, 1932</p>	<p>The First Red Army, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai</p>	<p>Zhu De arrived in Litian with the 1st, 3rd and 4th columns of Gong4 Army on January 9th, and camped in Litian Village that night. Zhu De lived in Yuzhanggong Temple. That night, Zhu De also presided over a military meeting in the temple to study and formulate a plan to defend the enemy in Potmengshan, where the surprise attack attempted to stop the Red Army from advancing by risks.</p>
<p>Zhu De former residence and Jiangle Yufang Soviet area memorial hall</p>		<p>Yufang Village, Yufang Township, Jiale County, Sanming City, Fujian Province</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Zhu De</p>	<p>Commander-in-chief Zhu De rushed from Jiangle to Taining through Yufang, for the army and people before the mobilization, and set up a temporary command post here.</p>
<p>The Red Army slogan rope group hall former site</p>		<p>Datian County, Shipai Town, Laocuo Village, No.39</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>On August 21, 1929</p>	<p>Zhu De</p>	<p>Zhu De led more than 3,000 people from the 2nd and 3rd columns of the 4th Red Army to enter Yutian Village on the outskirts of Datian from Wuling, and organized the capture of three watchtowers at Xiashan, Baiyanshan and Maluling, the commanding heights of the county. In the evening, Zhu De lived in Xinfutang, Laocuo. Xinfutang and nearby houses were painted with Red Army slogans by Red Army soldiers.</p>
<p>Zhu De held a secret meeting site and the former site of the CPC Minzhong Special Committee Catholic Church.</p>		<p>No.9, Yuhua Lane, Jianshe Street, Guyong Town, Jiangle County</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>the county level</p>	<p>On February 9, 1934</p>	<p>Zhu De</p>	<p>Commander-in-Chief Zhu De visited Jiangle from Taining to guide the revolutionary struggle and lived in the building on the left side of the Catholic Church.</p>

VII. RESEARCH VALUE OF RED BUILDINGS AND RED SITES

7.1 Historical value

Red buildings and sites are important witnesses of the revolutionary history. They record the heroic struggles carried out by the people's army in the revolutionary era, and record the revolutionary flood and heroes of that year. They are of great historical value. The study of red architecture can deepen our understanding and perception of the revolutionary history of the Chinese nation and red culture, and help us better understand China.

7.2 Cultural value

Red buildings and ruins show the spirit and culture of the Chinese revolution and are an important part of the culture of the Chinese nation. The cultural information contained in them can arouse the public's keen interest, allowing people to better understand the historical background, ideological motivation and spirit of the Chinese revolution. Red architecture also plays a positive role in inheriting Chinese excellent culture.

7.3 Economic value

As a tourist resource, red buildings have important economic value. China's red tourism has become a hot spot, and red buildings are an important carrier of red tourism, which can attract more tourists to visit and study, thus promoting the development of local tourism economy. At the same time, the protection and utilization of red buildings can also promote the development of local cultural industries, increase local economic income, and promote regional upgrading.

7.4 Value of scientific and technological innovation

The protection and utilization of red buildings are a challenge of scientific and technological innovation, which requires the use of modern scientific and technological means to repair, protect and manage. At the same time, in the process of protection and utilization of red buildings, new technologies and new materials can be combined to strengthen the research of building energy conservation, environmental protection and other aspects, and promote the application of scientific and technological innovation.

VIII. CONCLUSION

These buildings have witnessed the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of China in Fujian region and are the precious heritage of China's revolutionary history. These red buildings are not only the witness of history, but also the symbol of the revolutionary spirit, which inspires people to keep going and make unremitting efforts to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Chinese should cherish these red buildings, carry forward the revolutionary spirit, promote the spirit of patriotism, and strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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