

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 051 155

SP 007 206

TITLE Communism. Course of Study, Grades IX-XII.
INSTITUTION Boston Public Schools, Mass.
PUB DATE 69
NOTE 76p.; School Document No. 2-1969
AVAILABLE FROM The Department of Curriculum Development, Boston
Public Schools, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
02108 (\$0.85, check payable to The City of Boston)

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *Communism, *Curriculum Guides, Grade 9, Grade 10,
Grade 11, Grade 12, History, *Political Science,
*Secondary Education, *Senior High Schools

ABSTRACT

GRADES OR AGES: Grades 9-12. SUBJECT MATTER:
Communism. ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The guide has five
units: 1) "Historical Background of Communism," which gives a brief
chronology of events from Czarist Russia to the present day and
outlines the organization of the government and the Communist party;
2) "Communism in Theory and Practice," set out in parallel columns,
one with quotations from the constitution, the other indicating the
practice, with a brief bibliography; 3) "Communism in World Affairs,"
under Lenin, Stalin, and Krushchev, with a list of audio-visual
material; 4) "Russia Today," which very briefly indicates politics,
economy, social welfare, education, religion, and the arts and
literature, with a 141-item bibliography; 5) "Communism in China,"
with a brief chronology of the Chinese Communist Party, a history of
communism in China, a list of audio-visual materials, a 100-item
bibliography, and a list of periodicals. A teaching supplement
includes terms, people and places to know, student projects, and
topics for class discussion. The guide is lithographed and
spiral-bound with a soft cover. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: General
objectives are given at the beginning of the guide, and student
activities are listed in the teaching supplement. INSTRUCTIONAL
MATERIALS: Books and audio-visual materials are listed for the
various units. STUDENT ASSESSMENT: No special provision is made. (NBM)

ED051155

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 2 - 1969

COURSE OF STUDY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIG-
INATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPIN-
IONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY
REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDU-
CATION POSITION OR POLICY

COMMUNISM

GRADES IX · XII



A PUBLICATION OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLIAM H. OHRENBARGER, Superintendent

072206



ED051155

2

In School Committee

December 23, 1968

ORDERED, That the Course of Study COMMUNISM, Grades IX - XII,
is hereby adopted and that 1,000 copies be printed as School Document
No. 2, 1969.

Attest:

EDWARD J. WINTER

Secretary

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

1968

Thomas S. Eisenstadt, Chairman

John J. Kerrigan

Paul F. McDevitt

Joseph Lee

Atty. Paul R. Tierney

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY WIM. J. LEARY
DEPT. CURRIC. DEV.
TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING
UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE U.S. OFFICE
OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION
OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PER-
MISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

No portion of this document may be reproduced in any form
without permission in writing from the Superintendent of the
Boston Public Schools.

Copies of this document may be purchased from The Department
of Curriculum Development, Boston Public Schools, 15 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

Price \$0.85

Checks should be made payable to the City of Boston and sent
to Mr. Edward J. Winter, Secretary, Boston School Committee,
15 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

COURSE OF STUDY ON COMMUNISM

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

Chairman

William J. Leary
Head of Department, History
Dorchester High School

Members

Rosamond E. DeSuze,
Head of Department, History
Charlestown High School

Joseph F. X. Donovan
Assistant Principal
Clarence R. Edwards Junior High School

Phillip J. Gibbons
Junior Master, History
Dorchester High School

Cornelius J. Holland
Junior Master, History
Boston Technical High School

The Course of Study on Communism was prepared under the direction of Mr. William J. Cunningham, Associate Superintendent Emerita; and Mr. Herbert C. Hamblton, Associate Superintendent for Curriculum Design and Educational Research.

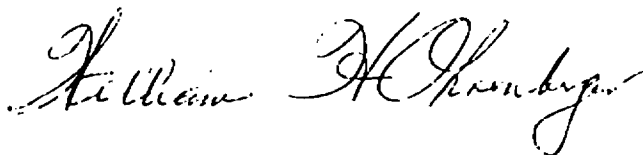
PHILOSOPHY

This curriculum guide is another step forward in the constant effort to meet the needs of our pupils, teachers, and the changing times. Its preparation involved the talents and high professional competence of many experienced teachers, as well as supervisory and administrative personnel.

The suggestions it makes regarding scope and sequence of subject matter and teaching procedures are the product of carefully considered judgments as to what pupils should learn in certain areas and how best to present the material. This provides some degree of constancy, validity, and practicality to the learning-teaching process. Further, it protects the people's right to know what is being taught in the public schools of this city.

However, this necessary and desirable structuring does not militate in any way against the flexibility of the curriculum guide. Working around the skeletal core provided by this guide, enthusiastic and ingenious teachers will use their creativity to both adapt and expand its contents. Only thus can pupils possessing a broad range of abilities and capabilities be challenged.

The effectiveness of this curriculum guide, as that of any other tool, will depend upon the skill of the user. It is to be hoped that all teachers will make it a vital part of the educational equipment they use daily, and assume a degree of personal responsibility for its evaluation and revision. From this constant refinement, on a broad base, there will evolve a curriculum of superior quality and ever increasing usefulness to the teachers it guides in the effective instruction of all pupils.



WILLIAM H. OHRENBERGER
Superintendent

COURSE OF STUDY ON COMMUNISM

AIMS

- 1. To outline the historical background of the rise of Communism**
- 2. To analyze the theories and practices of Communism**
- 3. To describe the effects of Communist policy on World Affairs**
- 4. To develop similarities and differences between Russian Communism and Chinese Communism**

INTRODUCTION

This Document on Communism is offered as an extension and updating of School Document No. 4-1959 "UNIT ON COMMUNISM - ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY."

The Curriculum Committee appointed to prepare a Unit on Communism has purposely divided the course into several areas which may be studied separately. Therefore, necessarily some repetition of material will be found when the document is used as a unit.

The reasons for teaching about Communism in our high schools are well summarized in the Final Report on Communism by the Division of Civic Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education, issued June 29, 1962. This report, and a number of statements by prominent leaders, supply sufficient evidence of the need to study the topic of Communism.

A letter from United States Senator Edward W. Brooke dated January 5, 1968, addressed to the Curriculum Committee, best summarizes pertinent reasons for the preparation of this Unit on Communism. An excerpt from Senator Brooke's letter follows:

"..... An educational system which exposed students only to the good things in life would obviously be grossly deceptive and misleading. If the purpose of an education is, as I think we would all agree it should be, to teach young people as much as possible about the world in which they are going to live, then some of the more unpleasant facts of life must be made a part of the curriculum.

To teach boys and girls objectively about Communism seems to me a desirable project. Some people might object to this on the grounds that it could possibly influence some students to espouse the Communist philosophy. I reject this concept. It's like saying you mustn't teach young people that drink and drugs are bad and dangerous because this might cause them to become alcoholics or addicts.

We live in a very dangerous world, and the more our boys and girls of school age learn about the dangers they must confront as adults, the better informed and poised they will be. An educational system that emphasizes only the rosy side of the picture is failing abysmally. I am all for teaching students as much as possible about things like Communism. The more they learn about it, in my judgment, the less are the chances that they will be attracted. I thoroughly approve of the plans of the Boston Public School System to place new emphasis upon this subject."

COURSE OF STUDY ON COMMUNISM

CONTENTS

	Page
AIMS	1
INTRODUCTION	2
I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COMMUNISM .	4
II. COMMUNISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE . . .	9
III. COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS	24
IV. RUSSIA TODAY	31
V. COMMUNISM IN CHINA	41
Bibliography	
VI. TEACHING SUPPLEMENT	59
Terms to Know	60
People to Know	63
Places to Know	64
Student Projects	65
Topics for Class Discussion	67

1
**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
OF
COMMUNISM**

AREA I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COMMUNISM

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA

A. Czarist Russia

1. Autocratic Rule in Russia
2. Romanov Dynasty
3. Imperialistic Policy

B. Russia In World War 1

1. Alliances with Western Powers
2. Military Debauchery on the Eastern Front
3. Separate Peace with Germany - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 1918

C. Collapse of Czarist Russia

1. Grievances of the Russian People
2. Failure of the War Effort
3. Influence of Rasputin at the Royal Court

D. The March Revolution - 1917

1. Abdication of Czar Nicholas II
2. Establishment of a Provisional Government
3. Kerensky Regime 1917

E. The November Revolution - 1917

1. Failure of the Provisional Government
2. Seizure of Governmental Control by the Bolsheviks

F. Establishment of Communism in Russia

1. Influence of the theories of Karl Marx
2. Militant Leadership of Nicolas Lenin
3. Unsuccessful intervention of the United States in Russia
4. Crushing of the Counter-Revolutionary White Army
5. Communist International set up in 1919 to stimulate revolutions throughout the World
6. New Economic Policy (N. E. P.) established by Lenin, 1921-28
7. Josef Stalin won struggle for control of Russian Government after death of Lenin, 1924
8. Period of Five Year Plans 1928-41
9. Bloody purges in Government and Army
10. Forced collectivization of Farms
11. Ruthless dictatorship of Stalin
12. Diplomatic recognition of Russia by the United States 1933

G. Russia in World War II

1. Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939-41. Enabled Hitler to open the War
2. German invasion of Russia forced Soviets into alliance with the Western Powers
3. Russian military success on the Eastern Front
4. Establishment of Russian military power

H. Russia in the Post-World War II Period

1. The Cold War
2. Seizure of Eastern Europe
3. Crushing of opposition by military force, e.g. Hungary, Poland
4. Power struggle for leadership of Communist Party after death of Stalin in 1953
5. Emergence of Nikita Khrushchev as Russian Leader, 1955-56
6. Advocacy of policy of peaceful coexistence
7. Erection of the Berlin Wall, 1961
8. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
9. Sino-Russian ideological split
10. Deposition of Khrushchev, 1964
11. Collective Soviet leadership under Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA

A. Basic Considerations

1. There is a dual political structure in Russia
 - a. The Russian Government
 - b. The Communist Party
2. Real power in the Soviet Union is in the hands of the Communist Party. The elaborate governmental structure is merely a facade. Russia is firmly controlled by the Communist Party.
3. The Communist Party is the only political party allowed in Russia.
4. In reality the basis for the Soviet Regime includes the following in roughly this order of importance:
 - a. Communist Party
 - b. Will of the Political Leaders
 - c. Communist Writings
 - d. Customs and Conventions
 - e. Laws and Decrees
 - f. Formal Constitutions
5. The document under which the Soviet Union is theoretically governed is the Constitution of 1936 (Stalin Constitution)

B. The U. S. S. R. - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. The Soviet Union is a federation of fifteen theoretically independent republics the largest of which is Russia proper, The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (R. S. F. S. F.)
2. The fifteen republics are divided into one hundred and sixteen "Oblasts" or regions.
3. Oblasts are divided into "raions" or districts
4. The smallest territorial administrative unit is the rural soviet.

C. The Governmental Structure

1. The Supreme Soviet is the legislative body of the U. S. S. R. It is not a true deliberative body but rather has as its main function the approval of decisions, laws and appointments made by the Communist Party. It is in session only a few days each year and its real influence extends to only routine matters.
2. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a small executive committee that represents the Supreme Soviet when that body is not in session. Its chairman is regarded as the President or formal head of the Soviet Government. In theory this Presidium has the power to declare war, ratify treaties and the like, but in reality it carries out the will of the Communist Party. The routine work of a police state is carried out by this group.
3. The Council of Ministers is designated as the highest executive and administrative organ of state power. It carries out policies submitted to it by the Supreme Soviet. Its chairman, called the Premier, is a leading communist, thus ensuring a close link in this vital area between the State and the Party.
4. The Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. is accountable to the Supreme Soviet and in the intervals between its sessions to the Presidium.

D. The Party Structure

1. The All Union Party Congress is supposed to be the ultimate authority of the Communist Party and be representative of the various elements of the U. S. S. R. In reality, it is unwieldy in size and meets infrequently.
2. The Central Committee of the Communist Party whose membership is dictated by party leaders is supposed to carry out the policies of the All Union Congress but, in fact, it acts on its own initiative.
3. The Presidium of the Central Committee is the basic source of power in the Soviet Union. It is by this group that the fundamental policies of the U. S. S. R. are made. Its chairman may wield extraordinary power.

4. The Secretariat is in charge of Communist Party Headquarters. It is the body that is most intimately involved in the practical workings of the Communist Party. The First Secretary is in direct and constant contact with party matters. It is considered to be the most important post in the Communist Party.

II

COMMUNISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

AREA II

COMMUNISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

PREFACE

Theoretically, the Supreme Law of the Soviet Union is the Constitution of 1936, known also as the "Stalin Constitution". It has been supplemented by the two constitutions that preceded it: The Constitution of 1918 and the Constitution of 1924. Periodically, since 1936, amendments have been made to the Stalin Constitution. In 1962, Premier Khrushchev appointed a Constitutional Commission which was designated the task of drafting a new Constitution for the U. S. S. R.

On paper, the various Soviet Constitutions provide the people with many personal liberties. They also provide for a free, representative government in which there is a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. In actual practice, however, the U. S. S. R. is a totalitarian state in which the Communist Party has a monopoly of all power.

Sources:

Fainsod, pp. 349-385
Schlesinger, pp. 97-99, 102-105
Colegrove, pp. 93, 98-99, 158,
234-235, 247-248,
315, 343, 368

COMMUNISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

I. PERSONAL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A. FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, and ASSEMBLY

In Theory

Under the Constitution, citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

Article 125 - 1936 Constitution

In Practice

These freedoms cannot, in fact, be exercised to criticize the government or Party policies. These freedoms exist for those who support the Communist regime and are prohibited to those who oppose the dictatorship of the Party. Effective opposition to the Communist Party and to government policy is not permitted.

Fainsod, p. 378

Colegrove, pp. 97, 122, 158-162, 168

B. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The Constitution states: "In order to ensure citizens freedom of conscience, the Church of the U. S. S. R. is separated from the State, and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

Article 124 - 1936 Constitution

The Communist dictators have taken countless measures to suppress the Russian Orthodox Church, the official Church of Russia. The Communist Party encourages anti-religious propaganda, and discourages pro-religious propaganda. Religion is called the "opiate of the people".

Colegrove, pp. 99-101, 337, 341-344

The Communist Party has sought to substitute Communist dogma for religious faith. In Russia, religious membership results in "second-class" citizenship. Communists are prohibited from belonging to any religious faith, or to practice any religious ceremony.

Fainsod, p. 377

Colegrove, pp. 349-350

C. RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Constitution prohibits national or racial discrimination.

Article 123 - 1936 Constitution

Actually, there has been a great deal of discrimination in the Soviet Union. Favoritism is frequently accorded to the Great Russians for key positions in the government, industry, and the Communist Party.

Fainsod, p. 377

Colegrove, pp. 370-371

There were widespread persecutions of national groups, including deportations

In Theory

In Practice

to Siberia, during and after World War II.
Colegrove, pp. 22, 104, 369-372

Moslems and Jews have been particularly persecuted. Widespread attempts have been made to destroy those cultures and religions in Russia.

Fainsod, pp. 377, 446
Colegrove, pp. 22, 104, 347-349,
371-372

D. EQUALITY OF WOMEN

The Constitution states that: "Women in the U. S. S. R. are accorded equal rights with men".

Article 122 - 1936 Constitution

While it is true that women have attained equal rights and equality of opportunity in employment to a large degree, this has not always benefitted women in the Soviet Union. Many married women must work because the government has set salary scales so low for many male workers in the Soviet Union. Also, women in the U. S. S. R. commonly perform laborious work such as bricklaying, construction work, loading trucks, street-cleaning, and shoveling of snow.

Fainsod, pp. 376-377
Schlesinger, pp. 74, 154-155
Colegrove, pp. 323

Equality of opportunity for positions in the government, the Communist Party, and the professions does not exist to such a great degree in the Soviet Union. However, women do hold positions which require less responsibility in these areas of economy. The number of women in key Party and managerial posts is quite small. With the exception of the medical profession, which is relegated to a lower status in the Soviet Union, men out-number women in the professions.

Fainsod, pp. 376-377
Schlesinger, pp. 74, 154-155
Colegrove, p. 323

E. PROTECTION OF PERSON

The Constitution guarantees citizens of the U. S. S. R. "inviolability of the person". No person may be arrested

Actually, fear and terror has been the most dominant characteristic of Communism in the Soviet Union and China.

In Theory

and convicted without due process of law.
Article 127 - 1936 Constitution

In Practice

Citizens have been arrested by the secret police or the "people's police" arbitrarily. In practice, due process of law, and the rights of accused persons, in the democratic sense of the word, does not exist in Communist countries.

Fainsod, pp. 378, 421-462
Colegrove, pp. 101, 176, 236-242
Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 32

F. PROTECTION IN HOMES

The Constitution further guarantees the inviolability of the homes of citizens.
Article 128 - 1936 Constitution

The totalitarian nature of the regime has meant, in fact, that no citizen is safe or secure in the privacy of their homes.

Fainsod, pp. 378, 421-462
Colegrove, pp. 101, 176

G. REST AND LEISURE

Under the Constitution, citizens are guaranteed the right to rest and leisure.
Article 119 - 1936 Constitution

The availability of the facilities to enjoy rest and leisure are actually quite meager. As a result, Soviet citizens enjoy few of the comforts and pleasures available to the average American citizen.

Fainsod, p. 376

II. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

A. DEMOCRATIC RULE

The Communists claim that the Soviet Union is the most advanced democracy on earth. They point to the 1936 Constitution which contains a Bill of Rights. They say that the Constitution provides for a truly representative government. It creates an executive, legislative and judicial branch of government. The Soviet people are supposed to be free to select their lawmakers, who then proceed to select the executive.

Colegrove, pp. 66-67, 247-248
Also

The Soviet Constitution of 1936

Actually, the Presidium of the Communist Party picks the members of the legislature, the judges, and the executive. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party has never permitted the Russian people to have an effective voice in their government.

Colegrove, pp. 66-67, 93, 145-149, 198-199, 214-216, 222, 247-248, 261
Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 34
Fainsod, pp. 139-141, 370-373

B. FREE ELECTIONS

Article 57, of the 1936 Constitution designates the Supreme Soviet, or the legislative branch of the U. S. S. R. to be

In practice, "free elections," in the western sense of the term have never occurred in the U. S. S. R. The Communist

In Theory

"the highest organ of state power".

Article 58, states that the Supreme Soviet shall be "elected" by the people for a term of four years.

Articles 57 & 58 - 1936 Constitution

In Practice

Party hand-picks all political candidates. No opposition parties or candidates are permitted to enter the election. The citizen-voter at the polls may either accept or reject the single slate of candidates.

Fainsod, pp. 138-175, 378, 382-384
Colegrove, pp. 98-99, 198, 248-251

Claims of near unanimous elections, and widespread voter-participation in the government elections, are mere propaganda. Election days are holidays for workers and peasants. For months preceding the election, the Communist Party carries out a propaganda campaign to get voters to go to the polls. Voters may approve the Communist Party candidates by merely folding their ballots, and depositing the ballots in a box.

Fainsod, pp. 378-379, 382-383
Colegrove, pp. 248-251

C. PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

In form, the Soviet Government appears to function like the parliamentary government in the western countries of France, Great Britain, or Canada. The 1936 Constitution designates the Supreme Soviet, the legislative branch, to be the most important organ, and is to be elected by the people.

Articles 30 to 56 - 1936 Constitution

The Council of Ministers, the executive branch, is appointed by the Supreme Soviet.

Articles 64 to 78 - 1936 Constitution

The Supreme Court, and the Inferior Courts of the U. S. S. R. compose the judicial branch, and the judges are to be "independent".

Articles 102 to 117 - 1936 Constitution

On paper, the Constitution grants to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet wide and comprehensive powers.

Colegrove, p. 253

In fact, the Presidium of the Communist Party (not to be confused with the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet) exercises complete control over all branches of the Soviet government. The Communist Party rigidly controls every action by all the organs of the government.

Fainsod, pp. 337, 384-385
Colegrove, pp. 66-67, 176, 208-211
248, 251-256, 259

Actually, the Communist Party has complete control over all the actions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which is, in effect, a rubber-stamp for the Communist Party. It carries out faithfully the instructions, decrees, and wishes of the Party dictatorship.

Fainsod, pp. 381-385
Colegrove, pp. 176, 214-216, 253-256

D. THE COURT SYSTEM

In Theory

The 1936 Constitution designates that the Supreme Soviet, the legislative branch, select the Supreme Court judges for five-year terms.

Fainsod, pp. 374-375
Colegrove, p. 256

Judges for the "People's Courts"--the local courts--are "elected" for a term of five years.

Fainsod, pp. 374-375
Colegrove, p. 257

In Practice

The Communist Party Presidium selects the judges and forwards its nominations to the Supreme Soviet for its certain approval.

Fainsod, p. 375
Colegrove, pp. 248, 256-257

The Party Presidium also interprets laws of the land, and directs the judges to interpret the laws in accordance with its directives.

Fainsod, p. 375
Colegrove, pp. 241-242

Soviet judges, in practice, are not independent, but are committed to Party policy.

Fainsod, p. 375
Colegrove, pp. 256-257

The Communist Party Presidium presents a single slate of candidates for the judgeships of the "People's Courts".

Colegrove, p. 257

The Soviet system of justice represents a government of MEN and not a government of LAWS.

Fainsod, p. 457
Colegrove, pp. 176-177, 241-242
Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 34

E. FEDERAL (REPUBLICAN) GOVERNMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Constitution refers to the U. S. S. R. as a "Federal State". It provides for fifteen (15) Independent Republics. Also, it is assumed that there are governments existing at three levels in the Soviet Union: the national, republic or state, and the local level.

Article 13 - 1936 Constitution
Also
Constitutions of 1918 and 1924

Actually, the U. S. S. R. is an extremely centralized and totalitarian state. It does consist of 15 Republics. However, the Communist Party dictatorship in Moscow exercises complete control over all 15 Republics--they are in fact, not Independent Republics.

Fainsod, pp. 401-403
Colegrove, pp. 257-258

Republican and local governments have no control over their specific financial affairs. The central government (from Moscow) draws up the total budget

In Theory

In Practice

for the U. S. S. R. -- this includes the national, republic, and local budgets.

Fainsod, pp. 400-403

Colegrove, p. 258

III. THE SOVIET SOCIETY

A. THE CLASSLESS STATE

The Communists pledged, before the Bolshevik Revolution, to create a "classless state". The Communists claim that a class system creates inequality. The means by which the Communists proposed to abolish all classes was by government ownership of the means of production (factories, land, resources, capital, etc.). Communists maintained that inequality would disappear once "productive property" was no longer in the hands of private capitalists.

Colegrove, p. 323

Contrary to Communist theory, economic classes do exist in the Soviet Union. Peasants have consistently been considered as a class to be inferior to the workers. Also, a third class--"an elite"--the bureaucracy, composed of intellectuals and experts mostly of the Communist Party, exists in the Soviet Union. This class represents the "ruling class" in the U. S. S. R.

Fainsod, pp. 215, 270-282

Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 35

Colegrove, pp. 61, 145, 156, 202, 318-326, Also see chart, p. 324

Differences in income (Soviet skilled workers earn up to 5 times the wages of the unskilled workers) divide classes in the Soviet Union.

Colegrove, p. 324

Newsweek, Oct. 23, 1967, p. 47

The Soviet policy of regressive taxes (sales taxes rather than income taxes) favor the wealthy over the poor.

Schlesinger, p. 155

In the Soviet Union, material comforts and social prestige are afforded to the bureaucracy and the skilled workers.

Colegrove, pp. 61, 145, 324-325

B. DEPENDENCE ON THE GOVERNMENT

Under Communist doctrine, after a reasonable period of time of rule under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Revolution was to proceed to its second and final phase. At this point, the state (the government structure) would

Actually, the reverse has happened in the Soviet Union. The State, rather than "withering away" has become more totalitarian and omnipresent. The government has relied on propaganda, fear, and terror to maintain its control over the

In Theory

"wither away," because, with the abolition of inequality and exploitation by the capitalist class, the need for government would no longer exist.

Colegrove, p. 95

In Practice

people.

Fainsod, pp. 386-389, 421-462, 589
Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 32
Colegrove, p. 95

In the Soviet Union, every person who hopes to earn a living is dependent upon the government--the sole owner of productive property, and thus the sole employer. Under Communism, everyone is dependent upon the government for their livelihood.

Schlesinger, pp. 152-153

IV. THE SOVIET ECONOMY

A. LABOR

Karl Marx indicated in the "Communist Manifesto" and Das Kapital, that the chief aim of the Communist Revolution was to uplift the proletariat (the workers) to the position of the ruling class.

The Constitution states that: "Citizens of the U. S. S. R. have the right to work".

Article 118 - 1936 Constitution

Citizens are also granted the right to join labor or trade unions.

Article 126 - 1936 Constitution

In fact, the Communist rulers in the Soviet Union have prohibited free labor unions to exist. Workers must join company unions--which are, in fact--Communist-controlled unions. These unions are concerned not with the welfare of the workers, but with the welfare of the employer--the State.

Fainsod, pp. 376, 519-522
Colegrove, pp. 105, 314-315
Schlesinger, pp. 157-159

Strikes are illegal and are considered to be crimes against the people and the government.

Fainsod, pp. 376, 519
Colegrove, pp. 314-315
See Also

Article 59 - Soviet Criminal Code of 1950

Communist unions deny workers the right to bargain collectively with their employer.

Fainsod, pp. 376, 521
Colegrove, pp. 314-315
Schlesinger, pp. 158-159

Workers must have passports to regulate their movement within the Soviet Union and Labor Books in their possession.
Colegrove, p. 316

In Theory

In Practice

Slave-labor camps and forced-labor are common in the Soviet Union. However, there has been some relaxation of these coercive measures in recent years.

Fainsod, p. 376

Colegrove, pp. 316-318

B. PEASANTS AND FARMERS

The Communists claim to be concerned with the welfare of both the peasants and the workers. Under Communism, these groups are not to be exploited according to Communist ideology.

In practice, Soviet farmers are in an inferior position to the factory workers. They are the "second-class citizens" of the U. S. S. R.

Colegrove, pp. 321-322, 324 (chart)

Collective Farms are government-ruled. The local Communist party exercises rigid control over the collective farms and the peasants.

Fainsod, pp. 530-576

Colegrove, pp. 291-293

State Farms are controlled and operated by the government. Farmers on state farms receive wages for their labor.

Fainsod, p. 559

Colegrove, p. 294

In the process of forced collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union, millions of kulaks were killed, imprisoned, or sent to forced-labor camps.

Fainsod, pp. 531-532

Colegrove, pp. 289-290

Schlesinger, pp. 71-73

C. PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Karl Marx, and the proponents of Communism, maintain that it would make possible the complete satisfaction of human needs and wants. Communist ideology purports to be concerned with the general welfare of the people-particularly the workers and the peasants.

Actually, Communism, rather than improving upon the capitalist system, or surpassing it, has been plagued with many failures. For example, there has been constant shortages of consumer goods, while the government has concentrated on industrial and military production.

Fainsod, p. 578

Colegrove, pp. 58-60, 298-299

In Theory

In Practice

Housing is the most ignored and most necessary of the shortages.
Fainsod, p. 580

Food shortages have been frequent and severe throughout Communist history due to the reluctance of farmers to work on state and collective farms.
Fainsod, pp. 530-576, 580
Colegrove, pp. 297-298

V. EDUCATION

The Constitution grants to all citizens the right to free, public, universal education at government expense.
Article 121 - 1936 Constitution

Qualified students may attend higher institutions of education, tuition-free, and at the same time receive financial assistance from the government.
Fainsod, p. 376
Colegrove, p. 151

In actual fact, free, public education is limited to grades 1 through 8, with additional vocational education provided to prepare young people for work on collective farms, in industry, or other sections of the Soviet economy as national needs dictate.
Fainsod, p. 376
Colegrove, pp. 151-152
Newsweek, Oct. 23, 1967, p. 42

Generally, the financial assistance from the government has not been sufficient to meet the needs of students engaged in higher education. Therefore, the trend has been to carefully screen candidates for higher education and to select those who have supplementary financial resources.
Fainsod, p. 376
Colegrove, pp. 151, 156
Newsweek, Oct. 23, 1967, p. 42

Education concentrates on propaganda. It seeks to teach, by indoctrination, loyalty to the Communist Party, and hatred of democratic and capitalist countries.
Fainsod, p. 589
Colegrove, pp. 150-158
Newsweek, Oct. 23, 1967, p. 42
Schlesinger, pp. 136-144

The Soviet education system seeks to develop the "New Soviet Man" - a man who will support, without question, the doctrines of Communism and the directives of the Communist Party.
Fainsod, p. 589
Colegrove, pp. 150-158

VI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A. PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

In Theory

In 1956, Khrushchev publicly denounced the doctrine of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin in regard to the inevitability of war between Communism and Capitalism. At the meeting of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party, Khrushchev announced the new doctrine of "peaceful coexistence" and said in effect that war between Communism and Capitalism was not inevitable.

Fainsod, pp. 342-343

Also

Khrushchev's Speech, Feb. 14, 1956 to the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party

In Practice

This reversal was a mere propaganda tactic. Several months later, Khrushchev denounced capitalist countries, and declared: "History is on our side, We will bury you"!

Fainsod, pp. 585-586

Colegrove, pp. 16-19, 379-380

Also

Khrushchev's Speech in Russia, November 18, 1956

The Communists have also justified local wars or "wars of national liberation" against what they refer to as "capitalist imperialistic nations".

Fainsod, pp. 343, 585-586

Colegrove, pp. 116

The Soviet Union has created crisis after crisis to frustrate the cause of world peace between 1945 and the present (examples are plentiful in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia).

Fainsod, p. 345

Colegrove, pp. 6, 116-117, 388

The Russian missile build-up in Cuba in 1962 was a direct violation of "peaceful coexistence" by Premier Khrushchev.

Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 35

Schlesinger, pp. 197-200

The Soviet Union, as discovered by a study conducted by the U. S. Senate, has at least 300 treaty violations to its credit since the 1917 Revolution.

Colegrove, pp. 13-16

See Also

Senate Document No. 85, the Eighty-Fourth Congress (First Session, 1955), "Soviet Treaties and Violations".

Also

Senate Document No. 125, the Eighty-Fourth Congress (Second

In Theory

In Practice

Session, 1956), "Soviet Political Agreements and Results".

International Communist parties through "united front" governments in democratic countries, seek to ferment discontent with the hope of eventual Communist control of such governments. One fact is emphatically clear: The Communists are still bent on their primary goal of world conquest and World Communism.

Fainsod, pp. 584-586

Colegrove, pp. 391-392

Also

Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1962

Remarks by Senator Dirksen

Also

"Strategy and Tactics of World Communism," Section A - "Marxist Classics," Prepared by U. S. House of Un-American Activities Committee, May 29, 1956, p. 71

In a speech prepared for American television, Premier Khrushchev declared: "Your grandchildren will live under Socialism".

Khrushchev's Speech, June 2, 1957

B. IMPERIALISM

The Communists denounce imperialism. They make the claim that capitalism tends to lead to imperialism. They maintain that advanced capitalist nations seek to dominate and control backward or under-developed countries as colonies, or as spheres of influence.

Colegrove, pp. 392-395

Capitalist imperialism has been replaced by Soviet and Communist imperialism. At the same time that the European empires have been liquidated, and the former colonies have been granted their independence, a new gigantic Communist empire has been developed composing one-third of the world's population. This new Communist empire includes the East European Satellites, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet Nam, and Cuba. In addition, China fell under Communist rule in 1949.

Fainsod, pp. 584-586

Colegrove, pp. 5, 108-122, 395-401

Schlesinger, pp. 179-200, 219-220

Bouscaren, p. 16

VI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A. PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

In Theory

In 1956, Khrushchev publicly denounced the doctrine of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin in regard to the inevitability of war between Communism and Capitalism. At the meeting of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party, Khrushchev announced the new doctrine of "peaceful coexistence" and said in effect that war between Communism and Capitalism was not inevitable.

Fainsod, pp. 342-343

Also
Khrushchev's Speech, Feb. 14, 1956
to the Twentieth Congress of the
Communist Party

In Practice

This reversal was a mere propaganda tactic. Several months later, Khrushchev denounced capitalist countries, and declared: "History is on our side, We will bury you"!

Fainsod, pp. 585-586

Colegrove, pp. 16-19, 379-380

Also

Khrushchev's Speech in Russia,
November 18, 1956

The Communists have also justified local wars or "wars of national liberation" against what they refer to as "capitalist imperialistic nations".

Fainsod, pp. 343, 585-586

Colegrove, pp. 116

The Soviet Union has created crisis after crisis to frustrate the cause of world peace between 1945 and the present (examples are plentiful in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia).

Fainsod, p. 345

Colegrove, pp. 6, 116-117, 388

The Russian missile build-up in Cuba in 1962 was a direct violation of "peaceful coexistence" by Premier Khrushchev.

Time, Nov. 10, 1967, p. 35

Schlesinger, pp. 197-200

The Soviet Union, as discovered by a study conducted by the U. S. Senate, has at least 300 treaty violations to its credit since the 1917 Revolution.

Colegrove, pp. 13-16

See Also

Senate Document No. 85, the
Eighty-Fourth Congress (First
Session, 1955), "Soviet Treaties
and Violations".

Also

Senate Document No. 125, the
Eighty-Fourth Congress (Second

In Theory

In Practice

Session, 1956), "Soviet Political Agreements and Results".

International Communist parties through "united front" governments in democratic countries, seek to foment discontent with the hope of eventual Communist control of such governments. One fact is emphatically clear: The Communists are still bent on their primary goal of world conquest and World Communism.

Fainsod, pp. 584-586

Colegrove, pp. 391-392

Also

Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1962
Remarks by Senator Dirksen

Also

"Strategy and Tactics of World Communism," Section A - "Marxist Classics," Prepared by U. S. House of Un-American Activities Committee, May 29, 1956, p. 71

In a speech prepared for American television, Premier Khrushchev declared: "Your grandchildren will live under Socialism".

Khrushchev's Speech, June 2, 1957

B. IMPERIALISM

The Communists denounce imperialism. They make the claim that capitalism tends to lead to imperialism. They maintain that advanced capitalist nations seek to dominate and control backward or undeveloped countries as colonies, or as spheres of influence.

Colegrove, pp. 392-395

Capitalist imperialism has been replaced by Soviet and Communist imperialism. At the same time that the European empires have been liquidated, and the former colonies have been granted their independence, a new gigantic Communist empire has been developed composing one-third of the world's population. This new Communist empire includes the East European Satellites, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet Nam, and Cuba. In addition, China fell under Communist rule in 1949.

Fainsod, pp. 584-586

Colegrove, pp. 5, 108-122, 395-401

Schlesinger, pp. 179-200, 219-220

Bouscaren, p. 16

In Theory

In Practice

World conquest and world domination remains the basic Communist goal in foreign policy. Democratic, capitalist, and under-developed countries remain the targets of World Communism.

Fainsod, pp. 584-586

Colegrove, pp. 116-117, 401, 429

SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR COMMUNISM - THEORY AND PRACTICE

- Bouscaren, Anthony T. You Can Stop Communism. An America's Future Pamphlet. New Rochelle, N.Y., America's Future, Inc., 1961
- Colegrove, Kenneth. Democracy versus Communism. Princeton, New Jersey: Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1961
- Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and Amendments, 1936 .
- "How Russia Survived Marxism: Soviet Life Today," Time Magazine, Vol. 90, No. 19, November 10, 1967, Pages 32-36.
- Khrushchev, Nikita. "Report to the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," February 14, 1956.
- Khrushchev, Nikita. Speech in Moscow, November 18, 1956.
- Khrushchev, Nikita. Speech prepared for American Television, June 2, 1957.
- "Report of American Bar Association Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives," Congressional Record. Remarks by Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen, March 1, 1962.
- "Russia After 50 Years," Newsweek Magazine, Vol. LXX, No. 17, October 23, 1967, Pages 40-63.
- Schlesinger, Ina. Communism - What It Is and How It Works. Co-author: Jonal Blustain. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1964.
- "Soviet Political Agreements and Results," Senate Document No. 125. The Eighty-Fourth Congress, Second Session, 1955.
- "Soviet Treaties and Violations," Senate Document No. 85. The Eighty-Fourth Congress, First Session, 1955.
- "Strategy and Tactics of World Communism," Section A. "Marxist Classics," prepared by the U. S. House of Un-American Activities Committee, May 29, 1956.
- Video Tape Lessons: National Center of School and College Television. The Communists: A series of eight 20 minute lessons for the senior high school. (1967) (Box A, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401).

III
COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS

AREA III

COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS

I. NIKOLAI LENIN (1917-1924)

- A. Came to power in 1917 on the slogan: "Peace - bread - land"
- B. Signed treaty of Brest-Litovsk - 1917
- C. Overcame an internal revolution
- D. Established the communist international (comintern) 1919
 - 1. Headquarters in Moscow
 - 2. Agencies all over the world
 - 3. Aims subversion and revolution in foreign countries
 - 4. Its accomplishments were generally unsuccessful except:
 - a. Experience was gained in the recruiting and training of personnel, and in the development of revolutionary tactics.
 - b. There were abortive revolutions in Berlin, Munich, and Hungary in 1919.
 - c. Some of the radical groups in the United States were attracted to communist ideology, (example) the International Workers of the World (IWW).
- E. Promoted communism in China
 - 1. Lenin renounced Czarist claims to Chinese territory
 - 2. He invited Chinese students to Moscow.
 - 3. In 1921 the Chinese Communist Party was organized by 12 men, one of whom was Mao Tse-tung
 - 4. Lenin openly cooperated with Sun Yat-sen
- F. Secretly aided German re-armament

II. JOSEPH STALIN (1924-1953)

- A. Concentrated at first on establishment of Socialism in Russia
- B. Established the "popular front" to combat Nazism and fascism
- C. Sent aid to Spanish Republic - 1936
- D. Dissolved the Comintern
 - 1. To assure the world of Russia's peaceful intentions
 - 2. To gain allies
- E. Announced that he had modified his stand against religion (example) 1936 Constitution.

F. Led Russia into the League of Nations

G. Secured U. S. recognition of Russia, 1933

H. Signed non-aggression pact with Hitler, 1939

I. Stalin and World War II

1. Eastern Poland invaded September 1939
2. Finland attacked, 1939, and Russia incorporated Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia into U. S. S. R.
3. Russia invaded by Germany, 1941
4. Stalin and Allies cracked German frontier on both sides and on May 7, 1945 - Germany surrendered

J. Stalin and post-war policies

1. Russia sought to consolidate war gains
2. U. S. S. R. helped to formulate the United Nations and became one of the permanent members of the Security Council
3. Russia established control over several neighboring countries (examples) East Germany, Hungary, etc.

K. Stalin and the Cold War

1. U. S. S. R. blockaded Berlin after Great Britain, France and the U. S. merged their zones in Germany, 1948-1949
2. Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan and NATO were launched to contain communism
3. U. S. S. R. fought back with the cominform, and the Warsaw Pact
4. Russia experienced a number of set-backs
 - a. Greece and Turkey continued to resist communism
 - b. U. S. S. R. removed troops from Iran - 1946
 - c. Berlin air lift forced U. S. S. R. to lift blockade
5. U. S. S. R. exploded an atom bomb 1949
6. Chinese communists drive Chinese Nationalists to Taiwan - 1949
7. Korean War, 1950-1953

III. NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV (1955-1964)

A. He changed Stalin-Lenin policies:

1. Presented in "white paper" to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, 1956
2. It contained three pronouncements:
 - a. Peaceful co-existence is acceptable
 - b. Soviets should seek an alliance with the neutralists, (the Asian and African States)
 - c. War is not now inevitable.

3. The Results

- a. A wave of "hope" arose in satellites, resulting in a number of uprisings - for example: Poland, Hungary, East Germany.
- b. The Hungarian revolt was brutally suppressed, 1956.
- c. Communist China denounced the new ideas.

- (1) This was the beginning of the Soviet-Sino split
- (2) China held fast to Lenin-Stalin principles

4. Khrushchev's "rolling crisis" technique

- a. A "sec-saw" foreign policy from aggression to detente
- b. Examples of:

- (1) The BOMB THREAT IN SUEZ CRISIS to the Spirit of Camp David
- (2) The BERLIN WALL and CUBAN MISSILE crises to the TEST BAN TREATY

5. The New Leadership

- a. On Oct. 15, 1964 - Khrushchev was suddenly removed from office.
- b. The new leadership seemed not anxious to change his policies

- (1) They have continued Khrushchev's economic aid to the "Third World" (the under-developed nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America)
- (2) They have continued to supply military aid to the North Vietnamese.

IV. FOREIGN POLICY WEAPONS

- A. The U. S. S. R. has used a number of foreign policy weapons: examples of which are intelligence, propaganda, subversion, revolution and trade.

B. TRADE - as a foreign policy weapon

1. Purpose: to bring a nation into the communist orbit
2. Where successfully used

- a. In underdeveloped countries
- b. Especially in Asia, Africa and recently Latin America

3. The advantages of U. S. S. R. trade over that of the free enterprise nations

- a. Russian economy represents one huge monopoly
- b. This monopoly is not necessarily in the business of making a profit

4. How this weapon is used

- a. Barter rather than money is used as a medium.
 - b. Prices can be fixed in favor of the emerging nation.
 - c. Generous interest rates and long-term credits are offered.
 - d. The Soviets attempt to buy-up the entire staple crop which then may be "dumped" on the free-enterprise market.
 - e. The country thus is effectively tied to the Soviet economy
5. Recently the effectiveness of this weapon has been reduced by the increased sophistication of the THIRD WORLD nations.

AUDIO VISUAL MATERIAL:

Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda
University of Southern California - School of International Relations, Los Angeles,
California 90007

FILMS

Documentary series with commentaries, "Communism: Myth vs Reality."
Each film is black and white, 30 minutes in length, and rents for \$7.00. (Produced
1963-64).

The Russian Revolution, commentary by Donald Treadgold (University of
Washington).

Leninism-Stalinism-Khrushchevism, commentary by Leo Gruliov (Editor,
Current Digest of the Soviet Press).

Maoism and Titoism, commentary by Howard Boorman (Columbia University)
and Norman Fertig (University of Southern California).

Religion in the Soviet Union, commentary by Paul B. Anderson (National Council
of Churches).

Race and Nationality in the USSR, commentary by Richard Pipes (Harvard
University).

Soviet Arts and Letters, commentary by David Burg (former student of literature
at Moscow University).

Soviet Foreign Policy, commentary by Alexander Dallin (Columbia University).

U. S. - Soviet Relations, commentary by Marshal Shulman (Fletcher School of
Law and Diplomacy).

Moscow-Peking Relations, commentary by Robert North (Stanford University).

The Communist Economic Offensive, commentary by Hans Hycemann, Jr. (Rand
Corporation).

The Communist Propaganda Machine, commentary by Frederick Barghoorn
(Yale University).

Religion in the Soviet Union: Current Status and Strategy; specialized treatment
of the topic by various Western scholars. Films 1965. 35 min.

The World Movement, commentary by H. H. Fisher (Mills College).

The Soviet One-Party Government, commentary by Howard Swearer (UCLA) and
Carlton Rodée (USC).

The Planned Economy, commentary by Leon Herman (Library of Congress).

Soviet Agriculture, commentary by Alec Nove (University of London).

Soviet Science and Technology, commentary by John Turkevich (Princeton University).

The Military Establishment, commentary by Bernard Brodie (Rand Corp.).

Life in the Soviet Union, commentary by Albert Parry (Columbia University).

Education in the Soviet Union, commentary by Richard Renfield (National Education Association).

Television Station KVIE
Box 6
Sacramento, California

Illustrated lecture series, "The Communists," produced in 1963 for educational TV aimed at the twelfth grade. Each film is black and white, 20 minutes in length.

What is Communism?

The Growth and Development of Communism in Russia and Eastern Europe

The Communist Leaders

The Party and Government of the Soviet System

The Soviet Economic System. Attention is given to the ways the Soviet Union has adapted Marxism to the country's particular problems and needs.

Communist Foreign Policy and the United States.

IV
RUSSIA TODAY

AREA IV

RUSSIA TODAY

I. POLITICS

- A. A shift from personal dictatorship to bureaucratic authority (Meyer in Hendel and Braham, p. 52)
- B. Expansion of party membership

II. ECONOMY

- A. The U. S. S. R. had made enormous gains but still lags far behind the United States and Western Europe. (Wiles in Hendel and Braham, p. 67.)
- B. Greater emphasis placed on production of consumer goods.
- C. New program in industry - "Liberianism" - a modified profit system. Indicates a tendency toward capitalist incentives for managers and workers.
- D. Consumer pressure has led the U. S. S. R. to place greater emphasis on production of quality goods. There is a greater variety of goods available.
- E. Private farm plots continue to grow in importance to the peasants in the area of Soviet agriculture.

III. SOCIAL WELFARE

- A. Every citizen has a health card and pays nothing directly for medical services. (Hendel and Braham, p. 104)
- B. Crash building program in the area of housing, at the rate of 2 and 3 million units per year. New dwellings consist of many small apartments, rather than communal houses. (Hendel and Braham, p. 107)
- C. Average Soviet worker now on a 5 day work week, although total working hours per week vary. (Hendel and Braham, p. 107)

IV. EDUCATION

- A. Illiteracy almost totally removed. (Hendel and Braham, p. 109)
- B. Compulsory free education for all children, grades 1-8, ages 7 to 15.

V. RELIGION

- A. Religious organizations operate under the leadership of State Councils on Church Affairs.

- B. The official policy of the Party leadership remains hostile to religion in any form. (Fainsod, p. 377)

VI. THE ARTS AND LITERATURE

- A. A thaw set in after Stalin's death, permitting increased freedom of expression in the arts and letters. However, it has been a limited thaw, interrupted by the trials of some writers for anti-Soviet attitudes.
- B. More foreign influence allowed. Some foreign broadcasts are heard without radio jamming, foreign films are shown and selected books by foreign authors are translated into Russian.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - COMMUNISM IN GENERAL

- Adams, Arthur E.
RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN
HISTORY
Praeger, New York, 1967
- Alexandrov, Victor
THE END OF THE ROMANOV
Little Brown, Boston, 1966
- Alliluyeva, Svetlana
Trans. by Macmillan, Priscilla J.
TWENTY LETTERS TO A FRIEND
Harper and Row, New York, 1967
- Almond, Gabriel
THE APPEALS OF COMMUNISM
Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1954
- Arendt, Hannah
THE ORIGINS OF TOTALITARIANISM
Meridian Books, New York, 1960
- Armstrong, John A.
IDEOLOGY, POLITICS AND GOV-
ERNMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION
Praeger, New York, 1962
- Avrich, Paul
THE RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS
Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1967
- Azrael, Jeremy R.
MANAGERIAL POWER AND SOVIET
POLITICS
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1962
- Bacon, Elizabeth E.
CENTRAL ASIANS UNDER RUSSIAN
RULE: A STUDY IN CULTURE
CHANGE
Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1966
- Barghoorn, Frederick C.
SOVIET RUSSIAN NATIONALISM
Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1956
- Belov, Fedor
THE HISTORY OF A SOVIET COLLEC-
TIVE FARM
Praeger, New York, 1955
- Berdyayev, Nicolas
ORIGINS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM
Univ. of Michigan Press, 1955
- Bereday, George A. F.
THE POLITICS OF SOVIET EDUCATION
Praeger, New York, 1960
- Bereday, George A. F. and others, Eds.
THE CHANGING SOVIET SCHOOL
Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1960
- Berman, Harold J.
JUSTICE IN RUSSIA
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1950
- Berman, Harold J., Ed.
SOVIET CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCE-
DURE
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1966
- Berzins, Alfred
THE TWO FACES OF CO-EXISTENCE
Robert Speller & Sons, New York, 1967
- Billington, James H.
THE ICON AND THE AXE: AN INTERPRE-
TIVE HISTORY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1966
- Brown, Emily Clark
SOVIET TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR
RELATIONS
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1966
- Brzezinski, Zbigniew K.
THE SOVIET BLOC
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1960
- Campbell, Robert W.
SOVIET ECONOMIC POWER
Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1966
- Carroll, E. Malcolm
SOVIET COMMUNISM AND WESTERN
OPINION 1919-1921
Univ. of North Carolina, 1965

- Chadwick, N.K.
THE BEGINNINGS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY: AN ENQUIRY INTO SOURCES (Reprint)
 Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1966
- Chew, Allen F.
AN ATLAS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY
 Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1967
- Cornell, Richard
YOUTH AND COMMUNISM
 Walker, New York, 1965
- Crankshaw, Edward
KHRUSHCHEV: A CAREER
 Viking Press, New York, 1966
- Crary, Roland W. and
 Steibel, Gerald L.
HOW YOU CAN TEACH ABOUT COMMUNISM
 Freedom Pamphlet Series, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
- Cronyn, George
A PRIMER ON COMMUNISM
 Dutton, New York, 1962
- Crossman, Richard, Ed.
THE GOD THAT FAILED
 Bantam, New York, 1962
- Curtis, John
THE RUSSIAN CHURCH AND THE SOVIET STATE 1917-1950
 Little Brown, Boston, 1953
- Dallin, Alexander
DIVERSITY IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM
 Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1963
- Dallin, David J.
SOVIET ESPIONAGE
 Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1955
- Daniels, Robert
A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF COMMUNISM (2 Vols.)
 Vintage, New York, 1962
- Daniels, Robert
RED OCTOBER
 Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1967
- Daniels, Robert V.
THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM
 Random House, New York, 1962
- Dawson, George E., Ed.
COMMUNISM: MENACE TO FREEDOM
 Reader's Digest Services, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y., 1962
- Degras, Jane, Ed.
THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
 Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1956
- DeKoster, Lester
VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
 Ferdmans, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1964
- Djilas, Milovan
THE NEW CLASS
 Praeger, New York, 1957
- Dmycryshyn, Basil
USSR: A CONCISE HISTORY
 Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1965
- Drachkovitch, Milorad, Ed.
MARXISM IN THE MODERN WORLD
 Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, 1967
- Ebenstein, William
TWO WAYS OF LIFE: THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY
 Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1962
- Ernest, Morris L.
REPORT ON THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS
 Henry Holt and Co.
- Eudin, Xania and Slusser, Robert
SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, 1928-1934
 Pennsylvania State Univ. Press, University Park, 1967
- Fainsod, Merle
HOW RUSSIA IS RULED
 Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1963

- Ferguson, Alan D. and
Levin, Alfred, Eds.
ESSAYS IN RUSSIAN HISTORY
Archon Books, Hamden, Conn., 1964
- Filene, Peter G.
AMERICANS AND THE SOVIET EXPER-
IMENT 1917-1933
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1966
- Fischer, George
RUSSIAN LIBERALISM FROM GENTRY
TO INTELLIGENTSIA
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1958
- Fischer, Louis
THE SOVIETS IN WORLD AFFAIRS
Vintage Books, New York, 1960
- Florinsky, Michael T.
RUSSIA: A SHORT HISTORY
Macmillan, New York, 1964
- Galenson, Walter
LABOR PRODUCTION IN SOVIET
AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY
Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1965
- George, Charles, Ed.
REVOLUTION: FIVE CENTURIES OF
EUROPE IN CONFLICT
Dell, New York, 1962
- Gliksman, Jerzy
TELL THE WEST
National Committee for a Free Europe,
1948
- Gurlan, Waldemar
BOLSHEVISM
Notre Dame Univ. Press, 1953
- Halmson, Leopold H.
THE HISTORY OF MENSHEVISM
Univ. of Chicago, 1966
- Hampsch, George
THE THEORY OF COMMUNISM:
AN INTRODUCTION
Philosophical Library, 1965
- Harris, George S.
THE ORIGINS OF COMMUNISM IN TURKEY
Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, 1967
- Hazard, John
THE SOVIET SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT
Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1957
- Hendel, Samuel, Ed.
THE SOVIET CRUCIBLE: SOVIET GOVERN-
MENT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Van Nostrand, Princeton, 1959
- Hendel, Samuel and Braham, Randolph, Eds.
THE U. S. S. R. AFTER 50 YEARS
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1967
- Hoetzsch, Otto
THE EVOLUTION OF RUSSIA
Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1966
- Hook, Sydney
WORLD COMMUNISM: KEY DOCUMENTARY
MATERIAL
Van Nostrand, Princeton, 1962
- Hoover, J. Edgar
MASTERS OF DECEIT
Henry Holt and Co.
- Howe, Irving and Coser, Lewis
THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY
Beacon Press, Boston, 1957
- Hulicka, Karal and Hulicka, Irene M.
SOVIET INSTITUTIONS, THE INDIVIDUAL
AND SOCIETY
Christopher Publishing House, Boston, 1967
- Hunt, R. N. Carcw
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMUNISM
Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1958
- Inkeles, Alex
PUBLIC OPINION IN SOVIET RUSSIA
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1958
- Inkeles, Alex and Bauer, Raymond B.
THE SOVIET CITIZEN
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1959

- Isenberg, Irwin
SOVIET SATELLITES OF EASTERN
EUROPE
Schlastic Book Services, 1963
- Jacobs, Dan N.
THE NEW COMMUNIST MANIFESTO
Harper and Brothers, New York, 1962
- Jones, B.
A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF RUSSIA
Pergamon Press, Inc., New York, 1966
- Juviler, Peter H. and Morton, Henry W.
SOVIET POLICY MAKING: STUDIES OF
COMMUNISM IN TRANSITION
Praeger, New York, 1967
- Karcz, Jerzy F.
SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN
AGRICULTURE
Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1967
- Kennan, George F.
RUSSIA AND THE WEST
Little Brown, Boston, 1960
- Ketchum, Richard
WHAT IS COMMUNISM? A PICTURE
OF WORLD COMMUNISM
Dutton, New York, 1955
- Kirkpatrick, Jean, Ed.
THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A
STUDY IN WORLD WIDE COMMUNIST
TACTICS
Farrar, Straus and Co., New York, 1963
- Kolkowicz, Roman
THE SOVIET MILITARY AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY
Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1967
- Korol, Alexander
SOVIET EDUCATION FOR SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY
Mit and John Wiley, New York, 1957
- Koznacheev, Alexander
INSIDE A SOVIET EMBASSY
Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1962
- Kruglak, Theodore E.
THE TWO FACES OF TASS
Univ. of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1962
- Leites, Nathan
A STUDY OF BOLSHEVISM
Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1953
- Lensen, George A.
THE SOVIET UNION: AN INTRODUCTION
Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1967
- Leonhard, Wolfgang
THE KREMLIN SINCE STALIN
Praeger, New York, 1962
- Lichtheim, George
MARXISM, A HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL
SURVEY
Praeger, New York, 1961
- Lukacs, John A.
A NEW HISTORY OF THE COLD WAR,
Revised
Doubleday and Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y.,
1966
- Marcuse, Herbert
SOVIET MARXISM: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS
Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1958
- McCloskey, Herbert and Turner, John E.
THE SOVIET DICTATORSHIP
McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960
- Mehnert, Klaus
SOVIET MAN AND HIS WORLD
Praeger, New York, 1962
- Meyer, Alfred
COMMUNISM
Random House, New York, 1963
- Meyer, Frank S.
THE MOULDING OF COMMUNISTS
Harcourt Brace, New York, 1961
- Mickiewicz, Ellen P.
SOVIET POLITICAL SCHOOLS: THE COM-
MUNIST PARTY ADULT EDUCATION
Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1967

- Miller, William J. and Bancroft, Griffing
THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM
 Silver Burdett, Morristown, 1968
- O'Ballane, Edgar
THE GREEK CIVIL WAR, 1944-1949
 Praeger, New York, 1966
- O'Brien, Frank
**CRISIS IN WORLD COMMUNISM:
 MARXISM IN SEARCH OF EFFICIENCY**
 Committee for Economic Development
 1965
- Petersen, William, Ed.
**THE REALITIES OF WORLD COM-
 MUNISM**
 Prentice-Hall, 1963
- Petrov, Vladimir
EMPIRE OF FEAR
 Praeger, New York, 1956
- Pipes, Richard
**THE FORMATION OF THE SOVIET
 UNION**
 Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1964
- Plekhanov, G.V.
**HISTORY OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL
 THOUGHT**
 Howard Fertig, Inc., New York, 1966
- Radkey, Oliver
**THE AGRARIAN FOES OF BOLSHEV-
 ISM**
 Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1958
- Raef, Marc, Ed.
RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY
 Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1966
- Reschetar, John S., Jr.
**A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE
 COMMUNIST PARTY**
 Praeger, New York, 1960
- Riasanovsky, Nicholas V.
A HISTORY OF RUSSIA
 Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1963
- Rieber, Alfred
**A STUDY OF THE U. S. S. R. AND COMMU-
 NISM, A HISTORICAL APPROACH**
 Scott, Foresman, Chicago, 1962
- Riegert, Norbert
**SOURCEBOOK FOR A COURSE ON COM-
 MUNISM**
 Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1962
- Rothschild, Joseph
COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
 Walker and Co., New York, 1964
- Russian Institute, Eds.
**THE ANTI-STALIN CAMPAIGN AND
 INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM**
 Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1958
- Salvadori, Max
THE RISE OF MODERN COMMUNISM
 Peter Smith, Magnolia, Mass., 1963
- Scheuller, George K.
THE POLITBURO
 Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, 1951
- Schlesinger, Rudolf, Ed.
**THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM AND
 SOVIET ADMINISTRATION**
 Routledge and Kegan, London, 1956
- Scholastic (Periodical) Ed.
**WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
 COMMUNISM AND WHY (2 Vols.)**
 Scholastic Book Services, New York, 1962
- Schwarz, Solomon M.
THE JEWS OF THE SOVIET UNION
 Syracuse Univ. Press, 1951
- Schwarz, Solomon M.
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1905
 Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1966
- Schwartz, Harry, Ed.
THE MANY FACES OF COMMUNISM
 Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1962
- Scott, Derek J.
RUSSIAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS
 Rinehart, New York, 1958

- Senn, Alfred E.
READINGS IN RUSSIAN POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC HISTORY
 Dorsey Press, Homewood, Ill., 1936
- Seton-Watson, Rodger
FROM LENIN TO KHRUSHCHEV: THE HISTORY OF WORLD COMMUNISM
 Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1962
- Shaffer, Harry
THE SOVIET SYSTEM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: SELECTED WESTERN AND SOVIET VIEWS
 Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1965
- Simirenko, Alex
SOVIET SOCIOLOGY: HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS AND CURRENT APPRAISALS
 Quadrangle Books, Chicago, 1966
- Simmons, Ernest J., Ed.
U. S. S. R. : A CONCISE HANDBOOK
 Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, 1947
- Smith, Homer
BLACK MAN IN RED RUSSIA: A MEMOIR
 Johnson, Chicago, 1964
- Spulber, Nicolas
THE STATE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE
 Random House, New York, 1966
- Swayze, Harold
POLITICAL CONTROL OF LITERATURE IN THE USSR, 1946-1959
 Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1952
- Swearingen, Rodger
THE WORLD OF COMMUNISM: ANSWERS TO THE 100 QUESTIONS MOST OFTEN ASKED BY AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
 Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1962
- Sworakowski, Witold
THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND ITS FRONT ORGANIZATIONS
 Hoover Institute, Stanford Univ., 1965
- Szczesniak, Boleslaw, Ed. and Translator
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND RELIGION: A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGION BY THE COMMUNISTS, 1917-1925
 Notre Dame Univ. Press, 1959
- Talmon, Jacob L.
THE RISE OF TOTALITARIAN DEMOCRACY
 Beacon Press, Boston, 1952
- Taubman, William
THE VIEW FROM LENIN HILLS: AN AMERICAN STUDENT'S REPORT ON SOVIET YOUTH IN FERMENT
 Coward-McCann, New York, 1967
- Treadgold, Donald W.
SOVIET AND CHINESE COMMUNISM
 Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1967
- Triska, Jan, Ed.
SOVIET COMMUNISM: PROGRAMS AND RULES
 Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, 1962
- Tucker, Robert
PHILOSOPHY AND MYTH IN KARL MARX
 Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1961
- U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee
COMPARISONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET ECONOMIES
 Government Printing Office, Washington, 1959
- U. S. Department of Agriculture
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SOVIET AGRICULTURE - REPORT OF A TECHNICAL STUDY GROUP
 Government Printing Office, Washington, 1959
- Volin, Lazar
A SURVEY OF SOVIET RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE
 Government Printing Office, Washington, 1951
- Warren, Frank A., III
LIBERALS AND COMMUNISM
 Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington, 1966

Warth, Robert D.
SOVIET RUSSIA IN WORLD POLITICS
Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York, 1966

Weingast, David
THIS IS COMMUNISM: THE COMMUNIST
CONSPIRACY IN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE WORLD
Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1961

Wetter, Gustavo A.
DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM
Praeger, New York, 1959

Whitney, Theodore, Ed.
THE COMMUNIST BLUEPRINT FOR THE
FUTURE: THE TEXT OF ALL FOUR
COMMUNIST MANIFESTOS, 1848-1961
Dutton, New York, 1962

Zatko, James
DESCENT INTO DARKNESS. THE
DESTRUCTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC
CHURCH IN RUSSIA, 1917-1923
Notre Dame Univ. Press, 1965

Zenkovsky, Serge A.
PAN-TURKISM AND ISLAM IN RUSSIA
(1917-1942)
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1960

Zinner, Paul
COMMUNIST STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Praeger, New York, 1963

V

COMMUNISM IN CHINA

AREA V

COMMUNISM IN CHINA

I. BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY (CCP)

- 1921 - C C P formed in Shanghai
- 1924 - Russia renounces all territory and concessions seized by Czars
- 1927 - First Chinese local "Soviet" established in Hunan province; Chiang Kai-shek splits with C C P
- 1928 - U. S. Govt. recognizes Kuomintang as the legal government of China
- 1930 - C C P establishes first provisional government in Kiangsi Province
Chiang begins campaign to crush the C C P
- 1931 - Communists organize first Central Soviet Government of the Soviet Republic of China
- 1932 - Communists gain propaganda victory by declaring war on Japan
- 1934 - Long March begins
- 1935 - After 6000 mile march, Communists reach Shensi and established new headquarters
- 1936 - United Front against Japan
- 1946 - Russia withdraws from Manchuria, and Chinese Communists use it as main base against Kuomintang.
- 1949 - Communists take over governmental control in China, Oct. 1, 1949
- 1950 - China enters Korean War
- 1958 - "Great Leap Forward"
- 1966 - Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- 1967 - First Hydrogen Bomb Detonation

II. HISTORY OF COMMUNISM IN CHINA

- A. Various pressures affected the people of China at the turn of the century, causing them to search for improved governmental conditions.
1. Changes in nature of trade between China and the West. Trade of opium, tea, and silk had declined appreciably, and other products did not fill the gap.
 2. Work of missionaries and reactions against them. It was believed by some in China, that their political, cultural and traditional activities were being undermined by missionaries. Others believed missionaries were aiding in the development of a more modern China.
 3. Seeping in of new ideas to China. Among these ideas was progress in building a better life from a material, social, and political point of view. (Missionaries encourage these ideas, which to many Chinese, were quite radical.)
 4. Influence of leaseholds or concessions, and extraterritoriality. People in concessions had a higher standard of living and gave evidence to older Chinese in China proper, of freedom, more opportunity, equality of sexes, set tax rates, and better government.
 5. Foreigners pressed the Chinese government for more benefits and special privileges. The conservatives in Chinese society became upset and they in turn pressured the government to resist the foreigners. The government was under pressure from both sides.
 6. Localism or regionalism grew within China proper. Central government would not interfere in local decisions, and each area had to solve its own problems. A "likin" tax was established on the inland transportation of goods, which was a local, not central government tax. This tax built up the strength of local governments at the expense of the central government.
 7. Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Bureau. This was a group one-fifth of whom were foreign. It checked smuggling and formed a revenue cutter service to curtail piracy on the high seas. It charted the China coast, provided aids to navigation and produced revenue for the Chinese government. This good example served as a pressure on the Chinese government to improve.
 8. Development of communications and transportation. This pressure added to the number of new thoughts and ideas to which China was exposed.
 9. Development of "comprador" systems. A comprador was a Chinese citizen hired by foreign firms to work in upper echelons of business. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the compradors had learned to conduct business Western style, and brought pressure on the government to modernize, as they themselves grew into a more powerful class.

- B. Various reforms were attempted at the turn of the century, with little success.
1. Army reform. A national army, organized on Western style, established four military schools set up to train officers.
 2. Administrative reforms. Eleven ministries formed in an effort to get the central government to become effective and exert national leadership.
 3. Legal and financial reforms attempted
 4. Examination system abolished. This reform undermined the scholar class, which had traditionally provided stability in China.
- C. Growth of nationalism.
1. Students who had studied abroad spread ideas of nationalism.
 2. Many Western books were translated into Chinese, covering a variety of political and social topics.
 3. Sun Yat-sen formed political party, Teng Meng Hui, (1905-12). Advocated Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood. Later succeeded by Kuomintang Party.
 4. Communist Party of China formed in Shanghai in 1921.
 5. Strong desire to end foreign influences in China, especially by students.
- D. C C P divides history into four major periods:
1. Period of First Revolutionary War, 1921-27
 2. Period of Second Revolutionary War, 1927-37
 3. War of Resistance against Japanese aggression, 1937-45
 4. Period of Third Revolutionary War, 1945 - present
- E. Attempts to organize the Chinese people.
1. From 1923 to 1927 the Chinese Communist Party reluctantly united with the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party. The Russian Comintern had ordered them to do so, for political purposes, and believed that the C C P should build up its power with the proletariat. Li Li-san and Chou En-lai organized strikes during 1929 and 1930 but these failed. Workers did not turn to Communism in sufficient numbers in industrial areas. Kuomintang Party suppressed these strikes ruthlessly.
 2. In the Hunan - Kiangsi border area, Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh formed a peasant soviet and Red Army and in 1931 a Chinese Soviet Republic was proclaimed. Mao believed that the "poor" peasants (distinguished from "rich" or "middle class" peasants) would lead the Communist movement.

3. C C P grew rapidly in the Hunan area and Mao's rise to power occurred without the help of Moscow. (Mao had been dismissed as a member of the C C P politburo in 1927, but not from the C C P itself.) In Shanghai, arrests were made of many C C P members working among the proletariat, and many C C P leaders went out into the mountain areas to work with Mao.
4. Kuomintang attempted to defeat the C C P in the mountains but in 1934 the Communists, led by Mao, managed to break out and marched nearly 6000 miles to Shensi Province and they settled in the town of Yen-an. This is the famous "Long March".
5. Mao became undisputed leader of the C C P, being elected chairman of the Central Committee and the Politburo during the Long March. The group that finally arrived at Yen-an was strong and well-disciplined, but small in number.
6. Party leadership announced in 1935, that it would work again with the Kuomintang against Japan. (Japan had attacked in Manchuria in 1931.) One reason the C C P followed this policy was because it was small and weak, and had to have time to expand its influence.
7. Mao sensed that Chinese nationalism was on the rise against Japan, and the C C P emphasized resistance against Japan. The Kuomintang, while fighting the Japanese, continued to emphasize the defeat of the Communists. The C C P continually raised the question, "Why should Chinese be fighting Chinese?" The Communists gained much support for their position from the people, particularly in the area where the Japanese were attacking.
8. At the conclusion of World War II, civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communists continued, until the Communists seized power officially on October 1, 1949.

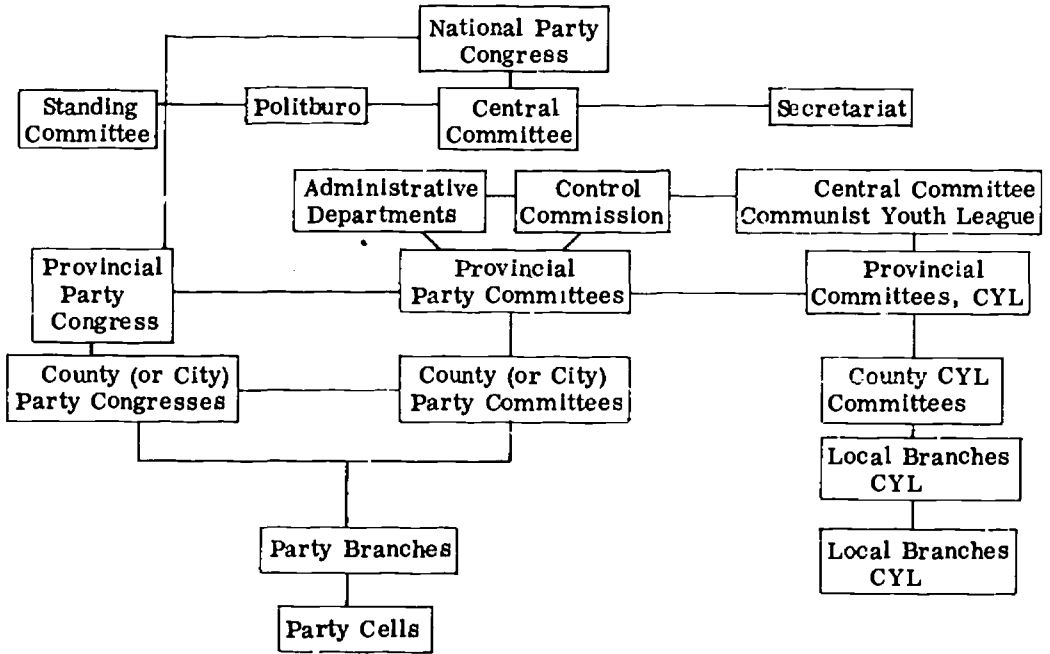
F. Some reasons for consolidation of power by the Communists in China:

1. Party organization for 28 years
2. Could gain from experience of Russian Revolution
3. Had established Soviets since 1931
4. Well established leadership, closely knit and well disciplined
5. An efficient army, well trained in guerilla tactics
6. A population tired of warfare and corruption
7. An ideology, i. e. : Marxism-Leninism
8. Association with Confucian tradition - the "Mandate of Heaven" (the right to govern) had expired for the Kuomintang.

9. Appealed to nationalism and patriotism
 10. No foreign armies on Chinese soil
- G. Problems of the C C P
1. Reconstruction of transportation, communication
 2. Ending inflation, issuing new currency
 3. Organization of populace
 4. Elimination of various classes in Chinese society
 5. Elimination of certain institutions such as family, traditional government, foreign missionary influence
 6. Agriculture and industry
- H. Various campaigns to carry out Communist planning
1. Five Loves Campaign (1951)
 - a. For fatherland
 - b. For people
 - c. For labor
 - d. For science
 - e. For public property
 2. Three Anti Campaign (1951)
 - a. Against Corruption
 - b. Against Waste
 - c. Against Bureaucracy within the C C P
 3. Five Anti Campaign (1951-52)
 - a. Against tax evasion
 - b. Against bribery
 - c. Against cheating in government contracts
 - d. Against theft of economic intelligence
 - e. Against stealing of national property
- I. Sino-Soviet split
1. Began with Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech - 1956
 2. Russia ended technical assistance - 1960
- J. Great Leap Forward
1. A Program to speed up modernization and industrialization

2. Total collectivization of agriculture
 3. Backyard mills for increased steel production
 4. The program had temporary success, but created long-range problems
- K. The "Great Proletarian and Cultural Revolution" - 1966
1. Central Committee meeting, August 1-12, 1966 passed a sixteen-point resolution on the Proletarian Revolution. (See Franz Michael, "Moscow And The Current Chinese Crisis", Current History, Vol. 53, No. 313, September, 1967, 1. 147.)
 2. Red Guards established
 3. Civil disorders in China. Eleven and a half million youth sent out into the country side by Mao Tse-tung and his second-in-command, Lin Piao, to attack the regular party organization and particularly opposition leaders Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing.
- L. Chinese advances in nuclear development
1. First atomic test, October 16, 1964
 2. Announcement by C C P of the explosion of a hydrogen bomb, June 17, 1967
- M. China's foreign policy influence on Asian affairs
1. Korean intervention
 2. Border disputes with Russia, especially Sinkiang, 1953 - present
 3. Seizure of Tibet - 1959
 4. Border dispute with India - 1962
 5. Influence in Viet Nam
 6. Indonesian policies
 7. Effects on underdeveloped nations, e.g., Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Thailand

III. GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA



The Standing Committee of the Politburo is the ruling group in China.

Membership in all groups has not been revealed.

IV. AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

FILMS

- Red China: Year of the Gun - 2 Parts, Color, an ABC-TV Project (McGraw Hill Films, New York, 1967)
- China, Mc G H, 18 minutes, black and white (March of Time)
- The Face of Red China, 54 minutes, black and white
- Understanding the Chinese, FDA-UN, 10 minutes, color
- China Under Communism, EBF, 22 minutes, color
- War In China, 1932-1945. Mc G H, 27 minutes, black and white
- China, Century of Revolution, 3 sound films, Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp., 1967

FILMSTRIPS

- Peking: The Forbidden City. Life, 67 Frames color
- Confucianism And Taoism. Life, 65 Frames color
- China - Resources, Industries. Society for Visual Education, 73 Frames
- China - City Life, Society for Visual Education, 69 Frames, color
- China - Land of Change and Growth. S.V.E., 73 Frames, color
- China - Agriculture, Rural Life. S.V.E., 73 Frames, color

(All S. V. E. Materials, with sound recordings)

PHOTOGRAPHY

- Photographs from New China. Foreign Language Press, Peking, 1964
- China: A Story In Photographs by Emil Schulthess, Viking, 1964
- The Three Banners Of China by Marc Riboud, Macmillan, 1966

VIDEO TAPE

- The Communists - A series of eight 20-minute lessons for the Senior High School (1967) National Center of School and College Television, Box A, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401

BIBLIOGRAPHY - CHINA AND COMMUNISM

- American Friends Service Committee
A NEW CHINA POLICY - SOME QUAKER
PROPOSALS
Yale University Press, New Haven, 1966
- Balazs, Etienne
CHINESE CIVILIZATION AND BUREAU-
CRACY
Yale University Press, New Haven, 1964
- Barnett, A. Doak
COMMUNIST CHINA
Praeger, New York, 1964
- Berton, Peter and Wu, Eugene
CONTEMPORARY CHINA - A RESEARCH
GUIDE
Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1967
- Boorman, Howard, Ed.
Howard, Richard C., Assoc. Ed.
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF
REPUBLICAN CHINA, Vol. I
Columbia University Press, New York,
1966
- Buchan, Alastair, Ed.
CHINA AND THE PEACE OF ASIA
Praeger, New York, 1965
- Buck, John L.
LAND UTILIZATION IN CHINA
Paragon Book Reprint Corp., New York,
1964 (First Pub. in 1937)
- Cartier-Bresson, Henri and
Miller, Barbara B.
CHINA (PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT)
Bantam Books, New York, 1964
- Chang, Chih-i
THE PARTY AND THE NATIONAL
QUESTION
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass., 1967
- Chang, Hein-Lai
AMERICA AND CHINA
Simon and Schuster, New York, 1965
- Chang, Perry P.
CHINA: DEVELOPMENT BY FORCE
Curriculum Resources, Minneapolis, 1961
- Ch'ang, Ta
THE GEOLOGY OF CHINA: COMMUNIST
CHINA
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.,
1963
- Chassin, Max
THE COMMUNIST CONQUEST OF CHINA:
A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1945-1949
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1965
- Ch'en, Jerome
MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION
Oxford University Press, New York, 1965
- Cheng, Chester, Ed.
THE POLICIES OF THE CHINESE RED ARMY
The Hanover Institute, California, 1966
- Chiang, Kai-shek
SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA: A SUMMING UP
AT SEVENTY
Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, New York, 1965
- Clubb, O.
TWENTIETH CENTURY CHINA
Columbia University Press, New York, 1964
- Clyde, Paul and Beers, Burton
THE FAR EAST
Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1966
- Cohen, Arthur A.
THE COMMUNISM OF MAO TSE-TUNG
University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964
- Creel, H. C.
CHINESE THOUGHT
New American Library, Inc., New York, 1967
- Dawson, Raymond
THE LEGACY OF CHINA
Oxford Press, London, 1964

- Deelin, Dennis J., Ed.
COMMUNIST CHINA: THE POLICIES OF
STUDENT OPPOSITION
Hoover Institute, Stanford, Calif., 1964
- Eckstein, Alexander
COMMUNIST CHINA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH
AND FOREIGN TRADE: IMPLICATIONS
FOR U. S. POLICY
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1967
- Fairbank, John
THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA (Rev.)
Viking Press, New York, 1962
- Fairbank, John, Reisehauer, Edwin and
Craig, Albert M.
EAST ASIA: THE MODERN TRANS-
FORMATION
Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1965
- Fairbank, John K.
THE PEOPLE'S MIDDLE KINGDOM
AND THE U. S. A.
Bellknap Press of Harvard, Cambridge,
Mass., 1967
- Fitzgerald, C. P.
A CONCISE HISTORY OF EAST ASIA
Praeger, New York, 1966
- Floyd, David
MAO AGAINST KHRUSHCHEV
Praeger, New York, 1964
- Fraser, Stewart, Ed.
CHINESE COMMUNIST EDUCATION
Vanderbilt University Press., Nashville,
Tenn. 1966
- Ginsburgs, George and Mathes, Michael
COMMUNIST CHINA AND TIBET: THE
FIRST DOZEN YEARS
Martinus Nishoff, The Hague, 1964
- Ginsburg, Norton, Ed.
AN HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CHINA
Aldine Publishing Co., Chicago, 1966
- Granquist, Hans
THE RED GUARD
Praeger, New York, 1967
- Griffith, Samuel B.
PEKING AND PEOPLE'S WARS
Praeger, New York, 1966
- Griffith Samuel B.
THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION
ARMY
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1967
- Halpern, A. M., Ed.
POLICIES TOWARD CHINA: VIEWS FROM
SIX CONTINENTS
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1967
- Harper, Francis, Ed.
OUT OF CHINA
Dragonfly Books, Hong Kong, 1964
- Hermann, Albert
AN HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CHINA
Aldine Publishing Co., Chicago, 1965
- Hinton, Harold C.
COMMUNIST CHINA IN WORLD POLITICS
Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1966
- Hobbs, Lisa
I SAW RED CHINA
McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1966
- Houn, Franklin W.
CHINESE POLITICAL TRADITIONS
Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.,
1965
- Hsieh, Alice Langley
THE SINO-SOVIET NUCLEAR DIALOGUE:
1963
Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., 1964
- Hwang, Tien-Chien
THE LASTING CRISIS ON MAINLAND
CHINA IN 1964
Asian People's Anti-Communist League,
Taipei, 1965
- Israel, John
STUDENT NATIONALISM IN CHINA,
1927-1937
Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1966

- Jan, George P.
THE CHINESE COMMUNE
EXPERIMENT
University of S. Dakota, Vermillion, 1964
- Jan, George P.
GOVERNMENT OF COMMUNIST CHINA
Chandler Publishing Co., San Francisco, 1966
- Karol, K. S.
CHINA: THE OTHER COMMUNISM
Hill and Wang, 1967
- Kuo, Ping-chia
CHINA
Oxford University Press, London, 1965
- Lamb, Alastair
THE CHINA-INDIA BORDER
Oxford University Press, London, 1964
- Lamb, Alastair
THE McMAHON LINE: A STUDY IN
THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA,
CHINA AND TIBET, 1904-1914
University of Toronto Press, Toronto,
1966
- Latourette, Kenneth S.
CHINA
Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.,
1964
- Lewis, John W.
CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEAD-
ERSHIP AND THE SUCCESSION TO
MAO TSE-UNG
U. S. Dept. of State, Washington D. C., 1964
- Lewis, John W.
LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNIST CHINA
Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1963
- Li, Dun Jen
THE AGELESS CHINESE: A HISTORY
Scribner's, New York, 1965
- Liu, Chun-Jo
CONTROVERSIES IN MODERN CHINESE
INTELLECTUAL HISTORY
Harvard University Press, Cambridge,
Mass., 1964
- Liu, Kwang-Ching
AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA:
PAPERS FROM HARVARD SEMINARS
Harvard University Press, Cambridge,
Mass., 1966
- Liu, William T., Ed.
CHINESE SOCIETY UNDER COMMUNISM:
A READER
John Wiley, New York, 1967
- Lockwood, William W.
THE UNITED STATES AND COMMUNIST
CHINA
Haskins Press, New Jersey
- Loh, Pichen, P. Y.
THE KUOMINTANG DEBACLE OF 1919
D. C. Heath, Boston, 1965
- Lowe, Donald M.
THE FUNCTION OF "CHINA" IN MARX,
LENIN, AND MAO
University of California Press, Berkeley
and Los Angeles, 1966
- Luce, Clare Booth
THE CRISIS IN SOVIET-CHINESE RELA-
TIONS
St. John's University Press, Jamaica, N. Y.,
1964
- MacFarquhar, Roderick, Ed.
CHINA UNDER MAO: POLITICS TAKES
COMMAND
M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966
- McAleavy, Henry
THE MODERN HISTORY OF CHINA
Fraeger, New York, 1967
- Mitchison, Lois
CHINA
Walker and Company, New York, 1966
- Moseley, George
THE PARTY AND THE NATIONAL
QUESTION IN CHINA
M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966

- Myrdal, Jan
CHINESE JOURNEY
Pantheon Books, New York, 1965
- Nunn, G. Raymond
PUBLISHING IN MAINLAND CHINA
M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966
- Pan, Stephen and Lyons, Daniel S. J. Eds.
THE VOICE OF PEKING
Twin Circle Publishing Co., New York,
1967
- Patterson, George
PEKING VERSUS DELHI
Praeger, New York, 1964
- Pentony, Devere E., Ed.
CHINA THE EMERGING RED GIANT
Chandler Publishing Co., San Francisco,
1962
- Purcell, Victor
THE CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
Oxford University Press, New York, 1965
- Quigley, Harold S.
CHINA'S POLICIES IN PERSPECTIVE
University of Minnesota Press, 1962
- Rankin, Karl L.
CHINA ASSIGNMENT
University of Washington Press, Seattle,
1964
- Roper, Myra
CHINA, THE SURPRISING COUNTRY
Doubleday, New York, 1966
- Rue, John E.
MAO TSE-UNG IN OPPOSITION; 1927-
1935
Stanford University Press, Calif., 1966
- Salisbury, Harrison
ORBIT OF CHINA
Harper, New York, 1967
- Schram, Stuart
MAO TSE-TUNG
Simon and Schuster, New York, 1966
- Schurmann, Franz
IDEOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION IN COM-
MUNIST CHINA
University of California Press, Berkeley
and Los Angeles, 1966
- Schwartz, Benjamin I.
CHINESE COMMUNISM AND THE RISE OF
MAO
Harvard University Press, Cambridge,
Mass., 1964
- Schwartz, Harry
TSARS, MANDARINS AND COMMISSARS
Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1964
- Shakabpa, Tsepon W. D.
TIBET: A POLITICAL HISTORY
Yale University Press, New Haven, 1967
- Sherwani, Latif
INDIA, CHINA AND PAKISTAN
Council for Pakistan Studies, Karachi, 1967
- Snow, Edgar
"China, Russia and the U. S. A."
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER
Margani and Munsell, New York, 1962
(11. 613-7, 86)
- Snow, Edgar
RED STAR OVER CHINA
Grove Press, New York, 1961
- Snow, Helen F.
WOMEN IN MODERN CHINA
Mouten and Co., 1967
- Steele, A. T.
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND CHINA
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1967
- Taylor, Charles
REPORTER IN CHINA
Random House, New York, 1966
- Treadgold, Donald W., Ed.
SOVIET AND CHINESE COMMUNISM:
SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES
University of Washington, Seattle, 1967

- Trogear, Thomas R.
A GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA
University of London Press, London,
1965
- Tung, Lin
THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF
MODERN CHINA
M. Nijhoff, The Hague, 1964
- Wang, Y. C.
CHINESE INTELLECTUALS AND THE
WEST
University of North Carolina Press,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1966
- Watson, Francis
THE FRONTIERS OF CHINA: A HISTORICAL
GUIDE
Praeger, New York, 1966
- Wehrle, Edmund S.
BRITAIN, CHINA AND THE ANTI-
MISSIONARY RIOTS, 1891-1900
University of Minnesota Press, Minnea-
polis, 1966
- White, Theodore H. and Jacoby, Annalee
THUNDER OUT OF CHINA
Wm. Sloane Associates, Inc., New York,
1946, 1961
- Wittfogel, Karl A.
ORIENTAL DESPOTISM
Yale University Press, New Haven, 1967
- Wu, Yunn-Li
THE ECONOMY OF COMMUNIST CHINA
Praeger, New York, 1965
- Yee, Chiang
CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY (1938)
Harvard University Press, Cambridge,
Mass., 1966
- Yee, Chaing
THE CHINESE EYE
Indiana University Press, 1964
- Young, Arthur N.
CHINA'S WARTIME FINANCE AND INFLA-
TION, 1937-1945
Harvard University Press, Cambridge,
Mass., 1965
- Yu, George T.
PARTY POLITICS IN REPUBLICAN CHINA:
THE KUOMINTANG, 1912-1924
University of California Press, Berkeley
and Los Angeles, 1966
- Zageria, Donald S.
THE SINO SOVIET CONFLICT, 1955-1961
Athensum, New York, 1964
(Originally published in 1962 by the
Princeton University Press)

PERIODICALS

- Ali, S. M.
 "China's Bomb and After,"
Far Eastern Economic Review 48 (June
 24, 1965), 610-615
- Behr, Edward
 "Red China Face to Face,"
Saturday Evening Post 237, No. 40
 (Nov. 14, 1964), 21-29
- Benda, Harry J.
 "Reflections on Asian Communism,"
Yale Review (Oct., 1965)
- Boorman, Howard L.
 "Sources of Chinese Communist Con-
 duct"
Virginia Quarterly Review
 (Autumn, 1966)
- Boorman, Howard L. and
 Boorman, Scotta
 "Chinese Communist Insurgent War-
 fare, 1935-49,"
Political Science Quarterly 81
 (June 1966), 171-195
- Chang, T. C.
 "Dr. Sun and the Chinese Revolution,"
Free China Review 15, No. 6
 (June 1965), 17-22
- Chao, Kang
 "Agriculture in China Today,"
Current History 49 (Sept. 1965), 170-175
- Chiu, Hungdah
 "Communist China's Attitude Toward
 International Law,"
American Journal of International Law
 (April 1966)
- Clubb, O. Edmund
 "The New World Treaty,"
Progressive 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1964),
 17-20
- Clubb, O. Edmund
 "Sino-American Relations and the Future
 of Formosa,"
Political Science Quarterly 80 (March, 1965),
 1-21
- Cooley, John K.
 "China's Push in Africa"
Commonweal 79 (Jan. 10, 1964), 424-426
- Dai, Shen-Yu
 "Sino-Soviet Differences: A Summary View,"
International Review of History and Political
 Science (Meerut) 1, No. 3 (Dec. 1964), 43-59
- Dernberger, Robert F., et al
 "China Today"
Bulletin of Atomic Scientists (June 1966),
- Devlin, Kevin
 "Rival Communist Policies"
World Today 20 (June 1964), 262-269
- Dorrill, William F.
 "Leadership and Succession in Communist
 China."
Current History 49 (Sept. 1965), 129-135
- Dutt, V. P.
 "China and the United States 1958-1962"
International Studies 5 (Jan. 1964), 240-258
- Eckstein, Alexander
 "On the Economic Crisis in Communist
 China"
Foreign Affairs 42 (July 1964), 655-668
- Fitzgerald, C. P.
 "China: New Alternatives"
Nation 199 (Sept. 21, 1964), 155-157
- Fitzgerald, C. P.
 "The Historical and Philosophical Back-
 ground of Communist China"
Political Quarterly 35 (July/Sept. 1964),
 247-259

Franck, Martene
"A Tourist Visa for China"
Eastern Horizon 4 (Apr. 1965), 41-49;
(May 1965) 48-55

Gasster, M.
"Some Recent Books on the Rise of
Chinese Communism"
Slavic Review 23 (1964), 333-342
Review Article

Gittings, John
"China's Militia"
China Quarterly No. 18 (Apr/June 1964),
100-117

Gittings, John
"Co-operation and Conflict in Sino-
Soviet Relations"
International Affairs (Jan. 1964),
60-75

Goodrich, L. C.
"Recent Developments in Chinese
Studies"
Journal of American Oriental Societies
(Apr. - Jun. 1965)

Gray, Jack
"The Communist Party and the System
of Government"
Political Quarterly 35 (July/Sept. 1964),
270-284

Green, Marshall
"Communist China As a Problem in
U. S. Policy-Making"
Dept. of State Bulletin 52 (Mar. 29, 1965),
449-453

Griffith, William E.
"Containing Communist China"
Air Force and Space Digest 48, No. 7
(July 1965), 46-47

Gurtov, Melvin
"Communist China's Foreign Aid Pro-
gram"
Current History 49 (Sept. 1965), 150-154

Harriman, W. Averell
"Sino-Soviet Conflict"
Academy of Political Science Proceedings 28
(Apr. 1965), 101-116

Harrington, Richard
"Journey into the New China"
Canadian Geographic Journal 70
(Mar. 1965), 100-109

Harrison, James P.
"The Ideological Training of Intellectuals
in Communist China"
Asian Survey 5 (Oct. 1965), 491-502

Harrison, James P.
"The Li Li-San Line and the CCP in 1930"
China Quarterly No. 24 (Oct./Dec. 1965),
176-179

Hinton, Harold C.
"The United States and Its Two Chinas"
Johns Hopkins Magazine (June 1964), 5-7;
23-24

Ho, Wellington
"Watch Over the Mainland"
Free China Review 14, No. 11 (Nov. 1964),
16-20

Hulsewe, A. F. P.
"Chinese Communist Treatment of the
Origins and Foundations of the Chinese
Empire"
China Quarterly No. 23 (July/Sept. 1965),
78-105

Hung, Frederick
"China and the West"
Business Quarterly (London, Canada) 40,
No. 4 (Winter 1965), 50-56

Jen, Cho-Shuan
"Kuomintang Versus Communism"
Free China Review 15, No. 11 (Nov. 1965),
30-34

Jones, P. H. M.
"Peking and the Indians"
Far Eastern Economic Review 47 (Feb.
11, 1965), 254-258

- Kahn, Harold and Feuerwerker, Albert
 "The Ideology of Scholarship: China's
 New Historiography"
China Quarterly 22 (Apr.-Jun., 1965)
- Kennan, George F.
 "A Fresh Look at our China Policy"
Global Digest 2, No. 7 (Apr. 1965),
 53-64
- LaDany, L.
 "Mao's China: The Decline of a Dynasty,"
Foreign Affairs (July 1967), 610-623
- Lapp, Ralph E.
 "The Nuclear Power of China"
Life 58, No. 21 (May 28, 1965), 86-97
- Lim, J.
 "U. S. China Policy - A Dissenting Opinion"
Independent Formosa 4, No. 2 (April 1965),
 2-5
- Loh, Pichon P. Y.
 "The Politics of Chiang Kai-Shek"
Journal of Asian Studies Vol. 25 (May
 1966), 431-451
- Lu, Yau-Tung
 "An Analysis of Chinese Communist
 Interpretations of History"
Chinese Culture 6, No. 1 (Oct. 1964),
 47-54
- Malden, William Q.
 "A New Class Structure Emerging in China?"
China Quarterly No. 22 (Apr.-June 1965),
 83-88
- Mei, Ko-Wang
 "Police System Under the Chinese
 Communist Regime"
Issues and Studies 2, No. 2 (Nov. 1965),
 31-41
- Munro, Donald J.
 "Dissent in Communist China: The Cur-
 rent Anti-Intellectual Campaign in Per-
 spective"
Current Scene (June 1, 1966)
- Murakami, H.
 "Vietnam and the Question of Chinese
 Aggression"
Journal of Southeast Asian History
 (Sept. 1966)
- Nolan, John M.
 "The Long March: Fact and Fancy"
Military Affairs (Summer 1966)
- Portisch, Hugo
 "Eyewitness in Red China"
Saturday Review (April 30, 1966) 14-20;
 54-55
- Scott, Sir Robert
 "China's Policy and Outlook"
Australian Outlook 19 (Dec. 1965), 235-247
- Sih, Paul K. T.
 "Our China Policy; A Reappraisal"
Catholic World 200 (Nov. 1964), 84-90
- Swarup, Shanti
 "Essentials of Mao's Strategy, 1927-1934"
International Studies 5 (Apr. 1964),
 401-423
- Theoharis, Athan
 "James F. Byrnes: Unwitting Yalta Myth-
 Maker"
Political Science Quarterly Vol. 81, No. 4
 (Dec. 1966), 581-592
- Ting, T. Y.
 "Military Reform on the Chinese Main-
 land"
Free China and Asia 12, No. 3 (March 1965),
 5-8
- Townsend, James K.
 "Communist China: The New Protracted War"
Asian Survey 5, No. 1 (Jan. 1965), 1-11
- Worthy, William
 "The Red Chinese American Negro"
Esquire 62 (Oct. 1964), 132, 173-179

FILMS

Red China: Year of the Gun - 2 parts, color; an ABC-TV Project
(McGraw-Hill Films, New York, 1967)

China: Mc G H, 18 minutes, black and white (March of Time)

The Face of Red China: 54 minutes, black and white

Understanding the Chinese: FDA-UN, 10 minutes, color

China Under Communism: EBF, 22 minutes, color

War In China, 1932-1945; Mc G H, 27 minutes, black and white

FILMSTRIPS

Peking: The Forbidden City, Life, 67 Frames, color

Confucianism and Taoism: Life, 65 Frames, color

China - Resources, Industries: Society for Visual Education, 73 Frames

China - City Life: Society for Visual Education, 69 Frames, color

China - Land of Change and Growth: S.V.E., 73 Frames, color

China - Agriculture, Rural Life: S.V.E., 73 Frames, color

(All S.V.E. materials, with sound recordings)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs From New China: Foreign Language Press, Peking, 1964

China: A Story In Photographs - by Emil Schulthess, Viking, 1964

The Three Banners of China - by Marc Riboud, MacMillan, 1966

VIDEO TAPE

National Center of School and College Television: The Communists; A series of eight 20 minute lessons for the senior high school (1967) (Box A, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401)

VI

TEACHING SUPPLEMENT

TERMS TO KNOW

Academic freedom
American creed
American way of life
Atheism
Athenian Oath

Balance of terror
Berlin Airlift
Berlin Blockade
Berlin Wall
Bill of Rights
Bolsheviks
Bourgeoisie
Brainwashing
Brinkmanship
Bureaucracy
Business cycle

Cadres
Capitalism
Capitalism encirclement
Civil rights
Classless society
Class struggle
Cold war
Collective bargaining
Collective containment
Collective farm
Colonialism
Cominform
Commissars
Communes
Communism
Communist Bloc
Communist Front organization
Communist Manifesto
Communist Youth League
Cosmonaut
Cossacks
Council of Ministers
Cult of personality
Cultural exchange program

Daily Worker, The
Das Kapital
Declaration of Independence
Democracy
Democratic centralism

Depression
Dialectical materialism
Dictatorship
Dictatorship of the Proletariat
Disarmament
Doctor's plot
Doctor Zhivago

Economic competition
Economic planning

Fascism
Federal Bureau of Investigation (F. B. I.)
Fellow-traveler
Fifth Amendment
Fifth Column
First International
First Secretary of the Party
Five-year-plan

General Secretary
Gettysburg Address
Gosplan
Great Leap Forward
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
Great Purge
Great Russians
Guerilla warfare

Hiss Case, The
Hungarian Revolt

Imperialism
Indoctrination
Industrialization
Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.)
Infiltration
Intellectuals
Iron Curtain
Izvestia

Jury Trial

KGB (Committee for State Security)
Kitchen Garden
Kolkhoz
Komsomol
Kremlin

Kulaks
Kuomingtang

Labor theory of value
Left
Liberal
Long March, The

Machine tractor stations
Magna Carta
Majority rule
Marshall Plan
Menshevicks
Minority group
Minority rights
Monolith
Mother Russia
M. V. D. Ministry of Internal Affairs

National Anthem
Nationalist China
N. A. T. O.
Neutralist Bloc
New China News Agency
New Economic Policy (N. E. P.)
N. K. V. D. (People's Commissariat of
Internal Affairs)
Nuclear non-proliferation pact

Oblast
Oplate of the people

Party Chairman
Party line
Party Presidium
Paternalism
Pathet Lao
Peace, Land, and Bread
Peaceful co-existence
Peasant
People's courts
People's democracy
People's Republic of China
Planned economy
Pledge of allegiance
Pograms
Police state
Politburo
Popular Front
Potsdam Agreement
Pravda
Preamble to the Constitution

Premier
President of U. S. S. R.
Puppet states
Purge

Radical
Radio Free Europe
Raions
Red Guards
Reds
Red Scare
Red Square
Red terror
Reds vs. Whites
Revisionism
Right to strike
Rosenberg Case, The
Ruble
Russian Orthodox Church
Russian Socialist Federated Soviet
Republics (R. S. F. S. R.)

Satellite
Scapegoat
Search warrant
S. E. A. T. O.
Secret Police
Security Council
Self-criticism
Self-determination
Slavophiles
Socialism
Soviet-Nazi Non-aggression Pact
Soviet of the Nationalities
Soviet of the Union
Soviets
Sovhoz
Stakhanov
Stalin Constitution (1936)
Stalinism
Standard of living
State farm
Steppes
Subversion
Subversive
Suffrage
Summit Conference
Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

Tass
"Tekhnikum"
Test ban treaty

Theory of surplus value
Thesis, antithesis, synthesis
Third International
Thirty-eighth parallel
Three Peoples' Principles
Titoism
Totalitarianism
Traitor
Treason
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
Troika
Trotskyites
Tsar
Truman Doctrine
Twentieth Congress of Communist Party
"Two Chinas"

U-2 Affair
Underground
"United Front" - strategy
U. S. S. R.
U. S. S. R. Supreme Court

Viet-Cong
Voice of America

Warsaw Pact
"Wars of national liberation"
We will bury you
"What Is To Be Done?"
White Russians
"Window in the West"
Winter Palace
Writ of Habeas Corpus

Young Pioneers

PEOPLE TO KNOW

Beria, Lavrenti P.
Breghez, Leonid
Browder, Earl
Bulganin, Nikolai A.

Castro, Fidel
Chambers, Whittaker
Confucius

Djilas, Milovan
Dubcek, Alexander
Dulles, John Foster

Engels, Friedrich
En-lai, Chou

Foster, William Z.
Fuchs, Dr. Klaus

Gagarian, Major Yuri A.
Gomulka, Wladyslaw
Guevara, Ernesto (Che)

Hammerskjold, Dag
Hall, Gus
Hegel, George W. F.
Hiss, Alger
Hoover, J. Edgor

Kennan, George M.
Kerensky, Alexander
Khan, Ghenghis
Khrushchev, Nikita S.

Lana, Dalla
Lieberman, Evsei

Malenkov, Georgii M.
Mao Tse-tung
Malinovsky, Marshal
Marshall, General George C.
Marx, Karl
McCarthy, Joseph R.
Mindszenty, Cardinal
Minh, Ho Chi
Molotov, Vyacheslav M.

Nicholas II
Nixon, Richard M.
Novotny, Antonin

Owen, Robert

Pasternak, Boris
Pavlov, S. P.
Philbrick, Herbert
Podgorney, N. V.

Rasputin, Gregori
Rosenberg, Ethel
Rosenberg, Julius

Stalin, Josef
Stalin, Svetlana
Sun, Yat-sen, Dr.
Suslov, Micael A.

Thant, U.
Tito, Marshal Josip
Titov, Gherman
Trotsky, Leon

Ulbricht, Walter
Ulyanov, Vladimir Ilyich (Lenin)

Vinson, Fred M.
Vishinsky, Andrei

Warren, Chief Justice Earl
Wyszynski, Cardinal

Yevtushenko, Yevgeny

Zhukov, Marshall G. D.

PLACES TO KNOW

Bering Strait
Berlin
Bosporus

Caucasus
Crimea
Cuba
Czechoslovakia

Dardanelles

East Germany
Egypt
Estonia

Formosa

Greece

Hungary

India
Indonesia
Israel

Jordan

Kashmir
Kiev
Korea
Kurile Islands

Laos
Latin America
Latvia
Leningrad
Lithuania

Middle East
Mongolia
Moscow

Peking
Poland

Saint Petersburg
Sevastopol
Siberia
South Viet Nam
Stalingrad (Volgograd)
Suez Canal

Tibet
Turkey

Ukraine

Vladivostok

Warsaw

Yalta
Yugoslavia

STUDENT PROJECTS: THINGS TO DO

1. Select a current issue of a local newspaper and rewrite the news to show how it might appear in the Soviet press.
2. Draw up a list of questions that you think are important for Americans to answer about Communism. Can you answer them?
3. Prepare a report on the operation of a collective farm. Consult Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature for sources.
4. In a letter to a Soviet teenager, describe the life of an average American family.
5. Study news and magazine articles on Soviet and U.S. space feats. How do the two nations differ in their handling of these events?
6. Hold a round-table discussion on various areas of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States.
7. Draw a series of cartoons or a cartoon strip highlighting the differences between social, economic, and political life in a democracy and in a Communist dictatorship.
8. Working as a class, draw up a list of the ways in which a democratic government such as that of the United States, differs from a totalitarian government such as that of Soviet Russia. Every member of the class should contribute to the list.
9. Imagine that a young friend or relative in a western European country has written to you that he is thinking of joining the Communist Party because he feels it is the only one that can solve his nation's serious economic and social problems. Write him a letter, setting forth the reasons why Communism may not be the answer.
10. Prepare five or more multiple-choice type questions based on the material dealing with limitations on civil liberties in the Soviet Union.
11. Obtain a copy of USSR, the official magazine of the Soviet Union, which is available on many newsstands. Evaluate this magazine and explain why it is published by the USSR. Also try to obtain a copy of AMERIKA, a magazine distributed in Soviet Russia by the United States Information Agency and do likewise with it.
12. Have an informal debate or panel discussion on the question: Should a Communist be allowed to state his ideas at a public meeting or on radio or television?
13. Imagine that you are a student in Soviet Russia. Write an account of your school life in the form of a diary.
14. Draw a cartoon or diagram showing how the Communist Party Presidium keeps control of activities in all parts of the Soviet Union.
15. Draw a cartoon strip showing important events in the life of Lenin or of Stalin.
16. Exhibit the following: A class committee arranges a bulletin board display of

news stories and pictures of life in Soviet Russia. Another committee arranges a contrasting display of pictures and clippings about life in the United States. Each member of the class should contribute to the display but items should be clipped only from newspapers and magazines belonging to students.

17. Prepare a chart comparing in parallel columns the economic rights and privileges of an American and a citizen of Soviet Russia. Display the chart to the class and discuss each element of contrast.

18. Draw a cartoon showing Communist leaders promising "peaceful co-existence" while they secretly plan to destroy the democracies. A suitable cartoon or cartoons could be displayed on the bulletin board or in the school corridor.

19. Prepare a poster urging Americans to be on guard against Communist tactics. Display the poster in the classroom or in the school corridor.

20. As a class state what are the basic points at issue between the Free World and the Communist World. Give for each issue listed proposed solutions and their current status.

In addition to the above, some of the Projects on Page 46 - School Document No. 4-1959 would be suitable for use.

TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Compare the geographical advantages and disadvantages of both the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. Do the many invasions of Russia in the past justify Russian fears of possible invasion today? Discuss your answer in relation to the United States, Germany, Japan, and China.
3. Had we lived in tsarist Russia, some of us might have joined revolutionary organizations. Do you agree?
4. Might Lenin have been called a traitor to his country for opposing Russia's involvement in the First World War?
5. Can acts of terror such as assassination of a tsar or unpopular government officials, bring about reforms when a tyranny rules?
6. How could the Bolshevik Revolution have been prevented? Discuss.
7. How did the two Russian Revolutions of 1917 differ? What tragic policies were followed after the March Revolution?
9. What differences exist between the society described by Marx and the one in which we live?
9. Is the Soviet state "withering away"? Discuss.
10. Marxism emphasizes the role of "classes" in history and plays down the role of "great men". Can we accept this view when we examine the history of our country?
11. Has the "class struggle" been the only cause of historical change? Discuss.
12. It has been said, "The more things change, the more they remain the same". Compare Russia under the tsars and under Communism.
13. Can a government stay in power solely by the use of terror? Discuss.
14. Khrushchev was an important official when Stalin ruled. Can he be considered blameless for Stalin's crimes?
15. Though Soviet Republics have the "right" to secede, why is it unlikely that any of them will do so?
16. The U. S. S. R. has many minorities. The United States has always had minorities immigrating into this country. Contrast Soviet and American treatment of minority groups.
17. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have written constitutions. However, they differ completely in design and practice. Explain.

18. The Soviet Constitution lists more "rights for the people" than does our own. Does this mean that the Russians enjoy more liberties than we do?
19. It has been said, "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely". Does this statement apply to Soviet leaders?
20. Do Soviet elections reflect Soviet public opinion? Explain.
21. Soviet citizens are told they live in a "democracy". Would you agree?
22. Do Soviet trade unions serve the interests of the working class?
23. Why are Soviet farm statistics unreliable?
24. How does life on a Soviet farm differ from life on an American farm?
25. What factors make Soviet agricultural production the weakest link in the Soviet economy?
26. How "independent" are Russian satellites in Eastern Europe today? Give specific examples to prove your case.
27. Would a second attempt to blockade Berlin be more successful than the 1948 blockade?
28. Why was "Titoism" a threat to the Soviet Union? Have Soviet fears been realized?
29. Should we continue to furnish economic aid to Communist Yugoslavia? Give reasons pro and con!
30. How does Khrushchev's rule differ from that of Stalin? Give concrete differences. Any similarities?
31. In the long run, is it likely that the Soviets will be allies of the United States against Communist China?
32. Can there be "peaceful co-existence" between the American and Communist systems?
33. Is it likely that the Communist Chinese do not really fear atomic war? What advantages do the non-nuclear nations have over the nuclear nations in the cold war?
34. Why does a totalitarian government need a Constitution?
35. Why have there been more Soviet artists in music and ballet than in literature and painting?
36. Why did Boris Pasternak have to reject the Nobel Prize in 1958? Discuss.
37. Is the Soviet system of education more rigorous than ours? Discuss.

38. How is Soviet imperialism unlike former Western colonialism?
39. Why do the Chinese Communist leaders accuse the Russians of betraying the Communist ideas outlined by Marx and Lenin?
40. What new economic policies has the Russian Government followed since Kosygin and Brezhnev assumed power in 1964?
41. Discuss the economic reforms that have taken place in Russia under the guidance of economist Evsei Liberman.
42. Why did Soviet troops invade Czechoslovakia in August, 1968?
What implications did this invasion have upon each of the following:
The East European Satellites; N. A. T. O. ; the United States?