

Pol 355 CHINA II - MAO ERA - GOVT OPERATIONS

OCTOBER 1, 1949 PRC begins - Communism in China
→ NATIONAL DAY

- Some see it -

① ORDER-CHAOS cycle fulfilled - chaos from 1911 - 1949 -
ended - now once again centralized state

② But new ideology - Confucianism had lasted over 2,000 years, through Mongol invasion, Manchu invasion, dynasties but now dead - New, new ideology - Communism
- New era - old rules don't apply.

③ Others say wait - we begin in 1949 The MAO DYNASTY
- Mao is just another Emperor - Chairman of CPC
- True new ideology - Communism
- But when you look at Mao's role, you see much continuity

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as well as many things that are different.

- Some see it as Confucian Communism
- Communist ideas Sinitized - made more Chinese
- mixture of Imperial China and Stalin's Russia

Similarities

↳ - elite rule

authoritarian

- powerful central leader - Mao as Emperor
- loyalty to central leader is a demand - now also loyalty to the party
- concern with spreading ideology and crushing any challenges to it
- hierarchical state - Bureaucracy

NO - Bureaucratic decision making

Ruling ideology

- ~~Mao as an Emperor~~

- factional politics - palace politics -

Differences -

- Revolutionary ideology - Goal is NOT harmony + balance
- Goal is transformation - imbalance - upheaval.

- ④ Mao's legitimacy - A key part of Mao + CCP legitimacy is its Nationalistic underpinning - (I don't mean KMT)
 - I mean independence, self determination - End of colonial era.
 - China to be ruled by Chinese not foreigners
- Important to remember -
 - Same for Stalin and old CPSU
- Peopls see the brutality the millions of deaths
But forget that these leaders are seen as George Washington figures
 - They freed the nation from foreign domination
 - Russia - Nazi invasion - Stalin revered
 - China - 100 years of humiliation
- So, we Marxist ideology
 - But Nationalism too

IDEOLOGY - Let's first talk about Communism itself - ~~China~~

- Communism came in three waves

- ① MARX - ENGELS - mid 19th Century
- ② LEVIN - Early 20th -
- ③ MAO - mid 20th -

- We need to understand, briefly, origins + the first two waves
 - to understand how MAO reshaped Communism for China -

- Again, this was a transplanted western ideology -

- And when its western roots dig in to the Eastern soil, what grows is a hybrid -

① MARX + ENGELS - KARL MARX - FREDERICH ENGELS - Economists

- come up with a theory - mid 1800s on Economic Evolution

- The way the world works -

control govt

class struggle

- ① Those who own everything, control everything, make all the money
- ② Those who do all the work, own nothing, control nothing, make no money -

- So you have a class division in society
 wealthy + powerful vs poor + powerless
 HAVE vs HAVE NOTS

Marx + Engels hypothesized that one day the have-nots would revolt

- This would be during a phase in a nation's life when it is an advanced industrial nation
 - heavy industries

- Owners of industries vs Poor workers in factories
 - The relationship one of EXPLOITATION

One day the workers - proletariat - would realize they were being exploited + rise up in revolt } PART OF HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

- Revolution would result in overthrow of ownership class + the government that supports it

- Now a worker's state. All workers would own everything jointly

- Run the factories + nations on behalf of themselves. SHARED
 - No Exploitation - Communism

Lenin: Vladimir Ilyich Ulanov - Russian intellectual raised this

- Marx + Engels believed the revolution would occur naturally at a given point in a societies evolution - of Capitalism

Lenin said you don't have to wait for the revolution to occur naturally - You can create it - It's not just a matter of a states evolution -

- A VANGUARD can lead the revolution to Communism

- So, Lenin did just that in 1917 - created a Communist state in Russia. The Soviet Union was born ~~then~~

MAO ZEDONG - Born 12/26/1893 - Well off family + educated in Chinese classics - took part in 1911 Revolution as a student - Part of May 4th Movement

- One of the founders, then leader of Chinese Communist Party

- His ideas - many words - But small pithy sayings a little Red Book - Sayings of Chairman Mao - Chairman of CCP -

Mao's contribution to the theory

① - Did believe in the transverse notion

The Revolution doesn't have to come naturally - a small leadership can create it - Mao did just that.

② Original Marxist theory was also based on Industry

The Revolutionary class would be factory workers

- Not in Mao's thrust

③ - Here the revolutionary class would be PEASANTS as he is an agricultural nation

- The classes that needed to be destroyed

- Imperial supporters

- The KMD

- The landed aristocracy

Capitalists in general. - Westerners

- And this was a scorched earth policy

- Brutal, slaughter as will see -

- It was Communist + Nationalist -

(Here)

③ Mao also saw movement + progress toward Communism, at least in theory, as not an elite function

- The MASS LINE - you must incorporate the masses into the revolutionary process

- So, as will see - the history of Mao's China

are a series of CAMPAIGNS - Movements to

mobilize the populace toward the goals of

the Chinese state - economically + politically + socially

- politically - and ideologically

- So, it was dictatorial leadership - that would

mobilize the populace toward socialist ends.

The result was often chaos + unbelievable carnage

- Bring the revolution to the people - see Cultural Revolution -

④ The old Confucian idea of HARMONY replaced with the idea of Revolutionary struggle.

- Continuous Revolution - CAMPAIGNS

Confucian thought stressed the proper hierarchy as the key to stability

Mao wanted to smash hierarchy

- instead of stability you want struggle
- So he denounced the old hierarchy - pitted people against each other
 - peasants vs landlords
 - students vs teachers
 - poor vs wealthy
 - Communism vs other ideas

- saw all hierarchical relationships as inherently exploitative.
- purge the old order - through violence when necessary
millions killed

- Create complete Egalitarian Society - goal of Communism

Yet, CCP itself a very hierarchical organization

- Mao + senior leaders lived like Emperors
- CCP officials down the line - perks of office

- Massive Bureaucratic state was hierarchical in design - clear differences between
CCP and non-CCP gov't + non gov't

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Political Power AND Political Structure

- Now understand their will be paradoxes here
- How do you govern a nation to build Communism
 - You're trying to completely remake society
 - create an egalitarian society through dictatorial methods
 - a dictatorship where everyone was equal
- Revolutionary
 - But a revolution from above.

How do you study it?

Examine

- ① Governmental Structure
 - ② Party structure -
 - ③ Leadership and Decision Making - Factional Politics -
- ~~Two~~ Major Points Two
- ① Gov't + Party - Dual structure for running the nation - But roles for everyone - Your Party role is the one that reminds it exists, you set role

EMPERORIALISM

② Ultimately, real power, real decision making is at the top

- the personal rivalries and ideological debates of the top level of the CCP
- that's what guided the nation

- Every major turning point in policy is the result of a factional struggle won or lost at the top levels of the CCP

- Factions - HAROLDERS vs Pragmatists

MAO

- almost as hard, but not quite so hard?
- wouldn't call them moderates
- Not reformers
- closed pragmatists
- second thoughts
- occasionally challenges to MAO's authority

Generally, Mao won

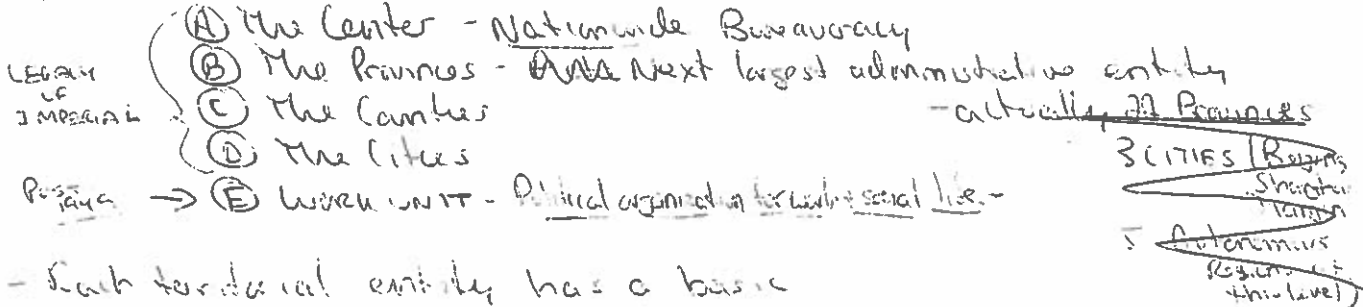
- Those who challenged Mao's authority were imprisoned or killed -

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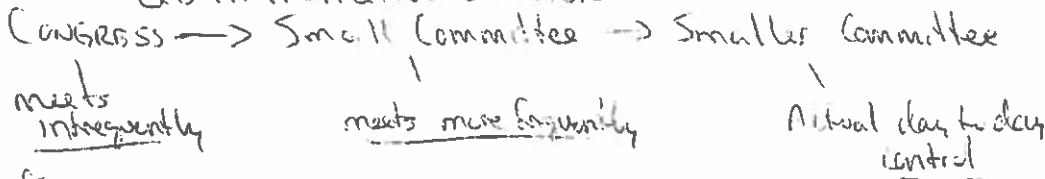
Both the CCP + actual government have two sets of important structures -

- All in a hierarchy - still like old imperial state (SEE 19)

① Territorial Entities -



- Each territorial entity has a basic administrative structure -



(OVER)

~~Small Congress~~

How does control of people work - Look at lowest level -

Work Unit - is the lowest organization at your place of work factory, research institute, ministry, university - even unemployed had work units - residents committees
the lowest level of political organization

Provides housing, schooling, health care, recreation, coupons for food, clothing, burial funds, approval of marriages, pensions

- You can't really leave it - You ~~can't~~ ^{couldn't} exist without one, and you aren't allowed to change - ^{until recently}

- job, livelihood etc depend on it

- ULTIMATE LEVEL OF CONTROL

- And that's crucial

MAO'S CHINA - This was a society from top to bottom bent on controlling the life of the people through these bureaucratic structures - we'll see how that translated into policy in a bit DISASTROUS - HORRORS

* - Today, that structure + control is loosening, under Deng's reforms -

* BUT STILL THE BASIC STRUCTURE - Economic REFORMS; military Party; NOT Political REFORMS

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