

IDEOLOGY & ORG. IN COMMUNIST CHINA by Franz Schurmann, 1956

Very 1st sentence of Preface:

vi "The writing of this book has been, like the Ch Rev., a process (limited by an act."

Preface, xlii--"PREVENTING BUREAUCRATIZATION"

xi "The Ch have constructed a powerful & effective org., but one has IN FULL DETERRENENTS AGAINST BUR."

INTROD.

p.12 "After I had completed this book, I realized that I had omitted an area of org: the army." Says only in mid-1960s did it become clear that Ch were creating a new trinity of state, party & army --but constitution mentions army at once.

p.23 "Theory is pure ideology & thought is practical ideology/" (In view of fact that in Marxian theory ideology is false consciousness & is therefore used by Marx to express the capitalistic theory. this may be a good explanation. PD)

"When this book was in proof, Marshall Lin Piao early in Sep. 1965 gave a speech which is one of the most important theoretical documents to have emerged from C-ist Ch. in recent years." (Compares it to Liu Shao-chi's speech in 1945 on the Party at the 7th Party congress)

"Nevertheless, he has not yet reached the top, like Stalin to propound a Weltanschauung"

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DIPLOMAT, sept. 1966

China's Power Structure

by Franz Schurmann

Where ideology & org. in C-ist China does not even have a part on the army  
has that Stalinist-Maoist apologist begins with Peking "China is today  
ruled by a trinity of organized power: party, govt., army."

NO CONGRESS SINCE MAY 1958

"None can become an independent force juxtaposed against the others."  
10 plenary mtgs. bet. May 1958 & Sept. 1962; none until Sept. 66.

"If Wes. analysts know only the barest outlines of party & govt. org., they know  
still less about the army."

In recent years pol. depts. were created to "link"  
bet. party, govt., & army: "There were reports of army officers moving into these  
new positions." Supposedly that started only recently (1964) but he says  
nothing of it in his bk pub'd. 1966 Not only that this whitewasher says  
Mao Tse-tung having always been worried that bur. institutionalization  
might create factional conflicts. It may be that Mao Tse-tung feels that the  
army is less subj. to such conflicts."

7 "Peking has been making intensive efforts in recent years to build up a new  
unity within the army. It may now feel confident that this unity is so secure  
that it has allowed the army to take the leadership in the current campaign  
against "anti-party & anti-socialist" elements within the party itself."

Liu Shao-chi's program of "peace-like" development during Great Leap Forward  
"weakened havoc" with the financial system

L O R D Y!! "Mao Tse-tung has ALWAYS (OH HO HO!) been fearful of concentrated bur. power  
& the present purge may be said to conform to his general approach to politics"

"It is not even out of the ques. that, as a result of the purge,  
Ch. may move from a rigid approach to foreign policy to a more flexible  
approach, based on less visionary ideology."

More  
new  
in 63  
challenges  
Russians

58-62  
10 plenary meetings  
Then  
none  
held 66

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DIPLOMA; Cont.

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Club, cont. --nuclear tests, 10/64, 5/65, 5/66

"town" with world's "villages" --after Ch. CCP's 9/65 Lin's speech on surrounding

"The Population Count--'Reds' vs. Experts " by John S. Aird

"China's New Society" by Ezra Vogel

Mr. Lu, a nationalised capitalist; still retains 5% interest in factory he once owned.

"Reflections on 'The China Problem'" by John K. Fairbank

"The Eco. Realities" by Yuan-Li Wu

also 2 pol. movements 3rd 5 Yr. Plan, 1966-70  
"socialist education" begun in 1961 in countryside aiming at suppressing individualist attitudes in communes since 1961.

"cultural rev." started in early summer 1966 in Peking focused on greater conformity & APPEARS TO ADVOCATE MORE DARING as against pragmatic approaches to the country's problems.

Signs of some dissatisfaction in armed forces 1961-62 when there were food shortages; but 2 yrs. later came nuclear explosion & Ch. was able to mount a limited war against India in 1962

"The Men Who Rule Ch." by Howard L. Boorman

May 1966-3rd nuclear explosion  
June --removal of P'eng Chen  
July '66-- Lu Ting-yo (alternate member of Peking Politburo)

replaced as head of propoganda dept. by T'ao Shih'en Po-ta identified as leader of "cultural rev."

"nuclear-powered People's Rep."

1949-53--Mao grants public deference to Stalin

1959 Mao relinquishes head of state role to Liu

"Hail Mao has not been reported as common greeting in Ch."

"China's Military Power" by Saml. B. Griffith II.

"China's Nuclear Strategy" by Moron H. Halperin

Peking fears that Am. forces by accident, or without authority, would launch a nuclear attack on Ch. (but) that they would come to the conclusion that it WANTED TO HAVE A NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION with the People's Rep. of Ch.

"Ch. & Vietnam" by Felix Greene

"This then is why the people stroll with so little anxiety in the parks of Peking. They feel that whatever happens, Ch. will survive & move forward, for the movement of his forces is on their side."