Recent events in China highlight the difficulty—nay, the impossibility—of any international effort to establish an amiable relationship with an anti-socialist line.

Throughout the last year, the Deng Faction, which controls the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese government, has been engaged in trying to promote—and expand—their severely reduced Four Modernization projects. The army and the military, agriculture, industry and science. The greatest activity took place during the early 1984 in agriculture and industry.

In agriculture, the Deng faction was moving heaven and earth to disestablish the Collective Production Brigades and establish the "responsibility system." Unlike the public-private farmers, members of the Production Brigades were given considerable autonomy to use their private plots of land. The state would buy produce from the private plots of government staff. Although the system was more efficient and permitted a greater variety of crops than the collective private plot and private profit than in the co-operative or collective or state farm work and profit. This would establish the individualist capitalism in the Chinese countryside.

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In industry, the Deng faction was seeking to put the millions of unemployed out of work. This policy was part of Deng's "labor-taking business." Individualistically and in private, the millions of unemployed would work various services for some need existing: pulling rubber-tired rice harvest; selling gadgets or quick to a doormat, doing chores, etc. Thus, they would become self-supporting, private entrepreneurs—deprived of any government social benefits. Here, too, a primativist capitalism was being established.

When accused of opponents within China of trying to establish primitive capitalism, Deng replied that this would be impossible because "the basic elements of the economy" would be "Outsider." In order to avoid this, the people, everybody make new contributions of the state owned enterprises, to be sure, but there were also other political factions, as well as many real smugglers, black marketers, entrepreneurs, and thieves. There were even some foreign businessmen and their hangers-on, the people so dearly beloved by Deng Xiaoping.

The main slogan of the campaign, "get the hang of things," the words "Read the Books!" and "Raise High the Flag of Patriotism!"

Deng's reign of terror was "For the glory of the Chinese people and for the sake of the people, everybody make contributions. . . ." But to whom would the fruits of progress and wealth be distributed? Down in economic disaster, the Deng faction negotiated a loan from the World Bank for the construction of a port. In June, the State Council—the Chinese equivalent of the U.S. Cabinet—called the entire country to make use of foreign capital.

A mouth later, the cry went out: "Make foreign capital come or it will decay before the foreign capital."

In August, Deng and company arranged another loan from Japan to build a second power plant. Zhou Enlai met with David Rockefeller and a group of U.S. oil barons. This continued from p. 16

twelve a real cultural unit front and a real developing unit of the whole, and not just a collection of empty signifying nothing. But such a step would require making the existence of a progres-
sive and positive creative movement against the racist, sexist, exploitative and bourgeois tendencies that still overwhelm the Chinese as a whole. And Michael Jackson is not about to set his tremendous energy in that direction.

Because of this, the positive developments crystallized in Jackson's phenomenal popularity and personal artistry

Deng's dilemma, of course, is that his pragmatic approach is not producing the "results" desired. Last year, the Deng faction admitted that "disorderly price increases, disorderly allocations of materials and prestige, and crooked behavior were spreading all over the country. The so-called "Deng-faction's" effort was working very well, and the party General Secretary Hua Kuo-feng announced that 70,000 roads and the party would go to the distant border-lands, "to expand the fresh forces there."

A bit later, in October, a table showing "Comparative Economic Joint Ventures" was published. It revealed a startlingly low number of such projects started since the beginning of 1984. The annual average value of investment by the foreigners.

But, logically, there were obstacles. Almost as soon as the "responsibility system" was launched, some Production Brigades, trying to "overlook" the expanded private plots scheme. Reports came in of the sabotage of "apart from the ideal conditions for foreign investment facilities in the countryside, a "factory at Young Willow," etc. And within the CPC, members of factions opposing Deng were busy trying to defeat some aspects of the Four Modernizations and restrict others.

Deng's response to these problems? Exhort the Chinese masses to work harder! Push ahead with reliance on capitalist schemes, capitalist forces and foreign investment. Policy up from the party and the society.

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