

Wu Zhongjie: “Fudan Past” (Fudan University Press 2005)

Soul Impact (1)

The first large-scale political campaign directed against intellectuals since the “founding of the nation” was the reformation of ideas from 1951-1952, and the demand for such reformation was made by the intellectuals themselves. This is not only difficult for later people to imagine, that is, people who come over are also mostly blurred in their memories. But it is true from the literature. [Wuyi three press: Ma Yin Chu, Zhu Guangqian flow is just puppets!]

In September 1951, Ma Yinchu, Chancellor of Peking University, first proposed a plan to carry out rethinking among Peking University teachers, which was confirmed by President Mao Zedong.

On the same month, at the invitation of President Ma Yinchu, Premier Zhou Enlai went to Peking University for a report on “The Transformation of Intellectuals”. In order to expand its influence and facilitate the development of a nationwide ideological reform campaign, Zhou Enlai took the initiative to expand the scope of the report, inviting representatives of teachers and students from various universities and universities in the Beijing-Tianjin region to attend.

On 23 October, President Mao Zedong said at the first three sessions of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, that “the transformation of ideas, first and foremost by various intellectuals, is one of the important conditions for the complete realization of democratic reform and progressive industrialization in our country in all areas”.

On November 30, the CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on Transforming Thought and Organizing Cleaning Work in Schools”.

As a result, the reformation campaign was carried out throughout the country.

Of course, the reason that Ma Yin Early's ideological reform plan was quickly endorsed by the highest leadership, and was immediately fully promoted only because the plan coincided with the needs of the leadership, or was originally intended to be proposed above. From Mao Zedong's articles on the eve of the founding of the People's Democratic Dictatorship and five commentaries of the White Paper, he has positioned many intellectuals as “liberals or democratic individualists,” who had been critical, of course, must be transformed. It can be said that reforming intellectuals is the established policy of the CPC Central Committee.

But from Ma Yin's actions, we can also see the intellectuals themselves at the time in demand for transformation. They tried to donate old me to be new people, keep up with the pace of the times, in line with the beat of the revolution. Of course, this is also a situation that forces people, intellectuals coming from the old society, cannot accept transformation. So before Ma Yin early proposed his ideological transformation and learning plan, Zhu Guangqian published a Self-Review in the People's Daily on November 27, 1949. Then, Fei Xiaotong and Feng Youlan published "My Year" and "Summary of One Year of Learning" in the People's Daily in January-February 1950 And other articles, talk about their experience of a year of thought transformation.

But who can know that the later the transformation is farther away from the demands of the Communist Party, the more transformation becomes the opposite of the revolution? Even Ma Yin Chu, who advocated intellectuals' ideological transformation, was pulled down for years after insisting on his own academic opinions on demographic issues and refused to succumb to strong criticism, and became a model of the recalcitrant who refused to accept transformation.

Here I had to say "Woo Woe"!

Intellectuals were also mobilized to participate in social movements. There were too many social movements at the beginning of the nation-building, and none of them affected schools. The three major movements have also been successively: joining the military, participating in the fight, denouncing the counter-revolution, criticizing the idea of "pro-US, loving, fearing the United States", and the anti-US-DPRK donation campaign... Launching intellectuals to participate in social movements can create huge momentum on the one hand, but also to transform intellectuals in participating in social change. Thought of yourself. Therefore, even the fight against the silver dollar traffickers will also need schools to send propaganda teams to go to the streets.

And the most influential is, of course, launching teachers and students from the two faculties of language and law to participate in the land reform campaign.

Fudan Agrarian Reform Task Force went to two counties in the Huaibei region: the Five Rivers and Lingbi, and participated in two phases of land reform work. It lasted four months from October 7, 1951 to 6 February 1952.

At that time, university professors had considerable prestige, so many things had to come out or be named by the professor. For example, during the learning mobilization phase, the school organized a team of teachers and students watching a movie "White Hair Woman" at the Victory Cinema (then Fudan did not have a projector, so we had to organize everyone to go to the cinema), and Professor Zhou Gu Cheng made a mobilization report for half an hour before the screening, and work The team leader is Professor Zhou Yutong, Associate Provester, and the Minister of Communication is

Professor Shoushi Chen, as he studies land relations History of history and the peasant war, but Chen Shoushi did not attend any meetings. The actual work of the Propaganda Department was represented by Vice Minister Yu Zidao — Yu Zidao was a member of the student's team cadre at that time, and had been able to stand alone.

Of course, the professors were already listed. In fact, the Fudan Land Reform Task Force was in fact also headed by deputy captain Yu Kai-xiang. Yu Kaixiang is the head of the Party Group of the Task Force on Land Reform. But Yu Kaixiang also cannot decide big things, because he is a member of the intellectuals party. One does not understand the rural situation and has no experience in land reform; the second is itself to accept the transformation. The real decision is in the hands of the Eastern China Land Reform Mission. They will define the composition, choose the object of struggle, decide on the methods of disposal, and so on. This regiment is composed of cadres. It has already carried out a number of land reforms in North China, and is considered a veteran.

Nevertheless, teachers are very motivated and very serious. For example, a farmer is classified as a landowner who, on the basis of actual material, considers it a misrepresentation, advises the Land Reform Mission on joint letters and seeks justice. And for wrongdoing among cadres, it is also courageous to raise and ask for treatment. So at the end of the land reform and when the task force withdrew, the farmers were forced to leave some of the team members and enthusiastically retained them.

As for the inner activities of the teachers, we can see from Professor Tan Qi-xiang's self-examination at the reforming conference in the future. In addition to “helpless”, “ordered to participate,” and “customs clearance”, he said, in addition to “helpless,” he said a few very noteworthy ideas: “The sense of honor, that such a major political movement, that he can be a member of the team, is very glorious. “Rong”; “Likong thought, he has no glorious history, trying to participate in the soil for the party, to do a little for the new society “Facing problems, think such a major political movement will be disregarded if they cannot participate”; “Gilded ideas, participation in the land reform will have political capital”. (According to Ge Jianxiong, the prequel of Tan Qixiang) Some of the ideas said here are real, we can see the mentality of the intellectuals at the time. In the past, Chinese intellectuals have always considered studying in Europe and the United States as gold plating, but now they see participation in the land reform as gilded, and the changes in the atmosphere of the times can be seen, not the parties themselves say, later people are hard to imagine.

Soul Impact (2)

According to the old gentlemen, many teachers participated in the land reform at that time. History departments were: Zhou Yutong, Chen Shoushi, Tan Qixiang, Hu Houxuan; Chinese departments: Chen Zizhan, Liu Dajie, Jiang Tianshu, Zhao Songqing,

Hu Wenshu, Bao Zhenggu, Hu Yushu, Jiang Kongyang, Wang Yunxi; Department of Journalism: Zhao Minheng, Cao Hengwen, Shu Zongqiao, Du Yuecun; Department of Economics: Zhu Bokang, Su Shaozhi, Chen Qiren. In addition, there is a full increase in the foreign language department, Sun Guiwu of the Social Department, Chen Wenbin of the Law Department, and so on. Some of them also participate in county land reform commissions. Of course, this is just a named character, used to symbolize an anti-feudal united front.

However, because the cadres of the East China Land Reform Mission are self-occupied with the old revolution and lack respect for intellectuals, contradictions between the two sides also occur from time to time. The most serious was caused by the suicide of a mission cadre. This cadre pursues a female student in Fudan News Department. The female student was entangled with no way, but had to report to the team leader. Team leader Ge Chiyin seriously criticized the cadre and told him not to entangle again. If this cadre was angry, they actually shot suicide — in order to deal with bandits and repression of the homeland, the land reform mission was carried with gunfire. So the mission should hold Ge Chi Yin responsible and force him to make a review. Ge Chi Yin is a hard bone. He said he had no fault, and firmly did not review. The mission went on the line, saying that he had forced the death of a cadre of workers and farmers — a very serious crime at the time. After an investigation, Ge Chi-yin pointed out that the cadre was a small businessman of origin and moved out of Mao Zedong's "Analysis of All Classes of Chinese Society" as a basis to prove that small businessmen belong to the small bourgeoisie and are not a grade with workers and farmers. Mao Zedong's book was a guide to the revolutionary movement at that time. No one dare to be overstated. Fudan side acquiesced to Ge Chi Yin's behavior. Naturally, nothing is done to deal with it. He also left him to teach at the time of graduation. But in 1957, Ge Chi-yin was convicted of propagating the journalism theory of Professor Wang Zhong, head of the Department, and was beaten as a right-wing element. I think it's too hard to have to do with his bones, because leadership is, after all, dislike people with independent insights. In the early 60s, I was a neighbor with Ge Chi Yin. At that time, I saw him nodding his head, Wino Nuo, there was no hard gas at all. If I heard an introduction from the old school, he would never see his brilliant coming — he had been transformed well.

Five rivers, spirit walls are originally two poor counties, just two years ago, the Huaihai battle, Lingbi County's walls and dense bullet holes, the last year was hit by Huaihe flooding, starving and being bitten to death by a viper on the tree. According to Yu Zi, he ran a lot of people in the Five River and Lingbi, he did not see a table with four feet complete, nor saw a family with washbasins, towels, the best people, but just buried a tile tank on the stove, hot water, inside a piece of old cloth, the whole family took turns This cloth wipes the face. Some people, father and son share a trousers; some take a grass shed by the dam, the water is soaked in the water; some people live in the house without a

roof, and it is raining to hide. It is the landowner's house, it is also tattered. Carrots and potatoes are the staple food, supplemented with sorghum flour — these coarse grains have now been carefully crafted to serve as specialties on the table, but at the time they were hard to swallow. The material for building houses is not a kiln burned brick, but a large earth brick that is mixed with crushed wheat straw, crushed straw and mud in the mold. Historians Zhou Yudong and Tan Qi-xiang said that this is the level of construction in the West Han era. And farming methods, even West Han is better, because West Han has already had cattle farming, and in the Wuhe and Lingbi counties, even a cattle can not be seen. Farmers have to turn the ground with hoes.

Fudan's teachers and students live in large cities for a long time, and some students have a very good family environment. He has seen this hard life, so this experience is very good for them to understand society and understand society, and indeed has a great touch in mind. But at the wrap-up session, a real question was raised: the minds of farmers are lagging behind. What should intellectuals learn from farmers?

This problem cannot be solved even by party members and cadres in the Fudan Land Reform Task Force, because they are intellectuals themselves after all. I heard that party team leader Yu Kaixiang quoted Mao Zedong, saying that Chairman Mao had affirmed the pioneering role of the student movement and said that intellectuals were the first component of consciousness during the democratic revolution. However, Party school cadres from the Central Mission said: Although Chairman Mao has certainly had the student movement, he also said that many intellectuals should learn from workers and farmers. This is a matter of direction. The cadre also said that intellectuals should surrender to workers and farmers.

“Surrender” said, Fudan teachers and students still heard for the first time, felt very novelty, very shocked, and also very misunderstood. But at that time, the people who thought the Central Committee came down, the level was always very high, not to mention the party school. So he went back to school with the harvest and doubts.

The Agrarian Reform Task Force returned to schools and the rethinking campaign began.

At this time, the Culture and Education Committee of the East China Bureau of Culture and Education drew a number of cadres from the Revolutionary University of East China to Fudan to strengthen their leadership. They together formed the Communist Party of China, together with Li Zhengwen, the military representative sent to take over Fudan in 1949, and Wang Middle, the leader of the Academy, which was merged from the East China School of Journalism in 1950. Dan University Committee, changed the original to underground party intellectuals Leading team. Li Zhengwen was secretary of the first party committee. It also set up the Learning Committee on Streamlining and Saving and Transforming Thought (the “Academic Committee”), with Chen Wangtao as director, Li

Zhengwen as deputy director and Wang Wei as head of office to lead the reform of the ideology movement.

Soul Impact (3)

In parallel with the intellectuals movement of reforming ideas, there are also “three anti” and “five counter” movements. The “Three Counters” is directed at cadres, and the “Five Counters” are aimed at capitalists, and should have nothing to do with intellectuals, but because the opposite, all belong to the bourgeoisie thought, so they also caught up in the world. Thus, the first stage of the transformation of ideas also focused on the anti-corruption and anti-bourgeois thinking.

The school was originally Shimizu Yamon, and teachers did not manage finances. Where did the corruption incident come from? However, cadres of the East China Military and Political Commission have specifically criticized the “wrong view” that “the school is Qingshui Yamen,” and there is no corruption, so teachers also had to dig their minds to check. The most inspected is the use of public stationery paper, envelopes — even old envelopes, private phone calls from the public, borrowed books from the library, lost books from the library, and so on. Even those who never use the public letterhead envelopes will also take this topic to examine their ideas, such as Zhou Gu City said when self-checking: “I never use public letterpaper envelopes, for fear of public and private criticism, not to be cheap, not for the public, but for themselves, not to really care for the public, not for the public, but for themselves. Public goods. This is obviously hard to find the topic for checking. Some people also check whether they received an extra month's salary at a school without going to class; or how much money they did not pay dues; and those who bought gold, silver dollars, and dollar bills during the pre-liberation period of inflation. Zhou Yudong examined the wood left behind by his house enemy, made a small table, four chairs; Hu Houxuan told that before liberation he had bought and sold bone, and made money from it — this is a more obvious thing, the old Fudan still remember. It seems to us today that these are mostly (and birds) small things about garlic skin, but the academic committee at that time counted all this within the scope of corruption. In his summary report, Li Zhengwen said in his summary report: 63.7% of corruption among Professor Fudan, 49.3% of lecturers, is a terrible figure. At that time, Fudan's big tiger (that is, the big corruption prisoner) was Chief Li Section of the Health Care Section. He once confessed at the whole university conference about how many aspirin and Penicillin himself sold privately, creating a sensational effect. However, after the campaign, he sat in the position of the Chief of Health Care. Probably verify that the situation is not as serious as he has told.

In addition, it is to check the bourgeois thought. This is what everyone has a lot to tell. For example, Zhou Gucheng checked himself to pay attention to clothes, pursue enjoyment, like dancing, “when a big ticket in your pocket, but often eat at the museum”;

bureaucratic, irresponsible, gracious, cursing people around the curse, “Appearance modesty, actually arrogant”; “Do not be an expert, in order to be self-occupied “Great success, do not want to be honest scholars”, “irresponsible for teaching, boldly, have a knowledge and a half solution Just talk to students,” and so on. (according to the records of Tan Qixiang's venue in the prequel of Tan Qixiang) Others have so discovered their bourgeois thinking, washing their hands and smudging dirt.

This inspection also needs to go deeper into the business area. For example: Professor Chen Guanlie, an American student of the Department of Economics, studied Keynes Theory, taught the subjects of international finance and international currency. So he accused him of selling imperialist theories for the United States Emperor. He had to criticize himself, and because he knew well, he was still present at the University General Assembly in Deng Fai Tong; Professor Hu Qian is a British student studying Western political theory and civil service system, which of course is also bourgeois. A set of goods, he also carried out checks at the Tang Hui Hall to criticize capitalist political theory and civil service system.

But it is not a self-examination to pass the customs, but also through public comment. And the masses always say that you avoid weight is light, or that the roots of the mind are not deep, and have to re-examine. Zhou Gucheng has undergone a supplementary inspection after public comment. Of course, the proportionality of each person is not the same, and the degree of elasticity does not depend on the masses, but on the leadership behind the masses. One of the principals who participated in the reformation of teachers told me that the head of their department had agreed with the student activists that the teacher could pass the examination, using the name of lifting the chicken duster. The leader sits on the podium, with a feather duster on the stage. If he lifts up the duster, a teacher can pass through, and if he does not lift the duster, the student is forced to chase. This dramatic move, of course, is not available in every system, but using the power of students to force teachers to account for problems is a unified deployment.

Under this kind of pursuit, Liu Dajie jumped Huangpu suicide.

Mr. Dajie is a romantic talented talent, and in the early years have done fiction creation, usually speaking false and real, inevitably some exaggerated ingredients. At the beginning of the reformation movement, he was not aware of the strength of the sport because of his lack of experience in this area. He still sat down and blew with the students as usual. He studied Western literature, also wrote an expressionist monograph, and of course he was familiar with the German and French situation. He talked with students about the monuments of Paris, the scenery of Berlin, and a group of leaders who traveled to Europe. At the stage of examination, students asked what he had done in Europe. In fact, he had only studied in Japan and never traveled to Europe, of course there was no way to account. And Mr. Dajie is a person who loves face, After

dismantling, Face very down, Don't want to open, Jump Huangpu。 Fortunately, he jumped the river during the day, and in the river section with more traffic, he was immediately salvaged.

Liu Dajie jumping Huangpu incident is a great smell in Fudan. Every time the elderly talk about the ideological transformation movement, it is inevitable to mention this matter. As mentioned above, it is from the old Fudan's talk. But I think, Liu Dajie's diving, I'm afraid there is still a deep reason. He was probably afraid that some historical problems could not be overlooked. Since the latter stage of the reformation movement focused on historical issues. Even Chen Wangtao's issue of leaving the party has been traced up. Let's mention anything else? Chen Wangtao, a member of the Shanghai Communist Initiating Group, was the first translator of the Communist Party Declaration in full Chinese. He left the Communist Party because he was dissatisfied with Chen Duxiu's paternal authoritarian leadership and clashes, but he never gave up his faith in communism, and has always been Engaged in revolutionary cultural work, is a famous left-wing cultural person, and now holds the position of President of Fudan University, students also He was poor to chase him, made him tears several times, how well others were? Who did not have three friends or four friends, no complicated social experience?

But Liu Dajie jumped Huangpu's move, but moved the East China Bureau and Shanghai leaders. Chen Qiwu, deputy minister of education of the East China Bureau, focused on this matter, and adjusted the movement's deployment. Mayor Chen Yi also went to Fudan to make a report that was comforting to intellectuals. Therefore, people said that he was a martial arts and literary singing. Although Shu Tong, the propaganda minister of the East China Bureau, who came to Fudan to speak at the same time, was still very high. People said he was singing in literary play. But the aggressive offensive against intellectuals has, after all, eased down. Lau Dajie also made a typical speech at the whole university conference soon. He described some of his historical issues, even if the customs clearance had been passed.

Soul Impact (4)

Although the teachers passed the checks, the materials were put in the archives, and there were thought appraisals made by the Faculty Council, and every sport has to be taken out and beaten. Moreover, the positions of each person are also rearranged. When I enrolled in the fall of 1953, I listened to people singing an oiled poem: “Chen Wangtao, Lu Yudao, head is the road; Zhang Mengwen, Cao Hengwen.” It is said that at a New Year's party, Su Buqing came out of the contact and asked for it to be right. Yan Beiming stood up and looked around the present figures. See Zhang Mengwen and Cao Hengwen, and he was right. This is an improvised exercise, but it does reflect the different situation of teachers following the reformation movement.

Students are offensive forces used to help teachers, but they themselves are being transformed. There are fewer things students can check, but they need to be made. So some people check the motivation for admission, and talk to university is to think of a person, have an individualistic idea; some Shanghai female classmates pay more attention to dress up, wear high heels, cheongsam, hot hair, nature is bourgeois hedonism; some look at Red and Black, John Christopher, this is Affected by individual heroism; there is also a classmates who worship his brother, who is a journalist, envy Western journalists, this is even more serious class position issue...

Moreover, some capitalist children have the task of drawing boundaries and exposing parents. The Department of Journalism has a female student Wu Zhilian, the daughter of Wu Yunchu, founder of the Kitchen MSG factory. Wu Yunchu was a representative of progressive national capitalists, and also served as a member of the East China Military and Political Committee at that time, but in the “Five Counters” campaign, Wu Zhilian became the key help of the Mission's branch Object. The Communist Party Committee also sent a female cadre Xi Shanshan to do his ideological work. Xi Shanshan later became the wife of Jin Chong, secretary of the Fudan League Committee at that time. Probably this work was successful. There was a plot in the film “City of No Night”, which was the prototype, and the Fudan News Center (now the Japan Research Center) was also shot.

But some of the practices in the reformed movement are detrimental to intellectuals. Personal privacy is exposed and human dignity is hit. Chinese intellectuals have always tended to be “kill and not humiliate” and that their personality is humiliated, what else is self-esteem and self-confidence? The human dignity of teachers is discouraged, of course, they lose the trust of their students, and the teaching work naturally cannot be carried out properly. “The history of Fudan University” said, “After the change of mind, because of the decline in teachers' prestige among students, and the fact that some students assigned a profession did not correspond to their own volunteering, etc., the phenomenon of absenteeism among students is serious and the classroom order is more chaotic.

At that time, the total number of students in the school was 2,301, 444 absentees per week, or 20-25% of the total number. Some students were scolded behind teachers, many teachers were nicknamed, especially in the arts. During classes, some students are free to enter and leave the classroom without permission, some are doing other homework or reading novels, some are talking, and, individually, even sleeping during classes. During the late self-study, there are a considerable number of students playing bridge cards, singing Beijing plays, talking about days, etc. A small number of students go to downtown Shanghai to dance, watch movies, gambling, and cheating during exams. I listened to the 1951 school principals, when they listened to Professor Zhao Jingshen's class, there were students who drowned their heads on Mr. Zhao's protruding belly, and

Mr. Zhao did not dare to speak — at that time, there were no desks in the classroom, the classmates were sitting on a chair with a notebook on the armrest, and the teachers also stood Lecture under stage, so the students in the first row can touch the teacher.

The ancients said, “The winners of the iron, the soldiers of the water”, and the relationship between schools and students is the same. Students who have undergone the reformation movement will soon leave school, and when we enter school, the classroom order has been restored, but the trauma suffered by teachers is difficult to recover. Professor Chen Zizhan, professor of the Chinese language department, was hurt in the reformation movement, and since then farewell to the classroom. Foreign Language professor Sun Heavy Rain, did not yield to pressure, have been confronted to the end — they were beaten as right-wing elements in 1957. And the dissatisfied are countless.

Carry out the “Contest” Journalism Symposium

Angang is a young old revolution. He was the deputy editor of the People's Daily of Jinji Luyu in the era of revolutionary war. When the Department of Journalism was founded at Renmin University of China in 1955, he was only 37 years old. He was reassigned from the deputy editor-in-chief of the People's Daily to head of the Department. In my impression, he worked on Mari, communicating documents and writing manuscripts particularly fast. On 10 March 1957, President Mao Zedong received representatives of the press and publishing community who participated in the National Publicity Conference and made an important speech. On the 11th or 12th, he conveyed it to all teachers. From 14 to 16 March, the National Conference of Journalists Representatives was held in Beijing and Angang attended the conference. and was elected as the executive director, research minister, of the newly established All-China Journalists Association Minister of Welfare. As a result, he was even more busy.

The spring of our country in 1957, later known as the “unusual spring”. On March 24, the People's Daily published Fei Xiaotong's “Early Spring Weather for Intellectuals”, causing hot discussions among intellectuals across the country. On 17 April, the “left-leaf incident” of clashes between leading cadres and journalists became the focus of the national press in early May. On April 27, the Communist Party Central Committee's Directive on the Weeze Movement called for criticism and self-criticism around the theme of correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, and for the whole party to rectify the whole party. “Amid” quickly became the most popular word in the country, and all kinds of opinions and opinions suddenly appeared. Under this situation, Angang proposed a press symposium, and he drafted an invitation letter, signed by the Research Department of the All China Journalists Association, the Department of Journalism at Peking University, Department of Journalism, Renmin University of China, and the Department of Journalism, Fudan University, and listed some of the invited units. He showed me this material and asked me to tell Wang Zhong as soon as possible.

Around May 12, teachers including Wang Zhongtong and Zhang Siwei arrived in Beijing and lived in a small hotel in Dongsì. Fudan News Department graduates have more than 100 people working in Beijing. They come and visit Wang Zhong in groups from time to time. They have a deep affection for matrilineal lines, hoping to strengthen ties, and it was also suggested that the journal Journalism Research be published and graduates' articles published.

On the 16th, a symposium on journalism was held in the "Beijing Daily" auditorium. Angang originally wanted Wang Zhong to speak first, but Wang Zhong said humility, without first speaking, Zhang Liquan of China Youth Daily, stood up and said, "Then I will speak first." His statement was frank, concise and sharp, and touched upon a number of important issues in the work of the newspapers at the time. Then, Wang Zhong spoke. He only talked about two issues, one was to introduce the Shanghai press controversy; and the second was his own views on some of the controversial issues, which were vivid and incisive, but sincere. He focused on the relationship between the Party Committee and the newspaper. He said: "Party nature cannot be understood as organ character", "party committee" or "secretary". "Party committee can easily ignore the characteristics of newspapers, or remain accustomed to the practices of resistance war and class struggles, and there is insufficient understanding of the role that newspapers should play under the new situation. Newspapers, if they follow the old habits of the Party Committee, will cause newspapers to be separated from the masses. The Party Committee not only wants to let go of the newspaper, but also actively lead the newspaper so that the party newspaper office becomes a favorite reading of the masses." He even exaggerated: "Readers spend money to buy the newspaper, we need to be worthy of people's five cents." Wang Zhong's speech won laughter and applause. At the end of the first day of the symposium, Zhang Henhui, a famous writer, stressed that news needs to be new, criticized some journalists for not working fast and talked about their experience of writing hard for livelihood before liberation. He said that at a time he wrote serial novels for two or three newspapers. In order not to be confused, he wrote down the characters and plot of each article briefly and pressed under the glass plate. After the meeting, the newspaper "News and Publishing" sponsored by the Department of Journalism of the NPC sent a draft to Wang Zhongzhong. Zhang Siwei organized his speech into text, and I wrote and delivered the text, entitled "The controversy of the Shanghai press".

The symposium was held from 16th to 18th. I attended all the three days and listened to all the statements. The overall impression was that everyone had spoken freely and raised a lot of specific questions. One point focused on the call to improve the leadership of the Party's journalistic work. Most people spoke peacefully, and some people were generous and excited. Sharp, but it is still an attitude that dares to ask questions and look forward to solving them. Some people also referred to the issue of private newspapers and "co-workers", but there were no responders at the venue. So, I was deeply confused when I

saw the newspaper editorial saying that it was a “black cloud force to destroy” negation, “set out a reactionary bourgeois news route”. On the second day of the symposium, Wang Zhong went to the Department of Journalism at the invitation of Angang to give a presentation to the students. Wang Zhong spoke about the Department of Journalism and Journalism, stressed the need to study and think independently, and also introduced some of the practices of the Department of Journalism in Fudan. Wang Zhong's report was very popular with students. In late May to early June, some students put the slogans on high walls: “Where does the NPC Department of Journalism go? Shanghai to go!” Later, when Wang Zhong was criticized, admitted in a written review that it was “setting fire”.

Accompanied by saying a trivial thing, is that the symposium reported on the reference to the initiating unit. On May 17, the People's Daily gave a detailed coverage of the symposium with the title of “Ming Rising Up in Beijing”. In fact, the symposium was attended not only by Beijing journalists, but also journalists from Shanghai, Liaoning, Shanxi and other places, totaling more than 200 people. The first paragraph of the news wrote: “A symposium on journalism work jointly organized by the Research Department of All China Journalists Association, the Journalism Department of Peking University and the Department of Journalism of Renmin University of China was held in Beijing on the morning of the 16th.

On the same day, the Shanghai Liberation Daily published the “Beijing Special Telegraph”, which wrote: “The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Research Department of All China Journalists Association, the Department of Journalism, Peking University, Renmin University and the Department of Journalism at Fudan University. Here, there is one more Department of Journalism at Fudan University.

Also on the same day, Shanghai Wen Hui Po also published a special telegraph in Beijing on the 16th, which wrote: “A symposium on journalism jointly organized by the Research Department of All China Journalists Association, the Journalism Department of Peking University and the Department of Journalism of Renmin University of China was held in Beijing on the 16th. The Journalism Department of Fudan University is gone. On 26 May, the symposium was also covered by the Journalism and Publishing newspaper organized by the Department of Journalism of Renmin University of China. “All China Journalists Association Research Department, Department of Journalism at Peking University, Department of Journalism, Fudan University and the Department of Journalism of Renmin University of China jointly held a 'Symposium on Journalism Work, 'to launch the 'Conversation'”, “all newspapers, news agencies and radio stations in the capital who were invited to participate in the symposium In addition to journalists, there are Liaoning, Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Hebei, Shanghai, Qingdao, Shenyang and other provinces Journalists and old newspaper workers in Beijing Zhang Henshui, Zhang Youlun and Gu Zhizhong are more than 200 people”. Here, there was another Department of Journalism at Fudan University.

Of the four newspapers about the symposium, The News and Publications should be the most accurate. Because, first, it was nine days later than the other three, and had enough time to collate and correct the manuscripts; second, the head of the newspaper was the head of the Department of Information of the NPC and the research department of the National Journalists Association, and the symposium was planned and organized by him. The newspaper's report was supposed to have been reviewed by him. Third, I saw the draft invitation letter from Angang before proceeding to the report, there was no change.

Fudan Journalism Department in Anti-“ Right”

Two or three days after the journalistic symposium, Deng Tuo met several editor-in-chief of the provincial newspaper (I only remember Gauss from Nanjing Xinhua Daily), and I also went with them. At around 9 p.m., what he was writing when we sat in the office of Dunto. He quickly left the desk and came to everyone, asking for names and units one by one, greeting one by one. When I came to me, I reported the unit and name, and he said: “You are rarely used now, the word is very good, and the female writer Ms. Gan uses this word.” After a warm greeting, he explained in detail the details of Chairman Mao's criticism of the “book and student newspaper” and “the dead man's newspaper” in April, and then to the various views that have emerged at present. He said not to be nervous, always to reply. He also said that Chairman Mao has spoken with Hu Arbor, Zhou Yang and other people, and wants everyone to write articles. He also took care to listen carefully to Chairman Mao's speech on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people after their return. He said that when the recording was released, it was modified.

At the end of May or early June, I went to Peking University to see the “democratic wall”, to see a variety of small print newspapers (including Tan Tianrong), a small slogan, and a long bamboo cane with a spirituality, which says “grievance for the victims of the campaigns” and the like, quite a bit of eerie and killing. But I am not afraid, nor do I feel particularly rare, because there is like a free market of public opinion, there are complaints, whistle-bloody critics and suggestions, and even ridicule. Instead, I listened to Lin Xiling (Cheng Haiguo)'s speech at the Renmin University of China Teachers and Students Conference, and felt that the problem was serious because she said the socialist system would be bureaucratic. I've never seen the socialist system as perfect, and I don't think about any problems with it. I believe that it is “narrowing” or “putting”, saying it is better than not to speak out. It can be discussed and easy to solve, but only “small democracy” or even “small democracy” can be used, and “big democracy” cannot be pursued.

On June 8, People's Daily published an editorial “Why Is This?” , marking the beginning of a counter-attack on the right. I have no sense of regret for this. It's probably about something I was in Beijing and heard something. In early June, I went to Xuzhou, Jiangsu

to take student internships. In a month and a half, I went all out to participate in the internship, interviewed two newspapers from the local committee and municipal committee, and also went to the countryside. At that time, rivers such as Luoma Lake and nearby Xinyi River rose up. Like local reporters, I brought pancakes and pickles in my backpack, and I ate the river water. Once slept into the middle of the night, somebody shouted “The water is coming!” It turns out that the river has gone through the embankment, and everyone is shifted to the highlands. It is really hard and dangerous, but everyone is still spiritually cheerful.

As I was focusing on internship and not asking for anything else, Fudan News Department changed great: Wang Zhong and several colleagues were criticized. On July 14, the People's Daily published an article entitled “The direction of the bourgeois of Wenhui for a period of time”, which was signed by the editorial department of the People's Daily, and criticizing Wen Wei Po, clearly stated: “Some teachers in journalism departments of some universities also have this situation.” On the 16th, the Shanghai Liberation Daily published an editorial entitled “Do the newspaper has a stand”. The main content is to name criticize Wang Zhong's news views. On the 17th, the Fudan Party Committee organized a symposium, attended by school personnel, some teachers and students in the Department of Journalism, and journalists from various press units in Shanghai. At this point, I haven't returned to school. According to colleagues, Party secretary Yang Xiguang's intention is Wang Zhong to make self-criticism, others make critical statements, and also count as an affair to the People's Daily article and the editorial of the Liberation Daily. What was a surprise: the first to stand up and speak was Ge Chiyin, a young teacher in the Department of Journalism, who had made a stark accusation of “what qualifies the Liberation Daily to treat academic issues like this.” Suddenly disrupted the whole situation, Yang Xiguang was very annoyed, saying, “must draw this man's right wing.”

At the same time, the seven students (level 1954) and instructor teachers who interned in the New Hunan Newspaper, besides Peiting, after seeing the editorial of the Liberation Daily, were also angry and wrote “What kind of attitude to deal with academic issues - we have a position on the liberation daily editorial” Dissenting Opinion. The article accused the Emancipation Daily editorial “not to encourage debate in various schools, but a stick to death,” adding that Shanghai's Liberation, News, Labor Trials played three sticks in one morning. The article was co-signed by Xu Peiting and seven students, and it became one of the grounds for Xu being classified as the right. Xu is a classmate of my class, Gobby me. Among the young teachers in the Department of Journalism, they are the most active, talented and talented, but they embark on a bumpy journey.

Wang Zhong went to Beijing again on July 20 to attend a symposium on journalism. This meeting, from July 24 to August 12, the main contents of the congress set session, is to trace the “black line” of Xu cast by Wen Hui Po, and the first is to criticize Wang

Zhong's news views. But neither of these projects was reached, but it was clearly stated at the meeting: "Wang Zhong is a right-wing party with a platform and action." Wang Zhong did not admit theoretical errors at the meeting, and the symposium could only decide to let him return to Shanghai to give full account. Between mid-August and October 27, Wang Zhong wrote two written reviews in Shanghai, describing his words and deeds and his background, in addition to being criticized by a small association, and still did not acknowledge theoretical mistakes. In early 1958, he was classified as a far-right member, expelled from his former posts and reduced his treatment (from professors at the third level to 15 level cadres). Xu Peiting was also classified as a right-wing element, expelled from the party. Ge Chi-yin had previously been classified as a right-wing element at the end of 1957, expelled from his nationality.