This annotated bibliography includes 18 journal articles, books, newspaper stories, and conference papers focusing on official Chinese policy toward the role of the social sciences. The impact of the Chinese Cultural Revolution and the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1977 are the subjects of most of the listed sources. The bibliography includes items from United States, Chinese, and Australian sources. The Chinese items are written in Chinese but the annotations are in English. The annotations are brief and descriptive, not evaluative. (CFR)
SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
By Pi Jlin Parker


Chinese Academy of Social Sciences leaders visited the U.S. to gain ideas for modernizing China's mostly primitive economic system. They were introduced to research and policy study techniques at the Library of Congress and Brookings Institution and discussed with university and business leaders how to set up planning methodology and how to train managers.


An outline of renewed social sciences activity since 1976.


Sidney Rittenberg, in China since 1949 (and imprisoned 16 years), is the first foreigner named to advise the Academy of Social Sciences. The Academy (formed 1977) has helped formulate policy on economic changes, China's legal system, and international intellectual exchanges.

Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Toronto, August 1981. ERIC ED 209 141.

Describes social science journals published by China's leading universities. Articles are by faculty or graduate students in philosophy, social sciences, and the humanities. All articles comply with current Party orthodoxy. Investigative reports, half by students, used a slight data base, but author found a strong advocacy for future use of quantitative methods and statistical analysis.


Considers the history of the social sciences in China and modern social anthropology of China.


Argues that the social sciences are not strict academic disciplines. Instead, they study change as manipulated along Maoist lines and reflect China's highly structured social system.


Organizational structure of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Offers brief academic sketches of its leaders, whose task, set by the Fifth National People's Congress, 1978, is to develop research in philosophy, economics, politics, military science, law, history, education, literary science, linguistics, ethnology, and religion.

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Difficulties of social survey work and method successfully used in Ting-hsien when author headed the social survey work of the China Foundation and of Yenching University. He was also at Tsing Hua University.


Social sciences as studied in the West were virtually destroyed by the Communists. Social scientists have concentrated on indoctrinating the masses in the desired ideology.


Questions whether China's use of the social sciences will be pragmatic and lead to modernization.


Gives examples of academic activities of social scientists.


From 1949 China officially denigrated the social sciences. The 1977 establishment of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences marked a significant change. Social science must still serve politics. The Academy in 1982 had over 1,300 researchers in 23 institutes. Most prominent field is economics, especially political economics.

"Social Science: Historian Reviews Zigzag Progress (Culture & Science)." BEIJING REVIEW, 22, 51 (December 21, 1979), 29-30.
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Summary of historian Li Shu's report on "Thirty Years of China's Social Sciences."

"Social Science Research Thrives." PEKING REVIEW, 21, 43 (October 27, 1978), 29.
About the types of research being undertaken by the new Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

For the first time since 1949, nationwide competitive examinations were to be used in selecting research fellows for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which in 1977 was separated from the Academy of Sciences.

To reverse Cultural Revolution's antiintellectualism and to strengthen social science research, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was formed in 1977, with 21 institutes covering a variety of areas. Fundamental principles guiding social science research include the integration of theory and practice and the encouragement of diverse viewpoints.

Historical background on the significance of and need for the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" (freedom of research) among social scientists.