

the Beijing bias of the entertainment and service features.

Page four offers "news" stories—though we in the West would readily call them editorials—and letters to the editor. The themes that dominate are the reprivatization of the Chinese economy (the so-called responsibility system) and the rehabilitation of intellectuals (read "college trained")—those who, removed from positions of leadership in government, industry, and the military during the Cultural Revolution, were replaced by the politically reliable and rarely competent. It is apparent from such pieces that the process of easing out the incompetent is now complicated by the reluctance of the competent to identify themselves, terrified lest they be subjected to another such round of frenzied egalitarianism in the future. The slogan "Never Again!" is repeated in China in another context.

Page five is the Culture page, which, in the rhetoric of the New China, includes Technology, Science, and Medicine. One issue tells a chilling story about Tang Feifan (the Western version of his name, F. F. Tang, is given in a picture caption), who attained international renown as the isolator of the virus that causes trachoma. The article ends: "In 1958 Tang was unjustly accused of being 'reactionary.' On September 30, he committed suicide. His only son, Tang Shengwen, now works in the institute where his father devoted his life to research."

Page six contains "Life/People" stories and entertainment listings. Mao would turn in his mausoleum to see a story in the same day's issue: "Fashion modeling, Chinese style," glossed by a photo straight out of a Busby Berkeley movie. Reads the caption: "Members of the Shanghai Fashionable Dress Performance Team model Western clothing at the Agricultural Exhibition Centre in Beijing." Page seven is sports, mainly American, to assuage the gasping U.S. businessman or government official who just has to know that "76ers edge Knicks, Lakers' blitz wins."

In short, *China Daily*, for all its journalistic faults, is an honest effort at Sino-American dialogue and a boon for armchair Sinologists.

After thirty years of teaching American literature, Patrick Hazard has turned his sights East.

EXCURSUS 4

John Macrae III and Robert L. Bernstein on BOOK FAIR BOYCOTT

When the Fourth Moscow Book Fair opens this September, most American publishers and writers will be conspicuously absent. Those of us who attended the First and Second Moscow Book Fairs, seeing them primarily as a way to achieve greater international understanding, have lost interest in participating in what has become a propaganda showpiece for a government that cares little for writers it cannot control.

More significant, most of the leading Soviet writers who participated in past Fairs and whose work is published in the West will not be in Moscow this year. With few exceptions, these writers are in prison, "internal exile," or have been forced to emigrate to the West. They have been subjected to brutal labor camp sentences, life exile separating mothers and fathers from their children forever, and the misuse of mind-debilitating drugs in psychiatric institutions. Especially at the time that publishing business is going on at the Moscow Book Fair, we cannot remain silent.

The International Freedom to Publish Committee of the

Association of American Publishers has compiled a list of Soviet writers who have been silenced in the last decade, especially in the past few years. One might be staggered to read the names of almost a hundred writers, some prominent, others less well known, but all writers who have been denied the possibility of living, working, and publishing in the country of their birth—a country with a long and distinguished literary tradition. [A partial list appears below.]

We are asking that U.S. publishers use the occasion of the Moscow Book Fair to call attention to the tragedy of contemporary Soviet letters. The Moscow Book Fair, dedicated to peace and progress, should not pass without some acknowledgement of the sufferings of so many gifted Soviet citizens who have been persecuted simply for expressing themselves as writers.

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Oles Berdnyk: Arrested 1979 and sentenced to 6 years' labor camp, 3 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 36-1

Vyacheslav Chornovil: Arrested January, 1972, and sentenced to 6 years' labor camp, 3 exile. Rearrested in exile in April, 1980, and sentenced to 5 years' labor camp—Yakutsk Labor Camp

Anatoly Marchenko: Arrested March, 1981, and sentenced to 10 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 35

Viktor Nekipelov: Arrested December, 1979, and sentenced to 7 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 36

Aleksandr Podrabinek: Arrested May, 1978, and sentenced to 5 years' exile. Rearrested in exile June, 1980, and sentenced to 3 years' labor camp, 6 months and 13 days of exile—Yakutsk Labor Camp.

Mykola Rudenko: Arrested February, 1977, and sentenced to 7 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 36

Andrei Sakharov: Arrested January, 1980, and exiled without trial or sentence to Gorky

Vasyl Stus: Arrested May, 1980, and sentenced to 10 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 36-1

Vadim Yankov: Arrested 1982 and sentenced to 4 years' labor camp, 3 exile—name of camp not known

Irina Ratushinskaya: Arrested September, 1982, and sentenced to 7 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Mordovian Labor Camp

Arseny Roginsky: Arrested August, 1981, and sentenced to 4 years' labor camp—Komi Labor Camp

Zinovy Krasivsky: Arrested March, 1980, and sentenced to 8 months' labor camp, 5 years' exile—exiled in Tyumen

Ivan Sokulsky: Arrested April, 1980, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, 5 exile—Chistopol Prison

Leonid Borodin: Sentenced May, 1983, to 10 years' labor camp, 5 exile—Perm Labor Camp No. 36-1

Mikhail Mellakh: Arrested June, 1983—awaiting trial

Yuri Lytvyn: Arrested August, 1979, sentenced to 3 years' labor camp. Rearrested in 1982 in camp and sentenced to 10 years' labor camp, 5 exile—name of camp not known

John Macrae III, Vice President and Editor-in-Chief of Holt, Rinehart & Winston, is Chairman of the AAP's International Freedom to Publish Committee. Robert L. Bernstein, Chairman of the Board and President of Random House, Inc., is Chairman of the Fund for Free Expression.