

The aims of the seminar are three-fold. First, and most important, each participant is expected to write a reasonably substantive paper on a topic relevant to the history of Marxism in China and present it to the seminar as a whole for critical discussion. Presentation and discussion of papers will be scheduled during the last four or five weeks of the semester. We will proceed in a relatively formal manner: papers should be duplicated, distributed, and read beforehand -- and each member of the seminar will be expected to serve as discussant for one paper, introducing it for general critical discussion. Paper topics, if not already decided upon, should be chosen very early in the semester, for obvious reasons.

Secondly, and more informally, we will aim to gain some critical familiarity with at least a portion of the existing scholarly literature dealing with Chinese Marxism. Given limitations of time and energies, this perforce will be very incomplete. Possible general topics and readings are suggested on the following page. From among these, and possibly others that might be proposed, we will have to select those that might prove the most fruitful and feasible to handle in perhaps five sessions to be scheduled during the first half of the semester -- prior to Spring break on March 15.

Third, as the opportunities present themselves, we hope to engage in discussion and discourse with several leading scholars in the field who will be at the University during the semester. Among these are Su Shaozhi, head of the Marx-Lenin-Mao Thought Institute in Beijing, who will be in Madison from about mid-March to mid-May; Professor Bill Brugger, the leading Australian specialist on contemporary China who will be visiting professor in the Sociology Department; Professor Edward Friedman of the Political Science Department; and, hopefully, Professor Arif Dirlik of Duke University.

Seminar participants should plan to attend the public lectures, colloquia etc. that will be offered over the semester by Su Shaozhi and Bill Brugger. These will be announced in due course.

Ideally, members of a seminar on Chinese Marxism should be well-grounded in original Marxist theory, Leninism, and the Western Marxist tradition in general as well as in the history of Chinese Communism and the People's Republic. This is a rare combination, and it would be utopian to anticipate it. For those who feel the need for some minimal background (or a quick refresher) in one or more of these areas, I suggest the following: For original Marxist theory in general: George Lichtheim, Marxism: An Historical and Critical Study; or S. Alvenari, The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx; or better, but longer, Hal Draper, Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution, 2 vols; and/or Robert C. Tucker, The Marxian Revolutionary Idea. For Leninism: Alfred Meyer, Leninism. And for the history of the People's Republic (and with a shocking lack of modesty), my own Mao's China. The revised and expanded version of the latter will not be published until June or July. Parts I-IV of the new edition remain the same; the revised and expanded Part V (on the "cultural revolution decade," 1966-76) and the new Part VI (on the post-Mao era) will be available in manuscript form (about 500 pages) in the History Department Library.

Tentative List of Possible Discussion Topics and Common Readings (in no particular order)

1. The Introduction and Adaptation of Marxism in China

Benjamin Schwartz, Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao (Harvard, 1951), chapters 1-

Lee Feigon, Chen Duxiu: Founder of the Chinese Communist Party (Princeton, 1983), esp. chs. 5-7.

Maurice Meisner, Li Ta-chao and the Origins of Chinese Marxism (Harvard, 1967).

2. Maoism: The Revolutionary Era

Schwartz, Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao, chs.

Frederic Wakeman, History and Will: Philosophical Perspectives of Mao Tse-tung's Thought (California, 1973).

Raymond Wylie, The Emergence of Maoism: Mao Tse-tung, Ch'en Po-ta and the Search for Chinese Theory, 1935-45 (Stanford, 1980).

Stuart Schram, Mao Tse-tung (Simon & Schuster, 1967).

Stuart Schram, The Political Thought of Mao Tse-tung (Praeger, 1969).

3. Maoism: The Post-Revolutionary Era

John B. Starr, Continuing the Revolution: The Political Thought of Mao (Princeton, 1979)

Richard Kraus, Class Conflict in Chinese Socialism (Columbia, 1981)

Benjamin Schwartz, Communism and China: Ideology in Flux (Harvard, 1968).

Maurice Meisner, Marxism, Maoism and Utopianism (Wisconsin, 1982).

Franz Schurmann, Ideology and Organization in Communist China new, enlarged edition (California, 1968), pp. 1-104, 506-531.

#### 4. Chinese Marxist Historiography

Arif Dirlik, Revolution and History: The Origins of Marxist Historiography in China, 1919-1937 (California, 1978).

Joseph Levenson, Confucian China and Its Modern Fate, Vol III (California 1965) esp. Ch. 4 ("The Place of Confucius in Communist China").

James Harrison, The Communists and Chinese Peasant Rebellions (Atheneum, 1969).

Albert Feuerwerker (ed.), History in Communist China (MIT, 1968).

K. C. Liu, "World View and Peasant Rebellion: Reflections on Post-Mao Historiography," Journal of Asian Studies (Feb., 1981), pp.295-326.

#### 5. Chinese Marxism : Cultural Theory

Paul Pickowicz, Marxist Literary Thought in China: The Influence of Ch'u Ch'iu-pai (California, 1981)

Paul Pickowicz, Marxist Literary Thought and China: A Conceptual Framework (Berkeley Center for Chinese Studies, 1980).

#### 6. Maoist Socio-Economic Strategy

Mao Tse-tung, A Critique of Soviet Economics, translated by Moss Roberts, (Monthly Review Press, 1977).

#### 7. The Phenomenon of "ultra-Leftism"

William Joseph, The Critique of Ultra-Leftism in China, 1958-1981 (Stanford, 1984)

#### 8. Chinese Marxist Theory and Sexual Inequality

Kay Ann Johnson,

Elisabeth Croll, Feminism and Socialism in China (London, 1978)

Katie Curtin, Women in China

#### 9. Maoism and Marxism

Most of the writings listed above and below, as well as many others, deal to greater or lesser degrees with the relationship of Maoism to the Marxist-Leninist tradition. For a sampling of views, see the Mao-Marx symposium in Modern China, 1976-77.

#### 10. Maoism and Stalinism

Edward Friedman, "Maoism, Titoism, Stalinism," in Mark Selden and Victor Lippit (eds.), The Transition to Socialism in China (Sharpe, 1982), pp. 159-214.

#### 11. Chinese Marxism in the Post-Mao Era

Arif Dirlik, "Socialism Without Revolution: The Case of Contemporary China," Pacific Affairs, Vol 54, No. 4 (Winter 1981-82), pp. 632-61.

Arif Dirlik, "Spiritual Solutions to Material Problems: The 'Socialist Ethics and Courtesy Month' in China," South Atlantic Quarterly, Vol. 81 (1982).

Su Shaozhi, Democracy and Socialism in China (Nottingham, 1982).

M. Meisner, "The Chinese Rediscovery of Marx," Bull. of Conc Asian Sch., Spring'85.

Bill Brugger, China: Radicalism to Revisionism, 1962-79 (London, 1980).

Bill Brugger (ed.), China Since the 'Gang of Four' (New York, 1980).

Charles Bettelheim and Neil Burton, China Since Mao (Monthly Review Press, 1978)

Colin Mackerras, "Chinese Marxism since 1978," Journal of Contemporary Asia, Vol. 12, No.4 (1982).

## 12. Dissident Chinese Marxist Literature

Sheng Wu Lien, "Whither China?," in Klaus Mehnert, Peking and the New Left (Berkeley Center for Chinese Studies, 1969).

Chen Erjin, China: Crossroads Socialism, translated by Robin Munro, (London, 1984).

And the writings of Wang Roshui, Wang Xizhe, and much of the literature produced by the Democracy Movement of 1978-81.