

# DOWNLOAD PDF FROM THOUGHT REFORM TO ECONOMIC REFORM : COMPARING PROPAGANDA AND THOUGHT WORK IN DIFFERENT ERAS

## Chapter 1 : The Process of Brainwashing, Psychological Coercion, and Thought Reform - Democratic Und

*Examining propaganda and thought work in the current period offers readers a unique understanding of how the CCP will address real and perceived threats to stability and its continued hold on power. This innovative book is a must-read for everyone interested in China's growing role in the world community.*

Dilip rajeev talk Not a single line is sourced. The material presented is just preipherally relevant while the real, solid scholarly analysis available is never even touched upon. There are highly irrelevant, unencyclopaedic subsections like "Famous propaganda songs" with a long list of songs, etc. A major restructuring of the article is in order, in my opinion. Any help would be most welcome. We could have sections which allow for academic analysis to be presented including: Other topics the article could discuss Just a few possible subtopics that came to mind. Will research deeper and and make contributions as soon as I can find time. I am sure you present your research in an objective manner. Research is easy, the sources available, and I point out a few I came across above, make the job really straightforward. As it stood, the page was a neutral catalogue of Chinese propaganda. The edit summary you left was: The material removed was: They are quite impeccable sources. Wikipedia is based on sources, not what editors think is neutral You should know, anyway, having added such viciously anti-Falun Gong material to wikipedia even recently. At least this stuff is true. I doubt many would disagree. No particular relation to propaganda in the PRC. Also going to move the other section on "language" or, as it was called "Chinese connotations of the term" which was all original research. This is useful background, but it needs a source and no opinion. Regarding the first one, if some connection to propaganda in the PRC can be explicitly established, and it has a source, then I guess it would belong. Regarding the second, it needs a source. As such, both have adopted a set of political terminology to refer to the other side, its government, and civil and military offices and officials. Within the PRC, this policy is strongly adhered to by the government and government-controlled media. When Taiwan joins international organizations, China forces Taiwan to participate under names other than "Republic of China" or "Taiwan", such as Chinese Taipei or " Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Kinmen and Matsu ", in order to avoid describing Taiwan as a country. Language issues[ edit ] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. This explains why many English speakers would consider the use of such a term as an outright acknowledgement of the biased nature of Chinese propaganda, although the term can in fact be used in politically neutral contexts. This is congruent with the pre-WW1 usage of the term in Western Europe, which also does not connote deception. For example, Chinese "propaganda" has also served to raise public awareness about the law, the need for common courtesy, the importance of embracing science and technology, the need to take preventive measures against SARS and AIDS. Furthermore the statement I deleted, which was reverted by Asdfg, was making an absolute and controversial statement - as if it was fact - on the strength of a single source. For such an opinion-laden issue we can not make such statements on a single source. How is it in bad faith? Now, as far as I am concerned the same edit restrictions that apply to the FLG articles should also apply here. Pursuant to that I will not be reverting your edits as I choose to retain my one FLG related revert however, by the same token, you should not be editing this article at all and I suggest you would be best advised to revert yourself. As I say, that source is the most recent, and most authoritative on Chinese propaganda. Dilip, would you mind explaining what the big idea is? A bunch of good information was deleted from the lead, the section on thought reform was deleted, two unreferenced sections were added back in, and sundry other minor changes were all wiped. Can you please explain all that or fix it up? A lot of edits have happened in the meantime, and it would take some time to put it all back in. It may have been a mistake, in which case, please fix it. I think I edited on an earlier version of the page. I put it back. The reference for the information "is central to the operation of the Chinese system of government" is China section in Propaganda and Mass Persuasion: I find the sentence "is central to

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the operation of the Chinese system of government" problematic as it is polemical opinion masquerading as a fact. It can be mentioned with attribution as an opinion, but not in lead, and off course not as a fact. Anyway this is also the personal opinion of Anne-Marie Brady and does not belong to the lead. I think that the best thing we can do here is defer to reliable sources. If you have some ideas for what a lead would be on this subject that was not drawn from the opinions and research of scholars, I would be interested in hearing it. All Wikipedia articles and other encyclopedic content must be written from a neutral point of view, representing fairly, proportionately, and as far as possible without bias, all significant views that have been published by reliable sources and The threshold for inclusion in Wikipedia is verifiability, not truth—what counts is whether readers can verify that material added to Wikipedia has already been published by a reliable source see below , not whether we think it is true. If you can share some ideas on what a lead not based on "opinion" would look like, please let me know. If you disagree with my argument, please also let me know. We can take it to the NPOV board. I think the policies are very clear on this, but I might misunderstand something. As far as I am concerned this pattern of editing is a continuation of the same behaviour that got Asdfg banned from FLG articles and should be included under that ban. I am willing to include this article in the group of ones I was restricted to 1 revert per week by the same token. Wikipedia is very problematic when it provides a venue for attacks on nations, institutions or individuals by disgruntled partisans. They were just a stopgap, as I said. The USDOS report does not make that exact point, it says the CCP "classified" Falun Gong as an "evil religion" The Government also continued to restrict severely the activities of groups it designated as "evil religions," including several Christian groups and Falun Gong. In some areas government officials abused the rights of members of unregistered Protestant and Catholic groups, Uighur Muslims, Tibetan Buddhists, and members of groups the Government designated "evil religions," especially Falun Gong. Washington and other capitals have put Falun Gong on its talking-point agenda with Beijing as a religious-freedom issue. By trying to demonize its founder Li Hongzhi, Beijing has merely turned him into a political icon. The New Living-Room War: The Chinese government has mobilized all sorts of media to demonize Falun Gong and reiterate its anti-cult themes, while arresting thousands of Falun Gong followers who refuse to renounce their beliefs. I have to go. I think the current wording is accurate, but runs the danger of being called an original synthesis. The point is that anti-Falun Gong propaganda has been part of propaganda in the PRC; I think when the article is meatier than it is now, this aspect of CCP propaganda should be put in a sub-section, either its own, or as part of one which discusses how propaganda has been used in various political campaigns. The last reference is the personal view of Haiqing Yu and should be used accordingly. Secondly, the statement "The later reign of President Jiang Zemin saw the creation of propaganda demonizing Falun Gong as an "evil religion" is original research. Where in the State department report the word "propaganda" is used? You need to provide a source which claims China has orchestrated propaganda against Falun Gong. Right now, I will remove the sentence as no source is provided which supports the claim. I mentioned that that formulation ran the danger of being called out as an original synthesis; often in wikipedia, things stand until someone complains, which is okay. Please tell how a reference a time when China was ruled by a lunatic hardline communist can be used as a reliable source to support the claim Propaganda in the PRC is often associated with "thought reform" for 21st century China a time when China is no more a communist country and is constantly strengthening its capitalist economy. I believe that should be changed to a was. I have been quite busy recently, but want to get back working on this article soon. I agree that the chronology of sources is quite important, and that an is in there now would be inaccurate, failing to account for the changing dynamics in Chinese state propaganda. I have some more tweaks and remarks about your other edits soon, too. Give me some time. To a degree, "freedom of silence" cherished by some old-fashioned Chinese scholars is not even possible for an illiterate peasant in a remote area under the CCP mass propaganda. China studies in the West have analysed the role of ideology and spiritual control in Chinese political dynamics. Mass media researchers point out that the CCP utilizes propaganda to spread its policies, build social consensus, and mobilize the population for social programs Hawkins ; Womack Political analysts find that ideological tension results in

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mass movements and that spiritual control legitimizes political establishments Barnett ; David and Vogel Legal scholars notice that political studies, legal education, heroic models, and thought reform provide the CCP with effective weapons to propagandize rules and legal codes, normalize individual behaviour, and rehabilitate deviants in labor camps Wikipedia is based on reliable sources. When it comes to this subject, the China scholars that are being cited are the most reliable sources you can get. They are the last word on Chinese state propaganda as far as wikipedia is concerned. Hope to do some more research soon. Not that the current fare is necessarily critical as such. CLAIM discourages using this word all over the place because it casts doubt on the assertions in a non-neutral way. In my opinion, if someone believes these statements are erroneous, the proper way to reach a neutral POV would be to add the alternative POVs if any. For instance, if the PRC made any statement regarding this issue, we could add it to the section. If someone could point me to a relevant policy item, or to a public forum where the question could be cleared up, that would be good too. Vivid use of the Kurlantzick and Link source. I have a few comments.

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## Chapter 2 : Marketing Dictatorship : Anne-Marie Brady :

*From thought reform to economic reform: comparing propaganda and thought work in different eras China's unseen engineers: reform and modernization in the propaganda system Regimenting the public mind: the methods of control in the propaganda system.*

Economic reforms began after Deng Xiaoping and his reformist allies ousted the Gang of Four Maoist faction. By the time Deng took power, there was widespread support among the elite for economic reforms. By the late s, food supplies and production had become so deficient that government officials were warning that China was about to repeat the "disaster of ", the famines which killed tens of millions during the Great Leap Forward. This move increased agricultural production, increased the living standards of hundreds of millions of farmers and stimulated rural industry. A dual-price system was introduced, in which State-owned enterprise reform state-owned industries were allowed to sell any production above the plan quota, and commodities were sold at both plan and market prices, allowing citizens to avoid the shortages of the Maoist era. Moreover, the adoption of Industrial Responsibility System s further promote the development of state-owned enterprise by allowing individuals or groups to manage the enterprise by contract. Private businesses were allowed to operate for the first time since the Communist takeover, and they gradually began to make up a greater percentage of industrial output. Deng created a series of special economic zones for foreign investment that were relatively free of the bureaucratic regulations and interventions that hampered economic growth. These regions became engines of growth for the national economy. Controls on private businesses and government intervention continued to decrease, and there was small-scale privatization of state enterprises which had become unviable. A notable development was the decentralization of state control, leaving local provincial leaders to experiment with ways to increase economic growth and privatize the state sector. Although the economy grew quickly during this period, economic troubles in the inefficient state sector increased. Heavy losses had to be made up by state revenues and acted as a drain upon the economy. In and , large-scale privatization occurred, in which all state enterprises, except a few large monopolies, were liquidated and their assets sold to private investors. Between and , the number of state-owned enterprises decreased by 48 percent. These moves invoked discontent among some groups, especially laid-off workers of state enterprises that had been privatized. Also in , China was able to surpass Japan as the largest economy in Asia. Observers note that the government adopted more egalitarian and populist policies. Note the rapid increase since reform in the late s. For the period "â€", Chinese GDP per capita increased from 2. GDP per capita, and from Per capita incomes grew at 6. Agriculture and light industry have largely been privatized, while the state still retains control over some heavy industries. Despite the dominance of state ownership in finance, telecommunications, petroleum and other important sectors of the economy, private entrepreneurs continue to expand into sectors formerly reserved for public enterprise. Prices have also been liberalized. Data from FAO , year Production in metric ton. During the pre-reform period, Chinese agricultural performance was extremely poor and food shortages were common. With the introduction of the dual-price system and greater autonomy for enterprise managers, productivity increased greatly in the early s. Chinese steel output quadrupled between and , and from to rose from Chinese textile exports increased from 4. Textile output increased fold over the same period. Foreign investment helped to greatly increase quality, knowledge and standards, especially in heavy industry. Even during the early reform era, protectionist policies were often circumvented by smuggling. For Argentina, Brazil, India, and Indonesia, the respective percentage figures are In the s, the Bush administration pursued protectionist policies such as tariffs and quotas to limit the import of Chinese goods. Special Economic Zones SEZs were created in the early s to attract foreign capital by exempting them from taxes and regulations. This experiment was successful and SEZs were expanded to cover the whole Chinese coast. The financial sector is widely seen as a drag on the economy due to the inefficient state management. Lip service was still paid to old Maoist ideals of egalitarianism, but it did not inhibit the growth of consumerism. Another theory focuses on

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internal incentives within the Chinese government, in which officials presiding over areas of high economic growth were more likely to be promoted. Despite rapid economic growth which has virtually eliminated poverty in urban China and reduced it greatly in rural regions and the fact that living standards for everyone in China have drastically increased in comparison to the pre-reform era, the Gini coefficient of China is estimated to be above 0. This contrasts with the "big bang" approach of Eastern Europe, where the state-owned sector was rapidly privatized with employee buyouts, but retained much of the earlier, inefficient management. The recent reversal of some reforms have left some observers dubbing the "third anniversary of the end of reforms". These accusations were especially intense during the Lang-Gu dispute , in which New Left academic Larry Lang accused entrepreneur Gu Sujung of usurping state assets, after which Gu was imprisoned.

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## Chapter 3 : Marketing Dictatorship (è±†ç“£)

*Chapter 2: From Thought Reform to Economic Reform: Comparing Propaganda and Thought Work in Different Eras*  
*Chapter 3: China's Unseen Engineers: Reform and Modernization in the Propaganda System*  
*Chapter 4: Regimenting the Public Mind: The Methods of Control in the Propaganda System.*

David Ownby, Reading the China Dream Dialectics is the jolly art that enables the Supreme Leader never to make mistakes “ for even if he did the wrong thing, he did it at the right time, which makes it right for him to have been wrong, whereas the Enemy, even if he did the right thing, did it at the wrong time, which makes it wrong for him to have been right. The Marxist-Leninist worldview is at its core contradictory. It demands that devotees accept two or more mutually exclusive ideas or practices as being simultaneously correct. As the Party focusses once more on creating the latest version of the New Socialist Person: People are exhorted to internalise the ideas, language and standards of behaviour of the Party. Massive budgets are allocated for the training of tame intellectuals at universities and Party-affirming research projects. Regime apologists also vie with each other to provide the Party with new catch phrases, theoretical formulations and policy points. The Party praises its own flexibility and massages the abiding contradictions of its rule with education, thought re-moulding, propaganda, economic tools, rewards and punishments, as well as the tireless monitoring of individuals and groups. It will refuse to give up the historical stage and maintains both political and historical hegemony. Today, it is guided by statistics, targets, technological innovation. When these examples are not forgotten with length of time, this is what is meant by the saying “ They do not decay. James Legge, The Chinese Classics, vol. Of secondary importance is the pursuit of a career or personal success, and in third place is to acquire knowledge and thought and thereby to write and publish. These are the Three Eternal Expressions of Life. As [the pre-Qin philosopher] Guanzi puts it: This shows that our ancient thinkers understood the long-term importance of training talent. A rolling survey of political thinking among university students conducted in indicated, National Pride, a Sense of Responsibility to the Era and a Belief in Historical Mission is still on the rise. In an era in which political ambition can best be achieved through compliance with the numerous demands of the Party, there will also be no shortage of careerists who hone their talents for personal advancement in the guise of the collective good. The story, and its final appeal, resonated throughout the century. Everything requires careful consideration if one is to understand it. In ancient times, as I recollect, people often ate human beings, but I am rather hazy about it. I tried to look this up, but my history has no chronology, and scrawled all over each page are the words: I have only just realized that I have been living all these years in a place where for four thousand years they have been eating human flesh. My brother had just taken over the charge of the house when our sister died, and he may well have used her flesh in our rice and dishes, making us eat it unwittingly. Becoming a New Socialist Person is not as easy as renewing yourself by a simple wash in a bath. Only when everyone in the society is mobilised will more and more New Socialist People appear in our midst. Only then will we be sure that generation after generation of New People will continue the Socialist and Communist Cause, and that they will pass the task onwards ensuring that we remain Eternally Red. Not only must they be capable of working with people with a similar mindset, they must be good at bringing in people with different ideas, as well as working with people who have opposed them in the past who have proven to be wrong. They must be natural democrats who know how to listen to and act on views held by those outside the Party. Building on decades of education and experience in reshaping humanity in its image for the Party today: To do this we must persist with nurturing people who are Ethical, who have been Culturally Transformed, who are fit to Build Socialist Civilisation. Must with greater self-awareness apply their acquired knowledge in practical and material ways to the transformation of nature, the refashioning of society and the remoulding of humankind, along with self-transformation. Our Party has always emphasised the need for ideological training and the use of political theory to strengthen the Party. Core Values are those things that bind a nation together, the shared ideological and moral basis of a country. It is absolutely vital to

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establish a high level of cultural self-awareness and confidence as we undertake the Grand Revival of The China Race. The China Race has a year-old civilisation that has been developed and inherited over the millennia bequeathing to the present an extremely rich cultural tradition. To that end they enthusiastically commit themselves to the building of a Strong Socialist China that is Prosperous and Mighty, Democratic, Civilised, Harmonious and Beauteous. To do so is an undertaking to raise the Civic Virtues and Quality of citizens and to enhance their level of Socialist Civilisation. To achieve this is crucial for the sense of achievement, good fortune and security that the Men and Women of China must necessarily feel in this New Epoch. This is paramount for the ultimate victory in bringing about an All-round Moderately Prosperous Society [by ], and in the creation of a Modernised Socialist Nation [by ] and thus core to the achievement of the Grand Revival of The China Race. In translating this material, and providing the original texts, we hope to let the Reader appreciate that this seemingly lunar language of hyperbole and bombast is building on a tradition of Communist Party writing that dates back to Lenin and Stalin. It also inherits the s Maoist-Liu Shaoqi legacy of Sinified Marxism and builds on the New China Newspeak of the last four decades while embracing diction of revived State Confucianism. Of course, what goes on between New Socialist People behind closed doors is another matter. Similarly, questions related to opportunities for women or the LGBTQ community in politics, social participation and in regard to equality, respect and basic dignity are rarely posed, let alone addressed. Over the past four decades, the Mao-era dictum that Women Hold Up Half the Sky narrowed in scope as consumerism and broad-based reactionary gender politics accompanied a revival of Party-sanctioned traditional mores. More broadly speaking it should be emphasised that in the New Era, diverse individuals and groups are, as in the past, denied the full range of their humanity; equality is frustrated, individuals from non-Party groups have their dignity, history and role denied. Inevitably, they search out or create various social, political and economic interstices in which to flourish. In , as the Communist state celebrates its version of May Fourth, perhaps rogue women and men will dare to promote once more the liberating message, and behaviour, of that period. A decorated fighter pilot in the Patriotic War against Nazi Germany he became a state philosopher and, over time, articulated dissenting views that forced him into exile. As Clive James wrote of him in Zinoviev, a man of the highest distinction whose intellectual integrity does honor to his country, was deprived of his Soviet citizenship by personal decree of Brezhnev, whose chief quality of mind is the ability to produce speeches so boring that the Pravda compositors fall senseless into their keyboards when transcribing them for an indifferent posterity. It is a satirical study of people trained by decades of state socialism to live lives of hypocrisy, betrayal, self-pity and self-justification. They are proud to have discovered the existence of this type of man and thought up such a beautiful name for him. Moreover they use this term in what is for us a derogatory and contemptuous sense. The conceit of the West deserves our mockery. Well, there it is. I will go a bit further in this direction and outdo the West. I will introduce a more convenient abbreviation of this long expression: At least it sounds Soviet. The Homosos is a fairly disgusting creature. I know that because I know myself. When I lived in the Soviet Union I dreamed of living in a democratic country where you could join any party or form one of your own; go out and demonstrate, take part in strikes, expose every sort of fraud and lies. More like heaven than life on earth. Now that I have lived in the West for a while I have swivelled my dreams round degrees. Now I dream of living in a good old police state in which Leftist parties are forbidden, demonstrations are broken up and strikes suppressed. In a word, down with democracy! Why am I dreaming of this? Because I am a Homosos. I am an extreme reactionary marching in the van of extreme progress. How can this be? For the Homosos, nothing is impossible. In the West even the most rabid reactionaries struggle for democracy because for them democracy offers the last chance of struggling against democracy. We are against democracy because it prevents us from struggling for democracy honestly and without the use of lies and play-acting. And so, down with democracy! We are beginning a new history. But we are beginning it not from the beginning, but from the end. We will reach the beginning only at the end. And so, once again: Two critics were worse than one. But not twice as bad; only one and eight-tenths. Then you can partly leave it to the dissidents themselves to conduct the struggle against

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dissidents. With ten critics the regime is already becoming merely a motive for bashing each other in the face. At least one out of three is helping the KGB. True, as the number of critics of the regime grows, unforeseen consequences occur. The most important is that the critics of the regime begin to compete with the apologists of the regime in understanding the regime itself. They have lost their revolutionary-romantic tinge. But the denunciation has retained a very great epistemological significance. It is the only branch of human culture in which people can achieve some competence without any training or literary ability. And, as they sing in an opera, all ages are susceptible to denunciation. They invited all us Pensionnaires to go along. He was dead right. The speakers vied with each other in telling us what Soviet man was. They showed in every possible way how clever and high-minded they were in comparison with that stupid and disgusting creature called Soviet Man. Then they asked us to give our opinions. They pushed me forward as the only Pensionnaire who could speak German. In reality, gentlemen, we are much worse. We were clever enough in our time to destroy a mighty state created by representatives of the highest race, homo sapiens, and to create our own mighty state from fear of which you here, if you will excuse the expression, have long since dirtied your trousers. We, gentlemen, are altogether more dangerous than you think. And do you know why?

### Chapter 4 : Talk:Propaganda in China - Wikipedia

*Indeed, chapter three of Brady's text is called "From Thought Reform to Economic Reform: Comparing Propaganda and Thought Work in Different Eras". That it's old shouldn't mean it be excluded; it means it should be put into context.*

### Chapter 5 : Holdings : Marketing dictatorship : | York University Libraries

*Preface --Introduction --Guiding hand: the role of the propaganda system --From thought reform to economic reform: comparing propaganda and thought work in different eras --China's unseen engineers: reform and modernization in the propaganda system --Regimenting the public mind: the methods of control in the propaganda system --Sex crime.*

### Chapter 6 : Homo Xinensis Ascendant - China Heritage

*Introduction Chapter 1: Guiding Hand: The Role of the Propaganda System Chapter 2: From Thought Reform to Economic Reform: Comparing Propaganda and Thought Work in Different Eras Chapter 3: China's Unseen Engineers: Reform and Modernization in the Propaganda System Chapter 4: Regimenting the Public Mind: The Methods of Control in the Propaganda.*

### Chapter 7 : Chinese economic reform - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*Reviewing CCP propaganda work in the post era we suggest the following conclusions: first, in , under the leadership of Jiang Zemin, the CCP propaganda system shifted its propaganda work from the open and tolerant exploration of the Hu Yaobang-Zhao Ziyang eras to restoring selected aspects of the traditional CCP ideological and.*

### Chapter 8 : The Chinese Intelligentsia during the Hundred Flowers and Anti-rightist Movement Essays

*From Thought Reform to Economic Reform: Comparing Propaganda and Thought Work in Different Eras 4. China's Unseen Engineers: Reform and Modernization in the Propaganda System.*

### Chapter 9 : Marketing dictatorship : propaganda and thought work in contemporary China | Search Results

*Brady discusses the transition from thought reform to economic reform by comparing propaganda and thought work in*

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*different eras in the PRC. She concludes that China's economic reform tends not to facilitate the development of freedom of speech and association.*