

# CHINA MAKING BIG PLANS

## Transforming the Country by the Year 2000

The People's Republic of China, a vast country of over 800 million people, was the target of plunder of no less than 5 imperialist countries just 28 years ago. It was a country of brutal poverty and starvation. Today this proud socialist country is embarking full steam ahead on the road to becoming one of the most economically advanced countries in the world.

The fact that China can house, feed and clothe every single citizen is itself remarkable. Before becoming fully independent in 1949, the Chinese people were driven down along with the people of India, Africa and other colonized Third World countries. All their economies were so backward that peasants with nothing more than a plot of land and a handplow or an ox were considered well off.

Today China has not only made huge strides in developing a fully self-reliant nation, but they are in a position to launch a massive nationwide drive to transform themselves into a powerful modern socialist country by the year 2000.

The first steps to unite the entire country and all its different nationalities were made during the first week of March at the 5th National People's Congress, China's parliament. Hua Kuo Feng, the new Premier, issued the call: "We must apply the results of modern science and technology on a broad scale, make extensive use of new materials and sources of energy and modernize our major products and processes of production. Our economic and technical norms must approach, equal, or surpass advanced world levels."

Reaching these goals will mean great changes in China. Presently over 80% of the people in China are peasants, and agricultural development is generally equivalent to the United States of 1900. While China has become fully self-sufficient and capable of feeding its huge population, it takes 75% of the population to do it.

China plans to turn this situation around completely within the next 10 years by achieving at least 85% mechanization in all major processes of farm production. The key change is that the people will be able to learn and master modern industry and agriculture. Many people who presently work the land will enter the industrial work force and those who stay on the land will have the most modern techniques, while building up culture, education and light industry throughout the countryside, thus avoiding a huge influx into a few huge overcrowded cities.

### SOCIALISM UNLEASHES THE WORKING CLASS

Are these just wild dreams and hot air promises like we hear everyday from Jimmy Carter or other two-bit politicians in the U.S.? How will China be able to actually accomplish this monumental task?

The achievements the Chinese are making are the fruits of the long struggle to revolutionize society being carried out in every village, town and city throughout the entire country. Their system is fundamentally different from the U.S., USSR, Japan, or the industrialized countries of Western Europe. Factories are owned by the working people through their government, not by some rich boss. Step by step people's standard of living is improved and there are no bosses, bankers or landlords to live like leeches off the sweat and hard work of others.

With the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people have actively reorganized society. People's needs are the bottom line—not profits. So all resources, most importantly the people themselves, can be channelled into developing a thriving productive society that guarantees a decent life for all. Where once foreign coal tycoons

Scientists and technicians always consulted with the workers to see if new inventions or innovations actually made sense and improved working conditions while increasing production.

Workers at Taching have worked together and struggled together to increase oil output by six times and have steadily increased their standard of living.

While Taching is a fast growing industrial area, it's a far cry from the sprawling urban areas in most capitalist countries like the U.S., many of which

continue to free themselves through socialism, or whether the exploitation and inequities of the old society will once again be allowed to flourish. The workers of Taching have shown through relying on their own efforts, how vast inequalities and differences like those between the cities and the countryside, between workers and peasants, and between intellectuals and manual laborers can be surmounted step by step.

At Taching, the workers are mastering modern technology and production. They are mastering nature to serve the needs of the whole country. And they are mastering how to organize and build a society where the vast majority of people are free from exploitation and oppression.

### MODERNIZING THE ECONOMY AND DEFENDING SOCIALISM

China must be strong enough to defend itself against attack. As a socialist country it is the target of all the capitalist world, particularly the U.S. and the USSR, who drool at the idea of once again carving it up for their own profits. With over a million Soviet troops on the northern border and with the U.S. still occupying its Taiwan Province, China places high priority on national defense. A strong economy is need for this.

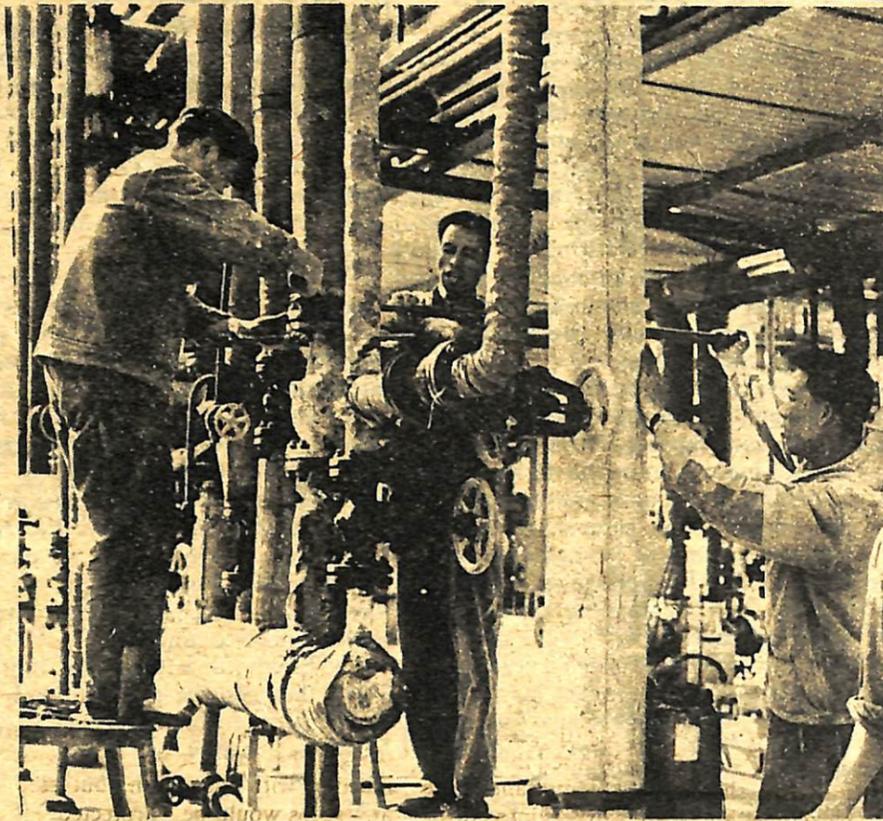
Also, there are enemies of socialism inside the country who will have more room to maneuver if China stays weak economically. A strong socialist economy along with a politically mobilized people lessens the chance of would-be capitalists inside rising up and turning China back into their own private kingdom again. The danger of this can especially be seen from what happened in the Soviet Union, when in the late 1950's Krushchev led just such a capitalist restoration there.

One such attempt was made by a handful of people who oppose the interests of the majority of Chinese people by disrupting plans to modernize China. These four high Communist Party officials, commonly known as the "gang of four," including Mao's wife, argued that modernization would have a corrupting influence on the people and turn China back into a capitalist country. They tried to stage a coup d'etat, overthrow the socialist government, and set up their own dictatorial reign.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

To help accomplish these demanding tasks, China is placing great stress on developing science and technology,

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Chinese working people can work miracles because they are masters in their own country, not slaves of a few exploiters.

owned the mines, the workers themselves run the enterprises. Where rich landlords held poor peasants at their mercy, collective farms and communes enable peasants to all share their various tools and resources and work for the common good.

Overall, the economy is planned. There are no South Bronx's or other communities where landlords and businessmen milk it for all the profits they can, then abandon the area and the people for greener pastures elsewhere. Instead there is careful planning to insure development of agriculture, light industry and other sectors of the economy and profiteers and speculators are severely dealt with.

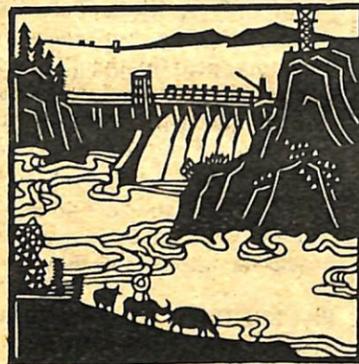
Over the past 20 years, two enterprises have emerged as models of socialist construction: the Tachai agricultural commune and the Taching oilfields. In the struggle for production, against nature, and against class enemies and their lines and policies to push down the workers and peasants, these two showed themselves successful time and time again, and are now looked to as red banners showing the way to the future.

The Taching oilfield is a good example of the strides socialist China has already taken in modernizing its industry. In 1960, Chinese workers from various parts of the country were given the crucial national task of settling an enormous barren desert area rich with oil deposits. With almost only a single drilling rig and little other machinery, the Taching workers began building up an industrial area from scratch. The workers studied Marxism to help understand the conditions they faced, and to help them get organized to make breakthroughs. The leaders labored side by side with their fellow workers and were paid on the same basis as others.

live or die on a single industry. Settlements are spread out and "worker-peasant villages" are developed where small farming is done right by the oilfields, to make fresh fruits and vegetables available to the workers and their families.

In addition, light industry is planned and developed to supply various consumer goods as well as providing for Taching's own industrial needs. Funds set aside from surplus production go to build low-cost housing and schools near to where people work, as well as to enhance various local cultural activities.

Taching is being put forward as a model precisely because in the monumental task of modernizing an entire country, there is always a struggle over whether workers and peasants will



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# China

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education and culture. Both by relying on their own skills and abilities, and by drawing from the most advanced levels in the world China is encouraging scientific experiment and technological growth in many areas, especially nuclear energy, lasers, genetic engineering and electronic integrated circuits and computers.

In education, China is striving to guarantee universal eight year schooling in rural areas and ten year schooling in cities by 1985. In the colleges and universities the emphasis is on science and engineering, combined with political study and practical experience. A corps of skilled youth dedicated to building the socialist economy of China is the aim.

China is encouraging creativity and experiment under the policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend." The pur-

pose of all science, education and art forms is to serve the people, in particular the workers and peasants. Widespread and lively development in all these fields are being called for. In the course of this, sharp debate and discussion will be waged over what forms best serve the people.

The great majority of people in China are bursting with enthusiasm over the plans and are optimistic that the goals can be reached. The whole country is uniting with everyone pitching in to do his part to help build the new China. Workers, peasants, students, scientists, engineers and artists are all marching together as one, with a real sense of purpose and determination to build a bright future.

This stands in stark contrast to the situation in the U.S. and other industrialized capitalist countries. In these countries there is stagnation and anxiety and despair over a future that only looks gloomy. These countries are rife with division and lack a sense of unity and direction.

Despite their vast industrial wealth, the capitalist countries are crumbling physically and decaying morally. At the bottom of the heap are the millions of working people who are being driven down further each day and labor only for the profits of the rich.

## CHINA—BEACON LIGHT FOR ALL WORKERS

Since its founding, socialist China has become an example to other underdeveloped countries for how strong and well-rounded economies can be developed without becoming tied to one or another of the advanced capitalist powers. China has shown that it is not overpopulation, or superstition among the people, or lack of resources and technology that is the main obstacle to development. It is the imperialists and their system that keeps the chains on Third World countries and forces them into backwardness.



As China advances to the front ranks as an industrial power, it will increasingly become an example to workers in the capitalist countries like the U.S. China will show that working people have unlimited potential without the rich class on their backs. In fact China's development will help show that it is this very class of owners and their system that stand in the way of a decent life for the vast majority of all people.

# Unemployment

away from the real battlefronts, the fight for union jobs and against Carter's unemployment policies.