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This is Communist China

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programs and prohibits direct control of funds by professional social scientists. These social scientists do not have the answers either, but they might, according to Dr. Moynihan, discover them more rapidly if given the funds to experiment. The logical compromise is political control with professional advice. However, when professional advice conflicts with current political practice, current practice prevails, and the existing social unrest continues. The author gives no solutions, but he does present a clear picture of the problems. This book is recommended for those who are interested in furthering their understanding of present-day social problems in this country.

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Trumbull, Robert, *This Is Communist China*. New York: McKay, 1968. 274p.

In this book the author has recast the observations of a team of nine Japanese journalists and academic specialists who completed an extensive 3-month tour of Communist China in late 1966 and early 1967. These observations were originally written for the average readers of a Japanese daily newspaper. The reporters saw the cultural revolution as stemming from a fierce political struggle within the Chinese Communist Party, particularly between Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi, representing the hard line and the more moderate view, respectively. Throughout the book, in the recorded conversations with various Chinese, the love for and worship of Mao are reflected. The people believe that he is responsible for leading them out of the "bad old times," and their sayings pro-

vide fuel for the fire of propaganda upon which Mao lays so much emphasis. Also important in the support of propaganda and revolution are the famous wall posters which played such an important role in the dissemination of news to the Chinese people regarding the progress of the cultural revolution. Quite apparent to the observers was the attempt by the Chinese Communists to rewrite ancient history and to remold the people, especially the youth. The Red Guards' average age was 17, and they stressed the importance of the group rather than the individual—and effort to produce "the socialistic man." The Japanese were impressed with the material progress of China and the improvement of sanitary conditions, transportation, and industry. However, they noted that the Chinese standard of living was considerably lower than that in Japan and other industrialized countries.

The extreme hatred of the Chinese for the United States is stated over and over, and much of the propaganda activity is directed against the "cowardly United States." It is concluded that Mao has no intention of reaching a compromise with the United States concerning a Vietman settlement. Although the army is Mao's greatest source of strength today, the military strength of Communist China is evaluated as an unknown factor.

In spite of extensive Chinese rhetoric, this book is most interesting reading. It does give one a certain feeling for the existing conditions in China, at least as seen through Japanese eyes.

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