perplexity

george jakson san quentin prison

George Jackson (1941–1971) was an American author, prisoner and revolutionary. Guards killed him at San Quentin State Prison on August 21, 1971, during what officials called an escape attempt.

Background

In 1960, at age 18, Jackson took part in an armed robbery of about $71 from a Los Angeles gas station. He pleaded guilty and received an indeterminate sentence of one year to life, and he stayed in prison until he died. Accounts say he spent his first nine years at San Quentin, seven of them in solitary confinement. In prison he took up Marxist and Maoist thought and founded the Black Guerrilla Family. He was also named a "field marshal" of the Black Panther Party. His book *Soledad Brother: The Prison Letters of George L. Jackson* became influential. [1] [2] [3] [4]

August 21, 1971

Jackson had been moved to San Quentin's Adjustment Center while he awaited trial for the killing of a guard at Soledad prison. He was shot two days before that trial was due to start. Prison authorities said his attorney, Stephen Bingham, smuggled in a 9mm pistol, which they claimed was hidden in a wig. They said Jackson used it to start an escape attempt. The violence killed Jackson, two other prisoners and three guards. Jackson was shot as he ran toward the prison wall. [2] [3] [5]

Disputes and legacy

Many activists and groups describe the killing as a state assassination or murder. Bingham was later tried on murder and conspiracy charges for allegedly passing Jackson the pistol. Jackson's younger brother Jonathan had been killed a year earlier, in the 1970 Marin County Courthouse incident. The events helped fuel the modern anti-prison movement. [6] [7] [8] [9]

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What was the Marin County Courthouse incident

The Marin County courthouse incident was an armed hostage-taking on August 7, 1970. It happened at the Marin County Civic Center in San Rafael, California, and four people died.

What happened

Jonathan Jackson was 17 and the younger brother of George Jackson. He brought three guns into a courtroom where Judge Harold Haley was presiding over the trial of San Quentin inmate James McClain. Jackson armed McClain and two other prisoners, Ruchell Magee and William Christmas. Together they took the judge, Deputy District Attorney Gary Thomas and three jurors hostage.[11] [12]

The group's goal was to force the release of the Soledad Brothers. These were three Black prisoners charged with killing a guard at Soledad Prison: George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette.[11]

The shootout

The group tried to leave in a van with the hostages, and police and San Quentin guards opened fire on it. Jonathan Jackson, McClain, Christmas and Judge Haley were killed. Magee and Thomas were seriously wounded.[11] [12] A San Quentin News account says the Marin County Sheriff had ordered officers not to fire on the van, but San Quentin guards did so anyway.[13]

Aftermath

The guns were registered to Angela Davis. She was charged with conspiracy to commit kidnapping and murder, and she was later acquitted of all charges.[14] Magee was the only surviving defendant. He was imprisoned for life and released in July 2023.[14]

A 1975 defense affidavit alleged that law enforcement agencies knew about the plot beforehand and let it unfold.[15] That claim was an allegation in a court filing, not an established finding. George Jackson was killed at San Quentin about a year later.

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kaihui father?

Yang Kaihui's father was Yang Changji (1871–1920). He was an educator and leftist intellectual, and he taught ethics at the Hunan First Normal School in Changsha.[21] [22] I'm assuming you mean Yang Kaihui, the second wife of Mao Zedong. Her mother was Xiang Zhenxi.[21]

- **Education and career:** Yang studied in Japan, at the University of Aberdeen and in Berlin. He returned to China in 1913 and headed the Hunan First Normal School.[23] [22]
- **Link to Mao:** Mao Zedong was his student, and Yang counted him among his favorites. Kaihui and Mao met when Mao visited her father to talk over ideas.[21] [24]
- **His death:** Yang died in January 1920. Before he died, he asked Mao to look after Kaihui. She married Mao soon afterward.[25]

⁂

meaning of mao vs meaning of tao. or just name?

The two words aren't related. Mao (毛, máo) is an ordinary word that is also a surname. Tao (道, dào) is a concept, and it isn't used as a surname in the same way. I'm assuming you mean the Chinese words, and the answers differ a little depending on which sense you want.

Mao (毛)

- **Word meaning:** Its basic meaning is hair, fur, feather or down. The original sense was hair or fur on people and animals. Because hair is fine, it extended to mean "fine" or "tiny."[36] [37]
- **Other senses:** It can also mean wool, coarse or semi-finished, or young. It is the name of a fractional unit of currency, one-tenth of a yuan.[38]
- **As a name:** It is a common Chinese surname. Mao Zedong's name is this surname plus a given name, so the surname carries no special meaning of its own.[39] [38]

Tao (道)

- **Word meaning:** Tao is the Wade-Giles spelling of dào, which means "way," "path" or "road." It can also mean "method" or "speech." Dao and Tao are the same Mandarin word spelled under different romanization systems.[40] [41]
- **Philosophical meaning:** In Chinese philosophy it extends to the fundamental principle or natural order of the universe. This is the core idea of Daoism and the *Dao De Jing*.[42] [43]

Comparison

	Mao 毛	Tao/Dao 道
Pinyin	máo	dào
Basic meaning	Hair, fur	Way, path
Abstract sense	Fine, tiny	Principle of the universe
Common use	Surname	Philosophical concept

⁂

is yang from the dao yin and yang? ehat other meaning?

No, not usually. The yang in yin and yang is a different character from the Yang in Yang Kaihui's name, though both are pronounced yáng. Yang Kaihui's surname is 杨 (楊), which means poplar or willow.[51]

Yang as in yin-yang (阳 / 陽)

This yang means sun, light, male, positive or active. It is the opposite of yin (阴), which means moon, shade, female or passive.[52] [53]

The original meaning was the sunny side of a hill, and the left-hand radical 阝 means hill or mound. The yin-yang pair is a core idea in Daoist philosophy. Britannica describes yang as conceived of as heaven, maleness, light, activity and penetration.[54] [55] [56]

Yang as a surname

- 杨 / 楊: "Willow, poplar, aspen." This is the Yang of Yang Kaihui and Yang Changji, and it is a very common surname.[51]
- 羊: "Sheep" or "goat." This is a separate, rarer surname.[57]

Other words pronounced yáng

Many characters share the sound.

- 扬: to raise, to lift, to scatter
- 洋: ocean, vast, foreign
- 旸: rising sun[58]

A related word, 养 (yǎng), means to raise or nurture. It has a different tone.[59]

The sound alone doesn't tell you the meaning. You need the written character. Names can also be written in pinyin without tone marks, which hides the difference further.

⁂

so the written character of yang changji and kaihui is like the tree and mao is like the hair? vould it also be like twig?

Mostly yes, with one correction: Yang is a tree, but it isn't a twig.

Yang 杨 / 楊

The character means poplar, willow or aspen. It has the tree radical 木 on the left, which is why it looks like a tree. That radical appears in many tree and wood words. For example, 枝 (zhī) means twig or branch, and 柳 (liǔ) means willow. Yang the surname isn't a twig, though, because it names the whole tree.[66]

The right-hand part, 昜, is, as far as I know, the older form of the sun character in 阳/陽. It mainly supplies the sound. That is probably why the surname and the yin-yang word sound the same even though their meanings differ. I didn't confirm this in my searches.

Mao 毛

Yes, it means hair, fur, feather or down. The character is thought to be a picture of hair or fur. [67] [68]

Kaihui and Changji

These are given names, so each syllable has its own character and meaning. Yang Kaihui's given name is 开慧 (開慧). From my own knowledge, 开 means "open" and 慧 means "wisdom" or "intelligent". Yang Changji's given name is 昌济 (昌濟). Here 昌 means "prosperous" and 济 means "to help" or "to cross". I didn't check these in my searches. Neither name involves trees or hair. Only the surname does.

⁂

but does hair like mao also mean twig or something related to the hair-like willow?

Partly. 毛 does stretch from hair to plant growth, but it doesn't mean "twig" or "willow branch." The hair-like quality of willow is a poetic link that Chinese vocabulary doesn't build into the character.

Mao 毛 and plants

- **Fine plant growth:** Chinese and Japanese extend 毛 to fine plant growth, and also to tiny amounts and rough, unfinished things. One source says it covers "plants that grow on the ground" in a broad sense. [69] [70]
- **Regional uses:** In Mainland China Hokkien, 毛 can mean crops, vegetation or greenery. In Southern Min it can mean "mountain weed." [71]
- **Plant names:** 毛茛 (máo gèn) is buttercup. The fern 金毛狗 is named for its hairy fronds. [72]
- **A related character:** 茅 (máo) means rushes or reeds. It is built from the grass radical ⺾ above 毛, and it suggests something tall and thin like hair. It is a different character from 毛 but is also a surname Mao. [73]

Willow and twig

Willow is 柳 (liǔ), made of the tree radical 木 and a sound part, 卯. Its compounds do show the branch idea: 柳条 means willow twig or branch. 杨柳 combines poplar and willow. The twig word itself is 枝 (zhī), which is separate from both 毛 and 杨. [74] [75]

So the hair-like look of willow branches shows up in poetry and imagery, not in the characters. Neither 毛 nor 杨 means twig.

⁂

did japanese invasion of china break up british in india? how many different european embassies did we say they bombed in china?

Not directly. The Japanese invasion of China did not break up British India, though the wider war with Japan weakened British rule there. Also, we haven't discussed embassy bombings in this conversation, so I have no earlier figure to give you.

Did Japan's invasion end British India?

British India broke up in 1947 through independence and partition. The main causes were wartime strain, Indian nationalism and Britain's exhaustion after the war. The China war was a background factor at most.

- **Burma Road supply line:** Britain backed China against Japan by sending supplies over the Burma Road, which linked British India and Burma to China. [84]
- **Chiang's 1942 visit:** Chiang Kai-shek visited India in February 1942 and met Gandhi and Nehru. He supported Indian independence, which angered Churchill and soured China–UK relations. [85] [84]
- **Raj held through the war:** The Raj stayed in place during the war, and India served as the Allies' launching pad against Japan. Japan's 1944 attack on India was a catastrophic defeat for the Japanese army. [86] [87]
- **Why it ended:** Historians point to the Bengal famine, the Indian National Army and shaky loyalty among Indian troops. Britain was also exhausted, and the empire had lost much of its legitimacy. [87] [88]

Embassies bombed in China

I found no source giving a count of European embassies bombed. The documented incidents are these:

- **Britain:** On August 26, 1937, Japanese aircraft strafed the cars carrying the British ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen. He was seriously wounded, and it caused a diplomatic incident. [89] [90]
- **Nanjing, December 1937:** The American, British and German embassy staffs left Nanjing for ships, as Japanese air raids hit the city and the waterfront was heavily bombed. The Italian embassy officer was already aboard the USS Panay. [91]
- **American property:** The US protested bombings that damaged American property and endangered American nationals in China. [92] [93]

So the attacks I can document hit the British ambassador and endangered several embassy staffs. The sources don't establish that multiple European embassy buildings were bombed.

If you mean the 1999 NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, that is a different event. It was a Chinese embassy in Serbia, not a European embassy in China.

⁂

no, more japanese incidents in china like hitting russian, british , french etc diplomatic targets

I found no source with a count of European embassies that Japan bombed. The best-documented case is the 1939–41 bombing of Chongqing, and I can't confirm a number for it. The sources do show a pattern of Japanese attacks on British, French and other diplomatic targets in China.

Chongqing bombing, 1939 onward

Chongqing was China's wartime capital, and the foreign embassies moved there with the government. Wikipedia says the bombing destroyed 4,889 buildings to varying degrees. It lists the British, French and other foreign embassies and institutions among them. Japan's own Tokyo Gazette said its naval air force carried out 20 raids on Chongqing between May 3 and October 4, 1939. The source names Britain and France but gives no full list of countries or exact number of embassies. [99] [100]

1937 incidents

- **British ambassador:** Japanese aircraft strafed cars flying the Union Jack on the Nanjing–Shanghai road in August 1937. Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen was seriously wounded. [101] [102]
- **Evacuation from Nanjing:** The embassies of the US, Britain, France, Germany and Russia moved with the Chinese government to Hankou. The US, Britain and Germany left small teams in Nanjing. [103]
- **Nanjing, after December 1937:** Japanese soldiers tried to enter the American embassy and ransacked American property in the city. They also tore down American flags. [104] [105]
- **Soviet embassy in Nanjing:** The Soviet embassy burned on January 1, 1938. The source attributes that fire to arson by a Chinese citizen, not to Japanese bombing. [106]

Gaps

My searches did not turn up documented Japanese attacks on Soviet or French embassies specifically, apart from the Chongqing reference to French buildings. An Italian embassy officer was aboard the USS Panay when it was attacked, though that was a US gunboat and not a legation. The earlier search results didn't cover other incidents, such as attacks on British gunboats.

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when did japan invade china? list all european and u.s., russian, and former british colonies diplomatic buildings and vehicles including ships and aircraft hit by japan in china from beginning to end of invas. take your time and search for a full list. name important factories. explain the japanese invasion of india, how it hurt supply chain to china, how japan responded to chang and ghandi meeting, mao and ghandi meetings in 1942. why did these earlier bombing of europeans from the air and ground not lead to war with u.s? when was pearl harbor exactly? why didn't they enter u.s. embassy?

Japan invaded Manchuria on September 18, 1931, and launched the full-scale invasion of China on July 7, 1937, at the Marco Polo Bridge. The war against China lasted until Japan's surrender on September 2, 1945. [116] [117]

Diplomatic targets hit

I can give a documented list, but not a complete one. The record is scattered across diplomatic files, and many attacks were on ships, aircraft, roads and property rather than embassy buildings.

Target	Country	What happened	Date
HMS Ladybird	Britain	Japanese batteries fired on the British gunboat near Wuhu on the Yangtze. Four shells struck it, killing one sailor and wounding others. [118]	December 12, 1937
British and merchant vessels	Britain	British naval and merchant ships on the Yangtze above Nanjing were repeatedly fired on and bombed. [119]	December 12, 1937
USS Panay and Standard Oil ships	United States	Japanese planes bombed and sank the US gunboat Panay and three Standard Oil tankers above Nanjing. Four US Embassy staff, four American civilians and five foreign nationals were aboard. [120] [121] [119]	December 12, 1937
British ambassador's cars	Britain	Japanese fighter aircraft strafed cars carrying the British ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, between Nanjing and Shanghai. He was seriously wounded. [122] [123]	August 26, 1937
US Embassy, Nanjing	United States	Japanese troops tried to enter the American embassy and ransacked American property in the city. [124] [125]	After December 13, 1937
Foreign embassies in Chongqing	Britain, France and others	Japanese bombing of Chongqing damaged foreign embassies and institutions. The sources name Britain and France but do not give a full country-by-country list or a count. [126] [127]	1939 onward

I found no clear evidence that Japan bombed the Soviet embassy in Nanjing. The Soviet embassy there burned on January 1, 1938, but the source attributes the fire to arson by a Chinese citizen, not Japanese action. [128]

Important factories

Japan's war economy targeted China's industrial base, especially in the northeast and coastal cities.

- **Dadong coal mines, Shanxi:** Japan seized these mines and exported coal to Japan at a fraction of the previous price. [129]
- **Shanghai factories:** Shanghai was a major industrial and commercial center. Japanese naval bombers attacked Shanghai and Nanjing after the war began. [129]
- **Wuhan and Guangzhou:** Japan took Guangzhou on October 21, 1938, and Hankou and other Wuhan cities four days later. These were key industrial and transport hubs. [129]

Japan's invasion of India

Japan invaded British India in 1944 through Burma. The Japanese Fifteenth Army advanced into India's northeast in March 1944 to capture British supply bases at Imphal and cut the road at Kohima. [130]

- **Goal:** Japan wanted to take Imphal, break the British supply line, and interrupt air supplies to Chiang Kai-shek's forces in China. [130]
- **Supply chain to China:** Japan had already cut the Burma Road in 1942. The Allies then relied on the "Hump" airlift over the Himalayas and were building the Ledo Road to link India and China. Japan's 1944 push threatened both routes. [131]
- **Outcome:** The Battles of Imphal and Kohima ran from March 8 to July 18, 1944. Japan was driven back into Burma with heavy losses. [131] [130]

Chiang, Gandhi and Mao

- **Chiang and Gandhi, February 1942:** Chiang visited India at British invitation and met Gandhi in Calcutta. He urged India to support Britain against Japan, while Gandhi refused to back Britain without a firm promise of freedom. The two disagreed on violence versus nonviolence, and the meeting ended in stalemate. [132] [133]
- **Japan's response:** I found no direct evidence that Japan reacted publicly to the Chiang–Gandhi meeting. The US diplomatic record notes that the meeting was reported in the press, but it does not record a Japanese response. [134]
- **Mao and Gandhi:** I found no evidence of a Mao–Gandhi meeting in 1942. What is documented is that Mao thanked Nehru in 1939 for Indian medical and material aid and hoped for continued help against Japan. [135]

Why no US war in 1937

The US did not go to war after the Panay incident because American public opinion was strongly isolationist. Congress had passed Neutrality Acts in the 1930s to keep the US out of foreign wars. Japan apologized, paid an indemnity, and the US accepted. The attack was seen as an accident or error rather than a deliberate act of war.

Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor was attacked on Sunday, December 7, 1941, at 7:48 a.m. local Hawaii time. Japan attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, bringing the US into World War II.

Why Japan didn't enter the US Embassy

Japan did not enter the US Embassy in Nanjing in the sense of storming it. Japanese soldiers tried to enter and ransacked American property in the city, and they tore down American flags. This was harassment and looting, not a formal seizure of the embassy building. The US Embassy staff had already moved to Hankou with the Chinese government, leaving only a small team behind. [124] [125] [136]

If you want, I can dig deeper into the Chongqing embassy damage and try to pin down exactly which countries' buildings were hit.

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congqing was beijing? did the embassies move to nanjing to unit with kmt?

No, Chongqing was not Beijing. Chongqing is a separate city in Sichuan province, far inland, and it became the Nationalist (KMT) wartime capital. Beijing was the old imperial and warlord-era capital in the north. Embassies did not move to Nanjing "to unite with the KMT" in a single step. It happened in stages as the capital moved.

Capital and embassy timeline

1. **Beijing to Nanjing (1927–28):** The Nationalists set up their capital at Nanjing in 1927 and took Beijing in 1928. Beijing was renamed Beiping ("northern peace") and lost its political importance. [153] [154]
2. **Embassies were slow to move:** Diplomats in Beiping resisted moving their legations to Nanjing and commuted between the two cities instead. The trip took days. Foreign ministers argued the powers should wait until the new regime proved stable. [154] [155]
3. **Some missions did move:** One source says embassies moved to Nanjing in 1928, though the old Legation Quarter in Beijing kept housing foreign legations until 1959. The sources disagree on how complete the move was, so I'd treat 1928 as the start of a gradual shift. [156]
4. **Nanjing to Hankou to Chongqing (1937–38):** The Nationalists moved from Nanjing to Hankou after Japan's invasion, then to Chongqing after Japan took Wuhan in 1938.

Hundreds of government offices went to Chongqing along with the foreign diplomatic missions.[157] [158]

5. **Return to Nanjing (1946):** The capital went back to Nanjing in 1946.[157]

What this means for the bombing question

When I mentioned embassies in Chongqing, I meant the foreign missions that had followed the KMT government there from Nanjing, not Beijing. The Nanjing and Chongqing embassies are the ones in the Japanese attack records I found. Beijing fell to Japan in 1937 and was no longer the center of diplomacy. Embassies followed the KMT because it was the government they recognized, and the US formally recognized it in 1928.[153]

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what was the air attack on the british ambassador? what was the damage to the u.s. embassy? how did japan respond to accusations? what about of ussr burning? when embassies were damaged by japan in beijing, nanjing, chonqing, wuhan, huakan? were wuhan and huakan the same?

The British ambassador was strafed from the air on August 26, 1937. I found no documented damage figure for the US Embassy, and I couldn't find dates for Japanese damage to embassies in Beijing, Wuhan or Hankou. Hankou is part of Wuhan, not a separate place.

The attack on the British ambassador

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen was driving from Nanjing to Shanghai with a military attaché, a financial adviser and a Chinese chauffeur. They were in two black private cars, each flying a Union Jack roughly 18 by 12 inches above the roof. Japanese military aircraft shot at the cars, and a bullet hit the ambassador in the side of his abdomen. He was the only passenger hit and narrowly avoided paralysis. His daughter later married the secretary who saved her life during the attack.[168] [169]

Japan's response to the accusations

- **Britain's protest:** Britain sent a note to Tokyo on August 29 demanding an apology. A University of Michigan archive says Japan gave no significant reply at first.[170]
- **Japan's regret:** On September 21, Japan sent a note expressing "deep regret" and promising to take measures if Japanese aviators were found to have harmed third-country nationals intentionally or negligently. Britain accepted it "with satisfaction" and closed the incident. Japan's own reply suggested the incident "may have been caused by Japanese" aircraft, and it stopped short of a firm admission.[171] [172]

- **The Ladybird case:** For the December 12 gunboat attacks, Japan gave a formal written apology, called the attacks accidental and offered compensation. It also promised to deal with those responsible. Britain called the situation serious and was not satisfied at first. [173] [174] [175]

US Embassy damage and Soviet burning

I found no source documenting structural damage to the US Embassy buildings. The embassy compound was described as being on exposed elevated ground, and the Nanjing waterfront was heavily bombed. Japanese troops later tried to enter the embassy and ransacked American property. On the Soviet embassy, my earlier result said the January 1, 1938 fire was arson by a Chinese citizen. I couldn't re-verify that this time, so treat it as unconfirmed. [176] [177] [178]

Embassy damage by city

I found no dated, sourced record of embassy buildings damaged in Beijing or Wuhan/Hankou. The documented items are these:

- **Beijing:** Japan held Beijing from 1937, after it had stopped being the Nationalist capital. I found no embassy bombing there.
- **Nanjing:** Air raids hit the city continuously in late 1937, and the embassies were evacuated. [176]
- **Chongqing:** The bombing from 1939 damaged foreign embassies and institutions, according to the Wikipedia article I cited earlier. [179]
- **Wuhan/Hankou:** The embassies moved to Hankou in November 1937, but I found no record of attacks on them there. [176]

Wuhan and Hankou

Hankou is one of three towns, with Wuchang and Hanyang, that were merged to form Wuhan. The Nationalists merged them in 1926–27 to create a capital district. Hankou became a separate city again after Nanjing won as the national capital, and the three were permanently merged in 1949. Sources differ on some of these merger dates. [180] [181] [182] [183]

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tell me more about the ladybird gunboat attack

The Ladybird incident was a Japanese attack on British gunboats on the Yangtze on December 12, 1937. It happened the same day Japanese aircraft sank the US gunboat Panay. Japan called it an accident, apologised within two days, and Britain accepted the settlement on December 31.

What happened

Japan's note said that HMS Ladybird, Bee, Cricket and Scarab were "accidentally bombed" on December 12 near Wuhu and Nanjing. The US Navy's Yangtze Patrol report says Japanese batteries fired on the Ladybird near Wuhu, hitting it with four shells. One sailor was killed and others were wounded. The British ships were repeatedly fired on and bombed above Nanjing. So the attack involved both ground fire and aircraft.[189] [190] [191]

Japan's response

- **December 14:** Foreign Minister Koki Hirota sent a note apologising to British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie. It promised to punish those responsible and to pay compensation.[192] [189]
- **December 15:** Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that Britain would send a reply stressing how serious the situation was. Britain wanted assurances it would not happen again.[189]
- **December 16 and 28:** Britain delivered a further note on the 16th, and Japan replied on the 28th.[192]
- **December 31:** Britain sent a final note. It said it noted Japan's assurances "with appreciation" and that the apology applied to merchant vessels as well as warships. It also welcomed Japan's disciplinary measures to prevent a repeat. The note called the incidents deplorable but said they were settled amicably.[192]

A New York Times report from December 31 said Britain was not fully satisfied with Tokyo's version of events, but acceptance was likely. The Japanese Foreign Office statement I found is a wartime Japanese source that was AI-transcribed from scans, so check the original before quoting it.[193] [192]

The ship

HMS Ladybird was an Insect-class river gunboat built by Lobnitz & Co. in Renfrew, Scotland, and commissioned in April 1916. She later served in the Mediterranean, bombarding Bardia and Tobruk in 1940–41. German aircraft sank her off Tobruk on May 12, 1941.[194]

⁂

no

japanese bombing of embassy in beijing? did manchuria have a seperate capital? why no beijing bombings? why nanjing? when did it move from nanjing to wuhan? from wuhan to chongqing? why were nanjing, wuhan and chongqing bombed? what embassies and major properties listed for each of these three? was this during invasion and takeovet or after?

Manchuria did have a separate capital, but the Beijing, Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing questions have different answers. Japan occupied Beijing without a bombing campaign. It bombed Nanjing and Wuhan during the invasion, and it bombed Chongqing after the main conquest.

Manchuria's separate capital

Japan set up the puppet state of Manchukuo in 1932. Its capital was Changchun, renamed Hsinking ("New Capital"). Japan seized Manchuria in 1931, and Puyi, the last Qing emperor, was made its head of state.[195] [196] [197] [198]

Beijing: why no bombing

I found no record of Japanese bombing of embassies in Beijing. The fighting started on July 7, 1937, at the Marco Polo Bridge, and Japan began shelling Wanping on July 8. Japan captured Beiping (Beijing) and the Taku Forts at Tianjin on July 29 and 30.[197] [199]

My own inference is that Beijing was no longer the national capital after 1928, and Japan already controlled the region around it. By then it had no government to cripple. The sources I found don't state this reason directly. In December 1937 Japan set up a puppet Provisional Government in Beiping.[200]

Why the capital kept moving

The capital moved because Japan kept advancing.

- **Nanjing:** The Nationalist capital since 1927. It fell in December 1937, and the government had already begun relocating.[201] [202]
- **Wuhan:** The temporary capital after Nanjing. Japan took Guangzhou on October 12, 1938, which cut the railway supply line to Wuhan, then captured Hankou, Hanyang and Wuchang on October 25–26.[201]
- **Chongqing:** After Wuhan fell, the government and military command moved farther up the Yangtze to Chongqing in Sichuan, behind a protective mountain screen.[201]

Why each city was bombed

- **Nanjing:** It was the capital, and Japan wanted to destroy the government. The bombing was part of the 1937 invasion.
- **Wuhan:** Japanese raids began with a February 18, 1938 strike. Chinese and Soviet volunteer pilots fought back from Wuhan's airfields. Both sides used Hankou and Nanjing airfields for bombing runs.[203] [204]
- **Chongqing:** Japan wanted to break Chinese morale and force surrender through terror bombing. The campaign ran from February 18, 1938 to August 23, 1943, the longest sustained bombing campaign of the war. Wuhan's airbases supported the attacks on Chongqing.[205] [206] [203]

Embassies and properties

- **Nanjing:** The embassies were evacuated in late 1937, and I found no documented bombing of the buildings themselves.[207]
- **Wuhan/Hankou:** I found no list of embassies or major properties attacked. Hankou was attacked many times by aircraft, for example on January 27 and October 4, 1938.[208]

- **Chongqing, 1939:** On August 5, 1939, a raid by 27 Japanese planes damaged the British and French embassies and badly shattered the German embassy. [209]
- **Chongqing, 1940–41:** Three bombs fell in the British Embassy compound, damaging the office building and residences. The US Embassy was bombed on June 15, 1941. The British Consulate was bombed on June 24 and the British Embassy on June 29. A near-miss damaged the American gunboat USS Tutuila. The French embassy in Lingshi Alley was bombed in 1941. [210] [211] [212]

I found no documented bombing of the Soviet embassy in Chongqing.

During the invasion or after?

Nanjing's bombing was part of the opening invasion. Wuhan's was during the invasion's second phase, ending with Japan's capture of it in October 1938. Chongqing's bombing came after Japan had taken most major eastern cities and stalled in a long war of attrition. Japan never captured Chongqing.

⁂

hankou never had embassies or important properties? are these the majority of european properties and embassy attacks? the majority of european, us canada and russian civilian deaths during japanese invasion and occupation?

I'm correcting my last answer. Hankou did have important foreign properties, and I said too little about them. I also can't confirm that Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing account for the majority of European embassy attacks, or of Western civilian deaths.

Hankou's foreign properties

Hankou was a major treaty port with five foreign concessions on the riverfront Bund: British, Russian, French, German and Japanese. Those concession districts held consulates, offices, banks and warehouses. [225] [226] [227] [228]

- **Russian and German concessions:** Lost after the First World War and the Russian Revolution. [225]
- **British concession:** Returned to China in 1927. [225]
- **Japanese concession:** Seized by the Chinese government on August 13, 1938. [225]
- **French concession:** The only one left in operation by the war, and it became isolated after Japan took Wuhan on October 25, 1938. [225]

A 1938 US consul's memo described Hankow as having a French concession, a partly British-administered special area, large foreign interests, extensive foreign properties, consulates and foreign warships. So the question is whether Hankou's foreign properties were attacked, not whether it had any. I found no attack record for them. [227]

Are these the majority of attacks?

I don't have data to say. My searches did not turn up a systematic count of European embassy and property attacks across China. The documented incidents I found are in Nanjing, Chongqing and the Yangtze River gunboat attacks.

Shanghai also had a large foreign presence, and I haven't covered it here. The Shanghai International Settlement was bombed in August 1937. Those events and other port cities such as Tianjin and Guangzhou may add to any real total.

Civilian deaths among Westerners

I found no breakdown of European, American, Canadian or Russian civilian deaths in the invasion and occupation. The sources I found cover Chinese deaths:

- About 20 million Chinese, military and non-military, died in the war according to one Library of Congress guide. [229]
- The Nanjing Massacre killed as many as 300,000 civilians and unarmed soldiers. Western businessmen and missionaries set up the Nanjing Safety Zone to protect noncombatants. [230]
- A Sciences Po study notes the number of French victims of the Japanese Army is not specified in the references available. [231]

The record I can cite shows Western civilians were a very small share of the dead. I can't give a figure or say which cities account for most Western deaths. Western deaths after December 1941, in internment camps and the Pacific war, are a separate question I haven't searched.

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add shanghai and other port cities attacked by japan amd shwo specific attacks on european interests. also show hankou and shanghai totals of euro and russian and cana/aust/us

I can't give foreign death totals for Hankou or Shanghai by nationality, because I found none. A correction to something you may have inferred: the worst foreign casualties in Shanghai, "Bloody Saturday" on August 14, 1937, came from Chinese planes, not Japanese ones.

Specific incidents involving European and US interests

Place	Date	Incident	Attacker
Shanghai	Aug 14, 1937	Bombs hit the Cathay and Palace Hotels and the Great World entertainment center. About 150 died at the hotels and 675 at Great World. [240] [241]	Chinese aircraft, mistakenly aiming at the Japanese flagship Izumo [242] [243]

Place	Date	Incident	Attacker
Shanghai	Aug 1937	Four US citizens died that day: Reischauer at the hotels, and Rawlinson and Honigsberg plus his wife at Great World. [244]	Chinese aircraft
Shanghai	1937	Japanese shelling and bombing killed three British soldiers. Japan also occupied and fortified British property in Yangshupu. [240]	Japan
Tianjin	Jun 14–Aug 20, 1939	Japan blockaded the British concession in a standoff known as the Tientsin incident. It ended in a compromise. [245]	Japan
Canton (Guangzhou)	From Aug 31, 1937	Japanese naval bombers began bombing the area. [246] I found no specific foreign targets.	Japan

The Shanghai International Settlement wasn't a Japanese target in the same way. Japan avoided attacking it because that risked a confrontation with both Britain and America. [245]

Foreign populations and deaths

Shanghai had about 70,000 foreigners from 47 countries. The 1935 census had about 18,000 Russians, 9,225 British, 3,809 Americans and 1,430 French. Another source puts Russians at up to 25,000 by 1937. [240] [247] [248]

For Hankou, the best figure I found is more than 1,000 foreigners, including over 200 Americans, in May 1938 as the city prepared for a siege. [249]

I found no breakdown of deaths by nationality for either city. Only seven foreigners died in the Great World bombing, according to one account. I can't give any totals for Russians, British, Canadians or Australians. Records of this kind may exist in consular reports and the Shanghai Municipal Council archives, but my searches didn't turn up a usable summary. [250]

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did japan attack any other foreign properties in other port cities

Yes. Japan attacked foreign properties well beyond Shanghai and the Yangtze cities. The record is strongest for American mission properties in the interior and for the Amoy (Xiamen) and Kulangsu area, with some detail on Guangdong and Hainan.

Mission properties (US State Department records)

By mid-1938 the US Ambassador in Tokyo complained that many of his notes about Japanese bombing of American mission property in China had gone unanswered. The State Department files list these examples: [270]

- **Chaohsien, Anhwei:** The Advent Christian Mission church was bombed and machine-gunned on January 24, 1938. [271]

- **Linqing (Lim), Shantung:** The American Baptist Mission was bombed on March 25 and April 1, 1938. [271]
- **Chenghsien, Honan:** The Southern Baptist Mission was bombed on or before May 13, 1938. [270] [271]
- **Kweiteh, Honan:** The Southern Presbyterian Mission was bombed on May 20 to 23, 1938. On May 21, thirteen rooms were destroyed. [271]
- **Wuchang:** Saint Joseph Hospital was bombed on April 29, 1938. [270]
- **Wuchow, Kwangsi:** The Stout Memorial Hospital of the South China American Baptist Mission took a direct hit from a 21-bomb raid, though it had an American flag painted on the roof. [272]
- **Hoihow, Hainan:** A bomb fell in the Presbyterian Mission compound, and Standard Vacuum Oil Company's office there was bombed and machine-gunned. [272]

The American consul at Hankow noted that several mission stations flying American flags were bombed anyway. He argued that complying with Japan's request to mark properties would not protect them. [271]

Amoy and Kulangsu

Japan occupied Amoy in May 1938, with aerial and naval support. American, French and British landing parties of 42 men each went ashore. Kulangsu (Gulangyu), an international settlement island, hosted consulates, churches and hospitals of about thirteen countries. In May 1939 a Japanese naval force seized Kulangsu, and the American, British and French ambassadors protested. [273] [274] [275]

Canton and the south

Bombing of Guangzhou intensified from May to June 1938, with about 400 Japanese airstrikes. Guangzhou fell in October 1938. A Presbyterian mission report says the mission property there suffered badly. A women's hospital and nurses' home were burned and looted. Missionaries then worked in occupied China under Japanese military supervision until 1941. [276] [277] [278]

Tianjin

Japan blockaded the British concession from June to August 1939. [279]

I can't tell whether this is a full list. It covers American missions most thoroughly because the State Department records are well digitised, while British, French and Russian records are thinner in my results.

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