

Ch'in prince discarded title of king became ti-Augustus, 1st his. ruler of united Ch. world, Shih Huang-ti or 1st Universal Emperor-- assumed religious title of Son of Heaven which was kept for 2,000 yr. until revo. of 1911.

In 213 B.C. a state ordered holocaust of all classical bks. with writings of Confucius destroyed; scientific books spared. Scientific knowledge encouraged, but destroyed. Saddened at the protests of the burning of the books, he sent scholars to forced labor on Great Wall, extending 1500 miles from heart of Central Asia to Pacific Ocean.

After Shi died (210 B.C.) civil war broke out. Hans consolidated Shi's mammoth works however & favored re-birth of Confucius.--gentry accepted learning as basis for office was born; mandarins.--archery, horsemanship, rites, music, his & mathematics.--1st true "brainwashing"!!

"Inherent socialism" of Ch.--nationalization of trade, commerce, ind. In T'ang era state remained sole proprietor of state & a great deal was owned collectively by village. A young Ch. attained manhood & received allotment of about 10-15 acres "for life"; it reverted to community at his death, was alienable ypd. for by land taxes, forced labor & conscription in militia. Only gentry & officials were entitled to have & inherit large estates which they rented to tenant farmers.

Discovery of printing & gunpowder.

Ch. minds Yin & Yang--neither substance nor force, altho sometimes treated as such--but emblem, harmonization of human society on cosmic pattern of Yin and Yang (not like God & Satan) but 2 complementarity faces of the Totality; instead of opp. there is coop & alternance. never duality in Ch. phil--but individual's integration into Totality, into the Tao.. TO ORIGINALLY MEANT A RD. A THROUGHFARE BUT BECAME METAMORPHOSED INTO A WAY--A WAY OF LIFE. But Abs. Totality is essentially dynamic.--endless becoming result of unceasing play of Yin & Yang

pp. 86-7: "The most striking aspect of the Ch. world outlook is the similarity that exists bet. its intuitive vision of the universe & the recent conclusions of modern physics... Chinese culture had intuitively seen the cosmic order as mod. science sees it today--not as it saw it in the days of Descartes's rationalism & Newton's mechanical universe. Mod. science has now come to look upon cosmos as a "non-mechanical" field of force without direction or mechanical impulse. From the day when Max Planck proclaimed the Quantum Theory in 1900 the mechanical view of the universe began to fade away.... along scientific logic, discovered lately; that on the very frontiers of man's sense perceptions causality & determination disappear.... Causality is gone & we have Niels Bohr's concept of "complementarity," which is remarkably similar to the Ch. concept of interdependence." There is no more absolute space, ind. of the objects that occupy it. Space is now what it was 200 yrs ago to Leibnitz, 1st European philosopher to be strongly influenced by Ch. phil.; the relation of things among themselves. Space is determined, as it was in the view of the Tao, by its contents. Without contents, there is no space. Similarly, Newton's gravitation was a force; today, now that the universe is no longer viewed as a machine, we have gravitations & magnetisms... And if there are no forces, material substances no longer exist... The only reality today lies in the process itself. Ch. supreme reality!!

Handwritten notes on the left margin: III, (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52), (53), (54), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (60), (61), (62), (63), (64), (65), (66), (67), (68), (69), (70), (71), (72), (73), (74), (75), (76), (77), (78), (79), (80), (81), (82), (83), (84), (85), (86), (87), (88), (89), (90), (91), (92), (93), (94), (95), (96), (97), (98), (99), (100).

Handwritten note on the right margin: 1st true "brainwashing"!!

Handwritten note on the right margin: 113

Collapse of Han dynasty -- Coming from Central Asia, Mongolia or Manchuria, Tuks, Tibetans, Mongolians broke thru Great Wall. Gen. Hanis Khan & the Manchus later took over no. Chi. but Ch. Fabulous capacity for ethnical absorption--brought them to a New Golden Age & still toward unity reasserted itself. (whereas in India permanent tended toward dislocation)--At this time Buddhism began to penetrate

--Ch'an Buddhism, ancestor of Jap. Zen--inc. Taoist phil.--
 "Moonlight Civilizations":

(N) Expansion in Turkestan & Central Asia took place simultaneously with expansion in S.E. Asia. Islam fostered Ottoman Mogul, "dia the cultures of S.E. Asia, China those of Japan & Korea."

Most-bron link bet. power politics & Christian missions was the Opium Wars bet. GB&Ch which ended in Ch's capitulation, 1842

(C) Kant-Hecce "From the Elbe & the Vistula to the Yellow R. in no. Ch. there are no natural barriers--nothing but immense plains stretching for thousands of miles thru Poland, Rus., Siberia, Mongolia & No. Ch. & S.E. Asia. Any phil. elaborated around Elbe & Vistula is bound to be influenced by this geog. situation. German nations, instead, became a idea."

Japan's 21 demands.
 Manchu collapse. Sun Yat Sen's 3 principles of "Race Determination, Democ & Soc." Did not see agrarian rev.: "Our laboring class, commonly known as coolies, are living from hand to mouth & will therefore only be too glad to welcome any capitalist who even put up a sweatshop to exploit them."--after RR forms rev. Kuomintang

PEASANT-REVOLTS HAD OCCURED FOR 3,000 yrs.

(1) 1918--Li founded Society for Study of Marxism at Peking U.--Mao asst. lib. 2 founders of CCP: Li Ta-chao and Ch'en Tu-hsiu who accepted Marxism in '20--
 Voltinsky arrives in Shanghai 1920--CC org in summer 1921.
 8.22 special Pl. of CC of CCP held in Hangchow--Mao laid down line of action while negotiated with C&K Kuomintang alliance with Sun Yat Sen in Canton. In '25 Joffe & Sun Yat-sen issue joint declaration & Borodin helps in overhauling of Kuomintang machinery/
 Borodin also org'd Whampoa Military Academy with help of a young officer named Chiang Kai-shek
 5/30/25 British ~~...~~ a Shanghai crowd. There followed well-org'd boycott of Br. goods & a mammoth strike at Jap-owned textile mills of Tsingtao--Chiang makes coup 5/20/26.--complete victory of Shang in sweep to Shanghai--4/12/27.--flow of "Wes." capital at that point.
 Manchuria fell to Japan in 1931.

Mao's agrarian movement occurred outside of regular framework of Part.--until '31 little attention was paid to this marginal dev., altho's Mao's 1927 report on Agrarian Movement in Hunan was a milestone.

MAO: "The force of the peasantry is like that of the raging winds & driving rain. It is rapidly increasing in violence. No force can stand in its way. The peasantry will tear apart all nets which which bind it & hasten along the rd. to liberation. They will bury beneath them all forces of imp., militarism, corrupt officialdom, village bosses & evil gentry. Every new vanguard com. ~~will~~ will be subjected to their scrutiny, be accepted or rejected by them. Shall we stand in the way of them?"

Handwritten notes:
 Mao's agrarian movement
 outside of regular framework of Part.

Handwritten note: Rev.

SOUL OF CH.

MAO'S On Practice: "The sum total of innumerable ~~relative truths~~ is the absolute truth." ~~PEASANTS WERE RUTHLESSLY~~
CHU Teh, Mil. Hwy. ~~CRUSHED~~ Kiangsi Soviet in 1930--maoists win Li Li-san's coll. farms
Mao's agrarian policy EXTREMELY MODERATE. "With the gradual disintegration
of the prol. leadership sits final absorption by the Soviet Area
govt., Mao became supreme head of UN Communism in 1933."
Then came famous LONG MARCH across Ch. CENTRAL Asia West of Ch.
Soviets in northwest. From its new capital at Yen-an, C-ist leadership
shifted Party line (from social issues to) the more promising foreign
policy problem." An organic connection between CP & prol.
had been severed. and new Mao proclaimed his "NEW DEMOC."

Ideological Retooling Movement, 1951, --10s of 1,000s accusing them-
selves of at 10s of 1,000s of meetings in 10s of mins, or wds.
(SEE R. C. WALKER: CHINA UNDER COMMUNISM) Li Li-san 11/49 edict: "We
oppose equalitarianism."

STALIN'S FAILURE IN CHINA, 1924-27 by Conrad Brandt

(CF. EUDIM & NORTH, Sov. Russia & the East, 1920-7)

p.165ff: Concurrently with Canton Commune, another insurrection--
peasant, was taking place in Hunan. There Mao Tse-tung had
gathered up a motley band of followers: uprooted peasants,
stray deserters, miners from the Hanyang mines... uprising
failed & Mao sent to nearest mountains. On Chingkanshan, a
mountain fastness popular with bandits, Mao, seeking refuge, found
instead the doorway to his destiny." Hunan defeat laid to Mao
exclusively & he was removed from his 3 posts: alt. to Polburo, sec. of
Hunan Provincial Comm. & sec. Party Front Comm. (See Snows Red Star
over China, p.170 for letter to Mao from Hunan provincial party, ask-
ing Wash't it true "Workers & Peasants Army" consisted of lumpenprol.
incl. 2 converted bandit chiefs/ Mao's answer: They were splendid
fighters.) In 1928 Mao gives back 1 post: sec. of Front Comm.

A labor leader was entrusted with reorg. party: Li Li-san of Mao 30th
Movement, until 1930 (see y gen. was former boatsman Hsiang Chung-fa)
Mao's position '28: Why waste one's strength storming cities if one could
not hold them? It came as far as bloody battle bet. Li Li san's
follower's & Mao's who had crushed late in 1930, Kiangsi province revol.
In '31 Moscow asks Li to come there. While sov. govt. functioned in
area ever since 1931 & Mao held highest post in it, Kuomintang launched
attack in autumn '34 & MAO BEGAN HIS LONG MARCH, --6,000 miles-- to
borderland.

p.176: "T's usual outlook remained profoundly European
--and in this sense, provincial."

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CH. C-ISM & THE RISE OF MAO by Benj. I. Schwartz

p.101: "During (1927) he (Mao) had come to realize that in a country where power tended to gravitate into the hands of the military, mass power must be coordinated with military power.

p.190: besides army, there must be strategically located TERRITORIAL base.

11/13/30 at 16th Congress of RCP: "the 3rd peculiarity (of Ch. rev.) is that the ch. rev. even before the final victory of the wars has at its disposal a Red Army. It is in possession of a considerable territory." (thus) realizing STATE hegemony over peasantry."

CCP. NYH WALES "INSIDE RED CHINA": "the Ch C-ists seem to consider their party itself equivalent to direct participation by the prol." (Wales also shows in her study of background of 70 Ch C-ist leaders in the New Dem. per--only 17% are prol & 70% are "students from families of small farmers, professionals, merchants & even aristocratic official families.") elite party basing itself on dynamic of peasant discontent.

A DOCUMENTARY HIST. OF CH. C-ISM" By Conrad Brandt, Benj. Schwartz & John K. Fairbank, '52

Feb. 1932-Ch. Sov. Rep. declares war on Jap.
April 1933--CCP issues "Manifesto on Anti-Jap. United Front"

12/12/36 Sian incident--C-ist mediation helps effect release of Chiang Kai-shek who has been kidnapped Chang Hsueh-liang
After Chiang's return to Nanking, a truce reached between CCP & KMT

6/1937 "On Prolonged Warfare" pub'd. by Ma Tse-tung 21st Nov.
"On the New Stage" in which Jap. aggression & Ch. Trotskyites such as Han Lin-tzu "3rd Front" & Liu Jen-ching's "Lenin Front" branded as principal enemies of CCP

12/15/38 "The Ch. Rev & the CCP" issued by Mao explaining coalition of classes for anti-Jap. nat. dem. united front

1/19/40 "On The New Dem" by Mao as transitional stage towards C-ism in Ch.

Spring Jap. forces in No. Ch. launch campaign against C-ists

7/7/40 CCP introduces "3/3rd system" (1/3rd C-ists, 1/3rd KMT, & 1/3rd non-part. into all pol. administrations in C-ist areas."

1942 Feb. Cheng-Feng Movement begins. Mao on "Correcting wrong tendencies in learning, the Party's lit. part."

1943 CCP LAUNCHES "INCREASE PROD." MOVEMENT

10/1/43 CCP announces "10 Proposals": 1) fight enemy, 2) improve army & ad. 3) unity leadership 4) support gov. & love people; (5) inc. prod. 6) "correct wrong tendencies" 7) realize 3/3rd system 8) reduce rent & interest. 9) investigate cadre wars. (for incorrect acts) & 10) educate masses about current affairs. Liu Shao-ch' sec. of sec. CCP

1945 Yalta Conf. 4/23-6/11 7th Congress of CCP. Mao speaks

Coalition Govt. Party constitution key sec. drafted by Liu Shao-ch' & resolves "to follow Mao Tse-tung's thought, as well as Marxism, for guidance in all work of the CCP."

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Handwritten notes: Mao / Chiang

8/14/45 surrender of Japan 10/11 Joint statement by Mao & Chiang pledging desire for peace unity; end of Oct. military clashes break out.

6/25/48 Mao demands US cease all aid to Nationalists & withdraw US forces from China.

10/10/49 CCP announces New Land Law, abolishing land rights of landlords, who are ant. of land like ex. peasant.

1949--C-ists occupy Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai.

8/7/49 US White Paper.

9/28/49--~~Organic Law of the Peoples Political Consultative Conf.~~

--Organic Law of Central Peoples Gov't.

OCT. 1, 1949--CENTRAL PEOPLE GOVT. OF CHINA EST. Mao elected Pres. China

11/24--

I. Embryonic Per. (1921-5)

1st Manifesto of CCP on Current Situation
Manifesto of 2nd Congress-6-7/22--calls for "dem. united front of wkr., poor peasants, & p.b." end of per. of union.
KMT is classed as rev. party--but C-ists remain outside of it.

II. Per. of Early CCP-KMT coop. (1925-7)

(SEE SEPARATELY MAO USE TUNG'S REPORT ON HUNAN)

III. PER. OF REORIENTATION (1927-31) FROM Coalition to Adventurism

IV--Per. of KIANGSI SOVIET (1931-34) Shift to Hinterland
Constitution of Sov. Rep. 11/7/31 "the Sov. regime has grown out of guerrilla warfare"

V--VIETNAM PER--the United Front-1935-45

MAO: "The present alliance bet. bourgeois & rev. group is a necessary bridge to soc."

6/24/35 "The CCP is the M-L Part of the Ch wkr. class. Its mission is the final liberation of the Ch. nation & the Ch. people for it is only by liberating the whole nation that the wkr. class can liberate itself."

4/24/45 MAO ON COALITION GOVT.

"We do we call the present stage of the rev. a 'bourgeois dem. rev.' because the target of the rev. is of the bourgeoisie in general (but imperialist & feudal oppression); the programme of the rev. is not to abolish prt. prop. but to protect prt. prop. in general; the results of this rev. will clear the way for the dev. of capitalism."

"Under the New Dem. system of govt., a policy of readjusting rels. bet. cap. & lab. will be adopted. On the one hand, the interests of the wkr. will be protected. An 8-10 hr. day system, according to varying circumstances, will be adopted, as well as suitable relief for unemployed, social security & the rts. of labor unions. On the other hand, a reasonable profits of state, prt., & coop. enterprises will be guaranteed. In general this will enable both labor & cap. to work jointly for the dev. of ind. prod." Party has 1,210,000 members, most of whom joined during anti-Jap. war.

VI-- Mao Ye an Non-ideology Party Affairs, 1935-45

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Handwritten notes: 330, AB 7/11, C-10hr day, + 1/2 hr

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MAO on "Reform Our Learning", May 1941. Youths of 17 or 18 are taught to digest Das Kapital & Anti-Duhring. As a result, an abnormal psychology is created among the students who lose interest in Ch. problems & neglect the directives of the Party. They only worship the words passed on to them by the teachers, holding them to be dogma that will remain forever valid. SAME THOUGHT REPEATED IN CHENG FENG MOVEMENT in 1942. Constitution of the CCP (6/11/45): "The CCP takes the theories of M-L & the combined principles derived from the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE CH. REV. THE IDEAS OF MAO TSETUNG AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN ALL WORK"

VII Post War Per (1945-50) - THE RETURN TO THE CITIES 1/1/49 Mao's "On the Peoples Democ. Dic."

The ANNALS, Sep. 1951 See esp. Current Agrarian Reform Policies in Communist China, by Chao Kuo-chun & Labor Policy & Factory Mgt. in C-ist Ch. by Wm. Ayres Li Li-san, Pe King Minister of Labor Greater prod. "is the most fundamental task of the Ch. trade unions." "develop labor enthusiasm" "Observe labor discipline." "Regard for both public & pvt. interests, benefits for both labor & capital." 3 mln. ind. wkr. 10 mln. supervisors, teachers & commercial

THE ANNALS, 1/59 "Ideology & Politics in C-ist Ch." by Arthur H. Steiner UCLA The CC of CCP on 8/29/58 called for merger of rural collectives into "communes" as "the fundamental policy to guide the peasants in accelerating socialist construction" which would produce "communication of country in a few yrs!" (SEE PEKING REV EW, Sep. 16, 1958 pp. 21-23 'Sep. 2, 1958 p. 607

MAO from his "On Practice" (July 1937): outstanding characteristic of Exist. Phil. is "its practicality; its emphasis on the dependence of theory on practice; emphasis on practice as the foundation of theory which in turn serves practice."

"Agric. & Pop. in Rel. to Eco. Planning" by J. Spencer (UCLA)

1950--distribution of 120 mln. acres of land to 60 mln. families-- 40% of farm area to 60% of agrarian pop-- "fractured an already fragmented agrarian eco." BUT THEN a) Mutual aid teams b) agric. coop in which members received int. on their landholdings as well as a share of crop for work done c) coll. farm--land & bigger farm implements become prop. common to all & work done sole source of income. (See 2 Revs. for the Farm (China In Transition Peking, 1957)

New tools, chemical fertilizers, govt. agric. loans at low int. made growth of collectives in 1955 greater than was expected. 2nd 5 yr. plan, 1958-62 looked forward to greater per acre yields & intensive farming and extending facilities for irrigation. Good agric. weather & bountiful harvests caused yields to exceed quotas in 1953 & 54 poor year for 1954-1956