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**REVOLUTION PROMOTES PRODUCTION**

**By Maud Russell**

There's no Jade Emperor in heaven,  
No Dragon King on earth.  
I am the Jade Emperor,  
I am the Dragon King.  
I order the three mountains and five peaks:  
"Make way! Here I come!"



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## REVOLUTION PROMOTES PRODUCTION

By  
Maud Russell

Revolution is a fundamental advance of the oppressed. This must be kept in mind as one reads the reports of the outside press on China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution as a period of "confusion", "chaos", "turmoil", "sabotage", "fighting", "factionalism", "slowing down of production". This was true at times and in some areas. It was openly discussed in the mainland press and by highly placed officials - who publicly stressed and did not hide - the fact that "a revolution is not a tea party" but is a part of the price the Chinese people, in this period of world history, must pay to stay on the socialist path.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was - is - the most thorough, widespread and profound of the recurring socialist education movements - movements which the Chinese leadership recognizes as basic to the building of socialism and the emergence of the socialist man.

Contrary to statements in the United States press, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a period of basic socialist advance and not one of political and economic disintegration. Revolution did promote production. The advances involved overall state planning, prodigious labor activity and the supplying from many factories of enormous amounts of construction materials, along with the transportation, food and housing that production projects necessitate.

Those accomplishments were hardly consistent with the tales of national disintegration fondly imagined by many outside "experts"

Professor Robert F Dernberger\*of the University of Michigan writes, "If one were to believe the frequent reports of armed clashes and sabotage in China's major industrial centers, one would conclude that China's economy is in utter chaos. Yet that economy continues to sustain one fourth of mankind and support the largest and most powerful military force in Asia. ...The countryside does not appear to have been disrupted by the Cultural Revolution. We may conclude that 1967 was a very good agricultural year,.... In 1966 the Chinese had survived the serious economic crisis of 1959-1962" (the three years of natural calamity...ed) "and had achieved a level of output in agriculture and industry which was probably as much as one third greater than nine years earlier in '57"

A year later Mark Gayn was reporting in the New York Post: "China watchers for major powers are taking a close second look at Mao Tse-tung and his Cultural Revolution - and revising their bleak judgments of 1967-1968. Two years ago the diplomatic experts here in Hongkong spoke of chaos and civil war - and even forecast China's breakup into war-lord kingdoms. ....The Japanese were the first to reexamine their judgments. After a year's study the ministries interested in China, issued a slim pamphlet suggesting that the country was not going to the dogs. Peking, it was agreed, was in full control, food production was adequate, the economy was recovering well from the shock of the cultural revolution....The American China-watchers have been in a unique position. No other country has had so many of them, or so able. And probably none, over the period, has erred so frequently. For years United States' estimates of

\*IN BAS(Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 2/69)

grain production has shown little growth, with the country gaining each year between 17 and 24 million mouths. It was a formula for famine - but no matter how hard the China-watchers looked, there was no sign of hunger. The result: while the official figures still put China's grain production for 1969 at 188-192 million tons, unofficially the US China--watcher put it at 205 million tons. Simultaneously, the China-watchers now put the annual population increase at 10-12 million.

"Three years ago the Americans were critical of virtually every phase of the cultural revolution. Today some of them will concede that a number of Mao's drastic actions made good sense. 'We're still aghast,' a veteran US China-watcher said the other day 'at the closure of all the middle schools and universities for a couple of years and the forced migration of the young to the villages. Today these actions seem to make sense. The universities were turning out 60,000 engineers a year and the economy could not give them jobs.....Today millions have been dispersed in rural China and some of their learning will rub off on the peasants.' There has also been a changed judgment on the compulsory migration of officials to rural China and on the widely publicised 'barefoot doctors'. Some Americans now feel that the former will cut down the swollen and idle bureaucracy - and cure the remaining neo-Mandarins of arrogance. As for the 'barefoot doctors', these youngsters - with their two or three months of training in first aid and public health - are also now seen as an imaginative device to raise the health standards of China's half a billion peasants." (2/70)

The "China-watchers" may not have grasped the deeper import of the "migration to the countryside." This migration of youth is far from the old elitist idea of the urban educated having some of their education "rub off" on the rural population. It is rather that the peasants, the rural workers, have a

basic role in educating China's youth. China is a socialist country where workers, and not any bourgeois elite, rule the country. The migration of millions to the countryside is a basic part of the process of further consolidating the "dictatorship of the proletariat." It is also a part of the process of "every worker an intellectual and every intellectual a worker."

Chairman Mao has stated: "We have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." And as Peking Review (2/13/70) points out: "A new upsurge of socialist revolution and construction, in which the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads is, the key link, is rising in the countryside.... Chairman Mao attaches extremely great importance to the peasants' role in revolution and construction." All youth, urban and rural, the future rulers of their country, must realize the importance of their country's rural population - not from classroom or book education, but by actual participation in the life and development of this major sector of the nation. One sees the deeper import of "migration to the countryside"!

The years of the Cultural Revolution which began from 1966 showed no diminution of food supplies. In 1968 China had the second largest cereal crop in her history and was able to give North Vietnam a million tons of rice. In June 1969 the New York Times was reporting: "Some of the best news has come from two of the country's big wheat growing provinces, Honan and Shensi. Honan reaped its fourth consecutive good harvest; Shensi outdid Honan. Communes in the Peking area had good spring harvests that were 40% to 50% over 1968. Chekiang, the major tea-growing province, reported the best spring crop in history". (6/22/69) Later the Times was reporting that

"food production has been maintained at fairly steady levels....Internal disorder has apparently diminished." (12/27/69)

During all the years of the Cultural Revolution the rural economy continued to provide the base for industrial advance and research. Dr C D H Oldham of the University of Sussex in England, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts in London in March 1968 said, "The general impression gained both from journals and from visits of foreign scientists was that the calibre of Chinese research is sound....It is, I think, quite clear that scientific institutions and scientists have been caught up in the turmoil and confusion...Nevertheless announcements continue to be made of new scientific and technological achievements. For example, in addition to the well-known nuclear successes, scientists and engineers have recently synthesized insulin, produced the world's first synthetic benzene plant, made an automated pure oxygen top-blown steel converter, made a new double light-beam infrared spectrophotometer and an automatic stereo camera....A large new radio telescope was recently completed; work on this was begun in 1958, but was stopped when the pro-Liu group gained control; it has now been rushed to completion in time for the forthcoming period of intense solar activity in 1968. Another notable achievement of the Academy was a major scientific expedition to Mount Everest. One hundred major scientists from thirty scientific disciplines took part in a comprehensive survey covering a large area. Other accomplishments of the research institutions of the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently reported in Chinese newspapers include the discovery of a new fossil skull cap of Peking Man at Choukoutien and the construction of a new all-purpose transistorized digital computer." (BAS 2/69)

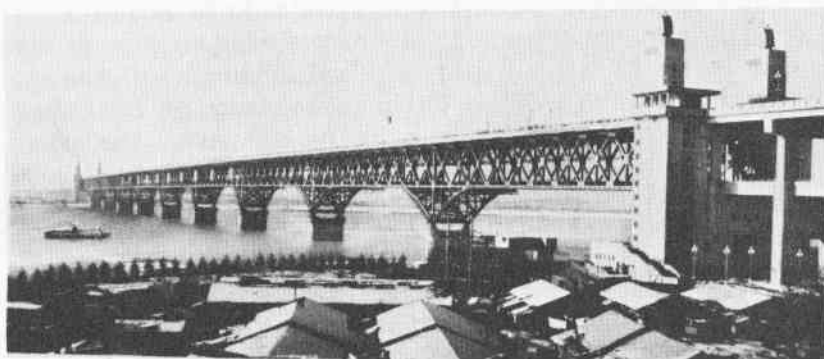
Perhaps of all the scientific and industrial efforts, the most demanding in personnel (technical, scientific and labor), equipment, power and plants



The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge



Construction Went On During The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution



Finished in December 1968

was the nuclear program. Yet in the midst of the Cultural Revolution China took steady and giant steps in this field. Writes Professor Dernberger, "The first Chinese nuclear device was detonated in October 1964. Less than three years later" (during the Cultural Revolution...ed) "tests had been made of a hydrogen bomb and nuclear-armed short-range (400 miles) missiles." (BAS 2/69) Less than a year later Retired US Marine Force General Krulac, a former Commander of the Pacific Marine Force, predicted that Communist China would test an intercontinental ballistic missile in the Pacific this year or early in 1971 - a "6 thousand-mile missile". He said China was building and perhaps had already completed a sophisticated centrifuge plant that he described as "the Rolls-Royce of nuclear production." (NYT 1/16/70)

Volumes would be needed to record the projects and achievements which are continuing to advance the economy of China. A mention of even a few which are either continuations of projects begun during the Cultural Revolution or begun more recently will suffice to give the lie to any imputation that the Cultural Revolution led to economic disintegration. On the contrary, the Chinese people did "grasp revolution" and did "promote production."

On December 29th 1968 the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge was opened to traffic - a double-decker, double-track rail and highway bridge. The railway section totalled 6700 metres, the highway section, 4500 metres. It is quite obvious that such a gigantic project, finished in 1968, was a project carried on during the years of the Cultural Revolution. It involved participation by nation-wide factories and plants; for example, the Shanhaikuan Bridge Girder Plant made the steel girders; the Tientsin Steel Wire Plant sent the newly-developed high strength steel; the Wuhan Bridge Construction Machinery Plant provided necessary equipment; girder paint came from the

chemical works in Tientsin and Liaoning Province; Nanking No 1 Construction Engineering Company made the four towers, each as high as a 23-story building. It is plainly clear that such a gigantic project could not have been carried out if the economy of China was disintegrating or if the state apparatus was impotent during those years.

The New York Times reported on the building of a subway in Peking, along the site of the old city wall. (9/7/69) And a subway in Canton? The Monitor wrote, "There is apparently tunneling on a substantial scale in Canton; though such tunnels could undoubtedly be used as air raid shelters, former China residents of Peking point out that this construction might be primarily connected with the capital's long mooted subway system or drainage network." (CSM 12/4/69) The Times also mentions the "construction under way in Canton of a tremendous tunnel under a large part of the city." (11/21/68)

"In the last three years Heilungkiang Province in the northeast has more than doubled the irrigated area, constructing over 1000 reservoirs, ponds and dams, 900 pumping stations and 12000 power-operated wells. More than 500 million cubic metres of earth were removed. In the mountainous province of Kiangsi more than 1300 small hydroelectric stations have been constructed in three years with a total capacity of more than ten times of that of those built before the Cultural Revolution. Also the production of many kinds of low-alloy steels, construction of the first rotary oxygen converters, an electronic telegraph receiver which prints 1500 Chinese characters a minute, a 5000-hp diesel electric locomotive, a 125,000-kw turbo generator with water-cooled stator and rotor." (Broadsheet, London 1/70)

"Work has been completed on an 82-mile irrigation and drainage canal through three rich agricult-

ural provinces of Communist China - Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu." (NYT 11/27/69)

"Communist China is expanding its rural broadcasting systems... Small closed-circuit sound systems are growing in numbers. Hunan Radio reported that over 65% of the production brigades in Hunan Province have loud speaker networks." (Reuters CSM 12/24/69)

"On the newspaper front the Chinese have developed a transreceiver which they report can transmit by facsimile process an entire newspaper from Peking within 24 hours. Peking Radio said the transceiver was designed and manufactured by the workers of the Shanghai Telecommunications Equipment Plant in about nine months." (CSM 1/15/70)

"Peking reported that in 32 months workers in Hweih sien County of Honan Province have completed Communist China's longest highway tunnel - 2624 feet to underpass a steep narrow path of eighteen turns through the Taihang Mountains into southeast Shansi Province." (NYT 12/11/69) Later the Times gave more details of this feat.

On February 26th 1970, the New York Times reported as "one of the prodigies of labor... in connection with the campaign for sacrifice, self-reliance and frugality now being waged: in the rugged Taihang mountains of Shansi Province members of two communes, using only hand tools, have just finished after ten months a 15-mile water conduit by hacking twenty two tunnels through mountains, and constructing 13 piers of hand-hewn stones to support the conduit across gullies and streams. Other examples include a report that in Shanghai 71 workers of a small plant that used to make only nails have turned their enterprise into an important factory for the production of precision dies, by fabricating their own machine tools and other equipment from scrap metals and discarded parts collected from dumps around the city. And in an army hospital in Peking the staff has sub-

stituted paper for gauze in most operations as an economy measure after protracted experiments showed that paper could be made sterile without disintegrating.....Workers in the Yumen oil fields in Kansu Province have in recent years developed 7000 acres of farmland, including six agricultural production bases in the Gobi Desert and on the slopes of the 9000-foot Chilian Mountains. The oil-field farmers are reported to be not only supplying themselves with food but providing 750 tons of vegetables annually to the oil fields. Similar undertakings have been reported at other oil fields and around other industrial enterprises where land is available."

Another production prodigy is the tree-planting drive. "Millions of people are at work planting hundreds of millions of trees in a drive in southern, central and eastern China....In the central province of Hunan, it is reported, more than five million workers have planted trees on more than 250,000 acres of mountain land since the beginning of the year. In addition, more than 18 million trees have been planted at roadsides, near houses and in vacant spaces throughout the province. In Honan Province in central China, large-scale planting was reported to have covered nearly 200,000 acres. More than 55,000 acres of tree nurseries are said to have been prepared and 260 million trees planted at roadsides and near houses. In the southern province of Kwangtung 250,000 acres were said to have been planted."(NYT(2/21/70))

"A mass forestry campaign is carrying out Mao Tse-tung's instruction to 'cover the country with trees'." (CSM Reuters 2/21/70)

### China's Sufficiency in Natural Resources

Han Suyin, in her book "China in the Year 2001" writes: "China's natural resources are far larger and more diversified than previous geological surveys estimated; in 1949 she was still geologically an unexplored country. Surveys have since been made by the Chinese themselves, resulting in the discovery of

more underground wealth than had been reported; this includes oil, gold, platinum, uranium, thorium, and workable quantities of minerals previously believed absent. China's coal reserves are enough to meet the needs of any amount of industrialization. Her iron deposits are more widely scattered and richer than previously estimated. Tungsten, antimony, lead, nickel, vanadium, tin, asbestos, molybdenum, mercury, zinc, magnesite, manganese, aluminium, asbestos, tin, etc, are all found...The proved reserves of oil in Sinkiang alone are more than 16 times those in Iran. Only recently another coalfield, oil deposits as well as natural gas in large quantities have been found in Szechuan province."

"China In Maps", published by Denoyer-Geppert in 1968 states: "China has some of the largest coal reserves in the world, and is among the major producers. Each province has some coal.... The main oil fields are in Kansu, Sinkiang, Tsinghai and Heilungkiang...there is shale oil in Manchuria and southern China."

As to land availability "China in Maps" shows 11% is cultivated, 12% is potentially usable, 10% is forested, 28% is pasture land, with the balance as mountainous and desert. "Great efforts have been made to expand the cultivated land and the food grown thereon. In 1946 about 225 million acres of land were cultivated; by 1957 this had been increased to 276 million acres and by now must exceed 300 million acres."

The argument that China needs to expand beyond her own borders in order to feed her population is negated by this availability of "potentially usable" areas and also by China's current policy of improving and intensifying methods on the land currently used for agriculture. "One of the principal factors in this expansion has been the social and economic organization of the country's agriculture." (China in Maps)

The "social organization" is the carrying out of Mao's "Politics is the life blood of all economic work." The increasing results and stability of agriculture in China comes from putting politics in command. This means revolution against revisionists who would put in command "work points" and "material incentives" rather than social goals.

The Chinese people are in the process of building a modern, industrial socialist society. Their industrialization is on the basis of - not at the expense of - socialist principles. **Revolution-** by exposing and curbing those Chinese revisionists who try to slow up socialist programs or block the socialist road and who try to take China on to the capitalist road - serves as a productive socialist force. All the evidence documents this. The continued building of their socialist economy is undergirded, strengthened and protected by continuing revolution against all counter-revolutionary, revisionist trends, factors and forces. This revolutionary process is not only uncovering the vast natural resources of China, but above all, is releasing the creative potential of China's hundreds of millions of workers. "Revolution and Production" go hand in hand, in this period of world history, to keep the most populous nation on earth advancing rapidly on the socialist road.

## China: A Modern Industrial Socialist Power

### China Tackles Pollution and Waste

China is in the forefront among industrial nations in facing the problems of industrial pollution. The New York Times of February 23rd 1970 carries details of China's report of its dealing with pollution and waste.

In Shanghai, China's major industrial city, the "basis of the solution of the pollution problem, was to use the wastes from industrial production to make other industrial products rather than to allow them to pile up as garbage to foul the city's air and waters.

"Last year the Shanghai chemical industry turned out more than forty products - including sodium sulfide and manganese carbonate - from waste waters, gasses and slag....

"The electroplating plants in Shanghai that once used a highly poisonous sodium cyanide solution in plating metals, thereby poisoning the waste water, devised a process that involved 'no poison or very little'. The waste water than now results from electroplating 'is fertile and is of benefit to farmers'; this process has been worked out after some one thousand experiments.....

"Workers in Shanghai were also reported to have developed a way of making building materials from slag and to have begun to use the waste water from dyeing in textile mills a second time for another dyeing process" resulting "in far less water wasted, less pollution from waste water, and a saving of coal and dyes.



## Peking to build African railroad



Communist China's main commitment in East Africa is to build the Tanzam railroad, which will give copper-rich but landlocked Zambia an outlet through Tanzania to the Indian Ocean. Chinese technicians are finishing a survey of the project, with construction work due to begin in April.

"Shanghai had recovered from industrial waste several hundred tons of dyestuffs, 8000 tons of oil, and tens of thousands of tons of acids, soda, benzene, phenol, sodium thiosulphate, cupric sulphate and other chemicals with a value of more than \$3 million.

"Workers in the Shanghai No 2 Steel Plant were said to be annually extracting from waste acid more than 500 tons of ferrous sulphate for medical purposes.

"Reports from other places in China tell of efforts of frugality even more impressive than those in Shanghai. In Harbin, for example, a water-supply station is being held up as a national example because its workers have gleaned enough cinders from ashes in coal tips to produce steam at the station and enable it to do without coal for twenty years." (Durdin)

### Ability to Export Industrial Material and Expertise

Socialist production advance is evidenced in China's international economic relations, particularly in China's ability to give genuine - that is, non-exploiting - aid to other developing economies. A few examples will suffice to document that production for export has been maintained during the Cultural Revolution.

Reporting about China's economic aid to Tanzania, the Christian Science Monitor writes, "In the economic sphere the Chinese have several substantial projects. These include a farm-implements factory, a state farm, doctors in rural areas, and the Friendship Textile Mill which, combined with the country's other mills, was designed to give Tanzania virtual self-sufficiency in textiles.

"These other projects are dwarfed, however, by the Chinese commitment to build the Tanzania-Zambia (Tanzam) railroad. This project will give copper-rich but landlocked Zambia an outlet through Tanzania to the Indian Ocean. Chinese technicians are finishing a survey of the project with construction work to begin in April.....The Chinese have a local

reputation for speedy completion of development projects. A Zanzibar shoe factory was finished in 12 months; a textile mill was operating in 18. (2/25/70)

The China Trade and Economic Newsletter (London) reports about Chinese aid to Guinea: "A Chinese technical team working on a project for Tinkasso Hydroelectric Power Station was received by Lansana Beavogui, Minister of Economy, who described the scheme as 'of great significance to Guinea, not only in the economic field, but also in the political and social fields'.

In September the Newsletter reported on "A Chinese medical team operating in four groups in Conakry, Macenta, Siguiri and Gaoual regions. Rounds were made in several hundred villages, the number of calls totalling over 60,000." (12/69)

The December issue of the Newsletter also tells of "the sinking of 50 wells with Chinese assistance to improve the civilian water supply in Kiffa, Kankossa, Boundeit and other regions of Mauritania. The Minister of Equipment, Ely Ould Allaf, says the contract 'will actively contribute to the development of our country and the progress of our rural population,' in the regions where water is most needed."

In Somalia an experimental rice and tobacco station was built at Jowhar with Chinese aid. (China Trade & Economic Newsletter 9/69)

In the Congo (Brazzaville) "the first modern textile combine in the Republic, built with Chinese assistance, was opened by the head of state and leading officials of the Congo and Chinese engineers and technicians who took part in the project. Begun nearly three years ago and completed in May 1969 the Kingsoundj Combine covers spinning, weaving, printing, dyeing and knitting operations. The inaugural speech by the Secretary of State for Economy and Finance welcomed it as 'a remarkable work, whether judged by its cost, its generosity, its social value or its

economic importance and paid tribute to the example of working style set by the Chinese technicians which 'enlightened all who worked with them'. The Chinese had also assisted in the setting up of the Kombe State Farm 17 kilometres southwest of the capital. It was launched in August 1968 and produces vegetables, foodgrain, oil crops, cotton, pigs and poultry." In September 1960 an agreement for the building of a boat-building yard to be constructed with Chinese aid and equipment was made. (China Trade & Economic Newsletter 9/69)

On February 8th 1970 China and Ceylon exchanged letters on building a cotton spinning and weaving mill at Minnepiya, Ceylon, with China's assistance. The mill will have 25,000 spindles and six hundred power looms. The Chinese Government will supply a complete set of equipment and building materials and will send engineering and technical personnel to assist in designing and building the mill. (New China News Agency 2/11/70)

### China's Foreign Trade

China carries on trade with over one hundred countries. Some indication of the vitality of her economy is furnished by the following table of statistics of the trade with five of the leading trade partners:

Chinese Imports from	In million pounds (1 £ = \$2.40)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
France	13	26	28	28	10
Hongkong	3	3	2	2	2
Japan	66	87	75	93	107
United Kingdom	19	22	35	20	38
Western Germany	17	33	58	49	49
Total 5 countries	118	171	198	192	206

(China Trade & Economic Newsletter 12/69)

The New York Times reports that "The Japanese Foreign Ministry's statistical division has reported that Chinese exports were placed at \$2-billion and imports at nearly \$1.9-billion for '69." (A/P 2/24/70)

First Nine Months 1965-1969\*

	In Million Pounds (1 £ = \$2.40)				
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>Chinese Exports to</u>					
France	12	14	13	14	23
Hongkong	104	124	101	112	127
Japan	64	83	73	65	72
United Kingdom	21	26	22	25	29
Western Germany	19	26	21	25	26
Total 5 countries	220	273	230	241	277

\*(CT&EN 12/69)

Twice a year, in the spring and fall, China holds a month-long Export Commodities Fair at Kwangchow (Canton). Buyers and sellers from all over the world attend. The eight thousand who went to the 1969 Autumn Fair had ample demonstration of the achievements of China's socialist revolution and socialist production.

China and Asia

The New York Times in its Annual Survey of the 1969 Economic Developments in the Far East headlines its article on China:

"Another Great Leap by Chinese Reds?"

and writes:

"The year was a considerable comeback from the damage done by the disruptions of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. On the basis of the gains, planning and experience involved in this comeback, the Peking regime gave indications that it intended to make 1970 a really big year of economic growth. (1/19/70) This relatively mild statement about China gains sharpness when contrasted with the Times over-all headline of the Annual Survey which was

"A Decade of Disappointment for Asia"

What a contrast! - for those Asian economies dependent on subservience to and "aid" from the capitalist economies: "a decade of disappointment". But, for China: the revolutionary forging ahead of a socialist economy!

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was the acute struggle in China against the forces and factors, existent in all current socialist societies, that could take these societies off the socialist path and on to the bourgeois, the capitalist path. There are at least six such forces and factors. They are 1) the hangover of old ideas, habits, customs, relationships, incentives and motivations which hinder individuals from accepting the new; 2) openly anti-socialist elements who actively work to wreck socialism in their country; 3) nominal socialists who try to water down socialism, go slow on socialist programs, mix capitalist methods along with socialist methods, and make some compromises with the outside imperialists: in a word, revisionists; 4) a bureaucracy more lured by personal satisfactions than by socialist endeavor, and able because of their political position, to build up a supporting entourage; 5) a technical elite, who by putting technical expertise (necessary as it is) in command rather than politics (commitment to socialism) set a path toward capitalism; moreover this technical, this managerial elite tends to usurp what in a socialist society rightly belongs to the workers - the dictatorship of the proletariat; 6) the outside imperialist world which not only welcomes and encourages these internal anti-socialist forces but openly tries to destroy socialism.

China as the latest country to become socialist has the advantage of hindsight; with this advantage and with the observation of the anti-socialist elements in their own society, the Chinese people see clearly that class conflict - the struggle between antagonistic interests - continues to exist even after the establishment of a socialist society. This conflict presents the new society with two possible roads: continue on the socialist path or go off on to the capitalist path.

There is class conflict after a successful socialist revolution. Jack Gray of the University of Glasgow writes about "the crystallization in China after the revolution of a new class... composed of Party administrators, managers and technicians." (China figured this "class" amounted to about 5% of the cadres and anti-socialist rightists...ed) "Mao draws from it the economic lesson that if such a ruling group hardens out it will put an insuperable obstacle in the way of the development of the abilities and sense of responsibility of the mass of the population on which economic vigor in the last analysis depends. Within the collectives some individuals have the means to participate profitably in the private sector and the free market which grew rapidly after 1959. ...Their concentration upon individual enterprise and private profit is therefore a mortal drain on collective resources, and must be stopped...The limitation and eventually the elimination of the private sector Mao therefore regards as both necessary and justified. 'Class struggle' in the countryside is directed at removing this obstacle to collective investment and enterprise. To prevent the growth of these two social phenomenon - the new class of technocrats and the new class of private-sector operators - politics must take command." (emphasis added...ed) (BAS 2/69)

China's observation of what happens after successful socialist revolutions (14 so far) and China's analysis of the factors and forces that threaten the continuance of socialism, and her Cultural Revolution which dealt with this threat, have resulted in a further major consolidation of socialism for over seven hundred million people. Thus China has made a major contribution to Marxism-Leninism - The Thought of Mao Tsetung - a beacon light for all who are in the struggle for a socialist world.

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