

An economic comparison: the Soviet Union, 1917-1937 and Communist China, 1949-1962



View/Open

 31295001684462.pdf (6.283Mb)

Date

1966-08

Author

Black, Harold Tyrone

Metadata

[Show full item record](#)

Abstract

This thesis is an attempt to compare the progress of Communist China and the U.S.S.R. from the time of the communist take-overs to the end of their Second Five-Year Plans. For China this period includes the years from 1949-1962, for the U.S.S.R., 1917-1937. The emphasis is on the Chinese economy. The Chinese attempt to industrialize is, of course, the more recent attempt and is today more significant in terms of growth strategy for the other underdeveloped nations of the world. Thus since the Chinese experience is more recent and more relevant to today's underdeveloped areas, this segment of the paper draws the most attention.

URI

<http://hdl.handle.net/2346/13005>

Collections

[Electronic Theses and Dissertations](#)

DSpace software copyright © 2002-2016 [DuraSpace](#)

[Contact](#) | [Support](#)

 Texas Digital Library

Theme by

 ATMIRE

The communist victory in China created the fear of communist expansion in Asia, which was heightened by the French Indochina War, and then the Korean War. Therefore, the U.S. footed the bill for great quantities of military equipment used by the French in their war against the North Vietnamese communists (see ch. Finally, he had to recognize the existence of Soviet Mongolia. These were bitter pills for the Chinese, but they needed Soviet economic aid so they accepted them. Recently published Chinese documents as well as recently declassified Russian documents allow a comparison of the two records of the Mao-Stalin conversations in Moscow in December 1949-January 1950. The final straw for the PRC was Khrushchev's behavior during the Sino-Indian War of 1962. Soviet China (or 蘇區, lit. Soviet Zone) refers to the territories of China controlled by the Communist Party of China from 1927 to 1949 during the Chinese Civil War with the Nationalist-led Republic of China. There were six soviet areas from 1927 to 1933, the Ching-kang-shan, the Central Soviet in Eastern Kiangsi on the border of Fukien, the O-Yu-Wan (Hupei-Honan-Anwei) Soviet, Hsiang-o-his (West Hupei and Hunan), and Hsiang-kan (Hunan-Kiangsi). The first Soviet was the Hailufeng Soviet created in 1927 Sino-Soviet relations refers to the diplomatic relationship between the Chinese Republic and the various forms of Soviet Power which emerged from the Russian Revolution of 1917 to 1991, when the Soviet Union ceased to exist. Leaders of China and the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1991. The Beiyang government in north China joined the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War, sending forces to

Siberia and North Russia beginning in 1918. Soviet Koreans, with state support despite the economic difficulties that the USSR experienced from 1924 to 1937, prepared for publication and published more than 550 books. Among them were textbooks for schools, texts on agriculture, socio-economic and political themes. They made the first translations of works of Russian literature¹¹ in the same period. The Soviet Korean culture was born before the forced resettlement of Koreans in 1937. Korean theater. The Primorsky Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) revealed the unsatisfactory work of the People's Committee of Education and the Regional Department of Culture and Propaganda. This committee identified many shortcomings in the work of these organizations.