A Bibliography of Chinese Language Materials on the People’s Communes

Ma Wei-yi
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
CHINESE-LANGUAGE MATERIALS
ON THE PEOPLE’S COMMUNES

by
Wei-yi Ma

Ann Arbor
Center for Chinese Studies
The University of Michigan
1982
To the memory of
Professor Alexander Eckstein
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Wei-yi Ma
Ann Arbor
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FOREWORD

Until the recent effort to revive the village and the township as the basic administrative units, the commune was the most important administrative and planning unit in post-1949 China. It was at the commune level that the people's congresses were elected, grain taxes collected, surplus grains purchased, and small industry and social services organized and supported. It was also at this level that projects for water control and irrigation were planned, and heavier machinery, such as tractors, harvesters, large pumps, and food processing equipment, was owned and its use coordinated. In addition, the commune had important responsibilities in such areas as elementary education, medical services, agricultural research, and the distribution of income and production.

Since their formation during the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the people's communes have undergone numerous changes in size and structure to accommodate rural patterns of communication, transport, and marketing. By mid-1975, the 75,000 communes estimated to have existed in 1963 had been consolidated into about 50,000. Communes have proved to be an important and lasting innovation of the Great Leap Forward and have played a major role in the transformation of China's rural, individual peasant economy into a collectivized agricultural system.

One of the major emphases of the University of Michigan Asia Library's collection efforts is the social, political, and economic development of post-1949 China. We have developed a strong collection of source materials capable of supporting a sophisticated level of research in these areas. In response to a growing and definite need to facilitate access to the contents of our collection and to facilitate the research work of faculty and students at Michigan and scholars elsewhere, we have at the same time initiated bibliographical efforts.

Mr. Wei-yi Ma, Chinese Bibliographer in the Asia Library, has culled information on various aspects of the commune from some 137 Chinese journals. His painstaking work will save the researcher hundreds of hours that would otherwise have been spent sifting through the literature for materials on China's communal economy, certainly one of the most important aspects of post-1949 China.

Weijing Wan
Head
Asia Library
In the heat of August 1958, Chairman Mao Zedong went on a tour of the Chinese countryside. He wanted to see how the Great Leap Forward he had sponsored was faring and what the fall harvest promised. His itinerary took him across the North China plain, including Henan Province, where he inspected a new type of rural organization.

With encouragement from Mao and others voiced during a Party meeting in Chengdu in March 1958, provincial and local officials in many parts of China had been experimenting with new forms of local government for several months. In some provinces, local officials merged the agricultural cooperatives into large, federated cooperatives embracing several thousand members. In other areas, they combined agricultural cooperatives, credit cooperatives, and supply and marketing cooperatives into a single, comprehensive economic cooperative. At the same time, the lowest rungs of the state apparatus were coping with a massive restructuring of the units below the county level: the districts (qu) and townships (xiang). The nation's 20,000 qu were being abolished and the 240,000 xiang were being merged into some 80,000 units, each approximately the size of a local marketing area.

All this occurred in the frenzy of the Great Leap Forward, when local organizations were responsible for maximum mobilization of labor and resources to accelerate China's growth. Both national and local leaders were searching for institutional forms that would facilitate control of the populace, or to use sociological jargon, that would enable maximum penetration of rural society by the state. Ideologically, given the tenor of the times, the ideal local institution would entail more extensive forms of collective life than the higher-stage agricultural producers' cooperatives of 1956-58. That would include

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1 An extensive account of the political origins of the communes is in Parris H. Chang, Power and Policy in China (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1978).

peasant income based on a larger collective unit, reduction or elimination of private plots, and shared social responsibilities.

Visiting the collective at Qiliying in the Xinxiang area of Henan during his tour, the Chairman discovered what he had been seeking: the people's commune (renmin gongshe 人民公社). This organizational structure combined all the previously separate economic and governmental organizations (agricultural coops, credit coops, supply and marketing coops, the xiang and the qu) into one huge, integrated organization. The new organization merged collectively held property (i.e., in which the members of the collective shared in the ownership of property) with property owned by the state and restricted private property. In Marxist terms, it represented a new and "higher" form of social organization, offering the hope of an accelerated transition to genuine communism in China. Individual income of the commune members, which totaled up to 70,000 peasants in the earliest Henan experiments, was to be shared from the total income of the commune.

Not only did Mao like what he saw at Qiliying, he ended his visit there by saying, "People's communes are good." This quotation of Mao was widely repeated as a signal to cadres elsewhere, encouraging the adoption of the commune as the standard form of local organization throughout the nation. Literally within weeks, at least in form, his wish was met, ushering in one of the great experiments in social engineering in the history of mankind.3

The rapid adoption of communes throughout China in the summer and fall of 1958 coincided with a bountiful harvest, due largely to excellent weather conditions. In the following year, the initial hope and promise of the commune system were disappointed as production plummeted, due partly to poor weather but also to the unworkable features of the commune in its initial form. Malnutrition and starvation haunted the land. By 1962, considerable changes had occurred in the commune's original design. Overall size was reduced, and individual income became tied to the production of the subunits to which peasants belonged—the brigade or team—rather than to the commune as a whole.

From 1962 to 1978, commune organization remained basically stable, though a number of issues remained.4 At exactly what level was peasant

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income to be pooled and distributed: brigade or team? What should be the size of the commune, brigade, and team? How were peasant wages to be determined? How much autonomy were the brigade and team to enjoy in deciding cropping patterns, labor deployment, and resource allocation? What percentage of cultivated acreage was to be tilled as private plots? How many crops and products could be traded on the free market and how was the market to be regulated? What were the appropriate qualifications for officials within the commune system? These and some other issues were intensely debated in the Politburo and policy changed over time. Yet the basic system was not really challenged.

As a result, for over twenty years, and particularly after the initial modifications of the early 1960s, rural institutions in China were basically stable, although, to be sure, there was sometimes a high turnover rate among officials as institutions were buffeted by the various campaigns: the "Four Cleans" (sìqíng 四清 ), the Cultural Revolution, or the "anti-bourgeois rights." During this era, with perhaps the exceptions of North Korea and Albania, China had the most tightly organized peasantry among the developing countries. The regime made as extensive and sustained an effort to transform peasant values as has ever been attempted. It sought to integrate economic and political-administrative functions in an unprecedented fashion. It sought to make each commune basically self-sufficient, with profound implications for the way the entire economy and polity operated. Communes were expected to absorb and cope with the problems of unemployment and poverty that are often partially shifted to urban areas in other developing countries.

At this writing, it appears that the commune system so identified with the rule of Mao Zedong is coming to an end. Since Deng Xiaoping and his associates consolidated their grip on the reins of power in China in late 1978, the Chinese countryside has experienced major institutional changes. Self-reliance has been abandoned as an objective so that local areas can make use of their comparative advantages. The method of organizing production within the rural commune is radically different, with farmer income in most regions now directly tied to the production of a particular plot of land for which the


The authority of the brigade and team has been greatly circumscribed as private plots and the free market have been expanded. Even more fundamental, according to the draft government constitution, the unity of economic and political organization is to be abandoned. While credit, marketing, some industrial and agricultural production, machinery parts, and irrigation projects—the economic side of things—are to remain under integrated commune management, the collection of taxes, maintenance of public order, supervision of education, etc.—the political-administrative side—are to be transferred to a resurrected xiang political administrative unit. Thus, the delineation of collective and state organization is to be more sharply drawn. Even within the more narrow scope of the communes' responsibilities and authorities, however, significant changes are currently taking place. In many communes, presently estimated at approximately half of the total number, the resources and capital (including land) and production assignments are being farmed out to the individual households. The households organize production to meet their assignments and are allowed to keep any surplus they are able to produce. In these cases, the communes no longer engage in the management of production nor are they the source of the peasants' income. Rather, the household, once again, becomes the basic unit of production and income distribution in Chinese agriculture.

The nature of the now at least temporarily abandoned commune experiment—how it worked, its extraordinary costs as well as its gains—is only now beginning to be understood. Even though the commune system of the Maoist era apparently is not surviving into the post-Mao era, it is certain that for decades in the future, historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, and political scientists will study the commune experiment, in both its initial form and its subsequent revisions, in terms of both the stated ideal and the reality. This interest will extend beyond China specialists to rural development specialists and, more generally, to all who are interested in the limits and potentialities of politically induced social and economic change.

A comprehensive analysis of the commune system under Mao requires reliance on many sources: interviews with Chinese émigrés to Hong Kong;
accounts by researchers who visited communes for short or long periods; Chinese statistical reporting; novels and short stories; and, of course, Chinese press accounts. Each of these sources has its utility as well as deficiencies. Chinese newspaper accounts of particular communes have never been as fully used as they could be. In part, this is because of the inherent difficulties in using the source. The articles usually describe a model unit, not a typical unit. Few meaningful statistics are provided, and the available hard data are suspect. The accounts rarely shed much light on the historical evolution of the policy under consideration, and with a few exceptions, a particular locale receives the glare of publicity only two or three times over a twenty-year period. It is therefore impossible to truly capture the evolution of a particular place through reliance on the press. We now know enough about the reality of the commune years, in short, to realize that the contemporary press accounts bore little resemblance to the reality: for example, the human suffering of the post-Leap era, the politics involved in actually running a commune, the impact of the Cultural Revolution years on commune management.

Nonetheless, the press accounts offer insight into the official policy toward communes. What did the leaders wish to emphasize? What problems did they wish to publicize? What solutions did they offer? What regional differences existed among models? In what areas of China did the leaders find the greatest concentration of instances where their particular policy was successfully implemented? The Chinese press is an indispensable source for answering these questions.

Until Mr. Ma began, as a labor of love, to compile this catalogue several years ago, there was no really effective way to gain bibliographic control over Chinese newspaper and journal accounts of communes. Given the scattered nature of these sources, they were underutilized. This bibliography provides China scholars with the necessary access and, by means of the topical divisions, has facilitated research on commune policy in a wide range of areas. The bulk of the articles falls in the early stages of the commune, before the adjustments of the 1960s. As the whole experiment becomes a matter of the past, however, it is that first, pristine stage of 1958–61 which will particularly grip the imagination of scholars. What did Mao and his colleagues have in mind when they first advanced the idea of rural communes? How were they supposed to work? Where were the model communes located in each province? These important questions are best answered through a study of Chinese articles published at the time.

Robert Dernberger
Michel Oksenberg
USER'S GUIDE

This bibliographic work on the people's communes contains references to more than 2,800 articles published in 137 Chinese journals between 1957 and the mid-1960s. A few, more contemporary references are cited when their inclusion seemed pertinent to the topic. Most of the articles listed here were published in Mainland China, although a number of others from Taiwan and Hong Kong are also included. The bibliography is based on the Chinese-language collection of the Asia Library at the University of Michigan.

There has been no systematic attempt to provide annotation for all of the articles listed in the bibliography. Annotations have generally been provided in cases where the title does not adequately speak to the content of the article, when the article is fairly long, or where the nature of the article warrants special attention. Locations of the various communes are noted whenever possible and/or relevant. The reader should note that the annotations are intended to be descriptive rather than critical.

Articles are arranged initially by subject area and then chronologically by year. They are then listed alphabetically by the first five romanized syllables of the Chinese title.

Individual entries begin with the five-syllable romanization of the title, followed by the Chinese characters and an English translation. Romanization and characters for individual authors are provided when available; however, "corporate" authors, such as communes, government agencies, and party organs, are omitted. This information is followed by the date, the volume, issue, and page numbers (when available), and the annotation (if any).

The romanization of personal and place names follows the pinyin system. Recognizing that this will pose some problems for readers accustomed to working with the Wade-Giles system, a standard conversion chart is included. In order to facilitate catalogue access to the journals, periodical titles have been provided in both pinyin and Wade-Giles.

A list of all periodicals, together with their abbreviations and original Chinese titles, precedes the entries. An alphabetical listing of commune names, accompanied by the numbers of the citations in which they are mentioned and their geographical location, comprises the index. The index may be used as a guide to articles relating to specific communes and geographic areas.
A very useful atlas that provides both maps and an alphabetical listing of place names is *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo fen sheng ditu* [Provincial atlas of the People's Republic of China], published by Ditu Chubanshe (Beijing) in 1977. Due to the fact that the names of some of the places mentioned in the articles have changed since the original publication, a suggested secondary reference is *Renmin shouce, 1959-1965* [People's handbook, 1959-1965], by Da Gengbao.
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title and Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>BDXXB</td>
<td><em>Beijing daxue xuebao: Renwen kexue</em> (Pei-ching ta hsüeh hsüeh pao: Jen wen k'o hsüeh) 北京大学学报：人文科学 [Journal of Beijing University: Humanities]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSDXXB</td>
<td><em>Beijing shida xuebao</em> (Pei-ching shih ta hsüeh pao) 北京师大学报 [Journal of Beijing Normal University]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAZ</td>
<td><em>Caizheng</em> (Ts'ai cheng) 財政 [Finance]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHTB</td>
<td><em>Cehui tongbao</em> (Ts'e hui t'ung pao) 测绘通报 [Cartography bulletin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td><em>Cujin</em> (Ts'u chin) 促进 [Press forward]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJKX</td>
<td><em>Caijing kexue</em> (Ts'ai ching k'o hsüeh) 財經科學 [Financial and economic science]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJYJ</td>
<td><em>Caijing yanjiu</em> (Ts'ai ching yen chiu) 財經研究 [Finance and economics research]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td><em>Chuangzao</em> (Ch'uang tsao) 創造 [Creation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF</td>
<td><em>Dongfeng</em> (Tung feng) 东风 [East wind]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFQJB</td>
<td><em>Dalu-Fei qingji bao</em> (Ta-lu fei ch'ing chi pao) 大陸匪情季報 [Mainland bandit intelligence quarterly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLXB</td>
<td><em>Dili xuebao</em> (Ti li hsüeh pao) 地理學報 [Geographical journal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLZS</td>
<td><em>Dili zhishi</em> (Ti li chih shih) 地理知識 [Geographical knowledge]</td>
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<td>DS</td>
<td><em>Dushu</em> (Tu shu) 读书 [Reading]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DZKJ</td>
<td><em>Dazhong kuaiji</em> (Ta chung k'uai chi) 大众会计 [Popular accounting]</td>
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<td>FD</td>
<td><em>Fendou</em> (Fen tou) 奋斗 [Struggle]</td>
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<td>FDY</td>
<td><em>Fudaoyuan</em> (Fu tao yüan) 辅導員 [Auxiliary instructor]</td>
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<tr>
<td>FQYJ</td>
<td><em>Fei-qing yanjiu</em> (Fei ch'ing yen chiu) 声情研究 [Bandit affairs research]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GGS</td>
<td><em>Guangzhou gongshang</em> (Kuang-chou kung shang) 广州工商 [Guangzhou industry and commerce]</td>
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<td>GL</td>
<td><em>Gonglu</em> (Kung lu) 公路 [Highways]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMSX</td>
<td><em>Geming sixiang</em> (Ko ming ssu hsiang) 革命思想 [Revolutionary thought]</td>
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</table>
GSGC  Gongshang guancha (Kung shang kuan ch'a)  [Economic herald]

GYKJ*  Gongye kuaiji (Kung yeh k'uai chi)  [Industrial accounting]

HQ  Hongqi (Hung chi')  [Red flag]

HSDXB  Huadong shida xuebao (Hua-tung shih ta hsueh pao)  [Journal of East China Normal University]

HXGY  Huaxue gongye (Hua hsueh kung yeh)  [Chemical industry]

JDXXB  Jilin daxue xuebao (Chi-lin ta hsueh hsueh pao)  [Journal of Jilin University]

JF  Jiefang (Chieh fang)  [Liberation]

JFJZS  Jiefangjun zhanshi (Chieh fang ch'un chan shih)  [Soldier of the liberation army]

JHJJ*  Jihua jingji (Chi hua ching chi)  [Planned economy]

JHYTJ*  Jihua yu tongji (Chi hua yu t'ung chi)  [Planning and statistics]

JJDB  Jingji daobao (Ching chi tao pao)  [Economic bulletin]

JJYJ  Jingji yanjiu (Ching chi yen chiu)  [Economic research]

JRD  Jinri Dalu (Chin jih Ta-lu)  [The Mainland today]

JXGYZB  Jixie gongye zhoubao (Chi hsieh kung yeh chou pao)  [Machine industry weekly]

JXYYJ  Jiaoxue yu yanjiu (Chiao hsiieh yti yen chiu)  [Teaching and research]

KMB  Kaiping mingbao (K'ai-p'ing ming pao)  [Kaiping news]

KXGZ  Kexue dazhong (K'o hsueh ta chung)  [Popular science]

KXTB  Kexue tongbao (K'o hsueh t'ung pao)  [Science bulletin]

LD  Laodong (Lao tung)  [Labor]

LLXX  Lilun xuexi (Li lun hsueh hsi)  [Theoretical study]

LLYSJ  Lilun yu shijian (Li lun yu shih chien)  [Theory and practice]

LSJX  Lishi jiaoxue (Li shih chiao hsueh)  [History teaching]

LSJXWT  Lishi jiaoxue wenti (Li shih chiao hsueh wen t'i)  [Problems of history teaching]

LXJ  Luxingjia (Lu hsing chia)  [Travellers]

MTGY  Meit'an gongye (Mei t'an kung yeh)  [Coal industry]
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title and Abbreviation (in Chinese and English)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MZPL</td>
<td>Minzhu pinglun (Democratic review)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MZTJ</td>
<td>Minzu tuanjie (Nationalities unity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MZYJ</td>
<td>Minzu yanjiu (Nationalities research)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGZTX</td>
<td>Nongcun gongzuo tongxun (Rural work bulletin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCJR</td>
<td>Nongcun jinrong (Rural finance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWBTX</td>
<td>Neiwubu tongxun (Bulletin of the Ministry of Internal Affairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYJX</td>
<td>Nongye jixie (Agricultural machinery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYKXTX</td>
<td>Nongye kexue tongxun (Agricultural science bulletin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS</td>
<td>Qiushi (Search for truth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QWB</td>
<td>Qiaowu bao (Overseas Chinese affairs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QX</td>
<td>Qianxian (Front)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QYKJ</td>
<td>Qiye kuaiji (Enterprise accounting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QZ</td>
<td>Qunzhong (The masses)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMBJ</td>
<td>Renmin baojian (People's health)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMSW</td>
<td>Renmin shuiwu (People's taxation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMWX</td>
<td>Renmin wenxue (People's literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMYD</td>
<td>Renmin youdian (People's post and telecommunications)</td>
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<td>RMYY</td>
<td>Renmin yinyue (People's music)</td>
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<td>SDPP</td>
<td>Shidai piping (Modern critique)</td>
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<td>SDXXB</td>
<td>Sichuan daxue xuebao (Journal of Sichuan University)</td>
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<td>SGS</td>
<td>Shanghai gongshang (Shanghai industry and commerce)</td>
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<td>SH</td>
<td>Shouhuo (Harvest)</td>
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<td>SLYDL</td>
<td>Shuili yu dianli (Water conservation and electric power)</td>
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<td>SNYXX</td>
<td>Shaanxi nongye kexue (Shaanxi agricultural science)</td>
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<td>SPGY</td>
<td>Shipin gongye (Shih p'in kung yeh) 食品工业 [Food industry]</td>
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<td>SSCKZL</td>
<td>Shishi cankao ziliao (Shih shih ts'an k'ao tzu liao) 时事参考资料 [Current affairs reference materials]</td>
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<td>SSSC</td>
<td>Shishi shouce (Shih shih shou ts'e) 时事手册 [Current affairs handbook]</td>
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<td>SWX*</td>
<td>Shanghai wenxue (Shang-hai wen hsueh) 上海文学 [Shanghai literature]</td>
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<td>SWXTB</td>
<td>Shengwuxue tongbao (Sheng wu hsueh t'ung pao) 生物学通报 [Journal of biology]</td>
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<td>SXJF</td>
<td>Sixiang jiefang (Ssu hsiang chieh fang) 思想解放 [Ideological liberation]</td>
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<td>SXYK</td>
<td>Shixue yuekan (Shih hsueh yüeh k'an) 史学月刊 [History monthly]</td>
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<td>SXZX</td>
<td>Sixiang zhanxian (Shih hsiang chan hsien) 思想战线 [Ideological front]</td>
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<td>SY</td>
<td>Shangyou (Shang yu) 上游 [Struggle upward]</td>
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<td>TF</td>
<td>Tianfeng (T'ien feng) 天风 [Heavenly wind]</td>
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<td>TJGZ*</td>
<td>Tongji gongzuo (T'ung chi kung tso) 统计工作 [Statistical work]</td>
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<td>TSGGZ</td>
<td>Tushuguan gongzuo (T'u shu kuan kung tso) 图书馆工作 [Library science bulletin]</td>
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<td>TSGXTX</td>
<td>Tushuguanxue tongxun (T'u shu kuan hsueh t'ung hsün) 图书馆学通讯 [Bulletin of library science]</td>
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<td>WDXXB</td>
<td>Wuhan daxue xuebao: Renwen kexue (Wu-han ta hsueh hsueh pao: Jen wen k'o hsueh) 武汉大学学报: 人文科学 [Wuhan University journal: Humanities]</td>
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<td>WSZ</td>
<td>Wen shi zhe (Wen shih che) 文史哲 [Literature, history, and philosophy]</td>
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<td>WTYYJ</td>
<td>Wenti yu yanjiu (Wen ti yü yen chiu) 問題與研究 [Issues and research]</td>
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<td>WXZZ</td>
<td>Wen xing zazhi (Wen hsing ts'a chih) 文星雜誌 [Apollo magazine]</td>
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<td>WYB</td>
<td>Wenyi bao (Wen i pao) 文艺报 [Literature and art press]</td>
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<td>WYYB*</td>
<td>Wenyi yuebao (Wen i yüeh pao) 文艺月报 [Literature and art monthly]</td>
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<td>WZGG</td>
<td>Wenzi gaige (Wen tzu kai ko) 文字改革 [Language reform]</td>
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<td>XCGD</td>
<td>Xuanchuan guotong (Hsüan ch'üan ku tung) 宣传鼓动 [Propaganda and agitation]</td>
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<td>XGC</td>
<td>Xinguancha (Hsin kuan ch'a) 新观察 [New observer]</td>
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XGS Xingongshang (Hsin kung shang) 新工 商 [New industry and commerce]
XHBYK* Xinhua banyuekan (Hsin hua pan yüeh k'an) 新华半月刊 [New China semi-monthly]
XHYB* Xinhua yuebao (Hsin hua yüeh pao) 新华月报 [New China monthly]
XJB Xiju bao (Hsi chü pao) 戏剧报 [Drama news]
XJS Xinjiansheng (Hsin chien she) 新建設 [New construction]
XXK Xue kexue (Hsiüeh k'k'o hsieh) 学科学 [Study science]
XNYXYB Xibeili nongxueyuan xuebao (Hsi-pei nung hsüeh yüan hsüeh pao) 西北农学院学报 [Journal of Northwest Agricultural College]
XSYK Xueshu yuekan (Hsiieh shu yiieh k'an) 学术月刊 [Academic monthly]
XT Xiangtu (Hsiang t'u) 乡土 [Countryside]
XTY Xin tiyu (Hsin t'i yü) 新体育 [New physical culture]
XWYW Xinwen yewu (Hsin wen yeh wu) 新闻业务 [Newspaper work]
XWZX Xinwen zhanxian (Hsin wen chan-hsien) 新闻战线 [News front]
XXDB Xuexi daobao (Hsiieh hsi tao pao) 学习导报 [Study guide]
XXSH Xuexi shenghuo (Hsiüeh hsi sheng huo) 学习生活 [Life of study]
XYS Xu yu shi (Hsiü yü shih) 虚与实 [False and true]
XZZ Xinning zazhi (Hsin-ning tsa chih) 新宁杂志 [Xinning magazine]
YDWT Yuandong wenti (Yüan-tung wen t'i) 远东问题 [Far Eastern problems]
YH Yanhe (Yen ho) 延河 [Yan river]
ZDXXB Zhongshan daxue xuebao: Shehui kexue (Chung-shan ta hsüeh hsüeh pao: She hui k'o hsüeh) 中山大学学报: 社会科学 [Journal of Zhongshan University; Social science]
ZFN Zhongguo funü (Chung-kuo fu nü) 中国妇女 [Women of China]
ZFJY Zhengfa yanjiu (Cheng fa yen chiu) 政法研究 [Political and legal research]
ZFZ Zhongguo fangzhi (Chung-kuo fang chih) 中国纺织 [Chinese textiles]
ZGR Zhongguo gongren (Chung-kuo kung jen) 中国工人 [Chinese worker]
ZGYJ Zhong-Gong yanjiu (Chung-kung yen chiu) 中共研究 [Studies on Chinese Communism]
ZHN Zonghua funü (Chung-hua fu nü) 中华妇女 [China's women]
ZJ Zhujiang (Chu chiang) 珠江 [Pearl river]
<table>
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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>ZJR</td>
<td>Zhongguo jinrong (Finance of China)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZLY</td>
<td>Zhongguo linye (Chinese forestry)</td>
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<td>ZM</td>
<td>Zhengming (Contending)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZNB</td>
<td>Zhongguo nongbao (Chinese agricultural bulletin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZNYJX</td>
<td>Zhongguo nongye jixie (Chinese agricultural machinery)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZPL</td>
<td>Zhongzhou pingu (Henan review)</td>
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<td>ZQGY</td>
<td>Zhongguo qinggongye (Light Industry of China)</td>
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<td>ZQN</td>
<td>Zhongguo qingnian (Chinese youth)</td>
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<td>ZS</td>
<td>Zaisheng (The national renaissance)</td>
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<td>ZW</td>
<td>Zhanwang (Perspective)</td>
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<td>ZXJS</td>
<td>Zhongxue jiaoshi (Middle school teacher)</td>
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<td>ZXS</td>
<td>Zhongxuesheng (Middle school pupil)</td>
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<td>ZXYJ</td>
<td>Zhexue yanjiu (Philosophical studies)</td>
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<td>ZYZ</td>
<td>Ziyou Zhongguo (Free China)</td>
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<td>ZYZX</td>
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<td>ZZGY</td>
<td>Zhaozhi gongye (Paper industry)</td>
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<td>ZZZK</td>
<td>Zuguo zhounan (China weekly)</td>
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<td>ZZPL</td>
<td>Zhengzhi pingu (Political review)</td>
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<td>ZXXX</td>
<td>Zhengzi xuexi (Political studies)</td>
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<td>ZZYJ</td>
<td>Zhengziyu jingji (Politics and economics)</td>
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*NOTE: The titles of a number of these journals changed during the time period covered in this bibliography. Such cases are listed in the citations according to the title at the time of publication. For the reader's information, specific changes include the following. (1) GYKY: published monthly
from 1952 to 1958. In 1959 the journal title changed to QYKJ and was pub-
lished bi-weekly. (2) JHJJ: publication ceased with the December 1958 is-
sue. In the following month, the journal was merged with TJGZ to form
JHYTJ. (3) XHYB: published under this title from January 1956 to
December 1961. From November 1949 to December 1955, and beginning
again in 1962, it was published as XHYB. (4) SWX: published under this title
beginning in October 1959. Prior to that time, it was entitled WYYB (from
January 1953 through September 1959). (5) FYQJ: published monthly from
March 1958 to April 1969, when the title was changed to ZGYJ.
I. POLICIES, NATURE, AND ORGANIZATION

A. Policies

1958


4. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社若干问题的决议 [Resolution on some questions concerning the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1958), p. 3. This resolution was adopted by the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Sixth Plenary Session held on 10 December 1958. It is an important statement for understanding the development of communes, from the viewpoints of both ideology and policy. The resolution contains detailed illustrations of decisions about ownership as they affect the development of production in the people's communes, emphasizing the importance of collective ownership in that process. The article also states, however, that members will be permitted to keep their own personal effects and savings. In addition, the report issues a number of suggestions on the subject of communal living.

5. "Qishiwan rende" 七千万人的誓言 [The oath of 700,000 people]. ZNB, no. 21 (1958), p. 2. A letter from the secretary of a conference held in Xushui Commune to Chairman Mao which expresses the commune's whole-hearted support for the people's communes.

6. "Wei fazhan he gong" 为发展和巩固人民公社做出更大贡献 [Make greater contributions towards the development and consolidation of the people's communes]. He Xiangning 何香凝. QWB, no. 12 (1958), pp. 4-5.


8. "Zhong-Gong Hebei sheng" 中共河北省委关于建立人民公社的指示 [The Hebei CCP Provincial Committee's directive on the establishment of people's communes]. HQ, no. 8 (1958), pp. 12-17. As a result of this directive, which had been promulgated in September 1958, some 42,183 agricultural producers' cooperatives were merged to form 951 people's communes by October 1958.

9. "Zhong-Gong Jiangsu sheng" 中共江苏省委关于学习和宣传党的八届六中全会文件指示 [The Jiangsu CCP Provincial Committee's directive on studying
and propagandizing the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CCP]. ZXJS, no. 12 (1958), p. 12.

10. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang zai" 中共中央在农村建立人民公社问题的决议 [The CCP Central Committee resolution on the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas]. ZFYJ, no. 5 (1958), pp. 11-12.
This resolution is divided into six sections which describe the reasoning behind the organizational structure of the communes, matters of economic policy, management, responsibility, and rectification work.

1959


This article was written collectively by the Shanghai Commercial Society.

13. "Geng gaode juqi" 更高的举起总路线大跃进人民公社的光荣旗帜奋勇前进 [Raise the flags of the General Line, the Great Leap Forward, and the People's Communes even higher and march bravely forward]. ZW, no. 36 (1959), pp. 3-5.

14. "Gesong chushengde" 歌颂初升的太阳 — 纪念中共中央关于在农村建立人民公社问题的决议发表一周年 [Sing the praises of the newly risen sun—celebrate the first anniversary of the promulgation of the CCP Central Committee's "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]'). Wang Aizhu 王爱珠. XSYK, no. 9 (1959), pp. 1-5.

The author analyzes the reasons why various problems concerning the people's communes were not discussed at the Second National People's Congress.

Reviews basic theoretical conflicts involved in the ownership system in the people's communes. The author suggests that the commune model be eliminated, defending this position with an argument derived from the teachings of Sun Zhongshan and the development of American-style capitalism.


In an interview held on 27 December 1958, Tao Zhu gave reporters from Hong Kong an idea of various problems facing the people's communes.
This article summarizes a speech delivered to the staff and students of Hubei University by Chen Yixin, vice-governor of Hubei Province.

20. "Guanyu zhengque chu" 关于正确处理人民内部矛盾的学说是办好人民公社的指导思想 [The theory of "Concerning the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People" is the guiding thought for running people's communes]. Su Shaozhi 苏绍智. XSYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 3-5.

An analysis of "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."

Analyzes the various reasons for integrating central administration with communal management with regard to politics, economics, education, etc.

23. "Quanmiande shenru" 全面地深入地学习党的八届六中全会文件 [Study the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee completely and thoroughly]. ZZYJJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 4-5.


Wang Hanjie, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee in Fujian Province, talks about how to deal with funds sent to commune members by relatives living abroad. He also discusses the policy of continuing education for Chinese who have returned from overseas.

This article was written to commemorate the first anniversary of the promulgation of "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."


30. "Ruhe renshi ‘ying’" 如何认识 "应当有所等待 " [How to understand "the need to wait"—some city committee conferences held to examine "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Heng Hen. SGS, no. 2 (1959), p. 3.
Makes special reference to Shanghai Municipality.

32. "Tao Zhu tongzhi he" 遣調同志和港澳记者参观有关人民公社问题的谈话 [Comrade Tao Zhu's interview with a delegation of reporters from Hong Kong and Macao on problems in the people's communes]. Tao Zhu 陶 诗. GGS, no. 2 (1959), pp. 3-7.


Calls attention to the Chinese Communist Central Party publication "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes." This important document praises the spirit of Marxism and clarifies various misunderstandings with regard to the people's communes.


36. "Xuexi 'Guanyu ren" 学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议" 的两点感想 [Two impressions from studying "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Cao Gan 曹甘. XSYK, no. 12 (1959), pp. 36-37.

37. "Xuexi 'Guanyu ren" 学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议" 思考問題 [Questions for studying the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. ZXS, no. 2 (1959), p. 29.

This article raises various topics from each section of the resolution for discussion.


Discusses "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."

40. "Zenyang kan dai que" 怎样看待缺点 [How to treat weak points]. Zheng Xing 正行. ZZXX, no. 4 (1959), pp. 28-29.

Study notes for "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."


This article contains five sections which provide a brief outline for the reformation of Chinese agriculture. The first two sections discuss the reform of Chinese agricultural socialism: its processes, characteristics, and historical significance. The third examines reform methods and policy. The final sections discuss advanced agricultural cooperatives and the people's communes.

44. "Zhua sixiang xuexi" 抓思想 — 学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议" 笔记 [Grasp thought—notes on studying the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Zeng Hua 曾化 . ZXXX, no. 5 (1959), pp. 19-21.

1960


1961


The author points out that in the "three-level collective ownership system" the production brigade system comprises the basic unit of the rural people's communes. Questions of historical origin, theory, management, distribution, and methods of exchange are also discussed. This is an important article by one of China's foremost economists.


This article originally appeared as a Renmin ribao editorial.

48. "Zenyang lijie zheng" 怎样理解政策兑现 [How to understand the implementation of policy]. Su Wei 苏蔚 . SSSC, no. 19 (1961), pp. 7-9.

Provides a general discussion of rural commune policy.

49. "Zhao zhengce he qun" 找政策和群众的结合点 抓各项政策的关节点 [Find where policies meet the masses, grasp the common point among all policies]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 38-40.

Pertains to Jincheng County in Shanxi Province.

1967

50. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang gei" 中共中央给全国农村人民公社各级干部的信 [A letter from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to all levels of poor and lower-middle peasant cadres in rural communes throughout the country]. HQ, no. 4 (1967), pp. 3-4.
B. Nature

1958


Fengxi Village is in Shanghai Municipality.


55. "Gongchanzhuyi shi" 《共产主义是天堂，人民公社是天梯》 [Communism is heaven and the people's communes are the ladders]. Zhu Jiaxin 朱家欣. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), p. 34.

Considers Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.


Discusses the implementation of this policy in Minhou County, Fujian Province.


Refers to Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.

58. "Guanyu gaoji nong" 关于高级农业社向全民所有制过渡问题的调查研究 [An investigation and study of problems during the transition from advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives to the system of ownership by the whole people]. Wang Yanli and others 王延理等. XJS, no. 9 (1958), pp. 1-7.

Considers the process of communization in Gai County, Liaoning Province.

59. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社向全民所有制过渡问题的探讨 [An inquiry into the problem of the transition from people's communes to the system of ownership by the whole people]. Zhang Zhuoyuan 张卓元. JYYJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 16-23.

Zhang Zhuoyuan expresses the opinion that during the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people the government will gradually gain control of public accumulation and income distribution and thereby determine the income of its members. In this context he considers Xiwu County in Henan Province.

60. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社向全民所有制过渡问题的探讨 [An inquiry into the problem of the transition from people's communes to the system of ownership by the whole people—a discussion with Comrade Zhang Zhuoyuan]. Qi Bing 戚兵. JYYJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 38-46.
The author discusses Zhang Zhuoyuan's article (cited above), criticizing Zhang's views on the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people. Qi also examines the nature of present-day communes, making special reference to Lushan County in Henan Province.


Examining various methods of exchange and distribution, the author discusses the characteristics of present-day people's communes.


Guan describes the special features of people's communes and analyzes various reasons for the institution of these basic changes in China's agricultural system.


Zhu points out that communist principles are manifested in the people's communes in the following three ways: "to each according to his needs"; "the old form of division of labor has started to fade"; and "three kinds of class differences have started to disintegrate."


In November 1958 the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a conference to discuss various economic problems in the people's communes. Participants at the conference expressed differing opinions about how to resolve the problem of transforming collective ownership into ownership by the whole people.


Ke attributes the success of people's communes to their large size and high degree of public ownership relative to agricultural cooperatives.


Enumerates the good points of the people's communes, singling out their superior organizational and systemic qualities and emphasizing the fact that these features serve as a direct road to communism.


Examines Suiping County in Henan Province.

69. "Renmin gongshe shi" [People's communes are the inevitable trend of developing circumstances]. Zou Jinpu 周今普. CJYJ, no. 7 (1958), pp. 25-27.

Briefly examines the organization and characteristics of the people's communes, describing how these aspects work to control the people.

72. "Renmin gongshe wei" [Why do the people's communes provide the best organizational form for expediting the establishment of socialism and for the gradual transition to communism?]. Fang Xizhen, ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 10-13.

73. "Renmin gongshe-wo" [People's communes—the organizational form for our country to make the gradual transition from socialism to communism]. Jiang Fu, WSZ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 1-5.

Jiang describes production teams and brigades in Dongsheng People's Commune and the ways in which students and farmers there work together. Also noted are the theory and function of "big cooperation."

Compares and contrasts people's communes and agricultural cooperatives in terms of policy, food, clothing, education, military, and transportation facilities.

Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.

77. "Renshi renmin gong" [Recognize the superiority of the people's communes]. Xiang Yi, SGS, no. 21 (1958), pp. 3-4.
Focuses on Lujia County in Shanghai Municipality and Heshui County in Guangdong Province.


Considers communes in Gansu Province.

82. "Woguo muqian nong" 我国目前农村人民公社是集体所有制呢还是全民所有制呢？[Do rural people's communes in present-day China represent collective ownership or ownership by the whole people?]. He Li 贺立. JJYJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 24-32.
In marked contrast to most other points of view, this author suggests that at the present time rural people's communes should continue to operate under the collective ownership system.

1959

83. "Cong caimao gongzuo" 从财政工作看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from our work on finance and trade]. Chai Mao 张 ei. JJYJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 34-37.

84. "Cong Chengxi renmin" 从城西人民公社看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as evidenced by Chengxi People's Commune]. Bai Mu 白末 and Tong Shu 汤书. HSDXB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 71-76.

Compares the development of relations between government administration and the communes before and after the integration of governmental and communal administrations.

86. "Cong Luanzhuang gaoji" 从栾庄高级农业社的发展过程看小社并大社转为人民公社的客观必然性 [On the objective necessity of the transformation from small and large collectives to people's communes as seen from the development of Luanzhuang Advanced Agricultural Producers' Cooperative]. Shao Bucai 郑步才. JJYJ, no. 12 (1959), pp. 28-43.
Luanzhuang Advanced Agricultural Producers' Cooperative is in Shijiazhuang Municipality, Hebei Province.

87. "Cong sanji suoyou" 从三级所有制看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the standpoint of the three-level ownership system]. Zhao Youfu 赵有福. ZZXX, no. 18 (1959), pp. 24-27.
Zhao believes that the "three-level ownership system" of the people's communes can both effectively develop the original advantages of the advanced agricultural cooperatives and reduce their disadvantages.


89. "Cong Shanghai nongye" 从上海农业展览会看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the Shanghai Agricultural Exhibition]. Zhen Wu 珍午. SGS, nos. 21-22 (1959), pp. 35-36.

90. "Cong shengchan guanxi" 从生产关系对生产力的作用看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the effect of the relations of production on productive forces]. Sun Xiaocun 孙晓村. ZZXX, no. 5 (1959), pp. 9-10.
Refers to Dongguan County in Guangdong Province and Fenggang County in Guizhou Province.
91. "Cong suoyouzhide" [The future of the people's communes as seen from the development of the ownership system]. Xie You 谢及. ZGR, no. 22 (1959), p. 73.


A cursory comparison of the agricultural systems, living conditions, and social environment of the ancient Chinese people with those facets of today's people's communes.


Discusses the founding and achievements of Dongsheng Commune.

94. "Cong yige xiande" [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the rapid economic development of one county]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1959), pp. 94-95.

Deals with Hua County in Guangdong Province.

95. "Dangde nongye ji" [The great victory of the party's policy to collectivize agriculture—the historical inevitability of the people's communes as seen in collective agriculture in the Tianjin area]. Wang Changbo 王常波. LSJX, no. 11 (1959), pp. 2-5.

96. "Fuhe shiji qing" [To be in accord with actual conditions is also activism]. Qian Shaozhong 钱绍忠. SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 31.


Provides a theoretical analysis of the relationship between the "two transitions."


A comprehensive report on the ownership system in rural people's communes, including some differing opinions concerning the collective ownership system versus the "ownership by the whole people" system.

100. "Guanyu woguo eong" [A discussion of problems in our country's transition from socialism to communism]. LLYSJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 47-50.

A compilation of all published magazine articles dealing with problems which occur during the transition from socialism to communism. Topics addressed include: (1) whether it is necessary to have a transitional period; (2) problems of where to begin; and (3) how to recognize the relationship and differences between socialism and communism.
Huang constructs a comparison of the characteristics of ownership systems existing both prior to and after the People's Communication Movement.

102. "Hebei sheng nongcun tongxun" [Rural people's communes in Hebei Province shine brightly]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 43-44.
This article deals specifically with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Deals with Guiyang Municipality in Guizhou Province.

105. "Renmin gongshe ba" [The people's communes realize the ideals of a thousand years]. Dong Qiwu 东ซู. XHBYK, no. 11 (1959), p. 44.
Examines people's communes in Sichuan Province.

106. "Renmin gongshe de" [The appearance of people's communes is a sign that basic political power in our country is entering a new period of development]. ZFYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 30-33.
A description and explanation of ways in which the establishment of a new system of organization is the foundation of a well-managed people's commune. Special emphasis is placed on the establishment of county federations of communes.

Deals with Wendeng County in Shandong Province.


A Marxist analysis of the unique aspects of the development of the "relations of production" under socialism and the nature of the current system of ownership in the people's communes.

Examines the reconstruction of Luzhou People's Commune two months after a flood.

Deals with Hailong County in Jilin Province.

Using the practical example of the struggle against drought in people's communes in Henan Province during the previous year, this article attempts to demonstrate the superiority of communal forms of organization.

15. "Renmin gongshe neng" 人民公社能耐大 [The people's communes have great ability]. JFJZS, no. 18 (1959), p. 11.

16. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是加速我国社会主义建设实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes provide the best conditions for quickening the pace of our socialist construction and achieving the two transitions in our country]. Ma Dingzhong 马定中. ZZYJJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 8-11.

17. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best form for realizing the two transitions]. Chen Jiyuan 陈继元. FDY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 2-3.
This article examines the "two transitions": (1) the transition from collective ownership to ownership by all the people in the countryside and (2) the transition from a socialist to a communist society.

18. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best form for realizing the two transitions]. Chen Xunzhi 陈迅之. LLYSJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 5-8.

19. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best means for realizing the two transitions]. Li Zhai 李在. SGS, no. 3 (1959), pp. 27-29.
This article was the second to appear under the inclusive title "Lectures on Problems in the People's Communes."


21. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国经济和政治发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's economic and political development]. Zhu Zongyan 朱宗炎. ZGR, no. 20 (1959), p. 46.

22. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国经济和政治发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our economic and political development—a refutation of the foul slander of right-wing opportunists who claim that "the communes were set up too quickly and are in a mess"]). Yang Keqiang 杨克强. SDXXB, no. 4 (1959), p. 6.

124. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国历史发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's historical development]. Fan Rong 凡荣. ZZYJJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 36-41.
Delineates the historical development of right-wing opportunist criticism of the people's communes.

125. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国历史发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's historical development]. Yi Nong 张力. JJJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 21-23.

126. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国农村社会主义革命发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of the development of our country's agrarian socialist revolution]. Wang Min 王民. ZFYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 36-41.

127. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国社会发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of China's social development]. Li Jingquan 李景泉. HQ, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-23.


129. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国由社会主义过渡到共产主义的最好形势[The people's communes provide the best means for China's transition from socialism to communism]. Li Xijie 李锡杰. SDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 37-46.

130. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国政治和经济发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of China's political and economic development]. Chen Zhengliang 陈正亮. XJS, no. 11 (1959), pp. 1-10.
In response to national and international defamation of the people's communes, this article analyzes the following three questions: (1) Is there any objective necessity for the People's Communization Movement? (2) Is there any objective material basis for the establishment of people's communes? (3) Do people's communes meet the present requirements of the "forces of production"?

131. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是我国政治和经济发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's economic and political development]. Huang Zhuoying 黄佐英. ZZYJJ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 14-16.
Deals with Nanzhao County in Henan Province.

132. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是形势发展的必然产物[The people's communes are the inevitable product of the development of circumstances]. Shu Min 舒敏. SGS, nos. 21-22 (1959), pp. 10-11.

133. "Renmin gongshe shun"人民公社 "顺乎天理合乎人情"[The people's communes are "in accordance with natural law and human needs"]. Hai Chao 海潮. JFJZS, no. 18 (1959), pp. 10-11.
Pertains to Suichuan and Nanchang counties, both in Jiangxi Province.
A preliminary study of the historical background of the people's communes, including an analysis of the unique aspects of the contemporary system of ownership and conditions that are present during the transition from a socialist to a communist society.

The author reviews various arguments which illustrate why the people's communes can exist forever.

Points up the superiority of people's communes as illustrated by Jianming Commune.

A discussion of how economic and social welfare programs in Zhangshi People's Commune determine the superiority and future of people's communes.

A review of Tao Zhu's report on the investigation of Humen People's Commune.


140. "Shilun renmin gong" 试论人民公社由集体所有制向全民所有制过渡 [Discussing the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in the people's communes]. Huang Zhiyong 黄志勇. ZZYJJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 23-24.
The author specifies three major advantages of the people's ownership of national industry. (1) The means of production can be distributed by the state in a unified and reasonable manner according to the needs of the national economy. (2) Labor products can be distributed by the state in a unified and reasonable manner according to the needs of the national economy. (3) Workers' wages can be determined by state wage policy and by state control over consumption funds, which means that they would not be linked to the growth of production in individual enterprises.


144. "Taiyang shi zenyang" 太阳是怎升起来的 [How does the sun rise?]. LLXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 74-80.
A study of Taiyangsheng ("Rising Sun") Commune which documents the inevitability of the communal form of organization in that region.


Reports on Lianhe People's Commune.


Wang Guofan was the director of Jianming People's Commune.

147. "Weishenme shuo "zheng" 为什么说"政社合一"使人民公社集体所有制的经济增加了全民所有制的成分? [Why is it said that the "integration of government administration and commune management" made the system of collective ownership in the people's communes develop elements of the system of ownership by the whole people?]. He Wenyun 何文云. ZQN, no. 2 (1959), p. 36.


149. "Women dangqiande" 我们当前形势是继续大跃进 [The present situation is a continuation of the Great Leap Forward]. Fan Rongkang 范荣康. ZQN, no. 20 (1959), pp. 6-8.


Deals with Henan Province.

151. "Yike zhuozhuangde" 一棵茁壮的幼苗——从凤山公社看人民公社所有制的强生命力 [A strong seedling—a view of the great vitality of the system of ownership in the people's communes as seen in Fengshan People's Commune]. Shen Qing 沈青. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 18-21.

152. "Yinggai zenyang fen" 应该怎样分析人民公社所有制性质 [How one ought to analyze the characteristics of the ownership system in the people's communes]. Chen Jiuyuan 陈吉元 and Zhou Shuda 周叔达. XJS, no. 3 (1959), pp. 51-56.


153. "Zenyang renshi ren" 应该怎样认识人民公社的性质 [How to understand the nature of the people's communes]. Zou Jinpo 邹今波. ZW, no. 4 (1959), pp. 16-17.

154. "Zhangshi gongshe dan" 张希公社诞生八个月充分显示人民公社的强大生命力 [Eight months after the establishment of Zhangshi People's Commune, the great vitality of the people's communes is made clear]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 31-32.

155. "Zhe shi dangde zheng" 这是党的正确判断 [This is a correct decision of the party]. Wang Hongwen 王鸿文. SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 31.

156. "Zhengque renshi mu" 正确认识人民公社的性质 [Correctly understand the present nature of the people's communes]. Wu Fanglin 吴芳林. XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 16-17.

1960


This essay analyzes three main problems: (1) the ownership system; (2) the organization and administration of rural people's communes; and (3) the accounting and distribution systems. Also discussed are the reasons behind changes in rural people's communes and the results of the first two years of communization. Several pictures of rural people's communes are included.


161. "Renmin gongshe cu" 人民公社促进和加速了民族地区直接向社会主义过渡 [The people's communes hasten the direct transition to socialism in minority areas]. Lei Chenguang. MZTJ, no. 6 (1960), p. 17.

162. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我们实现"两个过渡"的形式最好 [The people's communes are the best form for our nation to implement the "two transitions"]. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 12-16.


1961

164. "Dui nongcun renmin" 对农村人民公社现阶段所有制问题的学习体会 [Understandings reached through studying the question of the ownership system in the people's communes at the present stage]. Wei De. ZFYJ, no. 2 (1961), pp. 25-29.


In order to provide a detailed analysis, this article structures a three-part examination of progressive changes in the ownership system of the people's communes.


An analysis of the differences between the two systems, emphasizing the good points of collective ownership.
1963


1964

The author provides an overview of the current situation in rural communes in these two special districts of Shanghai Municipality.

1968

Provides several concrete examples from Weitong Commune which demonstrate the superiority of people's communes.

C. Organization

1958


An examination of those sectors of commune administration which integrate commune management with central administration. Problems of commune organization are also discussed.

172. "Cong 'Weixing' gongshe" 从"卫星"公社的简章谈如何办公社 [Using the charter of "Weixing" Commune to discuss how to organize people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1958), pp. 64-65.

173. "Cong Zhaoyuan xian ren" 从肇源县人民公社看一县一社制 [The one county, one commune system as seen in Zhaoyuan County People's Commune]. Zhao Fuji 赵福喜. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 11-14.

Discusses the organization and good points of people's communes.

This draft contains detailed regulations on the management of materials for production, the system of organization, welfare, etc., in Qiliying People's Commune.

177. "Shenme shi renmin": What are the people's communes?. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 4-5.

178. "Weile quanmian da": In order to fully attain our all-around great leap forward, we must get the communes going]. Wang Wensheng. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 21-24.
Examines in detail the organization, living conditions, and problems of welfare and wages in Qiliying People's Commune.


180. "Xiang-she heyi you": What are the benefits of merging the village and the commune into one?. Zhou Zuyou. XHBYK, no. 19 (1958), pp. 104-5.
An introduction to the experiences of Xingxiang People's Commune.


Deals with Lushan County in Henan Province.

1959

183. "Cong renmin gongshe": The differences between communes and advanced producers' cooperatives as evidenced by the three-level ownership system of the people's communes]. CJKX, no. 6 (1959), p. 32.
This article refutes the position of right deviationists who believe that people's communes are regressing toward advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives.


An analysis of the organizational style of contemporary rural communes. The author believes that countywide federations of communes are the style appropriate to democratic centralism. Pertains specifically to Suiping and Xiuwu counties, both in Henan Province.
Deals with Beijing Municipality.

Explains the differences between the federation commune (consisting of several communes in one county) and the "one county, one commune" system (where the entire county constitutes one commune) and affirms the superiority of federation communes.

Qi points out that during the period when the people's communes were carrying out the "four front modernizations," some people misunderstood the relationship between organization and freedom and between regulations and freedom. This article attempts to correct those misunderstandings.

189. "Minzhu jizhong zhi" [Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of the people's communes]. Yao Bingnan 姚秉楠. SGS, no. 7 (1959), pp. 17-19.
This article is the third lecture to appear under the inclusive title "Lectures on the Study of Problems in the People's Communes."

Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Considers Sichuan Province.


Discusses the significance of integrating government administration with commune management in terms of the establishment of socialism and ultimately communism.


196. "Jixu fahui ren" [Continue to develop the three-level ownership system which takes the brigade as its base in the people's communes]. SY, nos. 5-6 (1960), pp. 23-26.
197. "Lun yi dui wei ji" [On the positive function of the team as the base in the three-level ownership system]. Li Zhong. LLYSJ, no. 5 (1960), pp. 17-19.

198. "Weishenme 'sanji'" [Why is the 'three-level ownership system based on the production team' the basic system in the people's communes at the present stage?]. Su Xing. ZQN, no. 24 (1960), pp. 9-11.


202. "Cong Wusheng xian Long" [The superiority of the three-level ownership system which utilizes the production team as its base as seen in Longmen People's Commune in Wusheng County]. JJYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 11-12.


208. "Sanji suoyou dui" 三级所有制为农村人民公社现阶段的根本制度 [The basic system of the people's communes at present is the three-level ownership system which takes the team as its base]. Yi Nong 亦农. JFYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 1-17.

209. "Sanji suoyou dui" 三级所有制为农村人民公社的根本制度 [The team-based three-level ownership system is the basic system of people's communes at the present stage]. XHYK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 53-55.


1963


Of special interest is the appendix to the article, which contains charts showing: (1) the basic system of control relationships in the people's communes; (2) the political power relationships between people's communes and the county; (3) the hierarchy of official positions within the people's communes; and (4) the organization of production at the brigade level.


1964


A review of materials gathered by a guerilla who fought the communists in Lianjiang County (Fujian Province) and of other articles about the people's communes.
II. THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIZATION MOVEMENT

A. The Movement's Development

1958

214. "Ban gongshe shi ge" 各民族的要求 [All nationalities demand the organization of communes]. Yu Fei and Zhao Yutu. MZTJ, no. 10 (1958), p. 11.
Pertains to Minhe County in Qinghai Province.

Deals with Hebei Province.


219. "Che hongqi ba bai" 竖起红旗拔白旗 [Hoist the red flag, remove the white flag]. HQ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 16-20.
This story illustrates two points of view regarding the people's communes current at the beginning of the People's Communization Movement in Liuyang County, Hunan Province.

An article about the establishment of Jinghong People's Commune.

Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

222. "Cong Pi xian renmin" 从郫县人民公社运动的发展看共产主义思想的成长 [The growth of communist factors as seen in the communization movement in Pi County]. Han Shilong and Zhang Qinghua. SDXXB, nos. 3-4 (1958), p. 11.
Pi County is in Sichuan Province.

223. "Cong 'sanshe heyi' 到人民公社 [From "merging three cooperatives into one" to the people's communes]. Gong Mianren. ZZK 24, no. 1 (1958): 12-16.
Describes changes in rural villages during the merging of supply and marketing cooperatives with credit cooperatives and the transformation of agricultural producers' cooperatives into people's communes. Deals specifically with Henan Province.


The author's view is that the communal system will involve a gradual transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people. In this way, he argues, the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" will be attained. This position reflects his understanding of the conditions then existing in Weixing People's Commune.

The situation in Shandong Province following communization, claiming that Chairman Mao's precept "it's good to organize people's communes" is correct.

Describes the situation in Shandong Province following communization, claiming that Chairman Mao's precept "it's good to organize people's communes" is correct.
THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIZATION MOVEMENT 25


This speech was delivered on 26 November 1958.

Laibin County is in Liuzhou Special District, Guangxi Province.

Refers to the article "The People's Communes Are Good," originally published in Renmin ribao on 18 August 1958, which discussed the expansion of the People's Communication Movement in Xinyang Special District, Henan Province.

240. "Quanguo nongcun ji" [Throughout the nation rural areas are basically communized]. XHBYK, no. 20 (1958), pp. 97-98.

241. "Quanguo nongcun yi" [Villages throughout the country have basically been communized]. TJGZ, no. 20 (1958), p. 23.
Charts the number of people's communes established by the end of August 1958, describing the families and persons who participated in the nationwide communization movement.

Pertains to Fengtai District in Beijing Municipality and Suiping and Xinxiang counties in Henan Province.

Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

244. "Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are good]. FDY, no. 10 (1958), p. 15.

245. "Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are good]. Zeng Houren and Feng Xinghua. ZNB, no. 11 (1958), p. 4.

Refers to Beijing Municipality.

This article provides statistics showing the national development of people's communes through August 1958. Contains specific information on Henan Province.

249. "Renmin gongshe suo" 人民公社所见 (通讯) [A glance at the people's communes (news dispatch)]. Li Xiannian 李先念. HQ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 4-8. Deals with Xushui and Anguo counties and Baoding Special District in Hebei Province and with Zhengzhou Municipality and Xinxiang County in Henan Province.


253. "Rengqing xingshi yi" 认清形势以积极扶持的态度对待人民公社 [Recognize the situation clearly and treat the people's communes with an attitude of active support]. Sun Xiaocun 孙晓村. SGS, no. 22 (1958), pp. 2-3.


257. "Xian ba renmin gong" 先把人民公社的架子搭起来 [First set up the framework of the people's communes]. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 20-22.

258. "Xiao she xiao fu he" 小社小富何足道公社大富幸福民一柳东人民公社干部文献述评 [The limited prosperity of small cooperatives is meaningless compared to the great and long-lasting prosperity of the people's communes—the leaders of Lidong People's Commune break up departmentalism]. SY, no. 14 (1958), pp. 9-11.

259. "Xinxiang diqu jian" 新乡地区建立人民公社条件和今后巩固提高的意见 [Some opinions about the establishment and subsequent stabilization of people's communes in Xinxiang District]. Niu Lifeng 奈力峰. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 25-27. Xinxiang District is in Henan Province.
Describes how Xianfeng People's Commune experimented with the part-supply system, whereby the commune provides partial wage payments to its members in the form of foodstuffs.

Xinxiang District is in Henan Province.

Deals with Xiahe County in Gansu Province.

Pertains to Xushui County in Henan Province.

264. "You nongye hezuo" [From "agricultural cooperatives" to "people's communes"]. Zeng Ming. SDPP, no. 6 (1958), pp. 6-10.

265. "You nongye shengchan" [From agricultural producers' cooperatives to people's communes]. Wu Zhipu. HQ, no. 8 (1958), pp. 5-11.
Discusses the significance of premising the development of people's communes on agricultural producers' cooperatives, affirming the superiority of people's communes to other forms of agricultural organization. Also describes the situation in Henan after communization. The author was the first secretary of Henan Province.

Deals with Jiujiang Special District in Jiangxi Province.

Pertains to Guanghua County in Hubei Province.


Describes the first industrial commune to be established in Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province.

271. "Zou renmin gongshe" 人民公社 [Take the road of the people's communes].

1959

272. "Cong 'he mu zhi f dao" 从 "合亩制" 到 人民公社 [From the "system of combined farmland" to the people's communes]. MZYJ, no. 1 (1959), p. 35.
Pertains to Beoting, Ledong, and Baisha counties, all in Guangdong Province.

Examines the origin and development of people's communes in Putuo District, Zhejiang Province.

Illustrates how the communal system can hasten the elimination of racial inequality.

An investigative report of Zhujing People's Commune.

Deals with Lishu County in Jilin Province.

Deals with Dayashan Yaozu Autonomous Region in Guangxi Province.

Published on the anniversary of the establishment of Qiyi Commune.


281. "Geng qin geng jian qin" 更勤更俭办社 [Run the people's communes more industriously and frugally]. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 29-30.

This article was written in honor of an anniversary celebration for people's communes in Guangdong Province.
283. "Gong-Fei 'gongshe' shi" 共同 "公社"是怎样失败的？ [How have the Chinese Communists' "communes" failed?]. Ding Nan 丁楠. JRD, no. 97 (1959), pp. 5-7.


286. "Gongshe santi" 公社三题 [Three topics concerning people's communes]. Zhong Qi 中期. JJDB, no. 636 (1959), p. 8. Addresses the following three questions: (1) Did the people's communes fail? (2) Did they take the same old road as the agricultural producers' cooperatives? (3) Has the community dining room been discontinued?


288. "Guanghuide shinian" 光辉的十年 [A brilliant decade]. JHYTJ, no. 12 (1959), pp. 16-23. This editorial uses statistical data to examine China's achievements during the previous decade, describing in detail the rural changes which followed the establishment of people's communes.


290. "Kaizhan zengchan-jie" 开展增产节约运动贯彻勤俭办社方针 [Develop the Movement to Increase Production and Frugality and carry out the policy of running communes diligently and economically]. Zhang Zhaopu 张照普. CAZ, no. 9 (1959), p. 35. Deals with Changge County in Henan Province.


292. "Meiyou liyou deng" 没有理由等待观望 [There is no reason to wait and see]. Song Baolin 宋保林. SGS, no. 2 (1959), p. 4. Pertains to Shanghai Municipality.


296. "Qinjian banshe qin" 勤俭办社勤俭持家 [Diligently run the communes and diligently maintain the family]. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.
Deals with Shenyang Municipality in Liaoning Province.
300. "Renmin gongshe hao" 人民公社好得很 [The people's communes are great]. Chen Guozhang 陈国章. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 9-12.
301. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化更进一步促进了民族团结 [Communization further promotes unity among the nationalities]. Qu Xing 曲兴. MZYJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 32-34.
Refers to Wangqing County in Jilin Province.
303. "Renmin gongshe jian" 人民公社健康发展犹如泰山 [The healthy development of people's communes is as steady as Mount Tai]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 38-40.
Mount Tai (in Shandong Province) is one of China's largest mountains.
305. "Renmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无限好 [The people's communes are boundlessly good]. Qin Guangwen 秦广文. LLXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 84-86.
Pertains to Zhangwu County in Liaoning Province.
Refers to Jiaobei County in Hebei Province.
Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.
309. "Renmin gongshe zhen" 人民公社真相 [A true picture of the people's communes].
Ding Yi 丁一, ZW, no. 1 (1959), p. 3.

310. "Renmin gongshe zhen" 人民公社真好 [The people's communes are really good].
Deals with Beijing Municipality.

311. "Tantan Xishuangbanna" 谈谈西双版纳人民公社化运动中的一些体会 [Some understandings regarding the People's Communization Movement in Xishuangbanna Commune].

312. "Woguo shehuizhu" 我国社会主义建设十年来的伟大成就 [The great achievements of the past ten years of our socialist construction].

313. "Wuzhai Weixing gong" 五寨卫星公社总结贯彻路线取得伟大胜利 [Weixing Commune in Wuzhai gains a great victory by summing up and implementing the mass line].
XHBYK, no. 5 (1959), pp. 71-73.

314. "Xinde shiwu shi" 新的事物是在旧的基础上发展起来的 [New things are developed on old foundations].
Highlights certain facts which demonstrate that the development of people's communes is founded on traditional agricultural cooperation.

315. "Yao zhengque lijie" 我们应该准确理解"有所等待"的精神 [We should accurately understand the spirit of "the need to wait"].
Hong Shicheng 洪世程, SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 30.
Refers to Shanghai Municipality.

316. "You suo dengdai bu" "有所等待"不等于"永远等待" ["The need to wait" does not mean "wait forever"].
Wu Mingran 吴明然, SGS, no. 2 (1959), pp. 4-5.
Pertains to Shanghai Municipality.

1960

317. "Fei-qu nongmin fan" 非勤农民反"公社"潮 [The tide of peasant opposition to the "people's communes" in Communist China].
Ye Yi 伊, JRD, no. 103 (1960), pp. 18-19.
Deals with Rui'an, Pingyang, and Huangyan counties, all in Zhejiang Province, and with Shanxi Province.

318. "Gaoju renmin gong" 高举人民公社红旗前进 [Hold high the red flag of the people's communes and advance].
Yu Su'an 于邃安, ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 27.

319. "Gongshehua gei Ying" 公社化给穆族人民带来了全面跃进 [Communization has brought a thorough leap forward to the Muslim people in Yingqiao].
Ma Yingzhou 马英洲, MZYJ, no. 8 (1960), p. 33.

320. "Gongshe kaihua xing" 公社开花结果来 [The flower of the people's communes blooms and brings good fortune].
Deals with Cheng'an Commune.

321. "Nongcun renmin gong" 农村人民公社日益壮大 [Rural people's communes become stronger daily].
XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 42-43.
322. "Qianfang baiji zhi" 百方支持人民公社的巩固和发展 [Use every means to support the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. CAZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 22-25.
Refer to Liuhe County in Jilin Province.

Pertains to Henan Province.

This article originally appeared as the preface to the book The People's Communes Are Good, published in Gansu Province.

Deals with Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.


327. "Renmin gongshe yun" 人民公社运动和工农联盟的新阶段 [The People's Communization Movement and the new stage in the worker-peasant alliance]. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 7-16.


After attending the second session of the Third National People's Congress, participants from all parts of Guangdong Province express praise for the people's communes.

The Number Five Northwest Cotton Textile Factory is located in Xi'an Municipality, Shaanxi Province.

331. "Zhuhe chunjie ji" 祝贺春节继续跃进 [Celebrate the Lunar New Year and continue to leap forward]. Liu Ruilong 刘瑞龙. ZNB, no. 3 (1960), pp. 2-4.
A letter from Liu Ruilong, minister of the rural affairs department of the CCP Huadong Regional Bureau (Shanghai Municipality), to the people's communes.
333. "Zongjie gongshe jing" 综结公社经验 加强公社建设 [Summarize the experiences of the communes and strengthen their construction]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 1-2.
A study on how to summarize various experiences in the communes during the three years following their establishment.

1961

334. "Zai minzu gongzuo" 在民族工作方面总结合并经验 大跃进人民公社方面继续前进 [In nationalities work, hold high the three red flags of the General Line, the Great Leap Forward, and the people's communes and continue to advance]. Liu Chun 刘春. MZTJ, no. 4 (1961), pp. 2-5.
Liu Chun was vice-chairman of the Commission on National Affairs. The article deals specifically with Sichuan Province.

1962

335. "Cisan dadui di" 《第六生产队先进事迹》 [The Sixth Production Team of Cisan Brigade works diligently and economically to set up families and establish businesses]. SSSC, no. 11 (1962), pp. 18-19.
Cisan Brigade is part of Cihu Commune.


337. "Yi baokou shu 'ren" 一包户口的人民公社情况 [The situation in the "people's communes" as described by refugees]. Yi Yun 蒲云. JRD, no. 164 (1962), pp. 9-12.
Deals with Huiyang, Wuhua (also called Shuizhai), Gaoyao, and Dongguan counties, all in Guangdong Province.

1963

338. "Renmin gongshe de" 人民公社的地位和作用—华容公社五年的成就 [The red flag of the people's communes is held higher and higher—five years of achievement in Huage Commune]. ZNB, no. 10 (1963), pp. 1-3.

An editorial dealing with Wannian County in Jiangxi Province.

1964

A preliminary summary of five years of communal experience in rural people's communes in Guangdong Province.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIZATION MOVEMENT

A review of the revolutionary spirit of Wugong Village in Yaoyang County, Hebei Province. Discusses how the situation there has greatly improved, changing from a "joint land team" system to a communal one.

1965

Huojian Team is part of Xuwan Commune.

1966


B. Rectification Campaigns

1959

344. "Dagui mode kai" 大规模地开展群众性的整社运动 [Start a large-scale mass movement to rectify the communes]. Chen Zhengren 陈正人. HQ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 8-15.

The author suggests some ways to solve the problems of organization, production, life-style, and distribution management in the people's communes.


An analysis of some problems appearing in commune rectification campaigns based on Tao Zhu's "An Investigative Report of Humen Commune." Pertains to Dongguan County in Guangdong Province.


Describes how members of racial minorities in Dashizhai People's Commune received respect and help during the "investigation of the communes."
   Presents the results of Tao Zhu's study of problems in Humen Commune.

   Fan was an accountant for Dashizhai People's Commune. He discusses problems of distribution during the period when that commune was being investigated.


   Based on recent developments, the article presents a comprehensive analysis of the work of "keeping track" of the communes.

354. "Renmin gongshe neng" [Can the people's communes be "rectified"?]. Tong Xin. JRD, no. 91 (1959), pp. 14-16.
   Deals with Hebei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shanxi, and Henan provinces.

   Discusses the results of the commune rectification movement and analyzes the reasons for its success.

   Describes a "hot" debate over the purpose of production which took place in Dashizhai People's Commune.

357. "Yi shengchan wei zhong" [Do a good job of rectifying the communes by focusing on production]. Qi Rui. ZW, no. 9 (1959), pp. 7-9.

358. "Yi zhengdun he gong" [Make an even greater leap forward in this year's production by focusing on rectifying and consolidating the people's communes]. Wang Yongxin and Yang Feng. ZJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 29-31.
   Deals with Guangzhou Municipality in Guangdong Province.

   The author analyzes the significance of investigating the people's communes and describes how to use the theory of dialectical materialism to reduce defects and correct mistakes.

360. "Zheng she chengji da" [The results of rectifying the communes are great; the spirit of production is high]. Xu Ke. SSSC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 17-19.
361. "Zheng she ershitian" 整社二十天花开遍地鲜 [After twenty days of rectifying the communes, flowers are blooming brightly everywhere]. Ba Keba 巴克巴. MZTJ, no. 3 (1959), p. 10.
   Pertains to Inner Mongolia.


363. "Zhong-Gong Hunan sheng" 中共湖南省农村工作部关于五个人民公社深入开展整社运动的报告 [A report by the rural work department of the Hunan CCP Provincial Committee on the thorough rectification movement carried out in five people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 18-21.
   Deals with Yuanjiang, Lingling, and Liuyang counties and Changsha Municipality, all in Hunan Province.

1960

   An analysis of problems of communal rectification and cadre leadership.

1961

   An analysis of policies regarding the rural people's communes and the reasons for various changes, derived from the sixtieth article of the "Draft of the Rural People's Communes" and other materials.

   Provides a comprehensive review of the background, objectives, and methods of the current rectification campaign.

   Discusses the ways in which Qingxi Production Brigade of Shaoshan People's Commune increased production following a rectification campaign.

   Pertains to Zhangpu County in Fujian Province, Lingbao County (also called Guoluezhen) in Henan Province, Zhongshan County in Guangdong Province, and Suiping County in Henan Province.

1965

C. Reactions to Communization

1958

Points out the benefits of people's communes.

371. "Fan xiang tan qin jian" 他回去 拜见见不到 [He went back to his native village to visit relatives but failed to see them]. GSGC 12, no. 11 (1958): 27.
A story about a resident of Hong Kong who returned to Huizhou County in Guangdong Province to visit his family.

372. "Fengbao yu lai Zhong" 風暴欲來中共走！ [As the storm approached, the communists were afraid to move]. ZZK 24, no. 12 (1958): 3-4.

373. "Ge bao dui Gong-Fei" 各報對共產人民公社之評論 [Articles from different newspapers which discuss and criticize the Chinese Communists' people's communes]. SSCKZL, no. 83 (1958), pp. 19-30.

374. "Ge fang dui Gong-Fei" 各方對共產人民公社之譴責 [Criticism of the Chinese Communists' people's communes comes from every direction]. SSCKZL, no. 82 (1958), pp. 23-34.

375. "Gong-Fei renmin gong" 共產人民公社危害人民紀實 [Some facts about how people are being harmed by the Chinese Communists' people's communes]. SSCKZL, no. 82 (1958), pp. 9-22.
Refers to Taishan County in Guangdong Province and Jianghua Yaozu Autonomous Region (also called Shuikou) in Hunan Province.


378. "Renmin gongshe cheng" 人民公社成立後大陸人民會立即起來反抗嗎？ [Once the people's communes are established, will the people on the Mainland immediately resist?]. De He 何德. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 9.
An attack on the people's communes which focuses on alleged communist oppression and the potential for popular revolt.

Deals with Puning County in Guangdong Province.


381. "'Renmin gongshe' pi" "人民公社"批評 [Criticism of the "people's communes"]. Lin Gu 林谷. SDPP 7, no. 8 (1958): 8-10.
Refers to Suiping and Pingyu counties in Henan Province.

Deals with Puning County in Guangdong Province and Jianghua Yaozu Autonomous Region in Hunan Province.


385. "Ruci renmin gong" 如此 "人民公社" [So this is a "people's commune"—review of a talk with an old woman who escaped from Communist China to search for freedom]. Liu Yan 刘燕. ZHFN 9, no. 4 (1958): 8.  
Refers to Shanghai Municipality.

386. "Shishi renmin gong" 實施人民公社後之大陸情勢 [The situation in Mainland China following communization]. Chen Jianzhong 陈建中. SSCKZL, no. 83 (1958), pp. 31-34.


Describes living conditions following communization and notes the reasons for opposition to the people's communes.

Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.


The author is of the opinion that the organization of people's communes could have a disruptive impact on the economy of Hong Kong.

392. "Zhong-Gong shixing gong" 中共實行公社化香港華商商董尷尬 [As the Chinese Communists carry out communization, pro-Communist Hong Kong businessmen are embarrassed]. Ze 澤. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 11.

Pertains to Henan and Shanxi provinces.

1959

394. "Bo yun jian ri" 拨云见日 [Dispel the clouds and see the sun—a refutation of some misconceptions concerning the people's communes]. Yan Ling 晏菱. ZQN, no. 20 (1959), pp. 18-21.
395. "Cong biran xing he" [Using the question of necessity versus coincidence to refute the slander of people's communes by right-opportunist elements]. Wang Wening 王文颖. JXYYJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 46-47.


398. "Cong yige gongshe" [Using the example of the growth and development of the people's communes to refute the absurd conclusion that the "people's communes are not a natural development"]. Li Xijie 李治节. SDXXB, no. 6 (1959), pp. 69-76.


407. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社问题 [Some answers to questions concerning the people’s communes from Hong Kong and Macao reporters]. Tao Zhu 陶铸. ZQN, no. 3 (1959), pp. 2-6.
A countercritique to attacks on rural communization. Deals with Guangdong Province.


409. "Lishi shi zui hao" 历史是最好的见证 [History is the best witness]. Wu Xiu 武休. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 17-23.
The author disputes criticisms of the people’s communes, basing his argument on the situation before and after the establishment of Huicheng People’s Commune.


411. "Lun woguo renmin" 论我国人民公社产生和发展的根据及现有社会主义公社的评论 [Using the birth and development of the people's communes to refute the absurd views of right-opportunist elements]. Luo Gengmo 罗耕墨. JYYJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 34-41.


Pertains to Henan, Hubei, and Guangdong provinces.


419. "Renmin gongshes guang” 人民公社光芒万丈 [The people's communes shine brightly in beams 100,000 feet long]. Jia Qizhi 贾启志. XHYB, no. 19 (1959), pp. 120-23.
Rejects the argument that the people's communes were established prematurely and have failed.

420. "Renmin gongshehua” 人民公社化违反了生产关系适合生产力性质的规律吗? [Does communization conflict with the laws of the relations of production and suit the nature of the forces of production?]. He Qi 何奇. DF, no. 22 (1959), pp. 22-25.

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421. "Renmin gongshe ru" 人民公社如朝露 [The people's communes are like the morning dew]. Ying 莹. SDPP 9, no. 9 (1959): 23. Refers to Jiangning County in Jiangsu Province.

422. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社史 [The people's communes are a fiery pit—to join means death]. GSGC 12, no. 18 (1959): 28.


428. "Renmin gongshe zao" 人民公社糟得很 [The people's communes are "very bad"]. Jin Yihong 金亦鸿. SDPP 9, no. 7 (1959): 17-22. The author analyzes conditions in the people's communes based on materials from communist newspapers and magazines.


431. "Shishi bodaole" 事实驳倒了"人民公社办早了办错了"的谬论 [The facts refute the nonsense that "the people's communes have been established prematurely and are badly managed"]. Wei Li 威力. MZYJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 32-37. Deals with Yanshan County in Hebei Province.


435. "Yige nongfu kou" — The people's communes as described by a farm woman. Luo Shaoxian. JRD, no. 97 (1959), pp. 16-17. Deals with Qingyuan County in Guangdong Province.


437. "Youle gongshe jia" — Following the establishment of the communes, family life is even better. Zhang Yifeng. TF, no. 14 (1959), p. 11. The author is a Christian pastor who scolds those imperialists who despise the people's communes.


1960

441. "Dalu 'gong' yu 'si' " — The struggle between "public" and "private" on the Mainland. Xiao Yun. GSGC 13, no. 20 (1960): 14-15. The author predicts that "neither the international economic situation, world economic thought, nor human nature contains factors which will allow the Chinese Communists to achieve their goal of establishing people's communes." He goes on to state that communism may temporarily be able to conquer Chinese thoughts and institutions, but that it can never conquer the people.


444. "Guanyu Qiyi ren" — A report on the problem of ownership in Qiyi People's Commune. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 17-21. A report which suggests that the present conditions of ownership in Qiyi People's Commune have regressed to the level of an advanced producers' cooperative.

445. "Renmin gongshe wan" — Long live the people's communes. JJDB, no. 690 (1960), pp. 21-22. Noting various practical aspects in people's communes throughout the country, the author concludes that the people's communes are infinitely good. The article deals with
Guoyang County in Anhui Province, Baiquan County in Heilongjiang Province, Xinhui and Dapu counties in Guangdong Province, Hanyang County in Hubei Province, and Longxi Special District in Fujian Province.

446. "Wang Guofan zenyang" - [How did Wang Guofan organize a commune? The cheating policy of Chinese Communism is pointed out again]. He Ke. SDPP 10, no. 7 (1960): 6-8.
   Pertains to Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

1961

   Pertains to Xushui County in Hebei Province.

   The author of this article is a former member of the air force who left Mainland China by plane and defected to the Republic of China on 15 September 1961. His article pertains to Shandong Province.

1962

   A detailed analysis of processes of change in the people's communes based on articles published in communist newspapers and magazines. A bibliography is appended.

450. "Renmin gongshe ming"人民公社名存實亡 [The people's communes exist in name only; actually they are dead]. ZZK 37, no. 8 (1962): 3-4.
   Deals with Guangdong Province.


1963

453. "Gong-Fei 'renmin gong" 共匪 "人民公社"在繼續崩潰中 [The "people's communes" in Communist China continue to collapse]. Guan Qun. JRD, no. 191 (1963), pp. 3-6.

454. "Renmin gongshe jin" 人民公社進了死胡同 [The people's communes have reached a dead-end street]. Guan Qun. JRD, no. 196 (1963), pp. 34-35.

1964

These documents were collected by a guerrilla in the Guomindang military forces on 4 March 1964 in Lianjiang County, Fujian Province. They all deal with conditions in the people's communes.


Deals with Guangdong Province.

1966

458. "Buxu Deng Tuo gong" [Do not allow Deng Tuo to attack the system of the people's communes]. Hou Yufu. JJYJ, no. 5 (1966), pp. 62-64.


1969


Considers why rural areas in China have recently begun to adopt some of the progressive policies used in the early period of communization. Also points out various contemporary conflicts and troubles found in rural people's communes. Deals with Changyang County in Hubei Province, Xia County in Anhui Province, Dongguan and Qujiang counties in Guangdong Province, Sui County in Hebei Province, and Hang County in Zhejiang Province.

D. Model Communes

1. North China

1958


A letter from Zhang Juchuan (a reporter on the Hebei Youth News) to his brother in Beijing which discusses the situation in their hometown after communization. Examines Xushui County, Hebei Province.


Report on a visit to Heccao People's Commune.
"Qiongbangzi" is a nickname for Jianming People's Commune.

Description of Shangzhuang People's Commune.

Introduction to Baohe Commune, which Chairman Mao visited.

1959

466. "Chunnuan huakai bian" 春暖花开遍地香 [Spring is warm, the flowers are in bloom, and it is fragrant everywhere]. Kang Zhuo 康濯. XGC, no. 4 (1959), pp. 4-5.
Pertains to Xushui County in Hebei Province.


468. "Yige nongjia shi" 十年改变一个农家十年的变化 [Ten years of great change for a peasant family]. Wen Ying 文英. XHBYK, no. 18 (1959), pp. 78-79.
A report written after a visit to the Wang Lexiang household, an ordinary family living in Ding County, Hebei Province.

1960

Wang reports on a visit by Christians and Catholics from Jinan Municipality to Zhonggong People's Commune.

Describes the development of Chunshu People's Commune, particularly in regard to the relationship of collective welfare to increased production.

The Hamawa region is in Ningjin County, Hebei Province.

Deals with Inner Mongolia.

A report written after a visit to Zhongshu People's Commune.

1961

This article is divided into four sections: (1) "Work for communization—help and cooperate with each other"; (2) "Quickly develop the production of pasture lands"; (3) "Combine agriculture and pasturage but concentrate mainly on pasturage"; and (4) "Enforce basic establishment and encourage the fixed settlement of pastureland." Includes illustrative charts.

Introduces Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade of Wannianqing People's Commune and discusses its exemplary production.

Discusses Xipu Production Brigade, which is part of Jianming Commune.

1962

Deals with Shisanling Commune.

1963

Presents statistics which illustrate the rapid progress of Inner Mongolia after the establishment of people's communes.


481. "Zai jianshe zhongde" [In the construction of border areas]. SSSC, no. 18 (1963), pp. 30-32.
This article discusses: (1) new features in the grasslands of Inner Mongolia; (2) development of agriculture and pasturage; and (3) changes in Tibet. Contains specific information on Xianjiang County in Xizang Province.
1964

Report on a visit to Wulanmaodu Commune.

1972

483. "Quetui dui 1 de mao" "瘸腿队"的帽子是怎樣摘掉的 [How was the label of a "lame brigade" removed? An investigative report on Qingshang Production Brigade]. HQ, no. 8 (1972), pp. 47-48.
Qingshang Production Brigade is part of Beiwu Commune.

2. Northeast China

1959

484. "Zai zhe fei tengde"在这沸腾的人民公社年代 [In these seething times of the people's communes]. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), p. 9.
Examines changes in Sifangtai Commune.

1965

485. "Yige liang feng xu" 一个粮丰畜旺生产大队 [A production brigade which is rich in food, prosperous in raising livestock, and rich in forest land]. Zheng Guangzhi 郑光志 and Chen Wen 陈文. JJYJ, no. 2 (1965), pp. 25-32.
Juxing Production Brigade is part of Heping People's Commune.

3. Northwest China

1958

Describes improvements in the lives of pastoral peoples living in the Heqia grasslands of Qinghai Province, an area which was undergoing communization at the time the article appeared.

Examines Hongqi Commune.

1959


A report on ethnic relationships in Dongfeng People's Commune.

1960


1962


1964


Report on a visit to Caodaban Commune.


Describes the close friendship between the Yili army farms and the people's communes. Refers to Xinyuan County in Xinjiang Province.

496. "Yige wunian lian" [A people's commune in the pastoral area which has continuously increased production over the past five years]. Liu Huaizhu and others 刘化柱等. MZTJ, no. 6 (1964), pp. 30-31.

Pertains to Xiangkexian Commune.

1965

497. "Xinjiang zai feiyue" [Xinjiang Province is progressing quickly]. Zhou Weizheng 周维声. SSSC, no. 18 (1965), pp. 35-36.

Discusses the great economic and cultural successes in Xinjiang Province.
4. East China

1958


Gushan Commune was one of the first experimental people's communes to be established.


Describes some Christian workers' reactions following a visit to Dongfeng People's Commune.


Refers to Qianxian People's Commune.


The author was pastor of a church in Songjiang County (Shanghai Municipality) from 1922-28.

505. "Women yu nongmin" 我们与农民兄弟同劳动同画画 [We work and paint together with our peasant brothers]. Shen Fuming 沈复明. DF, no. 7 (1958), p. 36.

Describes a visit to Qunli People's Commune.

506. "Xianfeng renmin gong" 先锋人民公社初显威力 [Xianfeng People's Commune starts to show its power]. Niu Yuming 牛玉明. QWB, no. 10 (1958), p. 10.


Report on a talk given by Deng to a class in socialist education for Christian workers in which he related his recent visit to Dongfeng People's Commune.

508. "Yumin dou shuo gong" 渔民都说公社好 [All the fishermen say the communes are good—crabs from Yangchenghu are big and plentiful]. Huang Zhangcai 黄彰才. JJDB, no. 595 (1958), p. 10.

Report of a visit to Bachengxiang People's Commune.

Discusses Wuyi Commune.

1959


511. "Chunnuan huakai xi" 春暖花开喜事多 [Spring is warm, flowers are blooming, and there are many happy occasions]. Yang Zixian 杨子贤. XGC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 12-13.

Deals with Fuyang County in Anhui Province.

512. "Dixi gongshe fa" 某地公社发展林副生产改变山区面貌 [Dixi Commune develops the byproducts of its forests, changing the look of the mountainous areas]. Xu Tingli 许廷礼. ZLY, no. 19 (1959), p. 29.


Fuqing County is in Fujian Province.


517. "Qianmen wanhu huan" 千门万户换新装 [All families get new clothes—changes in Dongsha following the establishment of a people's commune there]. Yang Qi 杨其. JJDB, no. 641 (1959), p. 13.


A short story about Shudu Village in Quanzhou County, Fujian Province.

1960


A report on Hengsha People's Commune.


Hu wrote this report after visiting Mayi People's Commune.


525. "Zhe jinjin shi liang" 这仅仅是两年 [It has only been two years]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 40-42.
A report on Huangdu People's Commune that includes charts comparing various levels of agricultural production over the previous years.

1961


1962

527. "Wuxing dadui you" 武星大队逐年增产的经验 [The experience of Wuxing Brigade in increasing the production of youcha ("oil tea") each year]. Xiong Zhaoyuan 邢 勇 and Jiang Zenghang 蒋 恩. ZLY, no. 8 (1962), p. 4.
Wuxing Brigade is part of Shanqiao Commune.

1963


529. "Xi kan Malu gong" 西看马路公社兴旺景象 [The prosperity of Malu Commune is a welcome sight]. SSSC, no. 18 (1963), pp. 33-35.

1970


1972

531. "Qinjian ban shehui" 轻间办社新图 [Run the communes diligently and economically and make new plans]. HQ, no. 2 (1972), pp. 67-72.
Deals with Changshu County in Jiangsu Province.
5. Central South China

1958


A brief introduction to those aspects of life in the people's communes that visitors found most impressive. The article is divided into seven main sections covering: (1) participation of cadres and the masses in the cultivation of experimental farms; (2) the militarization of productive organizations; (3) industrialization of the communes; (4) animal husbandry and forestry; (5) mess halls; (6) child rearing; and (7) treatment of the elderly. Refers specifically to Suiping County in Henan Province.


Fanyu County is in Guangdong Province.


A report written after a visit to Hongqi People's Commune.


Lianhua People's Commune held the national high-yield record for rice in 1956.


539. "Malou xiangde ren" 马楼乡的人民走上最幸福的道路 [The people of Malou Township are marching on the most prosperous road]. Zhao Zonghui 赵宗惠. JJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 40-46.

Malou Township is in Lushan County, Henan Province.


Describes the development of four communes: Huangpu, Dongfeng, Luonan, and Xinlicun.


Discusses Nanxi People's Commune.


Report on a visit to Weixing Commune.

544. "Weixing renmin gong" 依靠人民公社是怎样的发展起来的 [How has Weixing People's Commune developed? A delegation from the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences reports on a visit to Weixing People's Commune]. CJYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 18-20.

545. "Weixing zai yunxing" 我在运转 [Weixing is in orbit—a report on Weixing Commune in Suiping County, Henan Province]. Yin Zhihui 尹志辉 . ZQN, no. 17 (1958), pp. 30-32. Weixing Commune was the first commune to be established in Henan Province.


Considers Guocun People's Commune.

1959

547. "Canguan Shangcheng xian" 参观商城县人民公社的几点体会 [Realizations from a visit to people's communes in Shangcheng County]. SXYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 8-11. Examines people's communes in Shangcheng County in Henan Province, concluding that the basic features of communist society can be seen in operation there.


A report on the anniversary of the establishment of Dawang Commune.


Discusses the development of Malou People's Commune during 1958.


Shows how agricultural production increased after the commune was established and large and small industries were organized.

In 1958 thirty Overseas Chinese returned from Hong Kong to visit their native towns and report on what they had seen. This article describes their visit to Jiujiang People's Commune.

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry are quickly developing sideline activities in Yanjiao Commune. ZLY, no. 19 (1959), p. 27.

Refers to Qiliying Commune.

An investigative report on Guantang Production Brigade in Naneun Commune.

A report on developments in the course of one year in people's communes in Henan Province.

A farmer who fled from Shiqi People's Commune describes conditions in people's communes there.

The author is a reporter for Jingji dabao.

Wushi Commune is in Peng Dehuai's home town. This article describes the town's development of and fondness for athletic activities.

Wushi Commune is in Peng Dehuai's home town. This article describes the town's development of and fondness for athletic activities.


1960


572. "Gongshe ju li ke" [The immense power of the communes is far-reaching—a visit to Yanbu Commune in Nanhai County by a Xianggang commercial and industrial delegation]. JJDB, no. 666 (1960), p. 20.


575. "Hongqi yue ju yue" [The red flag is raised higher and higher]. Yang Guobao and Yuan Mu. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 43-45. Examines significant changes at Qiliying People's Commune during the previous two years.


578. "Renmin gongshe fan" [The people's communes have made Mount Wuchi prosperous]. Huang Xiangqing. MZTJ, no. 1 (1960), p. 16.
The People's Communization Movement

Considers Mount Wuchi in the Hainan administrative region of Ya County, Guangdong Province.

579. "Xin si xiang xin gan" 新思想 新感情 精神面貌大改变 [New thought, new feelings, spirits, and appearances are greatly changed]. Zhang Baoxing 张宝星. XGC, no. 8 (1960), pp. 4-5.

Refers to Zhengzhou Municipality.

580. "Zhu fei Hang qian si" 猪肥粮多变的遂意人民公社 [Pigs, fertilizer, grain, and cash—Suiyi People's Commune has plenty of all four]. Yuan Bangdian 元邦殿. MZTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 30-31.

1961


A visit to Wuzhuan People's Commune, an old revolutionary base in Guangxi Province.

1962

582. "Ji wo fu sheng jin" 一只凤凰在鸡窝里生 [A golden phoenix is hatched in a henhouse—a description of the very difficult struggle which occurred in Libijian Production Team]. Yu Guangda 余光达. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), pp. 2-4.

Libijian Production Team is part of Songbai Commune.

1963


1964

584. "Hua xian zhenzheng bian" 花县真正变成了一 "花县" [Hua ("flower") County has truly become a "county of flowers"]. Zhang Hanqing 张汉青. HQ, no. 4 (1964), pp. 13-17.

Hua County is in Guangdong Province.

6. Southwest China

1959


Discusses the changes experienced over a ten-year period by a farm family in Hongguang People's Commune.

An analysis of the effects of communization—compares production during communization with that in the period of agricultural cooperation.

588. "Lu shi ren zou chu" 路是人走出来的 [Roads are made by the people—a story of Fengming Commune in Dali Baizu Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province]. Ou Gen 欧根 and Yang Zhenhui 杨真慧. HQ, no. 22 (1959), pp. 24-29.

Deals with communes in Kunming Municipality.

Pertains to Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Region in Sichuan Province.

Deals with Shangsuan Commune.

592. "Zou sanxian fang xin" 走三县访三星公社 [Praise for the people's communes after visiting the villages in three counties]. Liu Wenhui 刘文辉. XHBYK, no. 10 (1959), pp. 50-52.
Deals with Jianyang, Lezhi, and Anyue counties, all in Sichuan Province.

1960

593. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是彝族人民通往幸福生活的大道 [The people's communes are the way toward a prosperous life for the people of Yizu Autonomous Region]. SY, no. 4 (1960), pp. 34-36.
Describes the improvement of living conditions in Nanping People's Commune.

1963

594. "Lu yue zou yue kuan" 路越走越宽 [The farther we go, the wider the road]. Huang Lin 黄林. MZTJ, no. 9 (1963), pp. 14-17.
Examines the twelve-year evolution of Jiaoniba Brigade in Huayan Commune, from its initial formation of "mutual aid" groups to its inclusion in a "one county" people's commune.
III. PLANNING, STATISTICS WORK, ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A. Planning

1958

595. "Chengde zhuanqu guan 11 ^!- 1958
[Some opinions concerning the establishment of planning organizations in people's communes in Chengde Special District and the scope of their work]. JHJJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 11-12.
Chengde Special District is in Hebei Province.

Discusses management hierarchies along with various problems in the basic planning unit. Pertains to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

597. "Eeheng xian Xuguang" 乙城县旭光人民公社计划委员会如何开展计划和统计工作 [How did the planning committee of Xuguang People's Commune in Eeheng County develop its planning and statistics work?]. JHJJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 17-18.
This article gives examples that illustrate the organization and scope of statistics work in Xuguang Commune.

Includes detailed plans for communal policies on organization, cultural education, public health, industry, and agriculture. Written by the planning committee of Fenghua County, Zhejiang Province.

Examines Qinglong County in Hebei Province.

Deals with Xushui County in Hebei Province.

Luan County is in Hebei Province.

602. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的土地规划必须跟上去 [Land planning policies for the people's communes must catch up]. ZNB, no. 21 (1958), pp. 11-12.
Members of the Bureau of Agriculture in Sui County (Hubei Province) present their opinions concerning the land plans of various communes.

Deals with Henan Province.

Xiangtan Special District is in Hunan Province.

605. "Zhong-Gong Xushui xian" 中共徐水县委关于加速社会主义建设向共产主义迈进的规划草案 [A draft plan by the Xushui County CCP members' committee concerning accelerating socialist construction along the road to communism]. JHJJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 15-17.
Discusses a draft of proposed plans for industry, agriculture, transportation, and culture drawn up by this group. Xushui County is in Hebei Province.


1959

Deals with Yongji County (also called Kouqian) in Jilin Province.

608. "Beijing shi da jin" 北京师范大学人民公社规划的概况 [The general situation in Beijing Teachers' College regarding efforts to promote planning in the people's communes]. Lu Yunting 陆育庭. DLZS, no. 2 (1959), p. 95.


A discussion of the management, organization, and incremental progress of planning work in the people's communes. Examines Xushui and Luanping (also called Anjiangying) counties in Hebei Province and Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

This article interprets the various principles and steps involved in the preparation of this five-year plan, analyzing the factors which made it successful.

613. "Gaohao shengchandui" 姚俊 "搞生产队计划管理的经验 
[Some of the experiences of production teams in making a success of planning and management].
Yao Juhuan, JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 26-27.
Considers production teams in Changsha Municipality, Hunan Province.

614. "Guangzhou dili suo" [Guangzhou Institute of Geography has thoroughly carried out the planning work for Huancheng People's Commune in Xinhui County].
Yu Xianfang, DLZS, no. 7 (1959), p. 336.

615. "Guanyu jiaqiang pen" [Circular on strengthening land utilization work in the people's communes].
ZNB, no. 18 (1959), p. 18.
Circulated by the Department of Agriculture.

616. "Guanyu renmin gong" [Several problems concerning planning in the people's communes].
Long Qun, JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 14-16.

617. "Guanyu renmin gong" [Several problems concerning the disposition of residences in the people's communes].
Lian thinks that it is necessary for the economic geographers who participated in the planning program for Sijiqing People's Commune in the fall of 1958 to consider problems there and the need to summarize the role of the economic geographer.

618. "Jingji dili zai" [The role of economic geography in the planning efforts of the people's communes].
This article is the collaborative work of twenty authors, including Xiang Qiyi, Lian Hongyuan, and Wu Xinghan.

619. "Lanzhou daxue jin" [A summary of Lanzhou University's efforts to carry out economic planning].
Cai Guangbo, DLZS, no. 6 (1959), p. 288.
Lanzhou University is in Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province.

620. "Mo qingkuang suan xi" [Understand the situation, make detailed calculations, and then work out a plan].
SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 10.
Examines Haining (also called Xiashi) County in Zhejiang Province.

621. "Pohu gongshe kai" [The experiences of Pohu Commune in developing planning methods].

622. "Quanmin ban jihua" [All the people work on making and implementing plans which use the principles of "one unification" and "six changes"].
JHYTJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 33-34.
Pertains to Chao'an County (also called Chaozhou) in Guangdong Province.

623. "Renmin gongshe ban" [The plans of various people's communes should be incorporated in the national plan].
The term "population unit" refers to areas in which production and living are integrated.

626. "Xiao duan jihua shi"小段计划是完成大段计划的可靠保证 [Sectional plans are a reliable guarantee for the completion of large-scale plans]. Ren De 任德. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 27.
Discusses the 1959 production plan of the Second Production Brigade in one of Mei County's people's communes (Guangdong Province).


Deals with Changping County in Beijing Municipality.

629. "Zai renmin gongshe"在人民公社规划工作中经济地理工作者贡献了力量 [Workers in economic geography contribute a great deal to planning work in the people's communes]. Li Rusang 李汝桑. DLZS, no. 4 (1959), p. 190.
Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.

1960


This article details a report presented by Li Fuchun to the Second National People's Congress. Li was a vice-premier of the State Department and chairman of the National Planning Committee.

Describes a conference called by CCP members in Yueyang County (Hunan Province) to discuss the following problems: planning and organization of people's communes; their purpose, meaning, and principles; and the proper methods to be used in managing them.

Examines Fujian Province.
B. Statistics Work

1958


The term "jack-of-all-trades" refers to a worker who has specialized in one operational technique, has a thorough understanding of three other operational techniques, and is familiar with five others. Examines Yunneng County in Hubei Province.


Describes how people in Neijiang County (Sichuan Province) established a statistics organization.


Examines Huarong County in Hunan Province.


Considers Fengxiang County in Shaanxi Province.


Examines Chongqing Municipality in Sichuan Province.


643. "Shuanggou renmin gong" 双沟人民公社的统计工作是怎样建立的 [How was statistics work in Shuanggou People's Commune established?]. TJGZ, no. 21 (1958), pp. 27-29.
Tongchuan Municipality is in Shaanxi Province.


646. "Xunsu jianli ren"  迅速建立人民公社统计工作 [Quickly establish statistics work in the people's communes]. TJGZ, no. 17 (1958), p. 2
Examines Henan Province.


1959

649. "Ba dangde haozhao"  把党的号召变成巨人的动力进一步巩固公社统计工作 [Turn the party's call into a great motivating force to further consolidate statistics work in the communes—the statistics bureau in Shaanxi Province asks all rural statistics workers in the province to respond to the suggestions of statistics workers in people's communes in Baoji County]. JHYTJ, no. 12 (1959), p. 30.

Deals with Qinghai and Guangdong provinces.

Discuss the acquisition of statistical data and reports on commodity circulation.

This article suggests that the most important role of labor statistics lies in discovering and effectively utilizing sources of labor. To this end, the author recommends the establishment of periodic labor statistics reports.

This article emphasizes the utilization of statistics reports and methods for setting up statistical indicators. The author further points out that the primary purpose of statistics is to determine national needs.

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654. "Ge sheng zheng jiji" Every province works hard to handle statistical work in the rural people's communes. Jiang Guangyuan. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 20. This article contains information on Guizhou, Sichuan, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin, and Zhejiang provinces.

655. "Guanyu zai tongji" A discussion on how to use statistical work to distinguish between the distribution of products and the circulation of commodities in the people's communes. JHYTJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 27-29.

656. "Jiaqiang baobiao guan" Strengthen the management of statistics report forms and overcome confusion. JHYTJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 1-2. This article pinpoints the reasons for confusion and disorder in statistics reporting and suggests improvements. Contains specific information on Hengnan County and Changsha Municipality in Hunan Province.

657. "Nongye tongji gong" Agricultural statistical work must accord with the new situation in the rural people's communes. Huang Jiantuo. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 15-17. This article discusses various methods for data collection and analysis. Huang believes that individuals should be held responsible for the reliability of the data they have collected and that a system of spot-checks should be established to ensure the quality of statistical materials.


Wen suggests that a new system of statistics reporting should be established, stressing the need to improve upon the original statistics system.

"Women dui zhiding" 我们对制定一九五九年贸易统计制度的几点意见 [Our opinions on determining a system of trade statistics for 1959]. Li Shuyan 李世言. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 34.


Pertains to Shifang County in Sichuan Province.

"Xincheng gongshe shi" 新城公社是怎样开展计划统计工作的? [How did Xincheng Commune develop its planning and statistics work?]. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 28-29.

"Xunsu jianli ren" 萧县专区培训公社计划统计干部 [Rapidly establish accurate statistical work for the people's communes]. Li Hongxuan 李宏宣. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 23-24.

A summary report of a telephone conference held on 5 March 1959 in Lintong County (Shaanxi Province), which was written by the district party secretary.


Zhangjiakou Special District is in Hebei Province.


This conference took place in Inner Mongolia.

"Zhe tao ziliao hao" 这套资料好 [This is a good set of data—a collection of ten years of statistics collected from all the people's communes in Suining County, Jiangsu Province]. Gu Bin 郭斌 and Guan Hanxiang 关汉祥. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 21-22.

1960

"Bianxie tongji fen" 编辑统计分析的报告的体会 [Realizations from the editing of analytical statistics reports]. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1960), p. 37.

"Bixu shixian nong" 必须实现农村统计工作的全面大跃进 [We must carry out an all-around great leap forward in rural statistics work]. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 4-6.

"Nongcun tongji gong" 农村统计工作的新阶段 [The new stage in rural statistics work]. Li Feitang 李铁棠. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1960), pp. 9-10.

Li was head of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanxi Province. In this article, he examines the changes in the methods of gathering statistics after the establishment of the people's communes.


C. Accounting

1958

This article is a special Gongye kuaiji editorial.

Describes the organization of production management in Hongqi Commune.


683. "Renmin gongshe mu" 人民公社目前不必计算农产品成本 [At the present time it is not necessary for the people's communes to calculate the production costs of agricultural goods]. Zhu Deqiao. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 27-28.


Tangyin County is in Henan Province.


Examines accounting practices in De County, Shandong Province.

687. "Xinhua xian shangye" [Specific approaches used by the Xinhua County Commercial Bureau to help Liaoyuan People's Commune improve their accounting]. DZKJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 23-24.

1959


This article is divided into three sections: (1) "Economic accounting is the planning method for managing socialist economies"; (2) "The characteristics of implementing economic accounting in rural people's communes"; and (3) "The central idea for rural people's communes in carrying out economic accounting is to lower the cost of agricultural production."

689. "Dui nongcun renmin" [Some opinions on various statistical and accounting problems in rural people's communes]. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 32-34.

Examines Hubei Province.


A detailed account of the ways in which students rendered aid to Dongfeng People's Commune in establishing an accounting system.


696. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社进行经济核算的一些意见 [Some opinions concerning the efforts by various people's communes to implement economic accounting]. Liang Zhi and others. JHYTJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 16-17. Analyzes the reasons for the inability of rural people's communes to develop economic accounting, stressing the advantages of doing so.


700. "Jiaqiang jingji he" 强经济accounting and improve management—a report on a conference held by financial departments in Henan Province on economic calculations in the people's communes. Zhao Chao 赵超. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 22-23.


Compares two methods of accounting used in rural people's communes, making some judgments as to which is most effective.


713. "Ruhe jiaqiang ren" (How to strengthen economic accounting in the people's communes). Han Bo. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 21-23.

This production team is part of Sifangtai People's Commune.

An introduction to accounting procedures and commercial statistics methods in people's communes in Enshi County, Hubei Province.

Uses simple and straightforward language to illustrate the importance of accounting for the people's communes.

717. "Zai renmin gongshe" (How to combine the transfer voucher system and the loan system in the people's communes). Jin Genkuan. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 37-39.

718. "Zenyang zai renmin" (How to establish an investigative and accounting network for agricultural production costs in the people's communes). Wu Guohong. JJYJ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 63-64.
An introduction to problems discussed at a conference on the national food price system, that is, production costs and accounting methods. Refers to Guangdong Province.

719. "Zhuajin shiji pei" (Seize the opportunity to train financial cadres for the communes). CAZ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Deals specifically with Lanzhou Municipality in Gansu Province, Tonghua (also called Kuaidamao) and Lishu counties in Jilin Province, Changtu County in Liaoning Province, Xuchang and Xinyang (also called Pingqiao) counties in Henan Province, and Wenling County in Zhejiang Province.
720. "Zonghe zheng she xun" 综合整治迅速地把公共食堂的财务会计核算制度建立和健全起来 [Sum up the rectification of the communes and quickly develop and complete a financial accounting system for public dining halls]. Jin Yang 金阳. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 41-42.

Deals with Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

1960

721. "Gongshe ganbu dou" 公社干部都要学会记账 [All commune cadres should learn to keep accounts]. SY, nos. 5-6 (1960), pp. 27-31.


Highlights the ways in which programs in Ning'an County (Heilongjiang Province) helped rural people’s communes there manufacture nine sets of four types of accounting tools.

1961


Refers to Luotian County in Hubei Province.


An analysis of the beginning of mass economic activities in Sunji People’s Commune.

1962


Anfu County is in Jiangxi Province.


Yangbi Production Brigade is part of Yingqiao Commune.

728. "Yikao qunzhong pei" 依靠群众培养会计 [Depend upon the masses to develop accounting in the communes and brigades]. ZNB, no. 1 (1962), pp. 32-34.

Pertains to Lingchuan County in Shanxi Province.

1963


The text of a speech delivered to the final meeting of the National Statistics Reform Conference for production teams in the rural people's communes.

D. Financial Management

1958


Considers Yuanshi County in Hebei Province.


This article contains three topics: (1) "Develop and complete financial work and economic organization"; (2) "Perform the work of capital distribution and material supply properly"; and (3) "Strengthen financial management." Deals specifically with Henan Province.


Considers Huidie County in Jilin Province.


Deals with Zengfumiao Commune.


This article contains a description of the plan for financial organization in people's communes as well as detailed statistical charts.

Pertains to Shangqiu County in Henan Province.

1959


Considers the Pingjiang area of Hubei Province.


Considers Xixiang and Ningqiang counties in Shaanxi Province.

Makes reference to Shandong, Zhejiang, Jilin, Guangdong, Hubei, and Henan provinces.

748. "Gongshe queshao fang" 公社缺少房屋目前能否修建其费用能否向基本核算单位转转解决 [When communes lack office buildings, is it possible to build some, and is it possible to get financial support from the basic accounting unit?]. NCGZTX, no. 19 (1959), p. 22.
Refers to Dai County in Shanxi Province.

Describes how the agricultural tool, machine, and ceramic factories in Chengjiao People's Commune developed the "three contracts" (production, cost, and profit) system and the "three fixed conditions" (labor, capital, and leadership) system.


Describes Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Discusses various problems involving financial administration, capital, and audits in people's communes in Guanghua County (also called Laohekou), Hubei Province.


Considers people's communes in Hebei and Hunan provinces.


Considers Liaoning Province.


757. "Henan sheng Runan" 河南省汝南县光明人民公社管理委员会关于财务管理暂行办法 (草案) [Temporary financial management methods of the management committee of Guangming People's Commune in Runan County, Henan Province (draft)]. CAZ, no. 5 (1959), p. 21.


Introduces commercial and financial statistics work and the cooperation between the Department of Finance and Trade and the Federation of People's Communes in Lintong County, Shaanxi Province.

759. "Hubin renmin gong" 湖滨人民公社在运动中整理财务工作计划 (草案) [A plan for reorganizing financial work in Hubin People's Commune during the commune rectification campaign (draft)]. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 25.

761. "Jiangsu sheng Hongze" [Hospital finance management methods in Sanhe People's Commune Hospital in Hongze County, Jiangsu Province (draft)]. CAZ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 22-23.


764. "Jiehe zheng she zheng" [Combine the rectification of the communes with the rectification of financial work]. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 4-5.

765. "Jieshao Henan sheng" [An introduction to financial plans and income and expense charts in rural people's communes in Henan Province]. Feng Xianyun and Gong Nanjie. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 7-11.


769. "Linkou xian Zhongchao" [Zhongchaoyu Commune in Linkou County rectifies its financial work]. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 4-5.

770. "Minhou xian Chengmen" [A new leap forward is evident in the financial management work of Chengmen People's Commune in Minhou County]. Lin Weixian. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 27.


774. "Renmin gongshe dui" 人民公社对生产大队财务如何管理 [How do people's communes manage production brigade finances?]. CAZ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 12-13. Refers to Jiangdu County (also called Xiannumiao) in Jiangsu Province.

775. "Renzhen zuohao gong" 认真做好公是食堂的财务工作 [Be serious about doing a good job of financial work in public dining halls]. Li Shilin 李世麟, CJKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 103.


777. "Shanxi sheng nongeun" 山西省农村人民公社财务管理方法 (草案) [Financial management methods used in rural people's communes in Shanxi Province (draft)]. CAZ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 5-6.


779. "Shixing liangshi gong" 宾行粮食供应制食堂的财务管理方法 [The financial management methods employed in dining halls which use the food supply system]. Tong Xishi and others 汤昔时等, CAZ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 29-30. Refers to Huojian People's Commune.


783. "Tongguo ＂siyou si” 通过“四有四抓”做好公私企业财务管理 [By means of the "four haves and four grasps," do a good job of financial management in commune enterprises]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 24-25. Considers the implementation of this strategy in Letianxi County, Hubei Province.


785. "Women shi ruhe" 我们是如何帮助人民公社加强财务管理和发展多种经济的 [How did we help people's communes strengthen financial management and the development of multiple undertakings?]. Zhang Shuhong 张树宏, CAZ, no. 21 (1959), pp. 43-44. Deals specifically with Xundian County in Yunnan Province.
786. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样编制财务收支计划的 [How did we devise a financial income and expenses plan?]. CAZ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 22-23.

Discusses Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.

787. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样发动群众加强群群管理的 [How did we arouse the masses to strengthen management by the masses?]. ZQGY, no. 17 (1959), p. 15.

Refers to Liyang County in Jiangsu Province.


Wuqiao County is in Hebei Province.


792. "Xitang gongshe kai" 西塘公社开展财务管理 "十化运动" [Xitang Commune has begun the "ten changes movement" in financial management]. Zhou Ping 邹平 and Chen Yu 陈玉. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 46-47.


794. "Yancheng xian Nanyang" 盐城南洋人民公社加强企业管理工作 [Nanyang Commune in Yancheng County has strengthened enterprise management]. CAZ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 33-34.


Deals with Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Datong Municipality in Shaanxi Province.
This article shows how Sanhe People's Commune manages its financial affairs.


1960

800. "Da gao quanzhong yun" (Spread the mass movement and manage finances in a democratic way). CAZ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Kaifeng County (also called Huanglongsi) in Henan Province.

Pertains to Geyang County in Anhui Province.

802. "Qinjian ban she jia" (Run the communes industriously and frugally and strengthen financial management). CAZ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 27-29.
Considers Chengdeng People's Commune.


804. "Saizhang bi wu shi" (Competition in both accounting and physical skills is one of the best means for training financial workers for the communes). CAZ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 27-29.
Considers Teng County in Shandong Province.

1961

805. "Yong 'san jiehe' de" (Use the method of "three combinations" to train financial cadres for the people's communes). Fan Youtuo. CAZ, no. 12 (1960), p. 16.
Deals with Guizhou Province.

1962

806. "Guanhao caiwu shi" (Managing finances well is an important step in strengthening the establishment of the communes). XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 37-38.
This article appeared originally as a Renmin ribao editorial.

807. "Zenyang gaohao sheng" (How to do a good job in the financial management of production teams). ZNB, no. 1 (1962), pp. 30-32.
Describes the experiences of Jiangu Brigade in Lingxia Commune in improving financial management.

IV. LABOR

A. Wages

1958

809. "Bo gonggong jilei" (Refute skepticism about the problem of public accumulation). Fei Yong. ZZXX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 45-47.

Fei affirms that the appropriation of a portion of public accumulation for use by all counties and all people cannot create contradictions.


Changge County is in Henan Province.


Considers Wangting Commune.


Considers problems involved in implementing the part supply, part wage system in Hebei Province.

813. "Guanyu nongcun ren" (A resolution on the introduction of a combined wage and supply distribution system in rural people's communes). XHBYK, no. 24 (1958), pp. 82-84.

Pertains to Hebei Province.


Refers to Hubei Province.


This investigation took place in response to farmers' confusion and worries with regard to implementing the part supply, part wage system in Hongqi Commune.
817. "Guanyu you gongzi" 关于由资本主义政数工资来源供给制中的几点问题 [Some problems concerning the transition from the wage system to a wage and supply system]. Fang Ding 方丁. LD, no. 24 (1958), p. 20.

818. "Guanyu zai chengshi" 关于在城市中如何实行新的分配制度的几点意见 [Some opinions concerning how to put the new distribution system into operation in urban areas]. Jin Ruobi 金若弼. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 8-10.


822. "Jiben gongzi jia" 基本工资加奖励 [Basic wages plus incentives]. Zhao Guang 赵光. LD, no. 18 (1958), pp. 7-10. An analysis of the distribution system of Weixing Commune with regard to its methods, characteristics, and benefits.


825. "Kouliang gong gei jia" 谷供给加基本工资 [The system of free food plus basic wages]. Zhao Guang 赵光. XHBYK, no. 19 (1958), pp. 87-89. Concerns Suiping County in Henan Province.


827. "Lun gong gei zhi" 论供给制 [On our supply system—the first shoots of a communist distribution system]. Luo Gengmo 洛耕茅. JJYJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 1-8. A general discussion of the supply system which describes its various characteristics, processes of change, and problems to be resolved during the transition from socialism to communism.


This article describes several wage systems now in use in the people’s communes. These include: (1) the classified distribution according to labor system; (2) the basic wage system; (3) the fixed work and pay according to labor system; and (4) the system in which the nature of the work determines the wage rate. Contains specific information on how these systems are utilized in Henan, Hebei, and Liaoning provinces.


833. "Ruhe jiejue guo" 如何解决国营农垦与集体社会派办的人的人民公社分配问题 [How to solve distribution problems in people’s communes established by combining state-run farms and agricultural cooperatives]. Han Yu 韩宇. LD, no. 24 (1958), pp. 23-24. Han discusses whether or not the communes need a foundation of fixed wages and distribution. Refers to Guangdong Province.


835. "Shilun renmin gong" 论人民公社化运动中农村分配制度的变革 [On changes in the rural distribution system during the communization movement]. Wu Jiapei and others 吴家培等. JJYJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 1-7. Wu investigates various reasons for changes in the rural distribution system and discusses in detail the advantages of the communal wage system based on partial supply of individual needs.

836. "Shixing ban gong gei" 实行半供给半工资制的分配制度后怎样对烈士进行物质优待 [How to carry out the system of extra supplies for families of martyrs after implementing the part supply, part wage distribution system]. Zhang Shangcheng 张尚诚. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 22.

837. "Shixing gong gei zhi" 实行供给制是落后倒退吗? [Is implementing a supply system a step backward?]. Lu Ping 庐平. ZZXX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 26-29. Lu presents some counterarguments to critics of the communal supply system, explaining why this system is necessary.

838. "Shixing gongzi zhi" 实行工资制度中应注意的几个问题 [Several problems to be considered when the wage system is being put into operation]. Li Qixiang 李奇翔. ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 24-26.


843. "Xinhua renmin gong" 新华人民公社试行基本工资加奖励和伙食供给制的工作经验介绍 [An introduction to the work experiences of Xinhua People's Commune in implementing a system of basic wage payments plus incentives and food supplies]. DZKJ, no. 11 (1958), p. 25.

844. "Xushui xian renmin" 徐水县人民公社实行了工资制 [People's communes in Xushui County have implemented the wage system]. LD, no. 18 (1958), p. 12.

845. "Zenyang renshi ren" 怎样认识人民公社的分配制度 [How to understand the distribution system in the people's communes]. Fang Xizhen 方自臻. ZZXX, no. 12 (1958), pp. 35-37.

846. "Zenyang shixing ban" 怎样实行半供给半工资制 [How to put the part supply, part wage system into operation]. Zhao Yongfeng 赵永峰 and Dong Chaoyuan 董朝元. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 89-90.

847. "Zhong-Gong Henan Xin" 中共河南信阳地委召开现场会议研究人民公社的分配制度 [The CCP branch committee in Xinyang County, Henan Province, calls an on-site conference to study the distribution system in the people's communes]. LD, no. 18 (1958), p. 6.


This article points out that after the supply system was put into operation, the commune experienced major changes in its way of thinking, methods of production, life-style, and economic situation.

1959

849. "An lao fenpei cheng" 接劳分配承认差別 ["To each according to his work" and acknowledging the differences]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1959), pp. 20-21.

850. "An lao fenpei duo" 接劳分配多劳多得 ["To each according to his work," more pay for more work—introducing methods of wage payment in various people's communes]. SSSC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 23-24.
Pertains to communes in Liuyang County in Hunan Province, Xixiang County in Shaanxi Province, Huaiyin County in Jiangsu Province, and Hubei Province.

851. "An lao fenpei he" 推行分配和等价交换 ["To each according to his work" and the exchange of equal value]. Fang Yuan 方元. HQ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.

852. "An lao fenpei yuan" 推行分配原则有没有"两面性" [Is the principle of "to each according to his work" "two-sided"? A discussion with comrade Yang Yue]. Dong Qi 杜奇. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 49-51.

853. "Ba hetong zhi guan" 实行合同制度在人民公社体现 [Implement the contract system in the people's communes]. Zhang Jisheng 张济生. JHYTJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 14-15. Zhang lists the positive aspects of the contract system and discusses what must be considered before signing a contract and attempting to fulfill it. Deals specifically with Longchuan County in Sichuan Province.

854. "Bo 'gongzi zhi he" [Refute the argument "it is too early for the combined wage and supply system of distribution"]. Liang Fuguang 梁福光. ZZYJJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 20-21.


856. "Cong Minsheng renmin" [Changes in the distribution system as seen in Minsheng People's Commune]. Xiong Lie and others 徐烈. JXYYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 37-44.


A young man from Xianggang visits his home town in Chaozhou Municipality (also referred to as Chao'an County) in Guangdong Province and describes conditions in people's communes there.

863. "Guangfande shixing" 广泛地实行合同制度 [Broadly implement the contract system]. Li Chengrui 李承瑞 and Yang Chunxi 杨春喜. XHYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 91-98.
The authors highlight the significance and function of the contract system, examining various problems that arose after its implementation.

864. "Guanyu an lao fen" 关于按劳分配的几个问题 [Several problems concerning the concept of "to each according to his work"]. He Jun 何军. HQ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 17-24.

865. "Guanyu gong gei zhi" 关于供给制的意义和按劳分配问题 [A discussion of the significance of the supply system and problems of "to each according to his work"]. Fan Bing 凡兵. JJJY, no. 3 (1959), pp. 45-48.

866. "Guanyu kouliu he" 关于扣除和分配的比例工资和供给的比例问题 [Some problems regarding the proportions between distribution and retention and between wages and supply]. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 16-17.
Concerns Liaoning Province.

The author attempts to answer the following questions: (1) What is original about the present distribution system of the people's communes? (2) Why do the basic characteristics of a distribution system which combines wages and supplies belong to the period of socialism? (3) How can the distribution system in the people's communes be managed correctly?

868. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社积累和消费计算方法的初步意见 [A preliminary suggestion with regard to methods for keeping account of accumulation and consumption in the people's communes]. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 34.
The author uses data from Chengmen Village in Minhou County (Fujian Province) to illustrate the use of three different methods to calculate accumulation and consumption in the people's communes.

Jiang believes that the system of "to each according to his work" is one reason for the continued existence of commodity production in China.

An investigation by the forestry bureau in Qingyuan County (Liaoning Province) of various problems of income level and distribution there. Chen suggests various improvements that can be made in the system of distribution.


This article uses one agricultural producers' cooperative to study a distribution system which combines the principle of "to each according to his work" with the wage and supply system. Deals specifically with Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.
873. "Lüelun an lao fen" 论按劳分配 [A brief discussion of "to each according to his work"]. Su Xing 苏星. XJS, no. 4 (1959), pp. 45-48.


Deals specifically with Haining County (also called Xiashi) in Zhejiang Province.

A detailed explanation of the advantages of a distribution system which integrates the supply and wage systems. Refutes arguments made by critics of that system who base their argument on class analysis.

Provides a description and explanation of the meaning of contracts. Xie expresses his own view of the contract system.

Chen studies the good points of ownership and distribution systems in the people's communes and discusses the future of people's communes.


881. "Muqian weishenme" 目前什么还要实行"按劳分配"制度 [Why do we still want to implement the system of "to each according to his work" at the present time?]. Zhang Xichang 张锡昌. ZGR, no. 1 (1959), pp. 10-11.

882. "Nongmin zenyang yi" 农民怎样议论按劳分配 [How do peasants react to "to each according to his work"]?]. Wang Lu 王路. HQ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 34-36.


884. "Renmin gongshe de" 人民公社的积累要适当 [Accumulation in the people's communes should be appropriate]. Hong Xing 洪行. HQ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 21-22.

This article is divided into four sections: (1) "Development is not well balanced among stations and teams"; (2) "Some discrepancies between labor and production"; (3) "Problems of wage and job scales"; and (4) "Problems of personal family supplies involving commune members with extra incomes." Pertains to Beijing Municipality.
886. "Renmin gongshe gong"人民公社工资制度和供给制度相结合的分配制度 [The combined wage and supply distribution system in the people's communes]. Zhu Gongjian 朱公健. SGS, no. 6 (1959), pp. 18-19.
This article is the fifth in a series of lectures given by Zhu Gongjian under the inclusive title "Problems in the People's Communes."

Provides a brief but important discussion of the meaning, types, and content of contracts within the contract system as a whole, as well as the methods and laws governing contracts. An examination of laws governing breach of contract is also presented.

Refers specifically to Heilongjiang Province.

889. "Renmin gongshe shi"人民公社是生产和生活的组织者 [People's communes are the organizers of production and life]. Ji Ming 记明. SGS, no. 6 (1959), pp. 20-22.


892. "Shilun renmin gong"试论人民公社广泛实行合同制度的意义 [On the significance of the broad implementation of the contract system in the people's communes]. ZZYJJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 11-14.
The first section of this article explains why the contract system should be extensively utilized in the people's communes. The second and third sections analyze the importance of the contract system to planned output and the utilization of the contract system in promoting economic development in the people's communes. Contains information on Bin County in Shaanxi Province, Nanjing Municipality in Jiangsu Province, and on Qinghai and Henan provinces.


895. "Tan shixing huoshi"谈谈实行伙食供给制以后出现的新问题 [On problems that accompany the introduction of the food supply system]. Li Yuanyong and others 李远勇等. JXYJJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 27-29.

Rao offers his opinions regarding wages, suggesting that for the present wages be retained, while at the same time carrying out the principle "to each according to his labor."

898. "Weishenme xianzai" 为什么现在还要保持"按劳分配"的原则 [Why has the principle of "to each according to his work" been retained?]. Ye Qing 出. ZZXX, no. 3 (1959), p. 32.

899. "Weishenme zai ren" 为什么在人民公社中必须实行按劳分配的原则 [Why must the principle of "to each according to his work" be applied in the people's communes?]. Fu Rong 供. ZQN, no. 8 (1959), pp. 30-33.
Fu notes that the use of the principle "to each according to his work" in the people's communes will show a marked difference in work production but that money is not the determining factor. Fu insists that using the principle of equal exchange of work and pay is the best method.

The article provides a very detailed report of this investigation, concluding that a distribution system which combines wages and supply will help realize the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs."


This report emphasizes three points: income in the people's communes, composition of materials distributed in the people's communes, and commune members' incomes. Xindu County is in Sichuan Province.

903. "Xionghuo renmin gong" 雄州人民公社雄大管理区从促进生产发展的原则出发实行"劳动日基本工资制" [Xionghuo Administrative District of Xionghuo People's Commune, as part of the effort to foster production, carries out the system of "basic wages for a labor day"]. Wang Shiyuan and others 王士元等. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 33-35.

904. "Ye tan an lao fen" 又谈按劳分配与政治挂帅 [Another discussion of "to each according to his work" and "politics takes command"]. Liao Qingxin 廖青新. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 52-54.
Liao presents some opinions on Yang Yue's article "Problems Concerning 'To Each According to His Work' and 'Politics Takes Command.' "

905. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社中普遍执行按劳分配的原则 [Thoroughly implement the principle of "to each according to his work" in the people's communes]. HQ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 4-5.

906. "Zenyang renshi 'ge" 怎样认识"各尽所能"和"按劳分配"的关系 [How to understand the relationship between "from each according to his ability" and "to each according to his work"]. Wu Yuanjin 武彦晋. ZZXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 26-27.

907. "Zenyang zai nongcun" 怎样在农村人民公社实行工资制和供给制相结合的分配制度 [How to put a combined wage and supply distribution system into operation in rural people's communes]. LD, no. 6 (1959), p. 18.
Contains information on Hubei Province.
Refers to Suiping County in Henan Province.

909. "Zhengque chuli ren"  正确处理人民公社的积累和消费 [Properly manage accumulation and consumption in the people's communes]. DF, no. 22 (1959), pp. 5-8.
Considers Hebei Province.


1961

Considers Xinfeng and Xuwen counties in Guangdong Province and Meng County in Henan Province.

Pertains to Jiefang People's Commune.

913. "Nongcun renmin gong"  农村人民公社的按劳分配问题 [Some problems in the system of "to each according to his work" in rural people's communes]. Zhang Yi 张毅.  XHBYK, no. 10 (1961), pp. 15-21.
Studies the primary source, development, and function of the principle "to each according to his work."

914. "Tantan dui an lao"  谈谈对按劳分配的几个认识问题 [On some problems in understanding the system of "to each according to his work"]. Zhi Zhong 汪中 and Zhen Zhi 钟治.  SSSC, no. 21 (1961), pp. 9-11.

1962

915. "Queding ji chou xing"  确定计酬形式要从实际出发 [The determination of wage models should be based on reality]. Li Yingtang 李英堂.  NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), p. 10.
Considers Shenyang Municipality in Liaoning Province.

An investigation of conditions of payment for members of people's communes in Hailun and Suihua counties in Heilongjiang Province.

1964

917. "Fengshou houde yi"  收后一场大辩论 [A great debate after the harvest]. Shi Hong 石红.  SSSC, no. 21 (1964), pp. 30-32.
Discusses Yinqiao Production Brigade of Xinmin Commune, focusing on the management of surplus grains, public accumulation, and the distribution of food to members of the commune.

An analysis of income levels and distribution in people's communes in Lianjiang County, Fujian Province.

This article compares six different methods of distribution. Contains specific information on Longhua County, Hebei Province.

1965

An analysis of communist distribution principles as practiced in the people's communes, based on refugee interviews. Contains specific information on Lianjiang County in Fujian Province and Shouguang County in Shandong Province.

This article discusses the tendency towards development of proportional accumulation and consumption and the problem of how to manage the relationship between accumulation and consumption.

Reprint of an article from Renmin ribao concerning the criteria for the distribution of supplementary credits.

1966


1972

924. "Zenyang shixian nan" 郏陽縣現行工分 [How to realize equal pay for equal work for men and women—an investigative report on Chenjiafang Brigade in Xianhua County]. HQ, no. 3 (1972), pp. 89-94.
B. Management

1958

925. "Gaijin laodong zhi" 改进劳动制度必须适应和促进人民公社的发展 [Improving the labor system requires adapting to and promoting the development of people's communes]. LD, no. 18 (1958), pp. 2-3.


Pertains to Xinyang District in Henan Province.

927. "Laoli qiao anpai" 劳力巧安排钢耕并前进 [If labor is skillfully managed, steel and food production will leap forward]. LD, no. 22 (1958), p. 28.

Describes the results of the unified arrangement of labor power in Beijiao Commune.

928. "Suiping xian Weixing" 遂平县卫星公社实现全民生产军事化 [Weixing Commune in Suiping County implements the militarization of production by all the people]. LD, no. 21 (1958), pp. 7-9.

This article sums up the advantages of integrating military methods with the labor force.


930. "Xunsu jianli ren" 迅速建立人民公社的生产责任制 [Quickly establish the system of production responsibility in the people's communes]. Shao Ming 邵明. XXSH, no. 23 (1958), pp. 16-17.

931. "Yao zhuyi baozheng" 要注意保证农民的休息 [Attention should be given to proper rest for the peasants]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 83-84.


1959

933. "An lao ding deng an" 接定定等按月定工接定额评定奖惩 [Determine rank according to labor, assign work by the month, determine quotas according to abilities, and be fair in rewards and punishments]. ZNB, no. 5 (1959), pp. 33-35.

Concerns Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.


Discusses the importance of contract production figures and how to resolve various problems involved in contract negotiations.

Pertains to a production team in Shacheng Commune.

Considers Anyi County in Jiangxi Province.

938. "Ding'e huanhuan luo" [All kinds of quotas are realized and diligence increases with encouragement]. Cheng Xiaobai. NCGZTX, no. 9 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Describes the attempt by Yancheng People's Commune to implement a program aimed at exceeding their production quotas.

Contains information on Gaotang County in Shandong Province.


This article discusses a conference held by three production teams in Wugang County, Guangxi Province. Yin discusses important problems relating to the "basic guidance" period.


This article discusses the labor management system in rural people's communes.

Pertains specifically to Macheng County in Hubei Province.


947. "Jiaqiang ding'e guan" [Improve quota management and thoroughly carry out the policy of "to each according to his work"]. ZNB, no. 9 (1959), pp. 25-27.
Discusses the conditions and methods of fixed labor management in Dayao Commune.
948. "Jiaqiang liangshi ji" 强加强粮食计划管理发放多劳多吃原则 [Strengthen the management of food planning and carry out the principle of more food for more work]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 7.
Pertains to Xin County in Shanxi Province.


951. "Laodong ding'e ji" 劳动定额基本劳动日和工资制相结 [Labor quotas and basic labor days should be combined with the wage system]. ZNB, no. 5 (1959), p. 32.
Compares the fixed labor system and the combined basic labor days and wage system. Pertains specifically to Liuying County in Henan Province.

952. "Laodong zuzhi jun" 劳动组织军事化和责任制 [Militarize labor organization by combining it with the system of responsibility]. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), p. 29.
Examines the method of labor management in Xincun People's Commune.

Pertains to Boli County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Zhongshan, Shunde, and Fanyu counties in Guangdong Province.

Deals with Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

958. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社实行评工记分的作用和几种做法 [The uses and methods of evaluating work and assigning points in the people's communes]. Guang Qian 高千. NCGZTX, no. 7 (1959), pp. 6-7.
Considers this question in Hengfeng County in Jiangxi Province, Jiaxing County in Zhejiang Province, and Yushu County in Jilin Province.

Deals with Jinyun County in Zhejiang Province.

961. "Sanbao yijiang' hao" 三宝一奖好 [The "three contracts, one reward" system has many good points]. CAZ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 27-28.
Considers Minquan County in Henan Province.

Examines Renhe Commune.

Considers the management of subsidiary production in Gushi County, Henan Province.


965. "Shitian gaohaole" 天搞好啦 "三色"工作 [The work of "three contracts" was completed throughout the county within ten days]. Geng Kezhong and others 景克中文. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), p. 20.
The "three contracts" referred to in this article refer to: fixed targets for output, work days, and costs. Considers Jiaocheng County in Shanxi Province.

The system of "four fixeds, one reward" refers to: a fixed amount of investment, fixed responsibilities toward duties, fixed production quota, fixing tasks to be handed in to higher organs, and rewards for production above the norm. Considers Sui County in Henan Province.

Tanghua Production Brigade is part of Dayao People's Commune.

Considers Xinhui County in Guangdong Province, Nanchang County in Jiangxi Province, and Liuyang County in Hunan Province.

Zou Ming was the secretary of the Songhuajiang Area Committee in Baoshan Commune.

970. "Tongyi lingdao he" 统一领导和分级管理 [Unified leadership and hierarchical management— an introduction to the experiences of Yuanhua Commune in Haining County, Zhejiang Province]. ZQGY, no. 5 (1959), p. 11.
971. "Tuixing zeren zhi" 行责任制度友好有保证 [Carrying out the responsibility system will insure the proper management of the wheat fields]. Xu Zhiyu 许志玉 and Chu Hanshan 褚汉山. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 11-12.
Deals with Pingyuan County in Shandong Province.

An introduction to labor management in a production team.

973. "Yao fayang shenme" 要发扬什么样的生产积极性 [What kind of activism should be developed in production?]. Wang Zhounan 王周南. DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 21-23.

The author discusses important problems of the "basic guidance" period after a practical investigation of Yuantou Production Team in Yuantou Commune.

Deals with Wuchang County in Hubei Province.

976. "Yikao quanzhong gao" 依靠群众搞好管理工作 [Rely on the masses to do a good job of management]. Feng Qixun 冯其勋 and Hu Shaoting 胡少庭. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), p. 15.
Discusses the experiences of Fugezhuang Production Brigade in Liqiao Commune.

977. "You kunana you ban" 有困难有办法 —— 长风人民公社劳动调查 [Although there are difficulties, there is always a way to work them out—an investigation of labor in Changfeng People's Commune in Xiaogan County]. Lao Xiao 老肖. LD, no. 2 (1959), p. 20.

1960

This is a second article on the utilization of labor by a production team in Jiucheng Commune.

Considers factory-commune linkages in Liaoning Province.

980. "Chongfen fahui sheng" 充分发挥生产小队的战斗作用 [Fully develop the fighting function of production teams]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 2-4.
Examines Wuxiang County (also called Duancun) in Shanxi Province.

This article gives details of the first report on the utilization of labor by the second production team of Weixing Administrative District in Wusheng County, Sichuan Province.
982. "Daitou kugan jiu" [Lead the way in working hard and the task will be accomplished]. Miao Quansheng. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 24.
Considers Jiangyan County in Jiangsu Province.

983. "Gaijin shengchan xiao" [Improve the leadership methods of production teams]. Sun Min and others. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 51-57.
This article is an investigative report of the sixth team of Huangyang Production Team in Erba Commune.

984. "Gaohao pinggong-ji" [Do a good job on the "evaluation of work and allotment of points"]. QX, no. 17 (1960), p. 15.
Pertains to Fangshan County in Beijing Municipality.

985. "Jiaqiang laodong guan" [Strengthen the management of labor and fully implement the system of responsibility]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 55-56.
This article analyzes the experiences of the first team of Jiangshi Production Brigade in Baodi County (Tianjin Municipality), stressing the way in which they put the system of production responsibility into effect. The author thinks that in order to increase their desire to work, this system should rely on the responsibility of the commune members themselves.

Describes the experiences of Wuxing Commune with regard to its labor management, which is based on proper management and agricultural self-sufficiency.

Introduces the leadership and lending methods of Chuanghe Production Team in Nanyu Commune.

988. "Qiao yong bing heli" [Use soldiers skillfully and station them properly—protect the foundation and plan everything]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 47-50.
This article reports on labor problems which confronted Shuitou Commune.

989. "Re'ai nongye lao" [Show love for agricultural labor, strengthen agricultural production, and establish the beautiful and happy rural people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 7-10.
Contains specific information on Zhaozhou County in Heilongjiang Province, Tangshan Municipality in Hebei Province, Jinxin County in Jiangxi Province, Zhenjiang Special District in Jiangsu Province, and Rongjiang County in Guizhou Province.

990. "Renzhen jiancha nong" [Carefully check the arrangement of the agricultural labor force]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 46-47.
Considers Minhou County in Fujian Province.

991. "Shiyong xinde xing" [In order to adapt to the new situation, there should be new methods of leadership]. Yu Yifu. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 50-52.
Deals with Yongji County in Jilin Province.
Discusses how Cicun Commune solved its problems of labor insufficiency.

993. "Tigao shengchan xiao" [A key to consolidating the people's communes is to increase the standard of leadership in the production team]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 4-6. 
This article reviews the experiences of the sixth section of Huangyang Production Team in Erba Commune.

994. "Tigao xiaoduide" [Increase the team's standard of leadership]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 42-44. 
This article presents an investigation of administrative work and leadership methods in Xuejing Brigade of Weitang Commune.

995. "Yi liang wei gang he" [Make grain the key link and distribute labor power rationally]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 92-93. 
This article presents the report of the People's Communes Investigation Section of Beijing Agricultural University. It focuses specifically on the experiences of Zhangshi People's Commune and its arrangement and utilization of labor power.

996. "Zai gongshe neibu" [Dig out all the latent power of labor within the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 70-71. 
Considers people's communes in Nanbu County in Sichuan Province, Weinan County in Shaanxi Province, and Leinan County in Guangdong Province.

997. "Zhengque chuli nong" [Correctly arrange the relations of production in rural people's communes and completely rearrange the productive powers of the masses]. Ji Dongping. XHBYK, no. 24 (1960), pp. 86-89. 
Three short articles: the first is by An Daye, originally published in the Shanghai Liberation Magazine, no. 22 (1960); the second by Wang Hanzhi, originally published in Youth (10 September 1960); and the third by Ji Dongping, originally published in East Wind, no. 22 (1960).

998. "Zui helide shi" [The most rational use of labor provides the most effective support for agriculture]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 87-88. 
Describes the experiences of Linhai County in Zhejiang Province in its attempts to implement the economical use of labor power in its communal industries.

1961


Dongqiao Production Brigade is part of Huawang Commune.
1001. "Dun dian diaocha zhi" 点调查指导全面[Make on-the-spot investigations, lead and guide in all aspects]. Li Lin and others 等 . ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 4-8.
This article introduces research methods for production investigation in people's communes in Pingshun County, Shanxi Province.

1002. "Fengtaiping guanli" 风台坪管理区六年来坚持执行劳动定额分配制度的经验 [The experiences of Fengtaiping Administrative District over the past six years in resolutely carrying out the system of fixed quotas and giving credit according to work]. Yang Xiaozhong 楊啟忠 . XHBK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 28-31.
Fengtaiping Administrative District is in Wuxiang County, Shanxi Province.

Presents a report on labor power in Linkou Brigade, which is part of Huangjing Commune.

Discusses the purpose and necessity of the system of responsibility and the relationship between responsibility and benefit.

1005. "Guan jian zaiyu she" 关键在于 就是当家作主 [The key point is that commune members be the masters of the house]. XHBK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 40-42.
Describes how Wushi Brigade, which is part of Shizi Commune, respects the rights of production teams.

1006. "Guanyu 'sanbao yi" 关于 "三包一奖" 制的几个问题 [Some problems concerning the system of "three contracts, one reward"]. Shi Song 石松 . ZNB, no. 8 (1961), pp. 17-20.
Discusses the strong and weak points of the "three contracts, one reward" system and studies methods for ensuring proper distribution among production teams.

Considers production teams in Xinzhou County, Hebei Province.


1009. "Heli shiyong nong" 合理使用农村劳力提高劳动效率 [Make rational use of rural labor power and increase labor efficiency]. San Li 三力 . JJJY, no. 7 (1961), pp. 9-16.

1010. "Jianchi he buduan" 坚持和不断完善 "三包一奖" 制度 [Uphold and continuously perfect the "three contracts, one reward" system]. XHBK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 55-56.
Describes how the "three contracts, one reward" system improves commune management and increases production.

Relates the labor management experiences of Aiguo Production Brigade, in Aiguo Commune.
Introduces the basic workday system of Chengzhuang Administrative District in Dongfanghong Commune.

Deals with Quannan County in Jiangxi Province and Maguan County in Yunnan Province.


1015. "Jiuhu gongshe guo" utherford "三包一奖制" [The "three contracts, one reward" system for fruit production in Jiuhu Commune]. ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 25-27.

1016. "Laodong ding'e wen" 勤动定额问答 [Questions and answers on labor standards]. Wu Tianxi 吴天锡. SSSC, no. 6 (1961), pp. 15-17.

1017. "Laoli baohu hao" 劳力保护好社会生产力 [When labor is protected well, the commune members' productivity will swell]. ZFN, no. 1 (1961), p. 28.
Considers Sancang Commune.


Pertains to Zhaodong County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Wuqing County in Tianjin Municipality.

This article reviews an investigation of labor management problems in Zizhen Production Team, which is part of Wuxing Commune.

A production report on Liukou Production Brigade in Huangjing Commune. Cheng points out that the production brigade's failure to increase production results from the improper distribution of its labor force.

1024. "Renzhen zuohao ping" 认真做好评工记分 [Be serious about doing a good job on work evaluation and point allotment]. Wu Tianxi 吴天锡. ZNB, no. 6 (1961), pp. 12-14.
Wu illustrates the good points of the system of work evaluation and point allotment and evaluates its method of implementation.


An investigative report on improving business management in Sunji People's Commune.


Lan discusses the strong and weak points of various kinds of contract labor.


Describes recent accomplishments of Tianyulin Production Team in Zhuquan Commune.


An investigative report on four production brigades in Shengping Commune.

1029. "Wanggezhuang shengchan" 王格庄生产队 [Wanggezhuang Production Brigade leads the teams correctly, exercising control while allowing them freedom]. Chen Jianmin 陈健民 and Gao Junqing 高俊卿. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 35-37.

Wanggezhuang Production Brigade is part of Huangjing Commune.


Jia Yutang was the party secretary for Yi County, Hebei Province.

1031. "Yindi zhi yide" 右地制地实行"三包"制度 [Adapt the "three contracts, one reward" system to local conditions]. Shu Daixin 舒代新 and Fu Wenye 富文业. HQ, nos. 15-16 (1961), pp. 39-45.

Introduces the "three contracts, one reward" system, analyzing its good qualities and claiming that it completely accords with the actual situation.

1032. "Yiqie yao zai qiao" 一切要在巧字上打算 [Everything should be determined according to skills]. Wang Ruipu 王瑞朴. XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 49-51.

A report on the question of how to use labor power, which focuses on a production team in Xiaofen Commune.

1033. "Zenyang jiaqiang he" 怎样加强和健全生产队的生产责任制 [How to strengthen and perfect the production responsibility system of production teams]. Zhen Zhi 陈志. SSSC, no. 18 (1961), pp. 8-10.

1034. "Zenyang zuohao ping" 怎样做好评比工作 [How to do a good job of awarding workpoints according to work]. Mao Maoqing 毛茂清. CAZ, no. 11 (1961), pp. 9-10.

Concerns Xiangtan County in Hunan Province.

1036. "Zhuazhe dianxing qu" -- Grasp the model, gain experience, and guide all aspects. Wang Xiuqing and others. XHBYK, no. 5 (1961), pp. 29-32. Introduces the leadership experiences of Dongzhen Commune in adopting Chairman Mao's plan of "combining the key point with the entire surface."


1962

1038. "Ba shengchan daquan" -- Turn over the right of production to the masses. Liu Xiangjiu. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), p. 17. Considers Sui County in Hebei Province.


1040. "Jieshao yige sheng" -- Introducing a production team's "system of awarding workpoints to units according to work". Xiao Rengui and others. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), pp. 11-12. Pertains to Lechang County in Guangdong Province.


1042. "Qieshi jiaqiang dui" -- Conscientiously strengthen the leadership of production teams. Yang Ling. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), pp. 4-7.


Describes several advantages of the workpoint system of Xinlitun Commune: it is simple, easily learned by all, and avoids mistakes.

1047. "Yaoqiu shengchandui" [Require production teams to perform the "five goods"]). Lu Hongbin. SSSC, no. 9 (1962), pp. 16-17.

The "five goods" mentioned in this article are: thought and ideas, production records, planning for living, love of country and commune, and united democracy.

1963


Deals with Pingyang County in Zhejiang Province.


Lin stresses the importance of the production team, pointing to the current management of workpoints.


1051. "Yan jiaof he 'shen jiao' " ["Teaching by words" and "teaching by example"]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1963), pp. 93-95.

Considers Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

1964


This article analyzes the reasons for the tendency to want to work for oneself instead of for the commune.

1053. "Jizhong cha dui ban" [The method of concentrating assignments of urban youth to production teams is good]. Gu Hongzhang. SSSC, no. 11 (1964), pp. 10-11.

Gu discusses problems confronting youths who settle down in the rural communes. Contains specific information on Haining County in Zhejiang Province.

1965

1054. "Anzhao nongshi ji" [Arrange the rural labor force according to agricultural seasons]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1965), pp. 52-53.


Huangtuliang National Forest is in Pingquan County, Hebei Province.
C. Model Workers

1958

This article describes four types of members in the 713 people's communes in Xining District, Qinghai Province. These members include kitchen workers, nursery workers, midwives, and pig breeders.

1959


Comrade Qiu lives in a commune in Guanyun County, Jiangsu Province.

Model worker Ding Jinquan is part of a production team in Xihu People's Commune.

1960


1061. "Fangxia jiazi can" [Stop putting on airs and join the labor force]. Zhao Nanqun. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 25.
Pertains to Qidong County in Jiangsu Province.

Introduces Dong Jinrong, the production team branch party secretary of Fenghuang People's Commune, as an example of how to serve the people.

1961

1063. "Shen shou sheyuan ai" [A good team leader who is deeply loved by members of the commune]. Li Zhonglin and Zou Xingshu. ZFN, no. 6 (1961), p. 6.
Considers communes in Jincheng County in Jiangxi Province.

Rao was the head of Hebei People's Commune.
Deals with Hebei Province.

1962

1066. "Danghao dui ehangshou" 当好对好 “当好当好" 班长 [To be a good production team chief one should first be a good "work-team captain"]. Jing Wencan 景文灿 and Wang Xufeng 王秀峰. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), pp. 8-10.
Considers Changling County in Jilin Province.

Deals with Jiaocheng County in Shanxi Province.

1963

This article praises Song Enzhen, vice-captain of a production team in Baowei People's Commune.

Model worker Wu Houli was the head of Yangjingdi People's Commune.

Model worker Wen Xin was the deputy team chief of the third team of Weituan Production Brigade in Liujunren Commune.

1071. "Shenfen shi sheyuan" 身份是社员劳动是本分 [Commune member is his status, labor is his duty]. Sun Ruchun 孙汝纯 and Hua Keyou 花可有. HQ, nos. 13-14 (1963), pp. 27-29.
A story about Zhang Fugui, captain of Gaocun People's Commune. Zhang was a national agricultural worker model.

This article introduces the workers of Xincun Production Brigade of Xiangtong People's Commune.

This article relates the story of Dongjie Commune.
1964


1965

1076. "Dianshang zhagen mian" (Plant a single seed and flowers will bloom throughout the area). SSSC, no. 7 (1965), pp. 32-35. An article from Hebei ribao which introduces Fan Defu, the leader of Dawangduzhuang Commune, and discusses his concern that cadres have first-hand knowledge of local conditions.

1077. "Gui zai renzhen—xiang" (His value is his earnestness—what can be learned from Fan Defu?). SSSC, no. 7 (1965), p. 36. Also refers to Dawangduzhuang Commune (see above).

1078. "Hao sheyuan hao jia" (Good commune members, good family members). ZFN, no. 9 (1965), pp. 30-31. Pertains to Longxi County in Gansu Province.


1080. "Yumi guniang Wang" (Wang Xiaogai—Miss Corn). Wang Xiuling and others, ZQN, no. 5 (1965), pp. 11-12. Describes how Wang, upon graduation from grade school, helped members of Chengguan Commune improve and increase the variety of their production.

D. Advanced and Backward Brigades

1959


This article was originally published in *Shanxi ribao*. Deals with Taigu County in Shanxi Province.

Fuqiang Production Brigade is part of Luonan Commune.

This article relates the experiences of "pauper" brigades in catching up with "well-to-do" brigades in Xishui County (Hubei Province) during the previous year.

A story about how a poor brigade was turned into a wealthy one after six months of hard work.

Deals with Jiangmen Municipality in Guangdong Province.

An analysis of reasons for the poverty of "pauper brigades" and how they might overtake "well-to-do" brigades. Pertains specifically to Xishui County in Hubei Province.

This article discusses problems related to how poor production brigades can overtake rich ones. Considers production brigades in Su County, Anhui Province.

Considers a brigade in Sandun Commune.

Describes how Sulong People's Commune changed from a poor commune into a rich one.

1092. "You zhi zhe shi jing" 有志者事竟成 [Where there's a will there's a way—after a year's time the area managed by Taoyuanbao Brigade achieved the same level as that of a rich team]. Wang Hanguo 王翰国. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Taoyuanbao Brigade is part of Shahe Commune.

1093. "Zenyang bangzhu qiong" 怎样帮助穷队赶上富队 [How to help poor teams catch up with rich teams quickly]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 2-6.
Considers Nanping Municipality in Fujian Province.
1960


1095. "Fayang 'qiong bangzi' " 发扬 "穷样子" 精神, 改变 "穷" 显的面貌 [Develop the spirit of the "paupers' cooperative" and change the look of "poor" counties]. Wang Guiji 王桂季. XHBK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 29-30.
"Paupers' cooperative" is the nickname given to Jianming Agricultural, Forestry, and Stockbreeding Cooperative of Xipu Village in Zunhua County, Hebei Province. Under the leadership of Wang Guofan, it changed in a few years from a poor to a rich cooperative. The article goes on to describe how cooperatives in Tang County (Hebei Province) learned from the Jianming "paupers' cooperative."

Describes the experiences of Dongzhen People's Commune in the "developing the under-developed" movement.

1097. "Jiaqiang lingdao qiong" 加强领导, 穷将变富 [Strengthen leadership and poverty will turn into prosperity]. Han Binglin 韩秉林. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 39-41.
Deals with Qujing County in Yunnan Province.

1098. "Quanli zhiyuan gong" 全力支持公社经济的发展, 促进贫队超富队 [Fully support the economic development of the communes and encourage poor brigades to catch up with well-to-do ones]. CAZ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 21-23.
Pertains to brigades in Pingnan County, Guangxi Province.

1961

1099. "Sanlei dui baodao" 三种队伍各自承担责任, 第二种队伍帮助, 第一种队伍要观察 [The third type of team takes over everything to the end, the second type of team helps more, the first type of team observes diligently]. XHBK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 18-19.
Discusses the need for production teams to help each other. Deals specifically with Jicheng County in Shanxi Province.

1100. "Yi liang wei gang quan" 以粮为纲, 全面发展山区生产 [Make grain the key link and develop production in mountainous areas]. Wei Tingjin 魏廷进. ZNB, no. 11 (1961), pp. 26-29.
Considers the experiences of Yangjingdi Commune in turning poverty into prosperity.

1962

1101. "Guanxin kunnan dui" 关心困难队, 帮助困难队 [Show concern for troubled teams and help them]. Su Wei 苏蔚. SSSC, no. 9 (1962), pp. 18-20.

Refers to Yonghe County in Shanxi Province.
Pertains to Jincheng County in Shanxi Province.

Zhangjiadu First Production Team is part of Anyu People's Commune.

1964

Considers Guangping County in Hebei Province.

Refers to Wenxi County in Shanxi Province.


Describes the struggles of Pingjiangkou Production Team, which is part of Xiajiang Commune, in changing and improving the commune's situation.


Deals with teams in Haikang County, Guangdong Province.

Discusses Shengshi Production Brigade in Shaxi Commune, which became rich by utilizing its collective power.

1965

1112. "Xianjin jingyan yao" 先进经验要推而广之 [Advanced experiences should be implemented on a broad scale]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1965), pp. 46-49.
Discusses the meaning and significance of advanced units.

1113. "Zenyang duidai hou" 怎样对待后进 [How to deal with being backward]. XHBYK, no. 5 (1965), pp. 67-68.
Deals with Inner Mongolia.
1114. "Zenyang duidai xian" 怎样对待先进 [How to deal with being advanced]. XHBYK, no. 6 (1965), pp. 30-31.

This article is based on a study of Shiyue Brigade in Wangcheng Commune. The author concludes that advanced brigades should continuously analyze their own good and bad points and that the leadership unit should be responsible for helping advanced brigades with politics and ideology.
V. AGRICULTURE

A. Agriculture

1958


Chang'an County is in Shaanxi Province.


1117. "Po jiu li xin jian" 破旧立新坚决执行少种多收的方针 [Tear down the old and build the new, resolutely implement the policy of higher production from less planting for higher yields]. Lin Shizheng 林世政. NCGZTX, no. 18 (1958), p. 19.

Considers Huayang, Renshou, and Guangyuan counties, all in Sichuan Province.

1118. "Renmin gongshe you" 人民公社有关制订生产计划的几个问题 [Some problems concerning the establishment of production plans in the people's communes]. NCGZTX, no. 16 (1958), p. 23.

Deals with Hebei Province.


Considers Chang'an County in Shaanxi Province.


1121. "Xiaomai Weixing shi" 小麦卫星是怎样放出来的? [How can one launch the wheat satellite?]. Hu Yuzhi 胡玉之 and Jing Jichao 丁吉超. ZM, no. 11 (1958), pp. 3-4.

Describes the experiences of cadres in organizing experimental plots and putting the general line into operation in rural areas. Deals specifically with Weixing Commune.


1126. "Gao han diqu ye"/"The "three-thirds system" can be carried out even in the cold highlands". JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 24.


1130. "Handi xiaomai lian"/"Wheat harvests on parched land year after year—an introduction to the antidrought experiences of Jiaolu Brigade in Fenglingdu Commune, Ruicheng County, Shanxi Province". XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 55-56.


1133. "Miantian shengengde"/"Increased production resulting from the deep plowing of cotton fields". SNYKX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 11-12.

1134. "Mingnian yao geng da"/"There will be an even greater great leap forward next year". Zhao Jiashan. NCGZTX, no. 20 (1959), pp. 10-12.

1136. "Nongye shengchan cuo" 农业生产措施要同群众商量决定 [Agricultural production methods should be decided upon in consultation with the masses]. Hong Yu 洪予. HQ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 3-6.

Pertains to Nan'an County in Fujian Province.

1137. "Qinjian ban she da" 秦检班社大力组织收入保证工农业生产全面大丰收 [Run the commune industriously, strengthen the organization of income, and guarantee an abundant harvest in all aspects of agricultural and industrial production]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 27-28.

Concerns Yulin County in Guangxi Province.

1138. "Quanguo nongcun ren" 全国农村人民公社争取超额完成粮食增产百分之十的光荣任务 [Rural people's communes throughout the country struggle to exceed quotas and achieve their glorious aim of a ten percent increase in food and cotton]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), p. 31.


This article was published in three consecutive issues of the periodical Nongye ke xue tongxun. Issue no. 6 discusses the meaning of field research; no. 7 examines methods for research; and no. 8 discusses mass bumper crops.


1142. "Renmin gongshe hao" 人民公社好劳动热情高 [The people's communes are good, the spirit of labor is high]. Xin Tian 学田. TF, no. 13 (1959), p. 7.

Xin presents his reflections on participating in the summer planting and harvest. Deals specifically with Jiading County in Shanghai Municipality.


The "eight-point charter" refers to irrigation, fertilizers, soil improvement, crop production, farm-tool reform, close planting, seed selection, and field management.


This article describes the National Agricultural Exhibition of 1959. Statistical charts are presented which illustrate increasing production in agriculture and the expansion of forestry.

1145. "Shao zhong gaochan duo" 小种高产多收是好的农田耕作制度 [To plant small quantities and have high yields for an abundant harvest is the best system of farm cultivation]. Gao Chensong 高承松 and Peng Luzhen 彭禄真. ZZYJJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 39-40.

A report made following a visit to Huaguang People's Commune.


1150. "Suan yi suan shifei" 计算肥增产的大跃升 [Calculate great increases in production resulting from the use of fertilizer]. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 36-37. Concerns Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province.


1153. "Xikou gongshe you" 西口公社油菜产量翻番 [Rape production in Xikou Commune has doubled]. Sun Zhencai and others 孙振才等. ZNB, no. 13 (1959), p. 4.

1154. "Xin-fude genzi" 幸富的根子 [The roots of fortune—an investigation of production in Diaotan People's Commune during the past year]. Sun Min 孙民 and Wang Tiqiang 王体强. XHBYK, no. 18 (1959), pp. 72-74.

1155. "Yindi zhi yi chong" 基于当地条件充分利用 [Based on local conditions, utilize resources thoroughly]. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 12. Deals with Putian County in Fujian Province.


1160. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社农业生产规划中贯彻"三分制"的体会 [Some understandings gained from the thorough implementation of the "three-thirds system" in the agricultural production plans of people's communes]. Yang Chunfeng 杨春峰. XNXYXB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 25-34.
Yang thinks that the "three-thirds system" is a good and thorough system and that it represents a major revolution for the nation's cultivation goals. Makes specific reference to Xinping County in Shaanxi Province.

1960

1161. "Cong si gongshede"从四个公社的调查看出扩大种植面积 [A view on the expansion of cultivated areas from an investigation of four communes]. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 24-25.
Considers Dayao, Nandashan, Shuangpai, and Zhong-Su Youhao (Sino-American Friendship) communes, all in Hunan Province.

Refers to Suichuan County in Jiangxi Province and Huanggang Special District in Hubei Province.

1163. "Dali zhichi nong"大力支持农业的技术改进和人民公社的巩固与发展 [Vigorously support the improvement of agricultural technology and the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. Jin Ming 金明. CAZ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 7-13.
This article summarizes a speech by Jin Ming (head of the Department of Finance) given at the Finance and Banking "On-the-Spot" Conference, which was held in Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province, in 1960.

This article introduces the experiences of Wanliuzhuang Production Brigade in Jiantan Commune in using higher temperatures to speed up the production of fertilizer during the winter.

1165. "Dou yao xiang zheyang"都要像这样准备秋收 [All must prepare for the autumn harvest in this manner]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 61-62.
Describes how Guanyi People's Commune prepared for the harvest.

1166. "Feiliao shi zengchan"肥料是增产粮食的基础 [Fertilizer is basic to increasing food production]. Zhang Qingyu and others 张庆余等. XHBYK, no. 24 (1960), pp. 132-34.
Zhang presents a report on the use of fertilizer in Lingdong Administrative District of Guqiao Commune.

Chaolian Brigade is part of Waihai Commune.


1169. "Gongshehua zha xia"公社化扎下幸福根基田打高产门 [Communization plants the roots of prosperity, the square-field system opens the door for higher yields]. Liu Zhenzong 刘振宗. ZNB, no. 7 (1960), pp. 9-11.
Considers the use of the "square-field system" in Anguo County, Hebei Province.
1170. "Jiaqiang shengchan guan" 强生产管理促粮增产 [Strengthen the management of production and foster an increase in foodstuffs]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 73-76.
An investigation of production management in Shueha People's Commune.


1172. "Liyou youxiande" 利用有限的耕地生产更多粮食 [Use limited arable land to produce more food products—Jiefang Commune in Jianyang County uses intercropping on large farm lands]. Liu Zongtang. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 82-83.

1173. "Renmin gongshe liang" 人民公社良种好处多 [Seed farms in the people's communes have many benefits]. ZNB, no. 7 (1960), pp. 14-16.
Deals with people's communes in Heilongjiang Province.


Discusses the condition of production development in Boyan People's Commune.

1176. "Xuexi Mao Zedong" 学习毛泽东著作更好地贯彻农业 "八字宪法" [Study the thought of Mao Zedong in order to thoroughly implement the "eight-point charter" in agriculture]. ZQN, no. 13 (1960), pp. 9-10.
Concerns Chang'an County in Shaanxi Province.

Chadian Production Team is part of Qianling Commune.

Describes how Kaiping County in Guangdong Province supports agricultural production by improving its water power, electrical power, use of fertilizer, and by obtaining supplemental financial aid.

1179. "Zuzhi yige quan" 组织一个全氏性的春耕生产大高潮 [Organize a high tide in spring cultivation and production for the whole people]. CJ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 3-4.

1961


Beishishan Administrative District is part of Dongfanghong Commune.
Relates the story of Nanwangzhuang Commune and its experiences of working hard to increase production.

1183. "Chongfen fahui ren" 充分发挥人民公社的优越性争取今年农业丰收 [Fully realize the superiority of the people's communes and fight for a bumper harvest this year]. Wang Xuewen 王雪文 and Ren Weizhong 任维忠. ZQN, no. 8 (1961), pp. 2-7.

Chi describes the experiences of Zhaoji Commune in strengthening the study of how to increase agricultural production.


A report on Duanjiazuo Production Brigade in Duanjiazuo Commune, which has a history of abundant harvests.


Gu presents a collection of opinions and suggestions on solving the problems of differential rents.


An analysis of the circumstances under which Xizhuang Production Brigade in Chengguan Commune has increased its income each year.

Laosa Production Brigade is in Ningdu County, Jiangxi Province.
"Liang you shuang zengchan" [The production of both grain and oil grows and incomes steadily increase]. Liu Xumao and others. ZNB, no. 5 (1961), pp. 6-9.
Liu presents an investigation of increases in production at Changbin Production Team in Jinshan Commune. Charts are included which illustrate both increasing production in recent years and the distribution of income.


"Luoshi 'sanbao' zeng" [When the "three contracts" system is put into effect, an increase in production can be relied upon]. Zhang Ruirong. MZTJ, no. 5 (1961), pp. 19-20.
A report on production increases in Chenguang Production Brigade in Dongguan Commune.

"Pingyao xian Dujia" [An investigation of production technique problems in Dujia Village, Pingyao County]. ZNB, no. 8 (1961), pp. 6-8.
This investigation examined irrigation, close planting, management, and cultivation.

"Renmin gongshede" [Production plans in the people's communes should have their roots in the masses]. XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), p. 39.

Examines the experiences of Dafu Brigade in Dongshan Commune in developing agricultural production.

"Sanmian hongqi yue" [Three red flags are raised higher and higher]. He Zhen. ZNB, no. 10 (1961), pp. 6-8.
A statement of conditions in a production brigade in Shibei Commune as to how it has constantly increased annual production.

"Shengming dadui ba" [Shengming Brigade determines production plans by turning guidelines and plans over to the masses for discussion]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 32-35.
Shengming Production Brigade is part of Shangfu Commune.

Zhong applies Marxist theory to the problem of differential rents.

"Yige renmin gong" [The experiences of a people's commune in undertaking large-scale grain production]. HQ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 8-11.
This article describes how Hebei People's Commune had two years of good harvests.

"Yinde zhi yi cai" [The only way to increase production is to account for local land conditions]. MZTJ, no. 5 (1961), pp. 16-18.
An investigative report on Lijiang People's Commune.
Youjia Production Brigade is part of Xinshi People’s Commune.

An investigative report on the arrangement of agricultural production in Wushi Brigade of Shizh Commune.

1205. "Zheli weishenme" [How have they continuously increased production for three years?]. Hao Cheng. XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 47-49.
Hao discusses administrative work in Yaoshangwan Administrative District of Hanbei Commune.

1206. "Zheli zhong shuang ji" [Planting a double crop of rice is not as good as planting a single crop of lima beans and rice]. Gu Fusheng. XHBYK, no. 11 (1961), pp. 67-68.
A report on Xiaozheng People’s Commune.

1207. "Zhengque zhixing zheng" [Carry out policy accurately and increase production annually]. Yu Xuehan. MZTJ, no. 4 (1961), p. 34.
An investigative production report on Yonghong People’s Commune.

Pertains to Nan County in Hunan Province.

Considers crop raising in Guanyun County, Jiangsu Province.


1211. "Renqing xingshi gu" [Know the situation clearly, encourage diligence, and fight for an increase in all of the next year’s agricultural production]. Li Yifang and Shi Hong. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 6-9.
Pertains to Nan County in Hunan Province.


1962
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Zhoujiazhuang Production Brigade is part of Zhoujiazhuang Commune.


1963


Deals with Beijing Municipality.

1217. "Cong shenghan shang fu" (Support the production efforts of poor and lower-middle peasants). Xue Jiang, SSSC, no. 23 (1963), pp. 15-18.

Concerns Peng County in Sichuan Province.


This conference was held in Beijing in 1963. The article gives details of Liu Luyan's speech, wherein he pointed out that in order to consolidate collective economies in the people's communes, cotton and food harvests should be properly managed and carefully planned. Liu was head of the Department of Agriculture.

1220. "Xiang nongye sheng" (Advance to increase the depth and breadth of agricultural production). XHYB, no. 9 (1963), pp. 133-34.


Zhou's speech was delivered at the Huadong Agricultural Advance Collective Representatives' Conference, which was held in Guangxi Province.

1964


Deals with Gannan County in Heilongjiang Province.


Xiadingjia Production Brigade is part of Dalujia Commune.

1225. "Huojian dui zaodao" [Huojian Team has a good harvest of early rice]. SSSC, no. 16 (1964), p. 32.

Huojian Team is part of Xuwan Commune.


The "four transitions" in agriculture are: mechanization, electrification, water conservation, and scientific research. Deals with Beijing Municipality.

1227. "Pi xian Xipu gong" [The technical experiences of Xipu Commune in Pi County in its abundant harvest of wheat over a large area]. ZNB, no. 9 (1964), pp. 18-20.


1965

1229. "Ba nongcun gongzuo" [Move the focus of rural work to spring planting and production]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 50-51.

1230. "Bian xianjinde dian" [Change advanced units into advanced areas]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 49-50.

Describes the experiences of Zunhua County in Hebei Province and its steady large-scale production and high yields.

1231. "Fayang shengchan min" [Develop democracy in production and realize production plans]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 49-50.

1232. "Ganhan dibo mian" [With drought and poor soil, is it possible to get a high yield of cotton? Fujiazhuang Production Brigade's answer is yes]. SSSC, no. 6 (1965), pp. 36-38.

This article summarizes a speech delivered by Zhou Lin, secretary of the Fujiazhuang Party Branch in Liyouzhuang Commune, to the National Collective Cotton Production Conference.


Considers Jiangxi, Henan, and Heilongjiang provinces.


Pertains to Guangji County in Hubei Province.
1235. "Liujiazi renmin" [An investigation of the transformation from a low to a high level of cotton production in Liujiazi People's Commune]. Hang Songqing. JJYJ, no. 5 (1965), pp. 31-34.


1237. "Nongye shengchan xing" [The agricultural production situation is good]. SSSC, no. 10 (1965), pp. 34-36.


This article provides a preliminary discussion of whether or not the country needs a collective economic system for agricultural production planning and makes some suggestions as to how it might be managed.

1239. "Yikao laodong ji" [Rely on labor accumulation to advance the basic establishment of farmland, irrigation facilities, and the like]. JJYJ, no. 9 (1965), pp. 1-3.

A detailed report on these aspects of Shaogou Production Brigade and two others in Yishui County, Shandong Province.

1970


Miaoling Village is in Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province.

1971

1241. "Xuan yong bianzhengfa" [Apply dialectics to the implementation of the "eight-point charter" for agriculture]. Liu Yingxiang. HQ, no. 1 (1971), pp. 70-73.

Concerns Yanshi County in Henan Province.

1972


Deals with Anlu County in Hubei Province.
B. Technology and the Mechanization of Agriculture

1958

Pertains to Anhui Province.

Deals specifically with Wuxi County.


Considers tractor management in Shahe County, Hebei Province.


1249. "Women zai tansuo" 我们在探索农业机械化电气化道路 [We are searching for the road to agricultural mechanization and electrification]. Zhang Qing 张清. ZNB, no. 24 (1958), p. 20.
Zhang introduces experiments in the field of agricultural mechanization and electrification in people's communes in Chaoyang District, Beijing Municipality.


1959

1251. "Da nao jishu ge" 大闹技术革命开展全能厂运动 [Spread the technological revolution and promote the all-skills factory movement]. NYJX, no. 12 (1959), p. 18.
This article relates the experiences of Guijiafan Commune in transforming an agricultural tool factory into an "all-skills" factory.

The geography department referred to in this article is part of Zhongshan University, Guangzhou Municipality (Guangdong Province).

1254. "Echeng Shishan gong" [The farm-tool factory in Shishan Commune, Echeng County, steps towards the mechanization of production]. JXGYZB, no. 4 (1959), p. 11.

1255. "Gongju cangku ban" [Experiments in the tool shed benefit production and help commune members]. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 43-44. Concerns Hanchuan County in Hubei Province.


1258. "Guanyu jiaqiang ren" [Some opinions on strengthening the management of agricultural machinery in the people's communes]. NYJX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 20-21. This article reviews various statements made at a national conference (held on 20 December 1958) on agricultural mechanization and electrification.


1260. "Guanyu Liling jian" [A survey report and preliminary opinions on a simple rice-seedling transplanter tried on early and middle ripening rice in Liling County]. NYJX, no. 12 (1959), p. 1-3. This report is based on the experiences of 197 communes which used rice-seedling transplanting devices.


1263. "Kaizhan yige geng" [Begin a broader, deeper, more detailed, and more effective movement for the improvement of tools]. Liu Ruilong. NYJX, no. 4 (1959), pp. 1-3. Liu explains the difficulties of large-scale mechanized agriculture and also discusses various problems involved in managing agricultural machinery.


1267. "Renmin gongshe chu" 人民公社出现的特点 [The people's communes show their value, the peasants show their dexterity in surveying]. Yang Wei 杨伟. CHTB 5, no. 2 (1959): 12-13.


1270. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化为农村科学技术的发展开辟了广阔的道路 [Communization has opened a broad path for the development of science and technology in the villages]. Liu Ming 林明. KXDZ, no. 10 (1959), p. 399.

1271. "Renmin gongshe suo" 人民公社锁蛟龙 [The people's communes have locked up the flood dragon]. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), p. 2-5.


1274. "Ren zeng zhishi di" 人增知识地增产 [When people's knowledge increases, the land is more productive—an investigation of Fenghuo Commune as to its improvement of skills and development of agriculture]. Lin Muye 林牧叶. XHBYK, no. 24 (1959), pp. 19-22.

1275. "Shenyang xian renmin" 沈阳县人民公社机耕队经营管理试行方案 [A draft of the principles of operating and managing mechanized farming teams that were tried in people's communes in Shenyang County]. NYJX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 21-23.
1276. "'Sihua' shi minzhu" 四化是民主集中制的体现 [The "four transformations" are a manifestation of democratic centralism]. Zhao Han 赵汉. XHBYK, no. 1 (1959), pp. 13-15.


1960
1287. "Gongshe dailaile" 社带来了机械化 [Communes have brought about mechanization]. ZNB, no. 2 (1960), pp. 15-16.
Considers Yuncheng County in Shanxi Province.

1288. "Guanyu shixian wo" 有关于实现我国农业机械化若干问题 [Certain problems with regard to realizing China's agricultural mechanization]. Tan Zhenlin 田振林. ZNB, no. 6 (1960), pp. 2-7.


Jia was head of the movement for agricultural mechanization in Shanxi Province.


Pertains to Heilongjiang Province.

Qiongbangzi (literally, "pauper") is a nickname for Jianming Commune.

1294. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的眼睛 [The eyes of the people’s communes]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 74-75.
An introduction to the observatory in Baimao People’s Commune.

1295. "Renmin gongshe wei" 人民公社为农业技术改造创造了良好条件 [People's communes have created good conditions for the improvement of agricultural technology]. Feng Ruoliang 冯若良. ZFN, no. 5 (1960), p. 24.
Considers communes in Jiangning County (Jiangsu Province) and Baiquan County (Heilongjiang Province).

Wang and Chao discuss the function of people's communes in modernizing agriculture, pointing out that Chinese agricultural mechanization is based on communization.

An introduction to the movement to mechanize agriculture in Xichong County, Sichuan Province.

Zhang offers some opinions on how to prevent droughts and protect food crops.
1299. "Tuixing nongye ji"推行农业机械化必须全面规划两条腿走路 [Overall planning and walking on two legs are essential to the mechanization of agriculture]. Ouyang Qin 郭明钦. HQ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 22-32.
Deals with Heilongjiang Province.

Considers agricultural mechanization in Heilongjiang Province.

1301. "Wei nongyede xian"为农业的现代化贡献力量 [Contribute strength to the mechanization of agriculture]. Pu Jinwen 濮晋文. ZQN, no. 16 (1960), pp. 10-11.
Refers to Baoshan County in Shanghai Municipality.

Concerns Linyi County in Shandong Province.

1303. "Xingnong gongshe ji"兴农公社机械化的管理经验 [The experiences of Xingnong Commune in managing mechanization]. Zhao Jiashan 赵家善. ZNB, no. 10 (1960), pp. 16-17.

1304. "Xiu ji bu chu she"修机不出社社社道器材 [Repair machines within the communes; every commune manufactures materials]. RMYD, no. 75 (1960), p. 4.
This article examines twelve communes in Qingfeng County (Henan Province) which have established machine repair departments.

Describes some of the experiences of Luodian People's Commune in the movement to improve agricultural tools.

1306. "Zhuajin xiuli he"抓紧修理和制造农业机头 [Grasp firmly the repair and manufacture of agricultural machinery and tools]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 85-86.

1961

A report on the management of wells by Tongguojiaocun Production Brigade of Lingcheng Commune.

Pertains to De County in Jilin Province.


1310. "Wei nongye fuwu"为农业服务是气象工作的首要任务 [The primary task of meteorological work is to serve agriculture]. Rao Xing 饶兴. HQ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 19-23.
1962

1311. "Guanyong heyi ze" 管理合一 责任到人 [Unify management and use, make each individual responsible]. ZNB, no. 3 (1962), pp. 31-32.
Describes the experiences of Aiguo Commune's Aiguo Brigade in managing its farm tools.


Highlights the purpose and significance of study as a prerequisite for practice.

1314. "Sinian gongshehua" 四年公社化 大发展 [In four years of communization, the irrigation system has developed greatly]. Wang Kai 王开. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 10-11.
Wang discusses the development of irrigation in Mianyang County, Hubei Province.

1963

Considers Anhui and Shanxi provinces.

1316. "Haohao guanli he" 好好管理和好好使用农业机械 [Manage and use agricultural machines well]. XHYB, no. 6 (1963), pp. 135-36.
Basing his discussion on the experiences of Shiyue Brigade in Wangcheng Commune, the author reviews the purposes of agricultural mechanization and the importance of correct management.

1317. "Heilongjiang sheng liu" 黑龙江省 60% 人民公社使用农业机械 [Sixty percent of the people's communes in Heilongjiang Province use agricultural machinery]. SSSC, no. 18 (1963), p. 35.

Concerns Heilongjiang Province.


Xiang discusses the mechanization of agriculture and its relation to agricultural collectivization.
1964


1323. "Jinyibu fazhan" 进一步发展半机械化农场更好地支援农业生产 [Further develop the semimechanization of agricultural tools and support agricultural production more strongly]. Li Jihuan 李济寰. ZNB, no. 11 (1964), pp. 1-8. Li outlines a report he made to the National Semimechanization of Agricultural Tools Conference. Li was vice-minister of the geology section of the State Council.

1324. "Kaizhan ban-jixie" 开展半机械化农场推广工作的经验 [An experience in expanding the semimechanization of farm tools]. Sun Tongzhou and others 孙通洲等. ZNB, no. 11 (1964), pp. 9-12. Sun introduces the current state of farm-tool mechanization in Hunan Province.

1325. "Shixian jixiehua" 实现机械化促进了农业粮食高产 [Mechanize to secure high and stable yields in agriculture]. ZNYJX, no. 7 (1964), pp. 18-20. This article discusses Liuji Commune.

1326. "Tuiguang xinshi nong" 时代对农业开展生产的新产品 [New products to support agriculture]. SSSC, no. 16 (1964), pp. 35-36. Describes various kinds of newly manufactured agricultural tools in different parts of the country. These areas include: Dezhou Special District in Shandong Province; Dalian County in Liaoning Province; and various locales in Hunan and Jilin provinces.

1965

1328. "Guangfan kaizhan qun" 广泛开展群众性的农业科学技术活动促进农业生产新高潮 [Widely develop a mass movement for scientific agricultural experimentation and carry out the new high tide of agricultural production]. Zhu Dehai 童德海. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 58-60.

1329. "Taigu xian tuola" 太谷县拖拉机是怎样的农业服务的 [How does the tractor station in Taigu County serve agricultural production?]. Jiang Wenxian 江文贤. JJYJ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 35-41. Taigu County is in Shanxi Province.

1330. "Xingtai xian Hujia" 西党县胡家楼大队山区半机械化的工具改革 [Huijialou Brigade in Xingtai County tries to improve tools for semimechanization of the mountainous areas]. Yue Zongtai 岳宗泰. JJYJ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 32-34. Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.
1331. "Xinshi nongju jiu" 新式农具就是好 [New agricultural tools are best]. SSSC, no. 4 (1965), pp. 36-37.
Describes how Guojiapu Commune tried to use semimechanized methods to augment agricultural development.

Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade is part of Wannianqing Commune.

1969

Considers Xinzhou County in Hubei Province.

C. Agricultural Disasters

1959

1334. "Ba kanghan douzheng" 把抗旱斗争进行到底 [Continue the struggle against drought through to the end]. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 49-50.

1335. "Changsheng renmin gong" 长胜人民公社战胜孟克河变害河为利河 [Changsheng People's Commune tamed the Mengke River and transformed it from a harmful river into a useful one]. Li Shuchen 李树春 and Li Ru 李儒. ZNB, no. 16 (1959), p. 35.

1336. "Chongfen fahui ren" 充分发挥人民公社的优越性战胜旱涝虫害灾害 [Fully develop the superiority of people's communes and conquer all kinds of disasters such as drought, flood, and pests]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 40-41.


Contains information on Quanjiao County (Anhui Province), Huarong and Yiyang counties (Hunan Province), Jiangling, Shishou, and Jingzhou counties (Hubei Province), and Linru County (Henan Province).

Considers Yiyang County in Hunan Province.
Describes how Liabou Commune conquered difficulties and prevented natural disasters.


Leting County is in Hebei Province.

1343. "Li jidong yuan qi" [Mobilize immediately to join the irrigation boom]. He Jifeng. ZNB, no. 21 (1959), pp. 4-5.
He Jifeng, a vice-minister in the Department of Agriculture, delivered this speech at a telephone conference. He stated that he hoped both flood and drought would be brought under control within two or three years.


A story about Pohu Commune in which it is described how workers, farmers, merchants, scholars, and soldiers joined together there to combat natural disasters.

1346. "Renmin gongshe jie" [People's communes have resolved contradictions which could not have been solved by advanced cooperatives]. Xu Guizhi. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), pp. 15-16.
Xu describes the victory of Niudaotun Commune in its struggle against natural disasters.


1348. "Renmin gongshe suo" [People's communes have locked up the flood dragon]. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), pp. 2-5.
Describes how Linyi Special District in Shandong Province controlled floods and improved harvests.

Deals with Echeng County in Hubei Province.


1351. "Shouzai diqu yao" [All damage and destruction in disaster areas should be mopped up by late autumn or early winter]. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 50-51.
Describes how Shitan People's Commune rapidly reestablished houses and gardens and regained productivity after a devastating flood.

1353. "Yangguang puzhao Tai" 阳光普照 太和 [The sun shines brightly on Taihewa]. Shi Tongwen 时同文. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 11-12.
The Taihewa area is part of Xiaocang Commune.

1354. "Yiding neng zhansheng" 一定能战胜虫害 [Pests will be conquered]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 78-79.
In 1959 many parts of China were plagued by drought, floods, and insects. This was especially true in the Huang River Valley, China's main cotton-producing area. Locusts appeared in five provinces: Henan, Shandong, Hebei, Anhui, and Jiangsu. All together, about 15 billion acres were afflicted by such natural calamities.


This article was originally published in Renmin ribao in August 1958.

1358. "Zhishan zhishui yi" 山治水一面红旗 [Control mountains and rivers under the red flag]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 88-91.
Describes how Xiawe People's Commune conquered unproductive mountains, controlled wild rivers, and turned forestry, agriculture, and fishing into prosperous enterprises.


1960

1360. "Cong yige gongshe" 从一个公社看灾年丰收 [A view of the harvest during the natural disasters, as seen in one commune]. JJDB, no. 682 (1960), p. 3.
Describes how Zhangshi Commune worked hard to complete the harvest.


Describes the struggle against drought in Henan Province.
1961

Gaoxinzhuang Production Team is part of Jiugang Commune.

1365. "Guanghuide gongshe" 光辉的公社英雄的人民 [The communes are brilliant, the people heroic]. ZQN, no. 2 (1961), pp. 22-25.
This article describes the struggle of Wanguanying Commune against natural disasters.

1366. "Woguo nongye sheng" 我国农业生产1960年遭受特大灾六亿人民万众一心克服重重困难 [National agricultural production in 1960 has met with serious natural disasters, but six billion people have the confidence to conquer difficulties]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 80-81.
Contains specific information on Hebei, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong provinces.

Dai and Yang describe the struggle against natural disasters in Suqiao Commune.

1368. "Zaiqu kefu kun" 克服困难发展生产的好榜样 [A good model for disaster areas to overcome difficulties and develop production]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), p. 106.
Examines the efforts of a production team in Jiugang Commune in rebuilding an area struck by disaster.

1962

1369. "Qishi tian kanghan" 七天干旱保丰收 [Seventy days of fighting drought preserves the harvest]. SSSC, no. 16 (1962), pp. 29-30.
Considers Luchuan County in Guangxi Province.

1964

1370. "Zhengfu fengsha zhan" 改沙战国农业生产大发展 [Conquer sand storms, defeat drought, and greatly increase production]. ZNB, no. 8 (1964), pp. 5-7.
An introduction to Dangpudi Production Brigade of Dangpudi Commune, which describes how the brigade increased production by improving forestry and irrigation.

1965

1371. "Sange dashui nian" 三年水灾三年不一样 [Three years of floods, all three are different]. SSSC, no. 2 (1965), pp. 29-31.
Describes how, during the period from 1949 to 1964, Zengchan Production Brigade in Huage Commune countered three serious floods.

1372. "Shi zai ren wei ren" 事在人为人定胜天 [People do everything; if they try, they can conquer nature]. Shi Hong 石红. SSSC, no. 1 (1965), pp. 28-31.
Shi praises Dazhai Brigade of Dazhai Commune for conquering natural calamity.
Describes Xiadingjia Production Brigade of Dalujia Commune and its fight with nature.

1374. "Yao gan yu douzheng" 要敢于斗争要善于斗争 [Dare to struggle and struggle skillfully]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 54-56.
Describes the experiences of Furong Production Brigade of Qingtang Commune in its struggle to make barren mountains and problem rivers productive.
VI. FORESTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION

A. Forestry

1959

Biyang County is in Henan Province.

1376. "Dongjiao renmin gong" 杜家人民公社林业的工作 [The forest of Dongjiao People's Commune is well managed]. ZLY, no. 20 (1959), p. 29.


1378. "Fahui renmin gong" 发挥人民公社威力加速发展林业 [Give full play to the power of the people's communes and develop forestry more quickly]. Hui Zhongquan 惠中权. HQ, no. 24 (1959), pp. 29-34.


Deals with Jian'ou County in Fujian Province.


1384. "Jianghua linqu He" 江华林业和平人民公社扎塘水库战胜小河困难 [Heping People's Commune in the Jianghua forest region constructed a dam to contain water and overcome the difficulties of a small river]. ZLY, no. 5 (1959), p. 34.

1385. "Laiyuan gongshe mu" 莲源公社林业办好木材生产效率高 [Laiyuan Commune's forest land is well run and lumber production is highly efficient]. Liu Peiji 刘培基. ZLY, no. 20 (1959), p. 16.

1387. "Minhou xian Zhuqi" 明侯县竹岐公社大搞林木速生试验 [Zhuqi Commune in Minhou County has carried out large-scale experiments in the rapid production of lumber]. Chen Chuanchuan 陈传川. ZLY, no. 7 (1959), p. 6.


1389. "Renmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无比优越性在专区提前完成木材上调任务 [The incomparable superiority of people's communes in Ji'an Special District enables them to complete lumber deliveries ahead of schedule]. ZLY, no. 3 (1959), p. 15.

1390. "Shangjie renmin gong" 上街人民公社林场以短补长自给有余 [The forest land of Shangjie People's Commune has overcome its shortcomings and is more than self-sufficient]. Zhang Taiping 张太平. ZLY, no. 1 (1959), p. 47.


1393. "Yikao he bangzhu" 只有依靠和帮助公社才能搞好木材生产 [Only by depending on and helping the communes can we perform lumber production properly]. ZLY, no. 6 (1959), p. 17.

1394. "Zai gongshe zhiyuan" 在公社支援下振山林场超额完成雨季造林任务 [With the support of the commune, Liangyashan Forest overfulfils its quota for afforestation during the rainy season]. Xue Limin 薛黎明. ZLY, no. 18 (1959), p. 20.


1396. "Zunhua xian ge ren" 遵化县各人民公社造林成林 [Every people's commune in Zunhua County works on developing forest land]. Tan Huimin 潭惠民. ZLY, no. 23 (1959), p. 9.

Zunhua County is in Hebei Province.

1960


Considers forestry in Hebei Province.
Zhengding County is in Hebei Province.

1961


An investigation of Menluoxia People's Commune and its practice of alternating forestry and agricultural work.


1962

A report on lumber production in Huajiang People's Commune.

Examines agriculture and forestry in Guangxi Province.


1406. "Zhangwo guilii quan" 掌握规律全面安排争取主动 [Grasp regulations, arrange all aspects, struggle to take the initiative]. ZLY, no. 6 (1961), p. 25.
Describes the experiences of Bin County in Hunan Province, which has a good record in lumber production.

1407. "Fadong shengchandui" 发动生产队和社员积极植树造林解决用材 [Mobilize the production team and commune members to plant trees and develop forestry in order to have enough lumber to supply agricultural needs]. Ai Mingshan 艾明山. ZLY, no. 8 (1962), pp. 5-7.
Pertains to Jiangsu Province.

Yangjingdi Brigade is part of Yangjingdi Commune.
A New Year's letter addressed to forestry workers and commune members.

1410. "Guli sheyuan shang" 鼓励社员上山 入林发展生产建设山区 [Encourage commune members to climb the mountains and enter the forests in order to develop production and build up mountainous areas]. Li Zhongfa 李仲发. ZLY, no. 1 (1962), pp. 19-20.
Examines forestry in various communes in the mountainous areas of Shangnan County, Shaanxi Province. These include Liangji, Xianghe, Zhaochuan, and Yongqing communes.

Jiucheng Brigade is part of Jiucheng Commune.

Suichang County is located in Zhejiang Province.


Zaoyuan Brigade is part of Zhouling Commune.

1964

1415. "Jiji fazhan min" 积极发展民族地区的林副产品生产 [Actively develop subsidiary forest production in the minority areas]. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), pp. 22-23.

1416. "Lin liang bing maode" 林粮并茂的金坑公社 [Jinkeng Commune is rich in both forests and food crops]. Lin Gong 林工. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), pp. 16-20.
Describes the experiences of Jinkeng Commune in developing fir tree forests.

1970

B. Animal Husbandry

1958

1418. "Qinghai sheng muye" 青海省牧业的人民公社是怎样办的 [How were people's communes in the pastoral areas of Qinghai Province run?]. MZTJ, no. 11 (1958), p. 13.
This article was based on material supplied by the Qinghai Province Rural Work Department.


1959

1420. "Bangzhu gongshe ban" 帮助公社办羊场 [Help the communes run goat farms]. SPGY, no. 9 (1959), p. 11.
This article discusses a goat dairy in Zhengzhou Municipality (Henan Province) and its methods for helping communes to raise goats.


1422. "Da gan yinian fan" 一年大翻身 [After a year's work, things were turned around]. NCGZTX, no. 22 (1959), pp. 13-15.
Details how, over the course of a year, Kuixingzhuang Production Team's hard work in pig breeding transformed poor conditions there into prosperous ones. Kuixingzhuang Production Team is part of Wangqianyu Commune.


1424. "Dali fazhan jia" 发展家禽增加肉蛋供应 [Vigorously develop poultry to increase the supply of meat and eggs]. Cai Ziwei ZNB, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.

Longju Production Brigade is part of Zhong'a Youhao Commune.

1426. "Dongfeng renmin gong" 东风人民公社大力发展家禽养殖 [Dongfeng People's Commune has devoted major effort to developing sericulture]. ZLY, no. 1 (1959), p. 49.

1427. "Gongyang siyang bing" 公养和自养并重家禽家畜大增 [Equal emphasis on public and private raising of animals increases production of livestock and poultry]. Bai Sha XZZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 55-56.
Deals with Taishan County in Guangdong Province.


The farm under discussion is located in Qingpu County, Shanghai Municipality.


1434. "Qiong yang zhu qin yang" 《穷养猪勤养猪巧养猪实现一亩地一头猪》 [Raise hogs exhaustively, diligently, and skillfully and try to raise one hog per mu]. Chen Pixian 陈培贤. JF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 1-9.

This article is based on the report of a conference held in Shanghai Municipality in November 1959.


Pertains to Lingchuan County in Shanxi Province.


Pertains to Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Deals with people's communes in Inner Mongolia.


Refers to Songjiagou Commune.


Wujiapo Production Team is part of Chengguan Commune.

1441. "Xihu gongshe mei" 《西湖公社牧业有猪一头多》 [Xihu Commune raises more than one pig per mu]. Li Yunjin 李云津. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), p. 15.


Considers hog raising in Baiquan County, Heilongjiang Province.
Describes the rapid development of hog breeding in Shimensong People's Commune.

Describes hog production in Fushan County, Shanxi Province.

1445. "Yinian ban chang zi" [After one year, the factory is more than self-sufficient]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 20-21.
Describes the experiences of the Tangtou Sericulture Factory in Chuanfu People's Commune.

1446. "Yong liangtiao tui zou" [Walk on two legs and vigorously develop the production of poultry and livestock]. Tao Kuizhang. JF, no. 13 (1959), pp. 11-12.

1447. "Zhong cai wei zhu yang" [The three-in-one combination of "planting vegetables, raising pigs, and breeding fish" is a good method]. ZNB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 19-20.
Considers the implementation of the "three-in-one" combination in Hengyang Municipality, Hunan Province.

An investigation of the development of pig breeding in four production teams in Wangyue People's Commune.

1960

Zhang relates the story of Yuejin Commune, where 257 kinds of food were found to be suitable for pigs.

An introduction to successful pig farms in Zhong-Su Youhao (Sino-American Friendship) Commune.

1451. "Duo kuai hao sheng fa" [Be quick, good, and economical in increasing hog production]. Zhu Ruixiang. QS, no. 3 (1960), pp. 38-42.
Describes hog raising in Anji County, Zhejiang Province.

1452. "Fazhan yang yang da" [Much can be done in developing sheep raising]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 33-35.
Deals with Dongchuan Municipality in Yunnan Province.

Zhang Bosen was the deputy governor of Hunan Province.
Pertains to Xinle County in Hebei Province.

1455. "Kuixingzhuang zhu duo" 虎星庄猪多 [Kuixingzhuang has numerous pigs and an abundance of grain]. ZNB, no. 1 (1960), pp. 15-16. 
Kuixingzhuang Village is in Wuqiao County, Hebei Province.

Pertains to Changzhi Municipality in Shanxi Province.

Pertains to Kuandian County, Liaoning Province.

Xiangtan Municipality is in Hunan Province.

This article details procedures for ensuring a distribution of one pig per mu in Yushan County, Qinghai Province.


1461. "Yang zhu yue zai yue" 猪业在跃中 [Hog raising is leaping forward]. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), p. 16. 
This article discusses hog breeding in Lin'an County, Zhejiang Province.

1462. "Zhu duo liang duo liang" 猪多粮多粮多猪多 [Many pigs mean much grain; much grain means many pigs]. ZNB, no. 3 (1960), pp. 25-27. 
A report on the need to raise hogs in order to ensure sufficient fertilizer for increased yields. Deals specifically with Hunan Province.

1463. "Zhushitang he yang" 猪食堂和养猪机械化 [Pig troughs and the mechanization of hog raising]. Li Zhi 李志 and Gao Hongsheng 高洪升. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 31-32. 
Deals with Tianjin Municipality in Hebei Province.

1961

Changjiang Production Brigade is part of Jingxi Commune.

1465. "Chongfen liyong shui" 充分利用水面发展种植业和养殖业 [Use water thoroughly to develop the business of planting and aquatic breeding]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 94-95.
"Dongri shengchan da" 引入生产大队公养私养发展养殖业 [Dongri Production Brigade develops its pig-breeding industry by promoting both public and private enterprise]. HQ, no. 8 (1961), pp. 14-18.
Examines the ways in which Yaxi Commune's Dongri Production Brigade developed hog raising.


"Fazhan yang zhu shi" 发展养殖事业的前途 [Develop the future of hog raising]. Han Guozhen and others 韩国珍等. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 116-18.
A report on hog raising in Zhouji People's Commune.

This article discusses the raising and feeding of hogs, describing the various species of hogs raised in Ganglie Brigade in Ganglie Commune.


"Genger lian nian zeng" 隆興連年增殖的周家莊大隊 [The annual increase in draft animals in Zhoujiazhuang Brigade]. Jia Zizhen 邵子珍. ZNB, no. 11 (1961), pp. 4-6.
Zhoujiazhuang Production Brigade is part of Zhoujiazhuang Commune.

"Genger si yang fang" 輔導饲养方式必須因地制宜 [The methods for raising livestock must suit local conditions]. Xing Deyong 萧德荣 and Ji Weishan 吉维善. ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 23-24.
Deals with Lingchuan County, Shanxi Province.

"Gong-si bingju da" 政策並舉大春秋養殖政策的文勝利 [Great victories for the policy of raising hogs in large numbers by both private and public means]. Fan Cheng 范成. SSSC, no. 6 (1961), pp. 19-21.
Pertains to hog raising in Xiazhen Commune.

Wulong Production Brigade is part of Lishu Commune.

"Xiazhen renmin gong" 鄂賓人民公社有很多肥多糧 [There are plenty of pigs, food, and fertilizer at Xiazhen People's Commune]. Zheng Xingjie 覃兴杰 and Zhang Qiying 张其英. SSSC, no. 6 (1961), p. 22.

This article was originally printed in Hebei ribao. Liu describes production brigades in Shahe County (Hebei Province) and the factors which brought about increases in food production there. The author also discusses the relationship between pasturage and agriculture.
Zhengcun Brigade is part of Ronghe Commune.

1962

Ms. Cui lives in Fangshan County, Beijing Municipality.

Deals with Fangshan County in Beijing Municipality.

1963

This report considers the following: (1) problems related to ownership and individual versus group responsibility for feeding animals; (2) problems in establishing a system of feeding; (3) the problem of handling the relationship between feed and work; and (4) problems of insufficient food. Deals specifically with Wanrong County in Shanxi Province.


This article claims that pasture land can be developed in agricultural areas and describes the economic benefits of establishing large areas of pasturage. Deals specifically with Shanxi, Hebei, and Jiangsu provinces.

1965


1484. "Da zhua yang zhu xiao" [Concerted efforts to raise pigs bring obvious results]. NCJR, no. 15 (1965), p. 29.
Pertains to Guannan County in Jiangsu Province.

Deals with sheep raising in Wushan County, Gansu Province.

1486. "Duo yang zhu zhu yao" [The main reason for raising more hogs is to accumulate more fertilizer]. SSSC, no. 6 (1965), pp. 41-43.
This article describes two production teams with different levels of production due to the differing attitudes of their respective cadres. Deals specifically with Guangning County in Guangdong Province.

1487. "Fazhan yang zhu nong" 发展养猪农牧双丰收 [Develop hog raising and there will be abundant harvests in both agriculture and animal husbandry]. Chen Xinghui 陈星辉. SSSC, no. 14 (1965), pp. 15-16.

Pertains to Jiuxing County in Zhejiang Province.

1488. "Geng duo yang zhu da" 更多养猪大有可能 [It is really possible to raise more pigs]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 59-61.

This article discusses the need to expend even greater effort in raising hogs, despite recent increases in hog production.


Considers hog raising in Jiangsu Province.

1490. "Yang zhu he zhengce" 猪和政策 [Pig raising and policy—another discussion of the fact that even though the number of pigs is large, it still needs to be increased]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 57-58.

Deals with Peng County in Sichuan Province.


This article was originally published in Shanxi ribao. It reports on the National Pasturage Conference in which members of the Shanxi Production Brigade of Chengxi Commune participated.


The authors present a detailed report on how much land and capital are needed for hog raising. They go on to discuss the benefits of hog production vis-a-vis the lives of commune members.

1494. "Zhu duole haiyao" 猪多还要养 [There are a great number of pigs, but still more are needed]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 56-58.

Deals with Yushu County in Jilin Province.

C. Diversification of Production

1958


1500. "Cong Zhaoying gongshe" [Zhaoying Commune shows the necessity and possibility of developing a diversified economy]. Tu Lizhong. ZNB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 16-17. Tu analyzes the political and economic dimensions of a diversified economy.


1503. "Dali fazhan shu" [Vigorously develop vegetable production]. ZZYJJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 7-10.


1507. "Duozhong jingji quan" [The all-around development and diversified economy of Chengde District]. Li Ding. ZNB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 27-29. Chengde District is in Hebei Province.
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION


Hejian County is in Henan Province.

1509. "Fazhan duozhong jing" 发展多种经营增加公社收入 [Diversify production and increase income in the communes]. CAZ, no. 6 (1959), p. 25.

Deals with Hua County in Henan Province.

1510. "Fazhan fu shipin" 发展副食品生产满足市场的需要 [Develop nonstaple food production to satisfy the needs of the market]. Huang Da. LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 1-5.

Pertains to Liaoning Province.


1512. "Jiaqiang dangde ling"yao [Strengthen the leadership of the party, grasping diversification in one hand and distribution in the other]. Shao Qi. CAZ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 10-12.

Pertains to Liujiang County in Guangxi Province.


Li, a vice-minister of the State Department, suggests six ways to increase the production of subsidiary foodstuffs.


Song relates the experiences of Bancheng Central Store in Qinglong County (Hebei Province) in improving multiple undertakings in mountainous areas.


Considers Haicheng County in Liaoning Province.


Deals with Wulian County in Shandong Province.


Zhang describes the development of multiple undertakings by Chengbei Production Team of Huinan Commune.

1521. "Renmin gongshe wei" 人民公社威力大山民经济开始开花 [The people's communes are full of power, mountain economies begin to flower—Huoxing People's Commune develops its economy on all sides]. NCGZTX, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-17.

Deals with Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

Tianjin Special District is in Hebei Province.

Considers the development of subsidiary occupations in Xin County, Shanxi Province.

"Large in size and collective in nature" refers to the fact that, as compared to collectives, communes are larger and have a greater degree of public ownership.

1526. "Yi fu yang nong ru" 以往务农如添翼 [Using subsidiary production to nurture agriculture is like putting wings on a tiger]. Yang Shigeng 杨士庚. ZNB, no. 23 (1959), pp. 31-32.
Yang discusses the results of developing diversified undertakings in Chengguan Commune.

Pertains to Heilongjiang Province.

Zhijin County is in Guizhou Province.

Deals with Xinbin County in Liaoning Province.

1960

Concerns Changchun Municipality in Jilin Province.

1532. "Cong Bailan dadui" How to give equal consideration to food production in areas concentrating on cash crops, as seen in Bailan Production Brigade. Yang Ling. XHBYK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 52-54. Bailan Production Brigade is part of Fucheng Commune.


1536. "Sheyuan jiating fu" Commune members' subsidiary family enterprises are a necessary complement to the socialist economy. Lin Yizhou. HQ, no. 17 (1961), pp. 5-8.

1962

1537. "Jiji zuohao qiu" Actively carry out the work of buying this autumn's secondary agricultural products. XHYB, no. 11 (1962), pp. 51-52.

1963


1539. "Jiji shougou nong" Actively buy subsidiary agricultural products in order to foster production and increase supply. XHYB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 87-89.

1540. "Jiji zuzhi he" Actively organize and develop diversified enterprises in agriculture. XHYB, no. 3 (1963), pp. 149-51.
1964


1542. "Jingying fang ji ming" 经营方针明确管理方法对 [If administrative policies are clear, managerial methods will be correct]. Fu Wenye 部文业. ZNB, no. 8 (1964), pp. 16-22.

Fu relates the experiences of Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade in Wannianqing Commune in developing multiple undertakings.


Wu reports on an investigation of Zengshe Production Brigade in Chashan Commune.

1965


Describes how the coordination of supply and demand helped communes to develop multiple undertakings. Focuses on Fushan County in Shanxi Province.

1545. "Dali fazhan nong" 力发展农村副业生产 [Vigorously develop subsidiary rural production]. Pan Fusheng 潘复生. XJS, nos. 11-12 (1965), pp. 56-60.

1546. "Fazhan duozhong jing" 发展多种经营也要长足结合 [Developing diversified enterprises also requires uniting weaknesses and strengths]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 72-73.

Considers Shangzhi County in Heilongjiang Province.


1548. "Guanjian zaiyu quan" 关键在于全面安排 [The key is to manage on all fronts]. Pei Runsheng and others 李润生. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 63-65.

Pei describes the development of multiple undertakings in Xinshui County, Shanxi Province.


Describes the development of multiple undertakings in Cenxi County in Guangxi Province.


Focuses on Xinxiang Special District in Henan Province.

1551. "Shanqu pingyuan dou" 山区平原都可以发展多种经营 [Diversified enterprises can be developed in both mountainous areas and the plains]. Shi Hong 史红. SSSC, no. 15 (1965), pp. 15-16.

Considers Cenxi County in Guangxi Province.
Deals with Jiangyou County in Sichuan Province.
VII. INDUSTRY

1958


1554. "Da gao jishu ge" 大搞技术革命和在人民公社大办轻工业 [Vigorously pursue the technical revolution and establish light industry in the people's communes]. Song Naide 宋乃德. ZQGY, no. 21 (1958), pp. 2-5.


1559. "Lianhe gongchang shi" 联合工厂是个宝 [An integrated factory is a treasure—a visit to a consolidated factory in Luwei Commune]. ZQGY, no. 22 (1958), p. 5.


1561. "Mingnian gongye chan" 明年工业产值一定要增长六倍以上 [Next year the total value of industrial production must increase sixfold or more]. Wang Keming 王克明. ZQGY, no. 24 (1958), p. 22.


Deals with commune-run chemical factories in Xushui County, Hebei Province.


1565. "Renmin gongshe jian" 人民公社建立后棉布花色需求情形调查 [An investigation of the demand for designs and colors for cotton cloth following the establishment of the people's communes]. Wu Yong 吴永. ZFZ, no. 23 (1958), pp. 40-42. Deals with Sichuan Province.


1568. "Xingtai xian renmin" 行台县人民公社铁矿铁业 [People's communes in Xingtai County concentrate on developing their steel industry]. Ji Ping 李平. XWZX, no. 10 (1958), p. 35. Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.

1569. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社大办轻工业 [Vigorously pursue light industry in the people's communes]. Song Naide 宋乃德. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 73-74. Song believes that people's communes must emphasize the development of light industry regardless of economic or political considerations.

1570. "Zenyang zai renmin" 怎样在人民公社办轻工业 [How to run industry in the people's communes]. ZQGY, no. 22 (1958), p. 2. Review of a conference held in 1958 by chairpersons of the Light Industry Bureau in Anhui Province at which participants discussed the problem of establishing industry in the people's communes.

1571. "Zhengque renshi ren" 正确理解人民公社工业化的方针 [Correctly understand the policy of industrialization in the people's communes]. Shi Tongshi 史通史. SSSC, no. 24 (1958), pp. 16-19. Shi thinks that industrializing the people's communes can shorten the period of time needed to establish socialism in China.

1959

1572. "Banheo gongshe gong" 办好公社工业是农业继续大跃进的重要保证 [Well-run commune industry is important for guaranteeing that the great leap forward in agriculture will continue—an introduction to the experiences of Jinshan Commune in organizing industry]. Han Peiyuan 韩培元. SY, no. 23 (1959), pp. 8-11.

1574. "Canguan jiang men gan" 堆现江门甘蔗化工厂和礼乐公社的感想 [Impressions after a visit to a sugar-cane processing factory and Lile People's Commune]. Pan Xu 潘锋. GGS, no. 6 (1959), p. 20.


1578. "Chongfen liyong ben" 充分利用本地资源发展水果加工生产 [Utilize local resources fully and vigorously pursue the production of preserved fruits]. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 22.


1584. "Dakai gongyezhi" 大开工业之花结出丰硕成果 [Flowers of industry bloom and a good harvest is expected—some experiences in developing and consolidating commune industry]. Zhang Xianting 张显庭. ZQGY, no. 19 (1959), p. 17.

Considers commune-run industry in Qinggang County, Heilongjiang Province.

"Dengta gongshe ban" Dengta Commune uses a unified system of leadership and decentralized management. JXGYZB, no. 11 (1959), p. 8.

"Dongfeng gongshe yin" Dongfeng Commune makes do with what it has to run industry. JXGYZB, no. 7 (1959), p. 10.

"Duidui banqi zhi" Every team organizes paper-paste factories, support for production will be strong. Shi Keling. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 21.

Considers Juancheng County in Shandong Province.

"Dui gongshe gongye" A study of measures of industrialization in the people's communes. Yang Changfu and others. JXYYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 16-17.


The current name for Dongfeng Commune is Liulisu Commune.

"Gaotang Luwei ren" The distillery in Luwei People's Commune, Gaotang County. Li Li. SPGY, no. 1 (1959), pp. 11-12.

"Gaotang xian renmin" How people's communes in Gaotang County operate industry in a big way. Song Naide. HQ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 35-40.

Gaotang County is in Shandong Province.

"Genju Shangzhuang ren" A discussion of commune-run industry in rural areas, based on the experience of the synthetic chemical industry in Shangzhuang People's Commune. Liu Yousan and others. HXGY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 20-22.

"Gexin xian shiyan" Innovation requires experimentation to break through technological barriers. Sun Shaofeng. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 11.

Considers Macheng County in Hubei Province.

"Gongshe bande gong" What kind of management systems should be established in commune-run factories? Xue Lingshan. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), pp. 13-14.

Pertains to Yulin County in Guangxi County.

"Gongshe da ban gong" The achievements of commune-run industries are great and their future is broad. ZQGY, no. 19 (1959), p. 20.

A report on commune-run industry in Wulian County, Shandong Province.
Zheng describes a machinery plant in Yongqiang Commune, whose members use a 680 horse-power water wheel for irrigation purposes.

Pertains to Xin County in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Jieyang County in Guangdong Province.

1601. "Gongshe gongyede" 社会工业的途径——"四化" [The easy way to commune industry—"four localizations"]. Li Xiantang 李线唐. XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 69-71.
The "four localizations" include: mechanization, railroad improvement, advancement of electrical engineering, and the renovation of machine tools. Deals with Shanxi Province.

Concerns Pingnan County in Guangxi Province.

Concerns Macheng County, Hunan Province.

Examines the implementation of the "eight fixeds" and "five contracts" in Chengguan Commune. The "eight fixeds" (bading) include: cadres, tools, time, duty, labor, quantity, quality, and wages. The "five contracts" (wubao) include: workers, production, capital, expenses, and profit.

Considers Wuqing County in Hebei Province.

Examines Hebei Province.


Refers to Wusi Commune.


Minggang Branch Commune is part of Hongqi People's Commune.


A study of Dongfeng People's Commune that suggests it is necessary to combine foreign and native methods in order to facilitate the management of commune-run industries.


Examines Fuyang and Huaining counties and Hefei Municipality, all part of Anhui Province.


1615. "Honghu xian zuzhi" 红湖县组织大协作的一些经验 [Some experiences in the organization of large-scale cooperation in Honghu County]. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), pp. 18-19.

Honghu County is in Hubei Province.


Pertains to Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.


Fei and Wu describe how members of Yanghua Commune abandoned old superstitions and used wood to make printing machines.

Jiaohe County is in Hebei Province.

1622. "Jiaoqiang gongye dui" 加强工业对农业的支援 [Strengthen industry's support of agriculture]. Wang Guangwei 王光伟. HQ, no. 16 (1959), pp. 4-12.


Refers to Haining County in Zhejiang Province.


Li describes how Xincheng People's Commune used indigenous methods to develop a coal mine which now produces 50,000 tons of coal a year.

1625. "Jiji zhengdun gong" 积极整顿巩固提高县社工业的发展条件 [Actively rectify, consolidate, and improve county and commune industry to create the conditions for even greater development]. Chen Mingda 陈明达. ZQGY, no. 18 (1959), p. 23.

Pertains to Gaotang County, Shandong Province.


Considers Shandong Province.


Lu Guangfa, a worker in a machine factory in Dongfeng Commune, relates his experiences in inventing an automatic rice crusher.


Originally published in *Renmin ribao*, this article describes an invention by a worker in a subsidiary foodstuffs processing factory in Macun Commune.


1636. "Poyang xian gonggu" 洪湖县巩固轻工业的经验 [The experiences of Poyang County in consolidating and improving commune-run industry]. Shao De 肖德. ZQGY, no. 6 (1959), p. 21. Poyang County is in Jiangxi Province.

1637. "Poyang xian sheban" 洪湖县社办工业的发展第四季度产量一倍 [After a climactic struggle, industrial production in Poyang County has doubled in the fourth quarter]. ZQGY, no. 20 (1959), p. 17. Poyang County is in Jiangxi Province.

1638. "Qinggongye bixu" 轻工业必须有较大发展 [Light industry must be much more developed]. ZQGY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 2-3.

1639. "Qing pai wa dai jie" 洪湖县解决技术力量缺乏的问题 [Invite experts to help, send people for training, discover new manpower, and lead the people a step forward in solving the problem of insufficient technical capabilities]. ZQGY, no. 1 (1959), p. 7. Considers Suiping County in Henan Province.

1640. "Qixia xian da ban" 桃源县社办工业支援农业生产 [In order to support agricultural production, commune-run industry was firmly established in Qixia County]. Zhang Hongjun 张洪俊. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 17. Qixia County is in Shandong Province.


1642. "Renmin gongshe ban" 人民公社工业的历史意义 [The great historical significance of commune industrialization]. Sun Zhiyuan 孙志远. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 67-68. Sun describes industrial development and the improvement of agricultural production in the people's communes. He believes that the development of communal industry constitutes a force that can consolidate the system of people's communes.

Bi draws on the various experiences of four communes in Shandong Province as the basis for a discussion on the establishment of commune-run industry. He makes some specific suggestions on how to deal with such problems as labor planning. The communes considered are: Beiyuan Commune in Jinan Municipality and Hongwei, Luwei, and Dongta communes in Gaotang County.


Wu believes that the administration of people's communes should focus on agricultural production and service, thereby integrating production with consumption and the industrialization of the communes. Contains specific information on Echeng County in Hubei Province. The article also refers to Henan and Hunan provinces.


The authors suggest in their conclusion that the problems faced by people's communes in managing industry are politically and economically similar to problems encountered in the overall advance towards communism.


1647. "Renmin gongshe xi" 人民公社喜事 [There are many things to celebrate in the people's communes]. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), p. 21.

Highlights the experiences of communes in Qingfeng County (Henan Province) in using the skin of corn kernels to make starch.

1648. "Renshi yizhi kan" 认识一致看到好处十动就鼓起来 [Understand thoroughly, look for benefits, and diligence will be encouraged]. Yue Ping 袁平. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 9.

Considers communes in Yulin County, Guangxi Province.


1650. "Sanmiaqian gongshe" 三庙前公社工业是如何为今冬明春大搞水利积极服务的 [How Sanmiaqian Commune's industry works to improve its irrigation system and fertilization for this winter and next spring]. Zhu Dongshui 朱冬水. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 21.


Deals with people's communes in Xinglong County, Hebei Province.
A note on the great industrial achievements of Guodao People's Commune.

Pertains to Yanqing County in Beijing Municipality.

1655. "Sheshe ban fangzhi" 过去纺织处处机声 [Every commune is doing textiles—the looms can be heard everywhere]. Jin Yingjun 金英俊. ZFZ, no. 2 (1959), p. 31.  
Describes commune-run industry in Gaotang County (Shandong Province), which has an extensive network of textile factories.

1656. "Sichuan Santai xian" 四川三台县的社办工业是怎样进行整顿巩固和提高的 [How has county and commune-run industry in Sichuan's Santai County been revised, consolidated, and improved?]. Tan Junjiao 田俊娇. ZQGY, no. 15 (1959), p. 18.

Suqian County is in Jiangsu Province.


1660. "Taiping renmin gong" 太平人民公社大办工业的经验 [The experiences of Taiping People's Commune in establishing industry in a big way]. Chai Junmin 施俊民. XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 31-33.


Deals with Fuyang County in Anhui Province.


1671. "Xiao tu lian f gei wo" [The "alliance of small indigenous plants" has brought us six big benefits]. XKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 5.

1672. "Xiaoxing zhi'ge zhi" [An example of how a small leather and shoe factory was established—the actual experience of Zhangjiawan Shoe Factory, Beijing Municipality]. ZQGY, no. 3 (1959), p. 16.

1673. "Xima gongshe ji" [The machinery plant in Xima Commune has done very well by conserving materials]. JXGYZB, no. 15 (1959), p. 6.

1674. "Xincun xian sheban" [The commune-run industry of Xincun County has brought on a high tide in production]. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 19.


Zhao describes the success of a chemical factory run by Hongguang People's Commune.

Deals with Heye Commune.

Pertains to Jigongshan Commune.

Concerns Chengzhen Commune.

Ye looks at a shoe factory run by Sishilijie People's Commune.

1683. "Yijiuwujiu nian" 1959 年轻工业必须有很大的跃进 [Light industry must take an even greater leap forward in 1959]. Song Naide 宋乃德. ZQGY, no. 5 (1959), p. 3.
Song was minister of the Light Industry Department.

1684. "Yinggai zhongshi she" 我们应该重视办厂的经营管理 [We should pay attention to the business management of commune-run factories]. Xiong Chun 邢春. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), p. 12.
Xiong discusses various management systems and some problems associated with their performance.

Considers Suiping County in Henan Province.


1689. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社建立葡萄酒发酵站 [Establish a fermentation station for the commune grape-wine factory]. SPGY, no. 6 (1959), pp. 8-10.
Examines a grape-wine factory operated by Dazeshan Commune.

This article, originally published in Renmin ribao, suggests that small paper industries should be established in the people's communes in order to alleviate paper shortages.

Deals with Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

1692. "Zenyang bianzhi ren" 怎样编制人民公社的工业发展规划 [How to draw up industrial development plans for the people's communes—some experiences drawn from the editing of the industrial development plan of Zhongyi Commune in Macheng County in 1959]. Yin Shi 殷士. JHYTJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 33-34.

Shen and Wu discuss several aspects of commune-run industries, including: (1) how commune industry should be run; (2) how industry can serve agriculture and marketing; and (3) what kind of system should be adopted. Deals specifically with Xin County, Henan Province.

Looks at a commune-run machinery plant operated by Piaoli Commune.

1695. "Zhiyuan nongye sheng" 支援农业生产是公社工业的首要任务 [The most important business of commune-run industry is to support agricultural production]. Huang Guisheng 黄贵生. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 15.
Huang considers commune-run industry in Linchuan County, Jiangxi Province.

Zhoukoudian District is in Beijing Municipality.

1697. "Zuochu yang ben da" 作出样本大力推广 [Create a sample and spread it energetically]. Feng Xiang 风翔. SPGY, no. 2 (1959), p. 28.
Feng describes an on-the-spot conference on the management of commune-run industry. The conference was convened by Hushi People's Commune on 26 December 1958.

1960

1698. "Bangbu shijiao qu" 邻近市郊区人民公社化工厂走向机械化生产 [Bangbu People's Commune's suburban chemical factory moves toward automated production]. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), p. 41.

Considers Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.
1700. "Chang-she guagou gong" 长社挂钩工业支援农业的新发展 [Linking up factories and communes is a new development in industrial support for agriculture]. Xi Kangmin 西康敏. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), pp. 22-23.
Xi analyzes industrial support for agriculture in Liaoning Province.

1701. "Chongfen fahui she" 从分发会社的作用 [The role of the thorough development of commune-run industry in the improvement of agricultural technology]. Wei Jiucheng 魏九城. LLXX, no. 4 (1960), pp. 11-12.
Deals with Yingkou County (also called Dashiqiao) in Liaoning Province.

1702. "Dali tigao he" 大力提高和发展郊区人民公社的工业 [Vigorously improve and develop industry in the suburban people's communes]. QX, no. 6 (1960), pp. 1-2.
Concerns Beijing Municipality.

1703. "Dayuejin zhongde" 大跃进中的县社工业 [County and commune-run industry amidst the Great Leap Forward]. Wang Yulu 王雨路. HQ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 29-35.

1704. "Fazhan xian-she gong" 发展县社和公社农业技术的改进 [Develop county and commune-run industry in order to foster the improvement of agricultural technology]. Bao Houchang 鲍厚昌. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 9-12.
Considers Wuxi Municipality in Jiangsu Province.

1705. "Gaoju renmin gong" 高举人民公社的旗帜掀起全民办化学工业的高潮 [Raise high the banner of the people's communes and create a high tide of people establishing chemical industries throughout the country]. Wang Shijie 王世杰. HXGY, no. 10 (1960), pp. 18-19.
Deals with Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

1706. "Gaoju zongluxian" 高举总路线的红旗跃进地方工业 [Hold high the red flag of the general line and develop regional industry in leaps and bounds]. Bian Wenxue 聂文学. CZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 35-38.
Pertains to Luoping County in Yunnan Province.

1707. "Gongye jianshe yao" 工业建设要认真执行抓两头安排中间的方针 [Industrial construction must be carried out by conscientiously applying the policy of grasping both ends and arranging the middle]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 6-7.
Discusses industrial development in Yunnan Province. "Grasping both ends and arranging the middle" refers to developing simultaneously national and provincial industry on the one hand and basic-level, commune-managed industry on the other (the "two ends"); the "middle" is middle-level industry, that which is run by the counties and special districts.


Yu worked in the Bureau of Light Industry in Shaoyang Special District, Longhui County (Hunan Province).

1710. "Jiude qu cun gai" 就地取材改造炉型 [Use local materials to improve the ovens]. He Zhiquiang 何志强. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), p. 44.
Concerns Shaoguan Municipality in Guangdong Province.
1711. "Liang'an chunfeng yang" [The willows are green and the winds are soft on both sides of the river—Yangliuqing Commune in Hebei Province organizes industries well]. Zeng Wenkang. LXJ, no. 3 (1960), p. 6.

1712. "Liang sheban yichang" [If two communes join to operate one factory, 48 million tons of fertilizer can be produced nationally each year]. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 36–37.

This article presents some opinions on the suggestion made by various agricultural departments that chemical fertilizer factories be operated by the communes. Contains specific information on Luda Municipality (also called Dalian) in Liaoning Province.


Considers Dongkuo County in Hunan Province.


Pertains to Beizhi, Chengguan, and Huishe communes.

1717. "Renmin gongshe gong" [Commune industries are an important force in national industrial development]. Wang Yifu and Tian Qi. ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 21.


1720. "Tianjin shi xian-she" [County and commune-run chemical industry in Tianjin Municipality has begun thorough technical reform]. Yan Baoshun. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), pp. 39–40.

Pertains to Hebei Province.

1721. "Wei nongye jishu" [The most important task of commune-run industry is to work for the reform of agricultural technology]. Zhang Gensheng. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 96–98.

Zhang describes how Huashan Commune works directly for agricultural production. This, he suggests, gives the commune's undertakings the proper direction.


1723. "Xiangyang gongshehua" [The chemical fertilizer factory in Xiangyang Commune is developing quickly and is continuously being strengthened]. HXGY, no. 10 (1960), p. 28.


1726. "Chengshi gongshe gong" 城市公社工业的小商品生产大有可为 [The production of small merchandise in urban commune-run industries is very promising]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 140-44.


1729. "Duanjia renmin gong" 杜家人民公社的化工厂是怎样建立的 [How the chemical factory in Duanjia People's Commune was established]. Yu Ren 于仁. JJDB, no. 712 (1961), pp. 21-22.


1734. "Zuzhi he fazhan" 组织和发展农村手工业生产的若干问题 [Several problems concerning the organization and development of rural handicraft production]. Zhang Jianming 张健明. XHBYK, no. 6 (1961), pp. 44-47.

Zhang discusses various problems which were studied and resolved in the handicraft production report prepared by Xiluo Commune.
1963

1735. "Ba quanguo gongye" 把全国工业支援农业的工作提高更高的水平 [Raise the level of national industrial support for agriculture even higher]. Xu Xinmei 许新敏. XHYB, no. 2 (1963), pp. 45-49.


1737. "Shougongye yao geng" 手工业要更好的为农业服务 [The handicraft industry should serve agriculture even better]. XHYB, no. 1 (1963), pp. 204-5.

1965

This article emphasizes the importance of rural handicraft industries in the collective economies of the people's communes. Stressing that organizing workers is an important step towards increasing production, the author discusses how work should be organized.

1739. "Shihe nongcun xu" 适合农村需要的工业品要多生产多供应 [Increase the production and supply of industrial products which fit the needs of rural areas]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 29-30.

1969


Considers Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

1970

1743. "Quanmian guihua jia" 全面规划加强领导 [Plan thoroughly and strengthen leadership—a comment on several problems related to understanding the development of industries run by communes and production brigades]. Long Wen 龙文. HQ, no. 10 (1970), pp. 35-37.

Xuan describes the achievements of Jiangjia Commune in operating its industry.
VIII. TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

1958

Pertains to Changge County, Henan Province.

Considers Changge County, Henan Province.

1959

Deals with Anren County in Hunan Province.

Pertains to Nansheng Commune.

Considers Hengren County in Liaoning Province.


Describes the attempt of Paoma People's Commune to strengthen water conservation efforts in Dongyang County, Hubei Province.

1753. "Gaoju zongluxian" 高举总路线红旗大搞水利建设 [Hold high the red flag of the general line and promote the construction of water works]. Han Wenguang 韩文光. DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 9-11.  
Considers Hebei Province.

Li Yuexia lived in Yunlong Commune.

Anguo County is in Hebei Province.


1757. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社办运输的几种组织形式 [Several forms of organization for transport operations in the people's communes]. Shi Ying 石 英. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), p. 22.


Concerns the development of transport in Baiquan County, Heilongjiang Province.


Zhang discusses the organizational situation in Pingliang Special District (Gansu Province), where a short-distance transportation service for people's communes is in operation.


Considers Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.


Deals with Jiaohe County in Hebei Province.


Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Considers Linqu County in Shandong Province.

1766. "Wenjiao gongshe gong" 文教公社工人参加管理大挖 潜 力 支 援 农 业 大 跃 进 [Workers in Wenjiao People's Commune participate in management to fully realize their potential and to support the great leap forward in agriculture]. RMYD, no. 17 (1959), p. 5.

Looks at postal workers in Wenjiao People's Commune.

1768. "Yangtou renmin gong"  阳头人民公社是怎样推行"一网五化"的  [How Yangtou People's Commune carried out the policy of "one network, five changes"]. GL, no. 1 (1959), p. 16.

This story on the experimental program "one network, five changes" originally appeared in an article published in *Renmin ribao* on 9 December 1959 as part of a campaign to promote a mass network of short-distance transport. The "five changes" refers to the use of carts, boats, railways, cables, and sliding troughs, which formed the basis of the targeted "short-distance" transport network.


Considers the organization of transportation and shipping networks in Hebei Province.


Describes the experiences of Sanchengyu People's Commune in managing transport.

1960


Examines Zheng'an County in Guizhou Province.


1773. "Changli 'yitiao long' "常黎"一条龙"运输大协作的经验在邢台开展  [The experience of founding a "one dragon" system of coordinated transport in Changli County has been fruitful in Xingtai]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 11-12.

Xingtai Municipality is in Hebei Province.

1774. "Da ban difang tie"  大办地方铁路  [Operate local railways extensively]. Lü  魯 Zhengceao  郑正操. HQ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 7-12.

1775. "Fanshan Zhaojia Peng"  磐山赵家蓬五个公社大搞户户联运一条龙  大协作经验  [Fanshan, Zhaojiapeng, Guanting, and Wubao—the experiences of four communes in unifying their production, transportation, and marketing]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 3-5.


1777. "Fenzhan qishi tian"  奋战七十天建成"三八"妇女水电站  [Seventy days of struggle built the "March 8th" Women's Hydroelectric Power Station]. SLYDL, no. 10 (1960), p. 41.
The March 8th Women's Hydroelectric Power Station is in Lushi County, Henan Province.


Pertains to Ning'an County in Heilongjiang Province.


1780. "Hengshui gongshe zhi" 恒水公社割成綜合業部 [A general sales counter has been established in Hengshui Commune]. Shi Zhicai 世智才. RMYD, no. 79 (1960), p. 1.


Huguan County is in Shanxi Province.


1783. "Jiaotong yunshu zhi" 交通運輸支援農業的兩項任務 [Two responsibilities of transportation and shipping in supporting agriculture]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 45-46. 

This article points out that rapid transport of agricultural products helps communes reform their transport techniques, thereby saving the labor force for agricultural production.


1786. "Qiche' qijian' shi" "七查" "七建"是巩固提高专业运输队的好办法 ["Seven inspections" and "seven establishments" are good methods for consolidating and improving professional transport teams]. GL, no. 1 (1960), p. 21. 

Considers Chu County in Anhui Province.

1787. "Shandong ban shu cun" 山東半數村落通話是公社發展縣社城鄉通訊大事 方便 [Half of the villages in Shandong Province have telephone systems—telephone systems connecting counties, communes, teams, and villages are making urban-rural communications very convenient]. RMYD, no. 72 (1960), p. 2.


1789. "Shixian nongcun dian" 實現農村電氣化的事跡不遠 [The day when electrification of rural areas and villages is realized is not far off]. Guo Cai 郭材. JJDB, no. 681 (1960), pp. 20–21.
Considers the following areas: Hengren County in Liaoning Province; Suining County in Sichuan Province, Ning'an County in Heilongjiang Province; Lushi County in Henan Province; Yongchun County in Fujian Province; Hongtong County in Shanxi Province; and Yuechi County in Sichuan Province.

This article describes China's four major communications networks: postal, telephone, telephone conference, and telegraph. Deals specifically with Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

1792. "Tigao nongcun you" [Raise the level of management of village postal and telecommunications service and work to train basic-level cadres in the commune bureaus]. RMYD, no. 67 (1960), p. 4.
Examines Xiangtan Special District in Hunan Province.

1793. "Wan xian zhuanqu jia" [Wan County Special District strengthens front-line agricultural services—newspapers, magazines, and letters should be sent into the fields]. RMYD, no. 72 (1960), p. 3.
Wan County Special District is in Sichuan Province.

1794. "Women shi rune" [How we manufactured our own electrical power generators]. Zhao Futang. SLYDL, no. 9 (1960), p. 16.
Pertains to Xinzheng County in Henan Province.

Deals with Hongtong County in Shanxi Province.

1796. "Xian-she dianlu zhi" [Electric lines go straight to the counties and communes and have recently been increased by fourteen lines—Longshan Telephone Company greatly improves telephone service]. RMYD, no. 56 (1960), p. 3.
Longshan Telephone Company is in Longshan County, Hunan Province.

1797. "'Yizhan sidui' shi" ["One station, four teams" is a good way for people's communes to manage transport]. GL, no. 1 (1960), pp. 18-20.
Pertains to Liaoning Province.

1798. "Zai gongshe ju da" [Commune bureaus should hold technology demonstrations and competitions]. RMYD, no. 39 (1960), p. 3.
Considers Xingyang County in Henan Province.

1799. "Zai shengchan he jian" [The duties of transportation and shipping in the context of the continuing leap forward in production and construction]. Xiao Min. JHYTJ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 14-16.

1800. "Zai wei shuide dou" [In the struggle for water]. Zhao He. MZTJ, no. 1 (1960), pp. 31-32.
Zhao describes Biandan People's Commune, which has had great success in using hydro-electric power to increase production.
1961


1963

1803. "Duoshao nongcun yong" 多少农村用电 [How many villages now have electricity?]. SSSC, no. 6 (1963), p. 18.
A statistical report on villages which had electricity in 1962.

1804. "Wei jiaqiang nongye" 为加强农业服务的乡县镇乡运输工作 [Short-distance transport work in counties and villages that strengthens service to agriculture]. XHYB, no. 4 (1963), pp. 54-55.
A review of the current transport system which suggests various improvements.

1964

The authors describe how Huojian, Sangzhu, and Xingfu communes diligently built an irrigation system.

1806. "Wei nongye fuwu" 为农业服务的公路运输业 [A highway transport industry that serves agriculture in many ways]. Hui Qing 惠青. SSSQ, no. 17 (1964), pp. 16-17.
Hui suggests three ways in which highway transportation could better serve rural areas: (1) building roads in rural areas; (2) rearranging transport schedules to accommodate harvest requirements; and (3) setting up more bus stations. Contains specific information on Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, and Shanxi provinces.

1965


1969

1808. "Yizhi neng gong neng" 一支能工能来的农村水电技术队伍是怎样成长的 [How a rural hydroelectric team capable of both industrial and agricultural work developed—an investigative report on Dongfeng Commune in Wudang District, Guizhou Province]. HQ, no. 1 (1969), pp. 43-47.
IX. FINANCE, TRADE, AND COMMUNE ECONOMY

A. Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Affairs

1958

1809. "Caizheng gongzuoru" 财政工作如何适应人民公社建立后的情况 [How has financial work adapted to the situation which has arisen since the establishment of the people's communes?]. Li Zunyao 李遵尧. CAZ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 6-7.
Considers Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

Yao points out that the establishment of people's communes has rendered the current economic system unsuitable. He suggests that mutual economic assistance among local residents replace the use of small outside loans. Contains specific information on Shanghai Municipality.

Deals with Yongji County in Jilin Province.

This report focuses on six people's communes at various levels of economic development in Heilongjiang Province, examining problems involved in financial administration. Specific communes include: Gongnonglianmeng, Lianling, Xianfeng, Changshou, Minhe, and Binxi.

1813. "Guanyu Qiliying" 关于七里营人民公社财贸工作体制试点工作的意见 [An opinion on the efforts of the experimental unit of Qiliying People's Commune to adjust the organization and structure of finance and trade]. JJYJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 13-16.

Xie believes that the most reasonable way to organize financial work in the people's communes is to define the relationship between commune and county finances and to improve the ways in which people's communes submit their incomes to higher levels of organization.

Zhu investigates the changes in economic and taxation policies which followed communization in Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province.


Chen was head of the Financial Department in Henan Province. This article contains specific information on Xiuwu and Suiping counties there.

1818. "Macheng xian Baigao" 麦城县百晓人民公社实行“两放三统一包”的情况 [The situation in carrying out the "two transfers, three unifications, and one guarantee" in Baigao People's Commune, Macheng County]. CAZ, no. 15 (1958), pp. 10-12.
An introduction to a new financial and trade system and how it addresses current economic problems in Baigao People's Commune.


1820. "Quanguo caimao gong" 全国财政工作座谈会讨论和解决改进农村财政体制问题 [The Xi'an conference on national finance and trade work discussed and solved problems concerning the improvement of the rural finance and trade system]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1958), pp. 118-19.
Xi'an Municipality is in Shaanxi Province.

1821. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化对农村经济带来巨大的变化 [The people's communization movement has brought great changes to the cash economy of the countryside]. Luo Chunwu 罗宪武. JHJJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 38-41.
This article reports the results of an investigation by the People's Bank of China in Tonghua Municipality (Jilin Province) into the monetary and economic effects of the communization movement in three communes in suburban Tonghua. The communes studied are Yuejin, Gangtie, and Hongqi.

Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

1823. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社财政工作的办法已在武功县开始结果 [Implementation of the method of financial responsibility in the people's communes has already borne fruit in Wugong County]. Shi Zizhu 史子楚. RMSW, no. 23 (1958), pp. 7-8.
Wugong County is in Shaanxi Province.

A reporter from the China News Service interviews an official of the Chinese Overseas Affairs Committee. The reporter's questions focus on various methods used by people's communes in dealing with Overseas Chinese and their property. Considers Fujian Province.
Considers finance in Chengdu Municipality, Sichuan Province.

Considers Taicang County in Jiangsu Province.

Pertains to Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.

Li predicts that remittances from Overseas Chinese will decrease following the establishment of people's communes.

1829. "Cong Baigao renmin" 从白果人民公社银行看农村金融工作 [Rural monetary affairs as seen in the bank of Baigao People's Commune]. Zhu Yangfa and others 朱洋发等. ZZYJJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 29-32.
Zhu provides a critical analysis of the bank in Baigao People's Commune. The article also looks at various new methods of rural monetary policy.

Pertains to Anhui Province.


1832. "Guanyu shengchan zi" 关于生产资料生活资料生产与财政收支的关系的初步研究 [A preliminary study of the relationship among the means of production, the means of livelihood, and fiscal revenue and expenditures]. Liang Zhi 梁治 and Lei Jinhe 雷建和. JJYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 1-5.

Chen was Minister of Finance in Henan Province.

1834. "Huobi he xinyong" 货币和信用在人民公社中的作用 [The function of currency and credit in the people's communes]. Wu Boshan 吴博山 and Hong Min 洪民. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 100-101.

1835. "Liaoning sheng juban" 辽宁省举办农村人民公社财政班 [Financial training classes for rural people's communes have been established in Liaoning Province]. CAZ, no. 1 (1959), p. 15.

1837. "Renzhen guanche zhi" 认真贯彻执行改进农村财政贸易管理体制的决定 [Thoroughly and seriously implement the decision to improve the management system of rural finance and trade]. CAZ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 4-5.


1840. "Wei caizheng gongzu" 为财政工作的更大更好更全面跃进而奋斗 [Struggle for a greater, better, and more thorough great leap forward in financial work]. Zhang Huchen 张呼根. CAZ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 1-3. Considers Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.

1841. "Xichang Lizhou ren" 西昌礼州人民公社财政机构下放中的几个问题 [Some problems encountered in the transfer of finance and trade organs to lower levels in Lizhou People's Commune, Xichang County]. Tan Benyuan 谭本源. CJKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 25.


1843. "Zhe bushi houtui" 这不是后退 [This is not a retreat]. Li Chengrui 李成锐 and Yang Chunxu 杨春旭. ZQN, no. 1 (1959), p. 28. This article attempts to answer the following question regarding the decentralized organization of finance and trade at the commune level: is the move from the system of ownership by all the people to the system of collective ownership a step backward?

1844. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang guo" 中共中央关于改进人民公社化的新形势改进农村财政贸易管理制度的决定 [The decision of the Chinese Communist State Council on the improvement of rural finance and trade management aimed at adjusting to the new situation of communization]. CAZ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 1-3. This article demonstrates that the basic spirit of the finance and trade system is founded on the idea of united leadership and decentralized management. This system aims to: (1) establish organization at lower levels; (2) unify planning; and (3) guarantee and control finances. In these ways, the "two decentralizations, three unifications, and one guarantee system" can be implemented.

1845. "Zijin shiyong zhu" 资金使用主要为农业生产的跃进服务 [The primary use of capital is to serve the great leap forward in agricultural production]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), p. 25. Considers Qingfeng County in Henan Province.

1846. "Zuzhi caizheng gong" 组织财政工作更大更好更全面 [Organize financial work to be greater, better, and more thorough]. Ji Jinzhang 吉锦章. CAZ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 4-7. Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

Concerns Shunde County in Guangdong Province.

An investigative report on the experiences of Chengguan District's financial office in arranging commune investment. Chengguan District is in Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province.

1849. "Da gao bumen xie" 大搞部门协作开展多项服务 [Go all out for interagency cooperation and develop increased services]. CAZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 28-30.
Considers finance in Ning'an County, Heilongjiang Province.

1850. "Dali zhiyuan nong" 大力支援农业人民公社是各级财政部门的重要任务 [An important responsibility of financial departments at all levels is to support agriculture and the people's communes]. Li Wenhao 李文浩. CAZ, no. 12 (1960), pp. 1-4.

Deals with Yuxi County in Yunnan Province.

1852. "Pubian tuixing nong" 公判提出农村财贸乘队制度 [Spread the system of maintaining teams of financial work personnel in the countryside]. XHBKY, no. 22 (1960), pp. 94-95.
Pertains to Wuqing Special District in Tianjin Municipality.

Deals with Longxi County in Fujian Province.


1855. "Jiejue nongye sheng" 解决农业生产资金的途径 [How to solve the problem of providing funds for agricultural production]. XHYB, no. 5 (1962), pp. 31-32.
This article points out that the only way to solve the problem of providing funds for agricultural production is to increase production, improve business management, and properly apply for national loans. Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.
The Chinese Agricultural Bank was established in Beijing on 8 November 1963. The article describes the bank's important supporting role in developing rural people's communes.

An introduction to financial management in three production teams that are part of Xinzhuang Commune.

This article describes the function of the Chinese Agricultural Bank in supporting rural communes.


An analysis of the relationship between the Chinese Agricultural Bank and various rural credit cooperatives in terms of responsibilities and organization.

Zhou discusses the distinctive features of rural monetary affairs in the People's Republic of China, including the rural credit situation.

1862. "Bangzhu pin xia zhong" 帮助贫下中农备齐农具 [Help poor and lower-middle peasants acquire various small agricultural tools]. NCJR, no. 10 (1965), pp. 16-18.
Concerns Huailai County (also called Shacheng) in Hebei Province.

Pertains to Taigu County in Shanxi Province.

This article discusses how to understand and correctly apply the principles of commune and team, suggesting that commune members rely primarily on their own efforts and less on national support. Contains specific information on Gaozhou County in Guangdong Province.
Deals with Guizhou Province.

Examines the function of subsidiary production in Zhangping County, Fujian Province.

A story describing Fuquan Production Team, located in Cang County (Hebei Province), and its need for a new plow.

1868. "Guojiade zijin" 国 家 的 资 金 支 援 是 不 可 缺 少 的 力 量 [The support provided by national capital is an indispensable force]. Li Youheng. NCJR, no. 13 (1965), p. 31.

1869. "Jianchi yong Mao Zedong" 精 心 用 落 实 思 想 彤 影 到 生 产 中 去 全 力 支 持 生 产 [Putting the thought of Mao Zedong in command of production provides strong support for production]. NCJR, no. 16 (1965), pp. 4-16.
Describes how the Xingchen branch of the Chinese Agricultural Bank in Dongshan County (Fujian Province) helped production and guided farmers in the proper use of state funding.

Considers Jiangsu Province.

1871. "Jiejue nongye sheng" 解 决 农 业 生 产 资 金 问 题 的 道 路 [The road to resolving the problem of production capital for agriculture]. Zhao Haikuan. NCJR, no. 7 (1965), pp. 25-27.

1872. "Jiejue nongye zi" 解 决 农 业 生 产 资 金 问 题 的 途 径 [In order to solve the problem of providing capital for agricultural production, we have to insist on self-reliance]. Li Wenlong. NCJR, no. 13 (1965), pp. 24-28.
Considers Jiangsu Province.

Pertains to Jiading County in Shanghai Municipality.

Concerns Dongshan County in Fujian Province.

1875. "Shedui 'ziligeng" " 自力 更生" 为 主 国 家 支 援 为 辅" [Communes and teams should "make self-reliance their goal and take government support only when needed"]. He Keren. NCJR, no. 14 (1965), p. 30.
Deals with Luoyang Special District in Henan Province.
Considers Hanchuan County in Hubei Province and Tangyin County in Henan Province.

Examines Changde Special District in Hunan Province.

Concerns Jianhu County in Jiangsu Province.

Considers Gaoyou County in Jiangsu Province.

1880. "Yao quanmiande ren" 要全面地认识它们之间的关系 [Completely recognize the relationship between them]. NCJR, no. 17 (1965), pp. 24-25.
Discusses how communes and teams must try hard to "rely primarily on their own efforts and less on national support." Specifically considers the implementation of this policy in Guandong Province.

1881. "Zenyang cai suan zheng" 怎样才能正确实施和发扬 "自力更生, 团队国家 " 方针 [What can be considered correctly and thoroughly implementing the policy of commune teams' "making self-reliance the goal and relying on government support only when needed"]; NCJR, no. 15 (1965), pp. 26-27.
Relates how this policy was pursued in Jiangxi Province.

1882. "Zenyang zhengque chu" 怎样正确处理解决和执行公社 "自力更生, 团队国家 " 方针 [A discussion on "how to correctly handle, resolve, and implement the policy of commune teams' "making self-reliance the goal and relying on government support only when needed"]; NCJR, no. 11 (1965), p. 10.

1883. "Zhengque jiejue zi" 准确解决资金 "需要" 与 "可能" 的矛盾, 支持生产高潮 [Accurately solve the contradiction between the "needs" and "availability" of capital and support the high tide of agricultural production]. Du Xiupo 杜秀波. NCJR, no. 18 (1965), p. 12.
Pertains to Shandong Province.

1884. "Zuohao zhiyuan nong" 做好支持农业的资金发放工作促进农业生产新高潮 [Accomplish the work of distributing capital in support of agriculture and advance the high tide of agricultural production]. NCJR, no. 8 (1965), pp. 21-24.
B. Rural Trade and Commodity Exchange

1958


1886. "Gong-shangjie dui ren" 商界对人民公社必须树立正确的态度 [Workers and businessmen must have the proper attitude toward the people's communes]. Xiang Yi 向一. SGS, no. 23 (1958), pp. 18-19.

1887. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化后市场需要的变化 [Changes in the needs of the market following communization]. TJGZ, no. 21 (1958), pp. 8-10.

Deals with Qingfeng County in Henan Province.


Xiao illustrates how significant changes in commercial work occurred after the establishment of people's communes. He also points out that commercial workers should support the people's communes from both "the inside and the outside."


1959


Zhu divides his discussion into three sections: (1) development of the communication movement and resulting changes in the marketing of merchandise; (2) production and exchange of merchandise in the people's communes; and (3) unique aspects of circulating merchandise in the people's communes and the function of the law of value.


Refers to Jiefang Commune.


This report discusses commodity exchange and problems concerning the function of the law of value. The survey team which researched this report was co-sponsored by the Shanghai Economics Institute of the Academia Sinica and the Institute of Economics of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.
1894. "Jianli yixian yi" 建立一项 - 社会城市差价的变化 [Changes in price differences between cities and villages follow the implementation of the one commune, one county plan]. Ren Nong 人民. JXYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 16-20.
Examines Tieling County in Liaoning Province.

This conference was called by the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.


1897. "Lun nongeun jishi" 论农村集市贸易 [On trade at rural county markets]. Guan Datong 关大同. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 82-84.


Examines Pi County in Sichuan Province.

Wang discusses problems involved in the exchange of goods under the system of "ownership by all the people."

Li analyzes changes in rural markets following communization.


1960


1910. "You lingdao you ji" 用领导有计划地开发农村集市贸易 [Use leadership and planning to open rural county market trade]. Chen Xing 陈行. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 90-91.


Guan analyzes the grounds for permanent rural county markets as well as the problem of how to strengthen their management.

Guan offers a theory on how to manage the flow of goods between cities and rural areas.


Song's article originally appeared in the first issue of Hongyuzhuan [Red and expert], published in Qinghai Province in 1961.

1917. "Kaizhan nongeun ji" 开展集市贸易活跃农村经济 [Develop trade at rural county markets to invigorate the rural economy]. Chen Xing 陈醒. JJYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 31-33.

This article contains specific information on Echeng County in Hubei Province, Yu County in Hunan Province, Suqian County in Jiangsu Province, and Faku County in Liaoning Province.


The authors analyze the reasons for and benefits of opening trade at county markets and discuss the importance of proper leadership and management.


The authors discuss the relationship between the principle of equal value exchange and the commune's organization of a collective economy and accounting practices.


A report on rural county market trade in the Dingsuqiao area of Xianning County (Hubei Province) which explains conditions of trade and prices of merchandise there.


1923. "Ziyuan huli deng" 自愿互利等价交换是继续巩固与发展农村人民公社的重要原则 [Voluntary participation, mutual benefit, and exchange at equal value are important principles in the continuation, consolidation, and development of rural people's communes]. Wang Xuewen 王学文 and Ren Weizhong 任维忠. ZQN, no. 1 (1961), p. 10.

1924. "Jiaqiang nongeun ji" 加强农村集市贸易的领导管理 [Strengthen the leadership and management of rural county market trade]. XHYB, no. 2 (1982), pp. 38-44.

This article affirms that promoting the positive function of trade at rural county markets while avoiding its negative function is the key to managing rural trade. Some concrete suggestions as to how this might be done are put forward.

The authors explain the function and significance of rural county markets. Based upon various management experiences, they also draw a comparison between rural county markets and the free-market system. Contains specific information on Yuhang County in Zhejiang Province and on Wenxi and Chang'an counties in Shanxi Province.


He focuses on rural trade from the perspective of socialist business principles and the conflict between the individual and the collective.

Analyzes the reasons why the Chinese Communists now allow an open, free market.

Examines Lin County in Henan Province.

This article contains four sections on: (1) methods used by the Chinese Communists to monopolize markets; (2) activities of urban and rural markets during recent years; (3) control and administration of urban and rural markets under communism; and (4) problems existing in urban and rural markets.

Xiangyang Supply and Marketing Cooperative is in Zhaodong County, Heilongjiang Province.

Beilou Store is in Fangshan County, Beijing Municipality.

He discusses the importance of rural markets and how to further their development.
C. Commodity Production

1958

Hu examines the influence of rural communization on the production of merchandise.


1959

1938. "Bian zuzhi shengchan" (组织生产和资料供应及采购农副土特产品) [Organize supply of the means of production on the one hand and purchase indigenous, subsidiary, special agricultural products on the other]. ZZYJJ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 32-34.
Introduces current methods of commerce in Sui County, Hebei Province.

1939. "Bixu dada fa" (必须大力发展商品生产) [Commodity production must be developed on a large scale]. Wang Weizhong. XSYK, no. 1 (1959), pp. 45-47.
Wang believes that, viewed from the perspective of production and historical development, the effective development of merchandise production must be achieved before merchandise consumption can develop.

1940. "Bo shichang quanmian" (驳"市场全面紧张") [Refuting the theory that "markets are tight everywhere"]. Li Feng and Yu Hang. DF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 10-12.
Objecting to this "right-deviationist" theory, the authors analyze reasons for the insufficient supply of commodities. Considers Tianjin, Tangshan, Qinhuangdao, Chengde, Zhangjiakou, Baoding, and Shizhuang municipalities as well as Gandan County in Hebei Province.

1941. "Cong Baigao renmin" (从白高人民公社社化后的商品生产) [Commodity production after communization as seen in Baigao People's Commune]. Fu Hanzhang. ZZYJJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 15-16.
Baigao People's Commune was established in September 1958.

1942. "Cong yige renmin" (从一个人民公社的自给性生产和商品性生产的若干问题) [Some problems concerning production for use and production for sale as seen from a people's commune]. Zeng Hongye and others. JXYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 3-10.
Zeng illustrates the importance of commercial production as an indicator of what direction production should take in the people's communes. His example is Zhouzhang People's Commune.


Xue Muqiao, one of China's foremost economists, suggests that in the immediate future the scope of commodity production in the people's communes should be enlarged.

1945. "Dui shehuizhuyi" (Some opinions concerning commodities under the socialist system and the reasons for their existence). Wu Shuqing and others. XJYYJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 16-22.


Concerns Baiquan County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Heilongkou and Hongqi communes.


A comprehensive discussion on whether commodity exchange increases or gradually decreases after communization.


Guan provides a detailed explanation of the barter relationship between state-operated enterprises and the communes and among the communes themselves. The author goes on to describe how his viewpoint differs from that of Xue Muqiao.

This article was published in two segments. The first addresses the issue of the function of exchange under socialism and trends for the future. The second examines the function of the law of value.


Yu discusses the issues of production and commodity exchange under socialism and the methods and plans used by people's communes for simultaneously putting "self-sufficiency production" and "commodity production" into action.


This article has three sections: (1) the meaning of merchandise production; (2) reasons for continuing merchandise production under the socialist system; and (3) an argument that the continuous development of merchandise production constitutes a basic impediment to the establishment of socialism.


A discussion of the relationships between commodity production and exchange and between people's communes and the continuous development of merchandise production.


The authors comment on The Relationship among Production, Distribution, and Exchange in the People's Communes, a book they edited which was originally published by Kexue chubanshe.


Chen emphasizes the importance of merchandise production and commodity exchange, suggesting that even though the commodity production system existed in and serviced the capitalist economy, it continues to have a positive role in certain situations and periods under socialism. Contains specific information on Shaoguan Municipality in Guangdong Province.


Deals with Jiangsu Province.

1963. "Nong-shang xiezuo ba" 农商协作分配食品的产销结合 [Cooperation between farmers and merchants can improve the production and marketing of nonstaple foodstuffs]. Xin Yizhi 新之. XHYKY, no. 13 (1959), pp. 60-63.


1965. "Quannin suoyouzhi" 全民所有制内部商品关系的发展和消失问题 [The development and withering away of commodity relationships within the system of ownership by the whole people]. Zhang Yifei 张翼飞. JJYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 1-6.


Qin divides this article into three sections: (1) the positive significance of developing commodity production in the communes; (2) some doubts concerning commodity production; and (3) matters that should be taken care of while communes develop commodity production.


Examines Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.


Liu provides examples to refute the view that commodity production will rapidly decrease after communization. Contains information on Echeng County in Hubei Province and Yanggu County in Shandong Province.

1969. "Shangpin shengchan shi" 商品生产是社会生产关系的表现 [Commodity production is a manifestation of the relations of production in society]. Ma Lei 马雷. LLYSJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 11-12.

Ma argues for the continuation of commodity production even after the rural areas have been totally communized.

1970. "Shangpin shengchan yao" 商品生产要大大发展 [Commodity production should be developed on a large scale]. Jing Ying 景颖. XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 18-20.

Considers Heilongjiang Province.


Zhang argues that when socialism turns into communism, commodity production and circulation will eventually disappear. He states, however, that during the present stage, communitization will strengthen the production and circulation of consumer goods. 


Liu believes that the use of the principle "to each according to his work" will not result in an end to commodity production.


Yang explains the importance of developing commodity production and exchange in the communes in regard to national industrial development.


Xiao believes that the social division of labor and different systems of ownership are the reasons behind the continued existence of commodity production under socialism.


Hu refutes the argument that the principles of "to each according to his work" and "social division of labor" constitute reasons for continuing commodity production.


Xiong presents various reasons for keeping commodity production and exchange systems unchanged after the achievement of "ownership by the whole people." He also argues that they should not be revised until after the achievement of socialism.


1985. "Woguo quanmiande" 我国全面地实现社会主义全民所有制后商品命运问题 [The destiny of commodities following the full realization of the socialist system of ownership by the whole people in China]. He Jianzhang 何建章. JJYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 7-12.


Considers Huachuan County in Heilongjiang Province.

1961


D. The Law of Value

1958


1959

1992. "Beijing bufen jing" 北京部分经济理论座谈会关于社会主义制度下商品生产与价值规律的讨论情况 [A report on the conference held by theorists...
in the Beijing area on commodity production and the law of value under the socialist system]. JJYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 31-33.


Zhuo explains the differences between commodity production exchange in the people's communes and merchandise production exchange under capitalism.


1996. "Dui jinian lao" 对几年来讨论商品生产和价值规律问题的回顾和体会 [Recollections and understandings of discussions about commodity production and the law of value during the past few years]. Tian Ping 田平. XSYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 32-37.


In the first section of this article, Zheng discusses the function of the law of value after the establishment of the people's communes, disputing the claim that it has a limited role.


Guan first describes the reasons for the continued existence of commodity production and then discusses the function of the law of value following communication.


This conference was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Philosophy and Social Science and the Institute of Economics in Canton in February-March 1959.


Zhu analyzes the production situation in the people's communes and the influence of price regulation on production.


A brief introduction to the important points discussed at the Economic Theory Conference convened in Shanghai by the Shanghai Economics Institute of the Academia Sinica and the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

A collection of different opinions concerning the problem of merchandise production under socialism.

Articles written by participants at a conference convened by the Wuhan Economic Study Committee in Hubei Province.


2008. "Jiazhi gui dui" 价值规律对于蔬菜生产还有一定的调节作用 [The law of value has certain regulating functions in regard to vegetable production]. Li Guangyu 李光育. JXYYJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 29-34.
Considers Haidian District in Beijing Municipality.


A theoretical study of the practical functioning of the law of value in the people's communes.

Miao believes that the law of value plays a definitive role as the adjustor of commodity production in the people's communes.

Chen reviews the three stages in the transition from commodity production to communism. He criticizes the "incorrect" opinion that socialism cannot exist without concern about the law of value.


Pertains to Wenjiang County in Sichuan Province.

Xu, one of China's foremost economists, discusses the fallacy of the idea that commodity exchange should be abolished after communization.

This article contains three sections: (1) the influence of rural communization on the value of rural merchandise; (2) the circulation of rural merchandise; and (3) merchandise production.

Xiao discusses the law of value with regard to the function of merchandise production in the people's communes and various problems of merchandise circulation among people's communes.

2019. "Quanmin suoyouzhi" 全民所有制经济内部的商品生产和价值规律问题 [The problem of commodity production and the law of value in an economy based on ownership by all the people]. Su Xing 苏兴. HQ, no. 16 (1959), pp. 38-49.

Guo does not deny the impact of the law of value on production in the people's communes, yet he feels that in no event could this law play an adjusting role.


Xue, a noted economist, discusses the law of value.

He describes the three functions of the law of value under the socialist system: (1) exchange at equal value; (2) planned distribution; and (3) well-planned, proportionate development.


Refers to Wuhan Municipality in Hubei Province.

2029. "Zai woguo tiaojian" 在我国条件下价值规律的作用问题 [Some problems regarding the role of the law of value under present conditions in our country]. Xu Dixin and others 许德新等. JJYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 56-63.


Fan summarizes and analyzes the opinions of various Chinese economists concerning the law of value.

E. Commune Economy

1958


Anguo County is in Hebei Province.

2033. "Gongye he nongye" 工业和农业能不能同时发展 [Is it possible to develop industry and agriculture simultaneously?]. Shen Xin 沈新. ZZXX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 36-39.
Deals with Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

2034. "Guanehe gong-nongye" 全面发展 [Thoroughly pursue the course of simultaneously developing agriculture and industry and reach a prosperous life with plenty of food and clothing]. Liu Shi'e 刘士成. ZQGY, no. 24 (1958), p. 11.
Considers Gaotang County in Shandong Province.

Huaide County is in Jilin Province.

The Institute of Economics is part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.


2039. "Zai gongshehua guo" 在公社化进程中共积极发展集体养猪方案 [In the process of communization, actively implement the policy of collective hog raising]. NCGZTX, nos. 12-13 (1958), pp. 31-32.


1959

2041. "Da ban gongchang da" 大办工厂多种经营开辟财源增加收入 [Organize factories on a large scale and develop multiple undertakings in order to open up new financial resources and increase incomes]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 23-25.
Pertains to Zhenlai County in Jilin Province.

2042. "Dalu gongshe she" 大路公社社有经济的发展计划 [The current situation and plan for development of the commune-owned economy in Dalu Commune]. NCGZTX, no. 22 (1959), pp. 9-10.

Concerns Jinghai County in Shanxi Province.

Examine Hongqi Commune, which carried out a policy of "three-level management" that proved very helpful to the commune.

2045. "Gong-nong guanxi" — the developing relationship between industry and agriculture. Sha Ying. XHBYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 8-10.
Shā describes how the relationship between industry and agriculture has entered a new period in which industry will be organized by the communes. He argues that as a result both agriculture and the communes will be industrialized.

2046. "Guangmang puzhao peng" — it shines everywhere, as far as a roc can fly. Yuan Dachang and Shen Guoyun. ZNB, no. 23 (1959), pp. 28-30.
This article investigates the economic status of Zuqiao People's Commune. The literal translation is "The roc faces a journey of 10,000 miles—years of great promise."

Considers Jiangxi Province.


Examines Chao'an County in Guangdong Province.

Considers Jiangling County in Hubei Province.


2055. "Jinshu kaizhan" — further develop economic planning work in the people's communes. Li Bingshu. DLZS, no. 9 (1959), pp. 385-86.
Examines the economic benefits of this policy in Pingquan County, Hebei Province.


2059. "Lielun renmin gong" 论人民公社的生产和商品生产同时并举 [On the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and production for use and for commodity supply in the people's communes]. Li Bingwen 李秉文. SDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 47-58.

Concerns Huiyang Special District in Jiangsu Province.


2062. "Renmin gongshe fa" 人民公社发家的方针 [The policy for developing production in the people's communes]. Qi Qisheng 齐启生. SGS, nos. 4-5 (1959), pp. 36-38.

2063. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化后我国的工业经济 [The alliance between industry and agriculture following the creation of the people's communes]. Wang Xianshu 王贤书. ZZYJJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 12-14.
Wang argues that following communization, industry and agriculture will both progress and simultaneously consolidate their relationship.

Wang provides an explanation of the importance and achievements of comprehensive economic development in the people's communes. The article includes statistical data.

2065. "Renmin gongshe jing" 人民公社经济规划地图 [A map of economic plans for the people's communes]. Hu Zhaoliang and others 胡兆良等. DLZS, no. 3 (1959), pp. 102-3.
This article includes a map of various economic characteristics in the people's communes and Hu's opinion that cartography should be closely tied to communal economic planning.


2070. "Sheyou jingjili" [The commune economy shows its power as production and construction begin to flower]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 7-10.


2073. "Turang diaocha gong" [The role of soil investigation in economic planning in the people's communes and the regional division of agricultural land]. Huang Ruinong and others. DLZS, no. 6 (1959), p. 353.


1960


2076. "Gaoju zongluxian" [Raise high the red flag of the general line and push the campaign to form a "network of dragons" to a new high tide]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 6-10.

This article describes how and why production, transport, and sales are combined into a single operation in people's communes in Changli County, Hebei Province.
Considers Minchuan County in Liaoning Province.

2078. "Kaizhan qunzhong xing" 开展群众性经济活动分析促进农业生产发展 [Analyze the spread of mass economic activities and encourage the development of agricultural production]. Hou Yili 侯亦立. CAZ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 19-20.
Hou describes an administrative district in Sunji Commune that asked its members to engage in economic activity and then analyzed the members' opinions about the exercise. The article concludes that as a result, the commune's economy expanded and the incomes of commune members increased.

2079. "Xunzhe zhengque tu" 按照正确途径积极发展社有经济 [Follow the correct way and actively develop the commune economy]. Zhang Lizhi 张立治. ZNB, no. 10 (1960), pp. 11-13.
Zhang analyzes factors which influenced economic development in people's communes in Anhui Province.

2080. "Zenyang banhao ji" 怎样办好集体养猪场 [How to run collective pig farms properly]. Zhang Lizhong 张立忠 and Hua Li 话里. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), pp. 10-13.
A research report on collective hog-raising in Tanzhuang People's Commune.

Deals with Yancheng County in Jiangsu Province.

2082. "Zuohao gongshe qun" 做好公社群众性的经济活动分析 [Do a good job of analyzing mass economic activity in the communes]. CAZ, no. 9 (1960), p. 20.
Considers Wanrong County in Shanxi Province.

1961

An introduction to how a production team in Liangshan Commune managed the relationship between collective and individual production.

2084. "Cong Danzhu gongshe" 从丹竹公社的情况看粮食和经济作物全面发展的几个问题 [Problems pertaining to the overall development of food and commercial crops as seen in the conditions of Danzhu Commune]. Yang Ling 杨岭. XHBYK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 47-51.
Yang discusses problems of land utilization, allocation of labor, and the organization of special business teams.

Contains specific information on Xinhui County in Guangdong Province and Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Lufeng Brigade is part of Gaofang Commune.
He reports on the family production of members of Wanfeng Brigade in Shajing Commune. The article includes a list which provides a numerical accounting of poultry production there.

2088. "Shui zhang chuan gao hu" [The water level lifts and the boat rises, they go forward together]. Feng Ming Feng明. SSSC, no. 18 (1961), pp. 11-14.
Feng reports on the "big collective economies" of Yingjia Brigade in Yingjia Commune, the "small collective economies" of its production teams, and the "family economies" of its members and discusses the relationship among the three.

This article stresses that commune members should depend primarily on collective production. Considers Xixiang County, Shaanxi Province.

2090. "Zai youxian fazhan" [Maintain the premise that the collective economy comes first while developing subsidiary enterprises of commune families]. XHBYK, no. 12 (1961), pp. 6-7.
Examines Bao’an County in Guangdong Province.

He discusses the reasons for economic differences and how to eliminate them.

2092. "Zhengque fahui jia" [Correctly develop the role of subsidiary family enterprises as a supplement to the collective economy]. Wang Yingwen 王应文 and Ren Weizhong 任维忠. ZQN, nos. 5-6 (1961), pp. 27-29.

1962

Chengezhuang Brigade is part of Mulin Commune.

2094. "Jinyibu gonggu" [Further consolidate the collective economy and stay firmly on the road toward joint prosperity]. Lin Fu 林甫. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 2-5.


Comparing collective economies with small farm economics, the article stresses the fact that collective power can reform the national economic environment. Also discussed are some of the problems generated by the force of collective production.

2097. "Ma bi bude song" [We must not be paralyzed or slack off]. Zhen Zhiming 钟志明. SSSC, no. 5 (1962), p. 12.
Zhen relates the story of Yuling Brigade in Nangang Commune, which devoted insufficient attention and effort to collective work. Zhen states that its experience should serve as a warning to communes everywhere.

Lin suggests that the use of modern machines and scientific techniques aimed at improving agricultural production is the basic way to consolidate collective economics.

2099. "Youxian fazhan ji" [First develop the collective economy and then actively spread subsidiary family enterprises]. Li Xuan 李炎 and Mao Sen 毛森. ZNB, no. 2 (1962), pp. 28-30.
The authors report on the relationship between collective and subsidiary household industry in Xiangcun Production Team of Xiangcun Brigade, Longjie Commune.

1963

Pertains to Gan County in Shanxi Province.

Dongguo Brigade is part of Lingcheng Commune.

2102. "Fazhan fuye sheng" [To develop subsidiary production, the principle of the primacy of the collective must be maintained]. Wang Kaiji 王开基. SSSC, no. 21 (1963), pp. 27-28.
Examines Qingyuan County in Guangdong Province.

2103. "Fazhan nongcun ji" [The development of collective rural subsidiary production is an important task in the consolidation of the collective economy]. XHYB, no. 12 (1963), pp. 83-84.

Presents a general discussion of China's economic situation in 1962.

Li describes the development of a collective economy in Guangming Brigade of Tigan Commune.
2106. "Yige shengchandui" 一个生产队农牧结合经济效果的调查 [An investigation of the results of combining agricultural and pastoral economics in a production team]. Hou Xiaochang 毛晓昌. ZNB, no. 11 (1963), pp. 32-34.
Considers Hua County in Guangdong Province.

1964

Jing details the lesson to be learned from Yangtan Commune, which always put the benefit of the nation and collective welfare first.

This article concludes that the poor, middle, and lower peasants should be relied upon to organize collective livestock farms. Contains specific information on Fengxian County in Shanghai Municipality.

1965

2109. "Nong mu bingju yi" 农牧并举以牧促农 [Simultaneously develop agriculture and animal husbandry using animal husbandry to promote agriculture]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 54-55.


2111. "Zhejiang sheng Jiaxing" 浙江省嘉兴市粮食并举猪多粮多的调查 [An investigation of Jiaxing County in Zhejiang Province, an area where simultaneous development of grain production and animal husbandry has led to an abundance of both pigs and grain]. Chen Xinghui 陈星辉 and Ding Shiyin 丁师尹. JJJY, no. 8 (1965), pp. 43-47.
X. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

A. Education

1958

Zhengzhou University is in Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province.

Hongzhuan College is in Yu County, Zhengzhou Municipality (Henan Province).

Yuan introduces the achievements and significance of the spread of culture and education in Shuangba People's Commune.


2116. "Zai nongcun shixing" 在农村实行半工半读的初步收获和体会 [The initial harvest and understandings from the half-work, half-study system carried out in the rural areas]. Tian Ye 田野. JXYYJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 54-56.
Considers Changping County in Hubei Province.


2118. "Zhaozhen renmin gong" 重视人民公社的完整教育体系 [The complete educational system of Zhaozhen People's Commune]. Dong Wenbin 田文斌. XHBKY, no. 23 (1958), pp. 103-5.
Dong lists the special features of the new educational system in Zhaozhen Commune.


1959

2120. "Dongfeng shi yu rong" 东风及时雨润鲜花 [Eastern winds and timely rains nourish the fresh flowers]. Sun Shuijuan and others 孙水券等. XHBKY, no. 23 (1959), pp. 130-32.
Sun provides a description of the Jiangsu Provincial School of Agriculture.

Deals with Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.

Pertains to Zhengding County in Hebei Province.


Li emphasizes three things: (1) the development of education; (2) the significance of education in the people's communes; and (3) reasons for the good results of education-related work.

You was vice-chief of a broadcast station in Jiangsu Province.


2128. "Kai'an nongye zhong" 开安农业中学越来越好 [Kai'an Agricultural Middle School is getting better and better]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1959), pp. 79-81.


2130. "Lu Dingyi tongzhi" 鲁定义同志 [Comrade Lu Dingyi's response to the Jiangsu Party Committee's Department of Propaganda concerning the future development and organizational principles of agricultural middle schools]. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), p. 102.

Concerns Jiangyan County in Jiangsu Province.


2136. "Yiding yao banhao" 农业中学必须建立 [Agricultural middle schools must be established]. Chen Linhu 陈林沪. JF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 25-27.


2138. "Yinmao nongmin ban" 引导农民办农业中学 [Guide the peasants to run agricultural middle schools]. Zhang Lida 张立达. LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 35-38. Zhang was deputy director of the Culture and Education Department of Liaoning Province in 1959.


2140. "Xinxing nongminde" 新型农民的摇篮 [The cradle of the new-style peasant—a statement concerning the swift and prosperous development of education in Dongsheng Commune, Yanji County, Jilin Province]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 132-34. Yanji County is also referred to as Longjiang.


1960


2143. "Dali zhiyuan nong" 大力支援农业促进教育改革 [Strongly support agriculture and foster educational reform]. Xu Zhiwei 许子威. XHBYK, no. 20 (1960), pp. 137-39. Xu was the dean of Huazhong Agricultural College in Xianning County, Hubei Province.

Gan describes how Gao Likong worked to establish Xinliangdi Village Grade School in Jinan People's Commune.


Lu points out how agriculture may benefit from support from industrial schools. Deals specifically with Heilongjiang Province.

Huangkou Agricultural Middle School is in Xiao County, Anhui Province.


Deals with Hebei Province.

221. "Jiaozheng fazhan gong" 加快发展工农业教育迅速地培养社会主义建设人才 [Speed up the development of spare-time education for workers and peasants and quickly train talent for socialist construction]. Wang Yilun 王一伦. FD, no. 6 (1960), pp. 8-11.
Pertains to Heilongjiang Province.

Considers Gandan Municipality in Hebei Province.

Cheng was vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Refers to Jiangsu Province.
2155. "Pujile wenhua" 普及了文化7的下养畜牧生产队 [Xiayang Pasturage Production Team is well cultured]. Ba Gen 巴根. MZTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 24-25.
  Xiayang Pasturage Production Team is part of Ha'ergao People's Commune.

  Deals with Beijing Municipality.

2157. "Tigao nongye zhong" 提高农业中学学生的农业生产技术水平 [Improve the level of agricultural production techniques of students in agricultural middle schools]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 103-4.
  An investigative report on four agricultural middle schools in Jiangsu Province.

  Yangjia Production Brigade is in Sanba Commune.

1961

  Deals with Nankang Commune.

  Enumerates the good points of the agricultural middle school in Kai'an People's Commune.

2161. "Zenyang cai neng zuo" 怎样才能作好农村社会主义教育 [The only way to carry out rural socialist education]. Yu Sui'an 于遂安. SSSC, no. 24 (1961), pp. 27-29.

1962

  This article was originally published in November 1962 in Jiangsu jiaoyu (江苏教育). It deals with Dongtai County in Jiangsu Province.

1963

  Chen presents an investigative report on rural culture, showing changes in the standards and needs of rural culture in Xuchang County, Henan Province.

2164. "Dalu nongcunde" 大陆农村的"社会主义再教育" 运动 [The so-called "socialist reeducation movement" in rural Mainland China]. Ding Yue 丁月. JRD, no. 185 (1963), pp. 3-5.
1964

An introduction to the Communist Labor University in Jiangxi Province.

2166. "Huoyue zai tianye" 活跃在田野上的科学实验[Lively scientific experiments being carried out in open fields]. Li Yaoting 李亚庭. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), p. 43.
Considers Heilongjiang Province.

Deals with Hebei and Anhui provinces.

2168. "Ban-nong ban-du xue" 半农半读学校 越办越好 [The half-farming, half-study schools are getting better all the time]. SSSC, no. 18 (1965), pp. 31-32.
Considers Yangyuan County in Hebei Province, Jiangyin County in Jiangsu Province, and the Beiehangshan Dao area in Shandong Province.

Pertains to Sha County in Fujian Province.

Refers to Jiangsu Province.

Deals with Yangyuan County (also called Xicheng) in Hebei Province.

2172. "Jiangsu sheng nongye" 江苏省农业中学会七周年 [The seventh anniversary of the founding of agricultural middle schools in Jiangsu Province]. Chen Guang 陈光. HQ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 36-47.

2173. "Nongye zhongxue yue" 农业中学越来越好 [Agricultural middle schools are getting better and better]. SSSC, no. 9 (1965), p. 41.
Considers Feicheng County in Shandong Province.

2174. "Nuli banhao ban" 努力办好半农半读学校 [Work to organize half-farming, half-study schools]. XHYB, no. 6 (1965), pp. 39-42.

1965

The results of the initial trial period for the half-farming, half-study program were divided into five categories for discussion at this conference, which was convened by the Department of Education.


B. Literature


2184. "Gechang remin gong" [Sing the people's communes (poem)]. Huang Weixin. YH, no. 10 (1958), p. 34.

2185. "Gechang remin gong" [Sing the people's communes and other things (3 songs)]. Hua Luo. WYYB, no. 10 (1958), p. 89.


2188. "Gongshe qian qiu" [A thousand years of the communes]. Deng Tuo. RMWX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 4-6.
Deals with Yan'an Special District in Shaanxi Province.


Pertains to Fengrun County in Hebei Province.

Discusses Xushui County in Hebei Province.

Describes a performance by the Baihua Rural Singing and Dancing Troupe in which they describe the story of the people's communes.


Lao She is the pen name of Shu Qingchun, a prominent Chinese novelist. This piece has a literary and historical theme which encourages people to write about the people's communes.

2201. "Xushui renmin ge" [The people of Xushui's communes sing the praises of the people's communes (9 poems)]. ZQN, no. 18 (1958), pp. 20-21.
Xushui County is in Hebei Province.

This article contains eleven poems which appeared on street walls in people's communes in Xushui County, Hebei Province.

Deals with Shangqiu County in Henan Province.

This conference was held in Beijing Municipality.

1959

2205. "Chunnuan huakai" [In the warm spring the flowers bloom]. Gan Feng. ZZXX, no. 3 (1959), pp. 3-5.

Shaoshan Municipality (Hunan Province) was Mao Zedong's birthplace.

2207. "Dajia qichang gong" [All sing together that the communes are good (9 songs)]. Feng Mingfu and others. MZTJ, no. 3 (1959), p. 15.

2208. "'Dongfanghong' renmin" ["The East is Red"—poems about the people's communes]. Yan Min. WYYB, no. 1 (1959), p. 27.

Tao wrote this article to commemorate the first anniversary of the communization movement. Refers to Guangdong Province.

Pertains to Baoding County in Hebei Province.

2211. "Gongshe hao bi tong" [The communes are like a road to heaven (poem)]. ZNB, no. 9 (1959), p. 31.


2215. "Gongshe yang man shan" [The communes have sheep covering the mountains and as many pigs as there are stars in the skies (poem)]. Ding Ren 丁人. FD, no. 12 (1959), p. 7.


This play, entitled Two Party Members, describes ideological struggle during communization in Henan Province.


Dong was vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

2220. "Poque xuyao fan" [We urgently need reportage literature that reflects the new climate in the people's communes]. WYB, no. 3 (1959), p. 4.


2222. "Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are good]. Xi Yang 席杨. ZQN, no. 8 (1959), p. 20.

2223. "Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are a good idea (folk song)]. FDY, no. 1 (1959), p. 32.
This folk song is from Shandong Province.


Considers communes in Suiping County, Henan Province.

Deals with Chaqiao Commune.
Examines a cultural work team in Budiya Commune.

2230. "Yong renmin gongshe" 歌颂人民公社 [Sing about the people's communes (poem)]. Li Bingyue 李炳岳. KMB, no. 1 (1959), p. 45.

2231. "Zai maishoude ri" 在麦收的日子里 [During the wheat harvest]. Li Zhun 李准. XGC, no. 13 (1959), pp. 3-5.

2232. "Zai sheyuan jiali" 在社员家里做客 "采访记" [Being the guest of a commune member—"an interview"]. Hu Jian 胡坚 and Li Jinting 李进挺. XWZX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Dongtingwei Commune.

2233. "Zui meide hua (shi)" 最美的画 (诗) [The most beautiful painting (poem)]. XGC, no. 5 (1959), p. 6.
Pertains to Anguo County in Hebei Province.

2234. "Zai zan renmin gong" 再赞人民公社 (诗二首) [Again praise the people's communes (2 poems)]. Xing Ye 邢野. RMWX, no. 10 (1959), p. 112.

1960

2235. "Gesong nongye zhong" 歌颂农业中学 [Ode to the agricultural middle schools]. He Mujing 和慕静. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 30-32.
Pertains to Lijiang Special District in Yunnan Province.


Lao She's essay deals with Beijing Municipality.

Wei's song describes various types of machines found in the communes.


2240. "Gongshe yizhou sui" 公社一周岁 (诗八首) [The communes' first birthday (8 poems)]. Ma Bingshu 马秉书 and Xu Zhongqing 徐重庆. RMWX, no. 1 (1960), pp. 93-94.

Deals with Mentougou District in Beijing Municipality.

2242. "Renmin gongshe sheng" 人民公社生产好 (歌) [Production in the people's communes is good (song)]. ZFN, no. 16 (1960), p. 27.
2243. "Shengchan duizhangzhi" [Song of the production team captain]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 27.
This song was written by representatives from Nantong District to the Sixth Class Cadres Conference in Jiangsu Province.

2244. "Xi Hu mei Xihu" [West Lake is beautiful, but Xihu (West Lake) Commune is more beautiful]. Yi Xintian and Gong Jiahua. LXB, no. 3 (1960), p. 8.

A brief report on an investigation of literary work at Laozhou People's Commune.

"A Commune Family" is a poem that was originally published in Renmin ribao on 8 January 1960.

1961


1962

2248. "Renmin gongshe shi" [People's communes are a golden wall of happiness (a folk song from Xinjiang Province)]. MZTJ, no. 11 (1962), p. 7.

1963

2249. "Hui Han liang shi tu" [Hui and Han, teacher and student]. Xie Rong. MZTJ, no. 7 (1963), p. 20.


2251. "Song renmin gong" [Ode to the fifth anniversary of the people's communes (poem)]. Wen Shan. ZNB, no. 10 (1963), p. 3.

2252. "Wenhua yishu gong" [Art and cultural work should better serve the rural areas]. XHYB, no. 4 (1963), pp. 60-62.
Considers Xuchang County in Henan Province.

2253. "Wenyi mianxiang nong" [Literature faces the peasants, consolidating and enlarging the camp of the new socialist literature in the rural areas]. WYB, no. 3 (1963), pp. 2-6.
Based on a report concerning an investigation into novels in the villages, this article offers various suggestions for literary writing.
2254. "Xinxingde yijia" 新兴的一家 [A new-style family]. Li Tinglan 李廷蓝.  
MZTJ, no. 7 (1963), pp. 19-20.  
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.

1964

2255. "Gongshe xianhua duo" 公社鲜花朵朵开 [The communes are blooming all over (song)]. RMWX, no. 6 (1964), pp. 65-67.

2256. "Gongshe xishi duo" 公社喜事多 [There are many happy affairs in the communes (song)]. Qiu Zhongpeng 丘仲彭. SSSC, no. 3 (1964), p. 40.

2257. "Mao Zhuxi shi zan" 毛主席是咱社里的人 [Chairman Mao is a member of our commune (song)]. Zhang Yongmei 张永梅. SSSC, no. 12 (1964), p. 44.

C. Book Reviews and Bibliographies

1958

2258. "Daoli dongde tou" 道理懂得透公社办得好 [Thoroughly understand the principles, and the commune will be run well]. Shou Yong 守勇. DS, no. 15 (1958), p. 7.  
A review of the book How to Run a People's Commune in a Rural Village.

The journal, Jiefang sixiang [Liberate thought], is published in Xinghua County, Jiangsu Province.

Zhu discusses the book Qiliying People's Commune, written by Xu Zhanqi.

Introduces various books on the operation of public dining rooms.

2262. "Gongchanzhu yi shi" 共产主义是天堂 人民公社是桥梁 [Communism is heaven, the people's communes are the bridge thereto]. Xu Zhengfan 徐正凡. DS, no. 20 (1958), pp. 4-5.  
Xu comments on the book On the People's Communes, which was published by the Chinese Youth Publishing Company.

This book was compiled by the editorial department of Jingji yanjiu (JJYJ).
2264. "Guanyu Renmin gong" [Concerning Problems on the Transition from People's Communes to Communism], Du Renzhi. DS, no. 18 (1958), pp. 6-7.
This pamphlet was edited by the Academia Sinica's Institute of Philosophy in Beijing.

This article introduces eight related books to cadres and cooks.

2266. "Jieshao 'Lun renmin'
This article was originally published in Guangming ribao on 18 October 1958.


Xushui County is in Hebei Province.


2270. "Wei gonggu tigao" [Struggle to consolidate and uplift the people's communes], Zhao Fengqi. DS, no. 19 (1958), pp. 4-5.
Zhao comments on the article "Rural Villages in Henan Hold High the Red Banners of the People's Communes and Move Forward."

2271. "Xuanchuan renmin gong" [A few problems in works of popular literature and art that propagandize the people's communes], Li Guangwen. DS, no. 19 (1958), p. 9.


1959

2273. "Chushengde taiyang" [The morning sun—it is a joy to read Shiyue People's Commune], Su Di. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 9-10.


2275. "Lishide chelun" [The wheel of history is steadily rolling forward], Ma Qianpao. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 11-12.
Ma comments on Heroic Humen, a history of Humen People's Commune.

The book referred to in this article discusses problems of commune distribution and organization along with other problems that persist during the transition from agricultural producers' cooperatives to people's communes.


Liao expresses his disagreement with Luo Gengmo's method of analyzing the nature of ownership in the communes.


The article referred to here was originally published in Shouhu (SH) on 24 March 1959.

2281. "Yipian dongrende" [一篇动人的公社作品] [A moving commune article]. Shi Quan. WYB, no. 4 (1959), p. 12.

This article was written in response to the short story "The Milk Cow Has Joined the Commune."

2282. "Yunnan gezu ren" [云南各族人民公社的历史] [The history of the struggle of various nationalities in people's communes in Yunnan Province]. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 7-8.

This article was also the preface to the book Selected Histories of People's Communes in Yunnan Province Whose Members Are of Different Ethnic Backgrounds.

1960

2283. "Guanyu chengshi nong" [关于城市农村人民公社和技术革命文化革命的戏剧] [A catalogue of dramas about urban and rural people's communes and the technological and cultural revolutions]. DS, no. 9 (1960), p. 32.

This short bibliography lists 360 plays, most of which were published by the Chinese Play Publishing Company.

2284. "Guanyu renmin gong" [关于人民公社的参考书目] [Concerning the reference catalogue on the people's communes]. DS, no. 6 (1960), p. 10.

This short bibliography presents eighteen categories of books, arranged according to dates of publication.


The poem referred to in this article deals with Zunhua County, Hebei Province.

This article introduces a book of the same title that was published by the Chinese Youth Publishing Company about more than twenty "advanced youth" found in the people's communes.

"Xi du renmin gong" [It is a joy to study the histories of the people's communes]. Wang Cheng. DS, no. 7 (1960), pp. 18-19.
This article introduces several major books about various people's communes. These include: The History of Xushui People's Commune; The History of Longwangzhuang People's Commune; The History of Huochetou People's Commune; The History of Jiefang People's Commune; The History of Mayidou People's Commune; The History of Chengmen People's Commune; and The History of Xinmin People's Commune.

"Xin nongcun he ren" [The song of a new farm village and the people's communes—a study of "Xue Ying Learns to Cook" (poem)]. Jin Ling. DS, no. 5 (1960), pp. 20-21.

"Ji yici 'Guanyu' " [Notes on an investigation of "On Fiction in the Rural Areas"]. WYB, no. 2 (1963), pp. 11-14.
This investigative report focuses on several counties in Baoding Special District, Hebei Province: Dingxing, Wangdou, and Tang. The article analyzes which features about novels are best for people in the rural areas.

D. Histories of Individual Communes

"Bianxie Chengmen gong" [Preliminary understandings after compiling the history of Chengmen Commune]. Zou Xiaoxiang. WYB, no. 23 (1958), p. 10.
Introduces The History of Chengmen Commune.

Relates the history of Chengmen Commune.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

2294. "Dajia lai xie ren" 大家来写人民公社史 [Let's all write the history of the people's communes (short story)]. Li Hantian 李汉天. RMWX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 16-17.


Describes audience reactions to a performance of Selected Works from the Histories of Various Communes.


Considers Xishui County in Hubei Province and Xushui County in Hebei Province.


This thirty-thousand-character investigative report was written by students in the philosophy department of Beijing University and editors of Guangming ribao who were sent to investigate Huangcun People's Commune.


This novel was produced by members of the Chinese Writers' Association who had been transferred to lower levels. It is more than two hundred pages long and is divided into ten sections. The piece describes political changes in Maitian People's Commune during the past twenty years as well as changes in the way of life there.

2299. "Man yuan hua guo wang" 花园花果丰硕 [The garden is full of flowers and fruit and a plentiful harvest is expected]. Yu Dan 雨丹. WYB, no. 12 (1959), p. 28.

Notes on various histories of industries and mines as well as histories of communes.


2301. "Xi du renmin gong" 西都人民公社史 [It is a joy to read histories of the people's communes]. Gao Fu 高夫. DS, no. 22 (1959), p. 29.

This article introduces general aspects of various commune histories.

1960

2303. "Cong bianxie Changkuang" 从编写厂矿公社史谈有关历史教学的几个问题 [A discussion of some problems in teaching history as seen in the compiling of the history of Changkuang Commune]. Liu Huasheng 刘华生. SXYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 30-34.

Introduces the book The History of Changkuang Commune.

This article refers to a novel entitled *The End of a Small Dynasty*, published in *Shanhu*, no. 10 (1959).

1964

2305. "Tianzhu xian Qiongdong" 天柱县邛洞公社文合大队村史 [The village history of Liuhe Brigade in Qiongdong Commune, Tianzhu County (short story)]. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), pp. 44-47.

E. Libraries

1958


Fang's main purpose in this article is to illustrate how libraries should suit the development of the people's communes.


Deals with Shang County in Shaanxi Province.

1959


A comprehensive report on teachers and students in the Department of Library Science of Wuhan University who were sent to work in various people's communes. They relate their experiences of attending classes and establishing libraries. Deals specifically with Xishui County in Hubei Province.


Pertains to Luda Municipality in Liaoning Province.


This article covers the organization and business of libraries as well as book and management sources, librarian training, and reading guidance.


Su discusses book storage in rural libraries and the library's role in mass cultural work.


This article provides a general blueprint of the construction of a people's commune library. Very detailed illustrations are provided on the actual construction of the library, training library workers, purchasing books, and compiling catalogues.


The authors discuss increasing the circulation of books in Yantan People's Commune.


Refers to Xishui County in Hubei Province.


Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
1960


1964

2326. "Liangjiazhuang tushu" [Liangjiazhuang Library is well run]. SSSC, no. 11 (1964), pp. 35-36.

This article praises Liangjiazhuang Library in Sanguanzhuang Commune, which both carried out communist propaganda and served agricultural needs.
XI. WELFARE AND COLLECTIVE LIFE

A. Public Dining Halls

1958


In this article, "Baiyue" refers to Guangdong Province.


Deals with Xuchang County in Henan Province.

2329. "Banhao gonggong shi" 公好公共食堂 [Public dining halls should be run well]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1958), pp. 85-86.


Pertains to Henan Province.


2332. "Gongshe hongqi piao" 公社红旗飘四方幸福生活胜天堂 [The red flags of the communes are flying on all sides—a fortunate life is better than heaven]. Yi Ding 一丁. TF, no. 21 (1958), pp. 18-20.

Examines Shanghai Municipality.

2333. "Hua xian shitang shi" 華縣食堂實現八大 [The eight transformations are carried out in dining halls in Hua County]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 87-88.

Hua County is in Henan Province.

2334. "Qunzhong xihuan na" 群众喜欢那种形式的食堂 [What type of dining halls do the masses prefer? Several problems which were discovered in Xinzhou Commune, Xinzhou County]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 88-89.

2335. "Renmin gongshe he" 人民公社荷槍操辦 [The people's communes hold guns while distributing food]. GSGC 12, no. 7 (1958): 27.

Examines Puning County in Guangdong Province.

2336. "Renmin gongshe huo" 人民公社伙食供应的管理以及核算 [The management and calculation of food supplies for dining halls in the people's communes]. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 28-34.

An introduction to some experiences of Lifan Dining Room in Tianmushan People's Commune.


Yan describes the communal dining hall of Qiliying People's Commune.
Zhang suggests that the establishment of dining halls is the best system for feeding people and that more and better dining halls should be built. His article focuses on the Shijiazhuang area of Hebei Province.

2339. "Shixian quanxian shi" 子现县食堂的几点经验 [Some experiences in establishing public dining halls throughout the county]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1958), pp. 81-82.
Examines Xushui County in Hebei Province.

Fan introduces the public dining hall in Dongzhai Production Brigade, which is part of Huojian People's Commune.

2341. "Yige shou sheyuan" 一个受社会欢迎的公共食堂 [A dining hall that is welcomed by the commune members]. LD, no. 23 (1958), p. 15.
Considers Zhengzhou Fangzhi Jixiehuang Commune.

1959

A report on the public dining hall in Longtian People's Commune.

2343. "Banhao gonggong shi" 好公共食堂是当前巩固人民公社的重要关键 [The effective operation of public dining halls is an important key to the consolidation of people's communes at the present time]. XNXYXB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 37-44.
Pertains to Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

2344. "Banhao jiti shi" 好集体食堂生产劲足更高 [Make a success of collective dining halls and there will be greater strength and motivation to increase production—an investigative report on four dining halls in a suburb of Nanning Special District]. JHYTJ, no. 1 (1959), p. 30.
Nanning Special District is in Guangxi Province.

2345. "Bingqi lai shao' jiu" "来起来说",就是好 [It is excellent to "cook our meals together"]. Yue Jing and others 愉静等. HQ, no. 23 (1959), pp. 29-34.
Yue tells of the public dining hall in Yanqiao People's Commune.

2346. "Chaoyang renmin gong" 潮阳人民公社食堂搞不好 [The public dining hall in Chaoyang People's Commune has never been well run]. GSGC 12, no. 18 (1959): 28.
Describes confusion within the commune and the lack of organization in its dining hall.

2347. "Chihao laodongde" 吃好劳动样更好 [Eat well, work even harder]. Chen Qiying 陈启容. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 30-32.
Chen emphasizes the importance of public dining halls and the rules that should be observed in order to operate them efficiently.
Deals with Yangcheng County in Shanxi Province.


Concerns Shanxi Province.

Pertains to Mei County in Guangdong Province.


A report to members of the CCP Committee of Hubei Province, which convened a conference on collective social welfare which reviewed rural public dining halls.

Jianguo Second Team is part of Zhaogang Commune.

Pertains to Wuxiang County (also called Duancun) in Shanxi Province.

Deng lists six advantages of establishing public dining halls and discusses how to encourage people to participate in the system.

2359. "Meitai dadui ji"  迈台大队食堂越来越好 [The collective dining halls in Meitai Brigade are getting better and better]. Yang Huamao and others. NCGZTX, no. 22 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Meitai Brigade is in Youma People's Commune.

2360. "Nandashan renmin"  南大山人民公社党委领导办食堂 [The party committee of Nandashan People's Commune takes the lead in operating public dining halls]. Xiong Tianjing and others. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 21.
2361. "Nongeun gonggong shi" 农村公共食堂办好 [Rural public dining halls are well managed]. Tong Zemin 佟振民. DF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Baodi County in Tianjin Municipality.

2362. "Quandang zhua quanmin" 全党抓全民搞公共食堂面貌一新 [The whole party grasped, the whole people worked, and conditions in public dining halls were transformed]. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), pp. 18-20.
Considers Shanxi Province.

2363. "Rang sheyuan zai 'da' 让社员在 "大集体中有小自由 " [Let commune members "have small freedoms within the larger collective"—the situation in Huguan County suggests that public dining halls should implement the privileges of the "seven permissions" and "eight care-fors"] . NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 22.
Huguan County is in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Xichang County in Sichuan Province.

2365. "Tingzhang dang chui shi" 部长当炊事员 [The head of the department becomes a cook—a discussion of Xie Xianghuang, a department head in Henan Province, and his experiences in establishing public dining halls]. Wu Xing 吴兴. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 8.
Xie was head of the Department of Civil Administration in Chongshi Commune.

Pertains to Defeng County in Guangdong Province.


2368. "Yige bande hen" 一个办得很好的食堂 [A well-run dining hall]. ZNB, no. 18 (1959), pp. 33-34.
Praises the communal dining hall of Heta Team, which is part of Zhuanyaowan Commune.

An introduction to the structure, handling, and productivity of various machines used in a public dining hall. Deals with Yuejin Commune.

2370. "Yi ren ding liang ban" 以人定量办法好吃喝好又节省 [The system of determining quantities according to the number of people feeds people properly and also saves food—some findings concerning public dining halls in Jianming Commune which have implemented a meal-ticket system]. Cao Shoushan 曹寿山. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), p. 23.

Zhenglan Banner (a Manchurian geographical designation) is in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Following communization in that area, three hundred dining halls were established and eighty-five percent of the people from the pasture lands now eat their meals in them.

Gong describes the development and current status of rural public dining halls and analyzes problems, experiences, and various methods for restoring good services.

1960

2373. "Banhao gonggong shi" [Organize public dining halls well and develop the commune economy]. Li Zhuhong. CZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 32-34.
Deals with Lanping County in Yunnan Province.


2375. "Cong Yimen shitang" [What can we learn from Yimen Dining Hall?]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 6-7.
Yimen Dining Hall is located in Yongquan Commune.

2376. "Da ban gonggong shi" [Set up numerous public dining halls and run them well]. Lin Yizhou. HQ, no. 8 (1960), pp. 42-44.

Deals with Linehuan County in Shanxi Province.

Chen introduces rural public dining halls in Jindongnan Special District, Shanxi Province.

2379. "Gulangzhen gongshe" [How did Gulangzhen Commune carry out the mechanization of its kitchens?]. Xin Jiang and others. MZTJ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 18-19.

Yang describes his impressions on joining a public dining hall.

Deals with Guizhou Province.

2384. "Qiaoqi gongshe ke" [The great leap forward in science and technology in Qiaoqi Commune]. ZQ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 18-20.


2386. "Renzhen banhao gong" [Run public dining halls conscientiously]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 4-5.

2387. "Shitang ehuiju ba" [Cooking utensils and the "eight unuseds"]. ZNB, no. 3 (1960), p. 32. Introduces a public dining hall in Chengguan Commune that makes its own machines and tools for cooking.

2388. "Xingfu hong xia ying" [Good fortune and rosy clouds shine upon Qingshan]. Gong Songbai. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 31-33. Gong describes the experiences of the well-organized public dining hall in Qingshan ("Green Mountain") Production Brigade of Qingshan Commune.

2389. "Yiding yao ba gong" [We must run public dining halls well]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 28-30. Examines public dining halls in Jiangsu Province.


2392. "Yimen shitang ban" [Yimen Dining Hall is well run]. Ji Xijian and Zhao Rixin. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 7-9. This is a story about Yimen Dining Hall in Yongquan Commune. It describes how commune members work industriously so that everyone can have enough to eat.


2394. "Zhuahao shengchan gao" [A dining hall for good production and a good life]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 45-46. A report on Liangwu Dining Hall in Jiangwei Commune that points out the close relationship between well-organized collective production and public dining halls.
2395. "Zicong canjiangle"  \( ^{\text{a}} \)  我从参加了食堂我工作学习都安心了 [I have felt peaceful in both my work and studies since I joined the public dining hall]. Gu Qingyuan  顾清远. TF, no. 9 (1960), p. 11.  
Refers to Shanghai Municipality.


Deals with Yiliang County in Yunnan Province.


Lin describes the central dining hall in Lishong Commune.

Gu was an army captain during the Long March. In this article, he reports on his present experiences in dining hall management. Deals specifically with Lin County in Henan Province.

B. Rest Homes and Day-Care Centers

1958

2402. "Banhao tuo'ersuo"  葬好托兒幼兒園是農村人民公社的一項重要工作 [Running nurseries and kindergartens well is an important task in the consolidation of the people's communes]. ZFN, no. 16 (1958), p. 19.  
Pertains to Changchi Special District in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Fujian Province.
Luo describes senior recreational facilities and amenities in Hongqi People's Commune.

2405. "Nongcun xingfu yuan" 农村幸福院需要研究的几个问题 [Some problems regarding rural rest homes which need study]. Qian Zhangyi Qian Zhangyi. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), p. 11.
Qian thinks that as rest homes in Hebei are established the following problems must be examined: (1) the question of size; (2) how to organize production and distribute income; and (3) the issue of supply standards for providing the necessities of life.

2406. "Yige shancun li" 一个山村里的幸福院 [A mountain village rest home]. Xing Yanzhai and others Xing Yanzhai and others. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 28.
The rest home referred to in this article is in Wande Commune.

2407. "Youguan nongcun xing" 有关农村幸福院工作中的一些问题 [Several problems concerning work at rest homes in the villages]. Li Xinyun Li Xinyun. NWBTX, no. 12 (1958), p. 27.

2408. "Zai shixian xingfu" 在实现幸福院化的过程中 [The process of creating rest homes]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 27.
Describes how eight people's communes in Guanghua County (also called Laohekou), Hebei Province, established fifty-two rest homes for 742 elderly people.

1959

Describes the "sad and pitiful" condition of nurseries in the people's communes.

Guangrong Rest Home is in Huangbai Commune.

The authors describe the nursery in the first brigade of Hongguang People's Commune.

Shaoshan Village is in Xiangtan Special District, Hunan Province.

Refers to Hongqi Commune.
Kangping County is in Liaoning Province.


This article is based on materials concerning a nursery in Chunguang Brigade, Dongfeng Commune.

2419. "Woxian renmin gong" Children's education has expanded very rapidly in my county since the people's communes were set up. XZZ, no. 2 (1959), p. 28.
The county referred to is Taishan County in Guangdong Province.

2420. "Xingfuyuan shi gu" Rest homes provide protection for elderly people without families in their twilight years. Ying Zhifen. TF, no. 14 (1959), p. 11.
Deals with Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.


Zhu points out that after communization, parents' economic burden for raising their children was reduced and a new relationship developed whereby the kindergarten, instead of the parents, had most of the responsibility for bringing up children.

2423. "Yige xingfu da" A big happy family—a visit to rest homes in Fucheng Commune. Bai Shui. XZZ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 61-64.

Wang Baoru, principal of the first senior citizens' home in Zhangjiangzhen People's Commune, is praised by blind and old people.

Pertains to Ji County in Hebei Province.

2426. "Zenyang wei wubao" How to provide better living conditions with the "five guarantees" for the elderly. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 30.
The "five guarantees" are: food, clothing, fuel, children's education, and funeral services.
1960

An introduction to the senior citizens’ home in Dongfeng People’s Commune.


Shuikou Longtang Rest Home is located in Shuikou Commune.

1961

2430. "Houkeng tuo’ersuo" 后坑托儿所保健工作做得好 [Health-care work in Houkeng Nursery has been done well]. Yang Zhihua 杨之华. ZFN, no. 7 (1961), p. 29.
Yang tells a story about workers in Houkeng Nursery of Antingmen People’s Commune.

C. Health Care

1959


2432. "Baozheng sheyuan jian" 保证社员健康为生产大跃进服务 [Protect the health of commune members and serve the great leap forward in production]. RMBJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 82–85.
An introduction to the health-care network established by people’s communes in Shangzhi, Qinggang, Huachuan (also called Yuelia), and other counties in Heilongjiang Province.


"Hedong qu Xinli" [A program for the organization of hygiene and health care in Xinlicun Brigade of Xinlicun People's Commune, Hedong District (draft)]. RMBJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 276-77.

"Hedong qu Xinli" [A preliminary summary of the organization of hygiene and health care in Xinlicun People's Commune, Hedong District]. RMBJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 272-75.

"Henan Yu xian Hong" [The hygiene system and health and hygiene network of Hongqi People's Commune, Yu County, Henan Province]. RMBJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 373-75.


Hua has three suggestions: (1) guarantee efforts to effectively control the spread of infectious diseases; (2) guarantee that children can develop normally and have good sanitary habits; and (3) guarantee that mothers can work without any worries.


This article discusses the development of Wusi People's Commune Hospital, which grew from 4 beds and limited capital in 1956 to 125 beds in 1959.

"Sichuan Leshan xian" [Lessons from the simultaneous investigation and cure of tapeworm, hookworm, and malaria in Tuzhu Commune, Leshan County, Sichuan Province]. RMBJ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 663-64.

"Suiping xian Weixing" [The program for perfecting the health and hygiene network of Weixing People's Commune]. RMBJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 474.

"Suiping xian Weixing" [How Weixing People's Commune in Suiping County carried out publicly financed medical care for all the people]. RMBJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 472.

"Weisheng gongzuo bi" [Hygiene work must "walk on two legs"]; He Juncai. SY, no. 3 (1959), pp. 18-20.

"Yige gongshede" [Cooperative medical care in a commune]. RMBJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 76-78.

Discusses Cisheng Commune.


This report discusses the fact that between January and April 1959 there were 362 reported cases of measles in this brigade and details how this outbreak was dealt with.

"Zuohao jiti sheng" [In collective living, perform sanitation work well]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 95-96.
1960

2448. "Guanxin renmin jian" (Show concern for the health of the people, promote a high tide in proper sanitation work in public dining halls). Qian Zhongxiong. RMBJ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 285-287.

2449. "Kaizhan weidada" (Develop the great work of hygiene for the people). Xu Yunbei. HQ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 9-15.


2452. "Weisheng bumen ying" (Health units should take the support of agriculture as their first duty). He Biao. HQ, no. 18 (1960), pp. 12-20.

1964


2455. "Nongcun yiyuan yao" (Rural hospitals should wholeheartedly serve the peasants). XHYB, no. 5 (1964), pp. 30-32.

1965


2457. "Fei-qu 'xun hui yi" (An analysis of "traveling medical teams" sent to rural areas and the training of medical services personnel who continue to take part in production). Xiang Dakun. DFQJB, July-September (1965), 13 pp.


E-mo-qi means "doctor" in Mongolian. Refers to Heilongjiang Province.
2459. "Shangshan xiuxiang song" 上山下乡送医送药上门 [Go up to the mountains, go to the countryside, bring doctors and medicine to the door]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), pp. 39-41.
Describes how the traveling medical teams of the Zhongshan Medical Institute in Guangdong Province treat illness and train sanitary workers.

2460. "Ta you yike wei" 她有一颗为农民服务的红心 [She serves the peasants with all her heart]. SSSC, no. 17 (1965), pp. 44-45.
A story about Xia Jin'e, a public health worker in Xia'an Production Brigade of Zhifang Commune.

Concerns Longsheng Gezu Autonomous Region in Guangxi Province.

2462. "Weisheng gongzuo bi" 卫生工作必须面向农村 [Hygiene work must move into the rural areas]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), p. 38.

Deals with Inner Mongolia.

2464. "Yisuo wei nongmin" 一所为农民服务的医院 [A hospital that serves the peasants]. An Xuanhong 安玄红. HQ, no. 11 (1965), pp. 29-34.
This hospital provides health care for seven people's communes in Tao'an County (also called Taonan), Jilin Province.

Pertains to Haibei Autonomous Region in Qinghai Province.

1969

2466. "Guangdong sheng Qujiang" 广东省曲江县群众大队坚持合作医疗制度十一年的情况调查 [An investigative report on how Qunxing Brigade of Qujiang County, Guangdong Province, has adhered to cooperative medical services over the past eleven years]. HQ, no. 1 (1969), pp. 35-42.
Qunxing Brigade is part of Zhangshi Commune.

1970

2467. "Yong zhan bei guandian" 用战斗观点发展农村医疗卫生事业 [Develop rural medical services from the viewpoint of preparedness for war—an investigative report on Shangfeng Commune in Hengyang County, Hunan Province]. HQ, no. 9 (1970), pp. 66-69.


Pertains to Qingyuan County in Liaoning Province.

2470. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样巩固合作医疗的 [How have we consolidated cooperative medical services?]. The medical center of Mafeng Brigade in Nanniwan Commune, Yan'an Special District, Shaanxi Province. HQ, no. 12 (1972), pp. 63-65.

D. Collective Life

1958


Deals with Yangchuan County in Shaanxi Province.


Introduces and explains the nature of collective living.


Zhao describes communal living in Hongqi People's Commune, where members live collectively, eat in public dining halls, and small children are looked after in nurseries or day-care centers.


Yun presents various studies of the relationship between collective living and individual freedom during the stage of the "people's communes."


Yangquan Municipality is in Pingding County, Shanxi Province.

2476. "Nongmin youle da" 农民有了大家庭 [Peasants have a large family—a view of the future of people's communes as seen from the present stage of collective living]. Shuang Yi. XT 2, no. 19 (1958): 6-7.

Concerns Xinyang County (also called Pingqiao) in Henan Province.


Deals with Xushui County in Hebei Province.


An introduction to the organization and collective living conditions in Hexing Brigade of Weixing Commune. The four yuan are: the Red Youth Specialist Institute, rest homes, children's nurseries and kindergartens, and obstetrics hospitals. The three tang are: the youth dining hall, the dining hall for the elderly, and the children's dining hall. The two suo are: nurseries and guest houses. The one ying is: graveyards.

2481. "Xingtai shiyi ming" 衡水十一名青年立志搞好集体福利事业倡议书 [A suggestion made by eleven young people from Xingtai County who resolved to do a good job of collective welfare work]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), p. 83.

Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.


1959


Concerns Guangzhou Municipality in Guangdong Province.


Yi describes how people everywhere received increasingly fewer rations after the establishment of the people's communes, under the slogan "love the country and cut expenses." Deals specifically with Guangdong and Fujian provinces.


2488. "Jiti he geren" 集体和个人 [The collective and the individual]. Su Sheng 苏生. ZZXX, no. 2 (1959), pp. 27-29.

2489. "Jiti shenghuo he" 集体生活和个体自由是辩证的统一 [Collective living and individual freedom are a dialectical unity—a production brigade in Nanwang People's...
Commune, Xinding County, Shanxi Province, has a serious debate on various problems involved in the collective system and freedom. XHBYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 30-32.

Xinding County is currently known as Xin.


Wang discusses expectations that collective welfare will become well developed following communication.


2492. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是生活单位 [The people's commune is the unit of living]. Chen Bozhuang 陈伯庄. ZZK 25, no. 7 (1959): 10.


Li describes the first holiday in the communes, three different kinds of dining halls, and how communes support cities. Deals specifically with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Zhu describes athletic activities in Shangyou People's Commune.


Zhang describes the athletic activities of members of Xinlicun Commune.

1960

2497. "Gongshehuahou qian" 公社化后换新屋 [Moving into a new home after communi-
zation]. Bi Wenbo 毕文波. ZQN, no. 18 (1960), p. 32.


Wang discusses the relationship between individual life-styles and the socialist system. Deals specifically with Hubei Province.

2499. "Remmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是集体生活的组织者 [The people's communes are the organizers of collective living]. Pan Hongxi 潘鸿喜. ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 18.

2500. "Remmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无限好集体生活乐无穷 [People's communes are boundlessly good, collective living brings endless joy]. RMYD, no. 68 (1960), p. 4.

Describes great improvements in the thoughts of workers and their families and in the condition of their harvest. Contains specific information on Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.
Xu praises people's communes in Zhejiang Province for their accomplishments in collective welfare during 1959.

2502. "Xizhide anpai" 安排生活的最后一个细节 [Arrange the lives of the masses to the last detail]. XHYBK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 46-49.
Concerns Hengshan County in Hunan Province.


2504. "Zuzhi qilai zhen" 组织起来真正好 [Organizing is really good—there are ample benefits to collective welfare]. Huang Zhangcai 黄章才. TF, no. 9 (1960), p. 9.
Deals with Shanghai Municipality.

1961

2505. "Ershi niande ju" 二十年巨变从何而来? [Where have the immense changes of the past twenty years come from?]. SSSC, no. 24 (1961), pp. 16-17.
This article discusses the superiority of Dongzhuang Production Brigade's method of collective production. This brigade is in Xin County (Shanxi Province).

This article illustrates the effect of good management on the brigades, the production teams and their members, and on the commune's economy. Deals specifically with Baotai Commune.


1962

Gao talks about Wang Zhentang, whose whole family loves life in the collective. They work hard and live happily and peacefully. The Wang family belongs to Zhaowang Commune.

Describes the history of collective living in the village of Wugang in Raoyang County, Hebei Province.

Kang Xiuyu lives in Ji'an County in Jiangxi Province.
Considers Hua County in Shaanxi Province.


Deals with Hejian County in Hebei Province.

1963

Describes the Shangsuan Brigade "model team" in Shangsuan Commune.

1964

2515. "Cong 'she jishi' bian" 从 "石破天" 变到 "磨石刀" [On the transformation from "stone god" to "whetstone"]. MZTJ, no. 6 (1964), p. 21.
This article tells the story of peasants in Pingjiankou Production Team of Xiajiang Commune and their struggle to get rid of superstition and concentrate on production.

Lin wrote this article to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of collectivization in Wugong Commune.

A description of the youth hostel in Dongximaishi Production Brigade, Datun Commune.

Youling Brigade is in Nangang Commune. The "five loves" are love for the motherland, the people, labor, science, and public property.

1965


Contains short stories about cadres and commune members who love collective living. Deals specifically with Tong County in Beijing Municipality.
E. The Functions of Civil Administration

1958

2521. "Da ban shehui fu" 大办社会福利事业为生产服务为群众服务 [Carry out social welfare services on a broad scale, serve production, and serve the masses]. Wang Ping 王平. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 14.
Deals with Hebei Province.

A study of reforms in marriage and funerals in Jiangxi Province based on a review of civil administration in several communes located in the Xinshui area of that province.

2523. "Guanyu dui renmin" 关于对人民公社化后民政工作任务的探讨 [An inquiry into the responsibilities of civil administration following the creation of the people's communes]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 18-19.
Concerns Jiangxi Province.

2524. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社运动中民政工作方面如何做好民 政工作的初步意见 [Some initial opinions on how to carry out civil administration, both during and after the creation of the people's communes]. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 7-8.
Examines Hebei Province.

2525. "Guzu gengda gan" 鼓足更大干劲迎接更大的跃进 [Encourage even greater effort, welcome an even greater leap forward]. Xie Xiangwei 谢象庭. NWBTX, no. 12 (1958), pp. 5-6.
Pertains to Jiangxi Province.


Considers Shijiazhuang Municipality in Hebei Province.

2530. "Shiying gongshe fa" 适应公社发展的新形势积极做好民政工作 [Adapt to the new situation which has developed with communization and actively perform the task of civil administration]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 15-17.
Pertains to Shijiazhuang Municipality in Hebei Province.
2531. "Shiying renmin gong" 这应人民公社化后的形势迅速地开展社会福利事业 [Develop social welfare rapidly in order to keep abreast of the new situation that follows the creation of people's communes]. Niu Yuyin 刘玉印. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 11-13.
Considers Zhejiang Province.

Lin describes changes in civil administration that followed the creation of people's communes in Hebei Province.

2533. "Weixing renmin gong" 武星人民公社烈属军属的收入是怎样达到一般群众水平的 [How did the incomes of martyr and military families in Weixing People's Commune reach the same level as that of the common people?]. Han Ying 韩英. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 12-13.

2534. "Women diaochale" 我们调查了五个人民公社 [We have investigated five people's communes]. Zhang Enjiu 张恩九 and Li Xiufen 李秀芬. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), p. 9.
The authors present a study of five people's communes in Sanhe County, Hebei Province. They examine basic working conditions and provide statistical charts regarding both the number of village families and the total population. These communes are: Hongqi, Xiaogezhuang, Yanjiao, Datong, and Dongfeng.

A statement about changes in civil administration that followed the creation of people's communes in Hubei Province.

1959

2536. "Dali kaizhan she" 力大开展社会福利事业掀起民政工作新的高潮 [Actively develop social welfare and bring about a new high tide in civil administration]. NWBTX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 3-4.
Describes the Eighth Civil Administration Conference held from 19 November to 5 December 1958 in Shanxi Province.

2537. "Guanyu zai biao" 关于灾害救济标准问题的意见 [Some opinions regarding problems in standards for assessing damages after a disaster and the implementation of relief work]. NWBTX, no. 9 (1959), pp. 11-12.
Points out how civil administration has increased the ability to control natural disasters and discusses the overall efficacy of relief work. Deals specifically with Shanxi Province.

The authors discuss how civil administration provides relief funds, pointing out who is eligible for these monies, how funds are distributed, and how they should be used. Deals specifically with Jiangxi Province.

2539. "Jinyibu jiaqiang" 进一步加强经济基础薄弱地区的民政工作 [Further strengthen civil administration in areas where the economic base is weak]. Peng Fangjun 彭方俊. NWBTX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Peng suggests that at present the main purpose of the Department of Civil Administration is to improve public dining halls, rest homes, and collective welfare. Pertains to Jiangxi Province.


2541. "Xin xian Huojian ren" 汝县前人民公社福利管理区订出新办法 [The social welfare administrative district in Huojian People's Commune, Xin County, has worked out new methods]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 7.

2542. "Zenyang jinxing mu" 怎样进行葬葬改革 [How to implement burial reform]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 30. This article recommends cremation and the establishment of cemeteries where ashes can be kept.

1961


1972

2544. "Zijue zuohao yong" 自觉做好拥军优属工作 [Consciously perform the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents]. HQ, no. 2 (1972), pp. 91-94. Pertains to Shizuishan Municipality (also called Dawukou) in Ningxia Province.
XII. WOMEN AND THE FAMILY

1958


Zhao describes how, following the establishment of Weixing People's Commune, commune members concerned themselves with the welfare of women. The author notes that women have plenty of leisure time to participate in social activities and pursue cultural interests.

Considers Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Gai believes that women can be liberated from family obligations only after collective welfare is firmly established.

Jia notes that many of the changes that have occurred in the rural family since communization have important implications for women's rights and obligations.


2552. "Renmin gongshe de" 人民公社的道路是彻底解放妇女的道路 [The road of the people's communes is the road to the thorough liberation of women]. Ji Guang 杰光. ZFN, no. 12 (1958), p. 4.


1959

2554. "Bo 'funü hui dao" 抗 "妇女回到家庭" 的反动论调 [Refuting the reactionary argument that "women should return to their homes"]. Peng Qing 彭青. TF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 13-15.
Concerns Ci County in Hebei Province.


2560. "Gongshe wuxian hao" [The communes are boundlessly good and women play the hero]. ZFN, no. 19 (1959), p. 7.


2564. "Renmin gongshehua" [The significance of the people's communization movement for the liberation of women]. Deng Yuzhi. TF, no. 2 (1959), pp. 4-5.
This research report has three major topics: (1) the major breakdown in the parental system following communitization; (2) the establishment of the principle of free marriage; and (3) reduction of the complexities of marriage. Contains information on Liuyang and Sui counties in Hunan Province, Changyang County in Hubei Province, and Fangshun County in Guangdong Province.

2567. "Renmin gongshe jian" 人民公社建立后在人与人相联系上所引起的深刻变化 [Serious changes which have taken place in relationships among the people following the creation of people's communes]. Yong Wenyuan 永文远. XSYK, no. 1 (1959), p. 32.
Yong believes that the most significant of these changes involves the breakdown of the old family system and the complete liberation of women.

Luo advocates discarding the old hierarchical family system in favor of a democratic one.


2570. "Renmin gongshe zhen" 人民公社真正地照顾妇女是全国 [The people's communes are really fine, care for women is really prime]. LD, no. 5 (1959), p. 8.
Deals with Jishou County in Hunan Province.


1960

Considers Harbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

Zhao tells the story of a female cook in Xikou People's Commune.

2575. "Jiasu jiawu lao" 加速家务劳动社会化充分体现妇女劳动动力 [Speed up the socialization of domestic labor and fully liberate the labor forces of women]. Zhang Yun 张云. ZNB, no. 5 (1960), pp. 14-16.
Zhang was the deputy chairperson of the All-China Women's Federation.

A description of women members of Dongfeng People's Commune, based on a visit there just prior to March 8th, International Women's Day.

Deals with Pi County in Sichuan Province.

2578. "Renmin gongshe shi" [The people's communes provide a very good organizational form for the thorough liberation of women]. HQ, no. 5 (1960), pp. 16-18.
This article was written to commemorate China's fifth anniversary celebration of March 8th, International Women's Day.

1961


1962

2580. "Dong Yuhui he ta" [Dong Yuhui and her son]. Lian Yimin. ZFN, no. 10 (1961), pp. 4-6.
Ms. Dong is a member of Beima Brigade in Xiwu Commune.


1965


1970

Deals with Fumin Brigade in Fuxing Commune.

1972

2590. "Nuli peiyang fu" 努力培养妇女干部 [Strive to train women cadres]. HQ, no. 10 (1972), pp. 72–75.
Deals with Wuzhou Municipality in Guangxi Province.
XIII. THE MILITIA AND POLITICAL AND LEGAL WORK

1958

2591. "Meiyou wo shi bu" 没有我是不行的 [It is impossible without me]. Hu Yuzhi 何远之 and Jing Jiehao 景捷豪. ZM, no. 11 (1958), pp. 2-3.
This article tells the story of a farmer who suggested that militarization accompany communization.

2592. "Quanguo jie bing" 全国皆兵 [Everyone in the country is a soldier]. Fu Qiutao 付启涛. HQ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 21-28.
Fu believes that communes should act as a unit, organizing people under the idea that all people are soldiers and uniting workers, merchants, students, and soldiers. Various methods of training are also discussed.

2593. "Renmin gongshe yun" 人民公社运动与政治工作 [Legislative and administrative work and the people's communization movement]. Wang Shuwen 王叔文. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 70-72.
Wang gives some examples of how class enemies attempt to disrupt the people's communes and suggests various legal and political responses that can be employed to stop them.

2594. "Women shi ruhe" 我们是如何保卫人民公社安全的 [How we defend the security of the people's communes]. Zhao Fusong 赵福松. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 57-58.
Deals with Xinxiang Special District in Henan Province.

2595. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样保护幸福人民公社安全的 [How we protect and ensure the security of Xingfu People's Commune]. Cui Chengxuan 崔成轩. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 61-63.

2596. "Zhunbei daji di" 准备打击敌人及时调处纠纷保卫人民公社的巩固和发展 [Prepare to deal a blow to the enemy, mediate disturbances in a timely fashion, and protect the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. Zhang Rongji 张荣吉. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 59-60.
This article details various reasons for the changes in the nature of contradictions among the people after communization and asks what inspires "patriotic" communes to join the "love county and love commune" movement. The article also describes the organization of small investigation teams. Contains specific information on Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

1959


2598. "Cong junshi guanlian" 从军事观点到重视之"全民皆兵" [An examination of the Chinese Communist system of "everyone is a soldier" from a military point of view]. Zhang Renzheng 张仁征. SDPP, no. 10 (1959): 14-17.

2599. "Gong-Fei "zi tao jiao" 共非" 自条经验" 的"公社军事化" [The Chinese Communists "write their own death warrant" through the "militarization of the communes"]. Yu Sheng 于生. JRD, no. 90 (1959), pp. 16-18.
A detailed analysis of the purpose of militarization in the people's communes; examines basic organization, training, and future prospects.


Pertains to Tianjin Municipality.

2601. "Quanmin jie bing shi" 全民皆兵是毛泽东同志的人民战争思想聪明发展 [Everyone is a soldier is a brilliant development of Mao Zedong's theories regarding people's war]. Wang Ping 王平 . LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 6-8.

2602. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化以后如何进行法制教育工作 [How to carry out legal education work after communization]. Xu Yumping 徐云平 . ZFYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 54-55.

A brief statement concerning legal and political work in the period following communization. Includes a summary of the contents and methods of legal education during this period.


The main point of this article is to explain the relationship between the military system and the system of "everyone is a soldier." Fu stresses the importance of good military work.


Jiang points out that mediation and settlement should be emphasized in order to reduce disputes among the people.

1960

2605. "Da ban minbing jian" 大办民兵建设祖国保卫祖国 [Establish militia in a big way to build up and safeguard the homeland]. Luo Ruiqing 罗瑞卿 . HQ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 18-22.


He Long believes that a large-scale organization of militia teams would be the best way to prepare for the fight against American imperialism. These militia teams should be the product of both a great leap forward and the communication movement.


Qi notes that carrying out the "patriotic pact" is an important part of mediation and settlement, but that dependence on the mass line is basic to the success of that process. He also describes the principle of education by persuasion. Deals with Tianjin Municipality.

1961

2608. "Hebei sheng Xingtai" 河北省邢台地区人民公社南汪生产队政治工作
的调查 [An investigation of political work in Nanwang Production Team, Dalian
30-36.
Qi describes how basic legal and political work serve agricultural production.

2609. "Zhong-Gong minbing zhi" 中共民兵制度概況 [The general condition of the
militia system in Communist China]. Luo Zhuangyou 罗庄有 . SDPP 13, no. 9

1962

2610. "Zhong-Gong minbing shi" 中共民兵實況 [The true situation of the militia in Com-
munist China]. An Shi 安石 . SDPP 15, no. 6 (1962): 10.

1963

2611. "Gong-Fei minbingde" 共產民兵的變質與沒落 [The transformation and decline
of the militia in Communist China]. Rui Xing 魏行 . JRD, no. 194 (1963), pp. 8-11.

1965

2612. "Dangqian Zhong-Gongde" 當前的中共民兵運動 [The current militia movement
in Communist China]. Hou Gong 胡工 . ZZK, no. 9 (1965), pp. 23-27.
Hou discusses the political and military organization of the Chinese militia and lists the
materials he used for his analysis.

2613. "Jin Shunfu qinxue" 金順福苦學苦練成神槍手 [By diligent study and hard
training Jin Shunfu became an expert marksman]. Yan Zheyan 岳振延 and Wu
Donghua 武冬華 . MZTJ, nos. 5-6 (1965), pp. 10-11.
Contains specific information on Yanji County in Jilin Province.

2614. "Shengchan lianwu shuang" 生產練武雙前進 [Production and the martial arts leap
forward together]. Chen Zhongxiang 陈仲祥 . MZTJ, nos. 5-6 (1965), pp. 9-11.
Chen describes training and production activities of the militia in Tuanjie Commune.

2615. "Shi dang geile wo" 是党给了我新的生命 [The party has given me a new life].
Li Xirong 李席荣 . MZTJ, no. 2 (1965), p. 18.
Li was the captain of the militia for Nanping Brigade of Dehua Commune.

2616. "Xianjieduan Gong-Fei" 现阶段共产民兵的整顿活动 [The current campaign
to reform the Chinese Communist militia]. Jing Ruixian 井瑞先 . DFQJB, no. 10
(January-March 1965), 16 pp.
Jing discusses certain special points in these reform activities which should not be over-
looked and notes some difficulties and dangers, especially in the organizational
structure.
Deals with the Helong area of Jilin Province.

This is the story of the You family of Yingwushan Brigade in Shenmiao Commune. Fourteen members of this family, spanning three generations, were members of one militia group.

XIV. COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY AND THE CADRES

A. Ideology and Mass Movements

1958

Deals with Wan'an County in Jiangxi Province.

Liu was the party secretary of the communist provincial government in Hebei Province.


Describes how Datong Brigade of Huangmei People's Commune developed a communist education system.


2626. "Meiyou gongchanzhu" 没有共产主义精神就过不了人民公社这一关 [Without the spirit of communism it is impossible to pass into the stage of the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 20 (1958), pp. 107-8.
Describes thought reform in Xuguang People's Commune at the time of its establishment.

2627. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的创建是马克思列宁主义和中国具体实际相结合的典范 [The creation of people's communes is a typical example of the unification of Marxism–Leninism with actual conditions in China]. Zhu Delu 祖德禄 and Gao Ronggui 高荣贵. JDXXB, no. 4 (1958), pp. 17-29.
Chen describes political thought in Chaoying Commune during communization.

Concerns Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Outlines a speech delivered by Bai Rubing at the first conference on industry, held in Gaotang County (Shandong Province) from 30 November to 2 December 1958.


Examines Naijiang County in Sichuan Province.

Deals with Guangdong Province.

2634. "Zai jianli renmin" [During the establishment of people's communes, perform initial ideological work well]. Xian Qian. NCGZTX, nos. 12-13 (1958), pp. 21-23.
Concerns Anguo County in Hebei Province.

2635. "Zhan zai qunzhong qian" [Stand at the front of the masses and direct the movement forward]. Lu Xianwen. ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 14-19.
Lu describes the experiences of the first secretary of the CCP Xinyang Branch Committee in Henan Province in leading the movement to establish people's communes.

2636. "Zuohao zhengzhi si" [Do a good job on political thought work, open wide the gateway of production]. Lu Yingcai. LD, no. 23 (1958), pp. 13-14.
Pertains to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

1959

2637. "Banhao renmin gong" [The solution to the basic problem of good organization in the people's communes is to strengthen party leadership]. Wu Baoxin. SGS, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.
This is the eighth lecture in a series entitled "Lectures on Problems in the People's Communes."

2639. "Bixu jianchi zong" [We must uphold the general line and insist that politics take command]. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), pp. 16-18.
This is a story about how ideology contributed to the abundant early harvest in Luoyuan Commune.

2640. "Dali kaizhan she" [Vigorously carry out the socialist education movement]. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), p. 11.
Concerns Sichuan, Hebei, Jiangxi, and Guangdong provinces.

2641. "Dangde zongluxian" [The glorious victory of the party's general line in the Aba Autonomous Region of Tibet]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 30-32.


2643. "Fan youqing gugan" [Opposing rightism and encouraging diligence are the main struggles of the current ideological and political front line]. DF, no. 17 (1959), pp. 7-9.


Cao Zidan, the first secretary of the CCP in Gaotang County (Shandong Province), delivered this speech at a conference that was held there from 30 November to 20 December 1958.

2646. "Gongshe gonggu fang" [The communes are well consolidated and shine brightly, ideological education should quickly follow]. Zhao Zhongguang, ZW, no. 15 (1959), pp. 20-21.
Zhao describes Nanhetou People's Commune in the wake of a rectification campaign. The author judges that commune members were politically alert and in high spirits for production.

2647. "Guancha xingshi yao" [In order to observe the situation, one must have a correct point of view]. Ma Li, DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 19-21.

Deals with Xishui County in Hubei Province.


2652. "Qunzhong luxiande" - The working method of the mass line is the life line of the people's communes. Sun Shengquan and Ren Qingyu. JXYYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 21-24.

2653. "Qunzhong luxian shi" - The mass line is the life of the people's communes. ZNB, no. 21 (1959), pp. 12-13. This article discusses conditions in Yingjiu People's Commune and efforts there to implement the mass line.

2654. "Sheban linchangde" - The development of commune-run forests is a victory for the general line in forestry production. Lin Musen. ZLY, no. 22 (1959), p. 34.


2656. "Taishan xian Hongqi" - The methods and understandings of returning Overseas Chinese and their relatives in Hongqi Commune, Taishan County, in hoisting the red flag and tearing down the white flag and their understanding of its significance. QWB, no. 1 (1959), p. 20. This slogan refers to the promotion of proletarian communist thinking and the reform and eradication of bourgeois thought.


2659. "Xiafang dang sheyuan" - Diary of a person who went down to the countryside to join a commune. Shu Tong. XGC, no. 8 (1959), pp. 3-5. Shu was the first secretary of the CCP committee in Shandong Province. The article describes Dongjiao Commune.

2660. "Xianqi da ban xian" - Stir up a mass movement to organize county and commune-run industry. Bai Rubing. SPGY, no. 1 (1959), pp. 3-5.

2661. "Xunsu shenrude" - Quickly and thoroughly establish the communist and socialist education movement in the rural areas. LLXX, no. 11 (1959), pp. 1-2. Deals with Liaoning Province.


A report on Gaojiashuang Production Team's "red, diligent, and skillful" campaign. This team is part of Wangbaiyan Brigade in Hongqi Commune.

2664. "Yong gongchanzhuyi" [Running welfare services the communist way—excerpts from a speech by Xie Juezai, Minister of Internal Affairs, concerning welfare for the deaf]. Xie Juezai. NWBTX, no. 3 (1959), pp. 1-2.

2665. "Zai wuchanjieji" [Under the command of the proletariat—why has Qingsan Production Team been able to develop its production rapidly?]. Wu Jing. JF, no. 24 (1959), pp. 14-17.

Qingsan Production Team is part of Callu Commune.

2666. "Zenyang jianchi dang" [How to uphold the system of collective leadership by the party committee and the division of responsibility]. XHBYK, no. 14 (1959), pp. 11-14.

Considers Xian County in Hebei Province.

2667. "Zhong-Gong Hubei sheng" [Some decisions on how to manage the people's livelihood at the present time, made by the Hubei CCP Provincial Committee]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1959), pp. 18-20.

1960

2670. "Chongfen fahui xian" [Fully develop the role of advanced producers among the masses]. He Qiduan. CAZ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 17-18.

Concerns Nanchang County (also called Liantang) in Jiangxi Province.

2671. "Da gao gongye zhi" [Create a large mass movement for industrial support of agriculture and hasten the improvement of agricultural technology]. Cui Ronghan. DF, no. 5 (1960), pp. 12-15.

The author was the chairperson of the Industrial Bureau in Tianjin Municipality.

2672. "Erwu zhi' guanche" [The "two-five system" has fulfilled the policy of making agriculture the base]. Peng Guangfeng. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 52-54.

Deals with Wuqiao County (also called Sangyuan) in Hebei Province. The stated purpose of the "two-five system" is to strengthen the leadership of front-line production and thereby guarantee the many-faceted great leap forward in agricultural production.
2673. "Erwu zhi lingdao" - The two-five system of leadership has encouraged cadres' study of theory. Ying Jian  bóng, XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 41-42.
Ying describes how the "two-five system" can continuously encourage the study of political theory by employed cadres. Deals specifically with Wuqiao County in Hebei Province.

2674. "Fahui jiceng zu" - Develop the role of the basic-level organizations as a rampart for war. Fu Zhengshi  créer, SY, no. 15 (1960), pp. 16-18.
Fu discusses the experiences of the general party branch of Sulong Production Brigade, which is part of Sulong Commune.

2675. "Gongzuo yao shen xi" - Work should be thorough, detailed, and practical. Zhou Ping  créer, QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 22-23.
Zhou discusses problems of cadre leadership. Deals with Huaiyin County in Jiangsu Province.

Concerns Jiangsu Province.

2677. "Jixu zhuangda nong" - Continuously strengthen the forces of the rural classes. Sun Zhizhong  créer, QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 19-21.
Pertains to Taizhou Municipality in Jiangxi Province.

2678. "Qiannan wannan yi" - There are myriad difficulties, but there won't be a single one if we rely on the masses. Sui Xindou  créer, LLXX, no. 4 (1960), pp. 21-24.
Examines Fu County (also called Wafangdian) in Liaoning Province.


2680. "Renmin gongshe she" - Commune members study the works of Chairman Mao. He Liwen  créer, MZTJ, no. 7 (1960), p. 15.

Pertains to Hebei Province.

2682. "Shixing 'santong' hao" - There are many benefits to be gained from carrying out the "three togethers". Yin Ziru  créer, QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 26.
The "three togethers" refers to cadres and peasants eating, living, and laboring together. Deals with Binhai County (also called Dongkan) in Jiangsu Province.

2684. "Sixiang gao yi zhang" [The greater the thought, the greater the production]. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), pp. 42-43.
This article describes workers in a sulfur plant in Yidu County (Hubei Province) and their determination to support increases in agricultural production.

2685. "Ting dangde hua jian" [Listen to the party and construct new villages]. Xing Yanzi, ZQN, no. 18 (1960), pp. 6-8.
Examines the Hangu municipal area of Tianjin Municipality.

2686. "Wuqiao Chengguan gong" [With the spirit of continuous revolution, Chengguan Commune in Wuqiao County carries out the two-five system]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 50-51.
Hebei Province was the birthplace of the "two-five" method of leadership.

2687. "Wuqiao xian xianji" [How have county-level offices in Wuqiao County carried out the two-five system?]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 32-34.

2688. "Xuexi Mao Zhuxi" [Study Chairman Mao's works and be good children of the party]. Ding Fengying, ZQN, no. 3 (1960), pp. 19-20.
Deals with Luotian County in Hubei Province.


2690. "Zhongyang guojia ji" [The sending of cadre from central government organizations to lower-level units for thought reform brings good results and makes a considerable contribution to the construction of rural people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 59-60.

1961


2693. "Jiaqiang sixiang zheng" [Strengthen political and ideological work and promote the movement to buy up agricultural products]. Ming Shu, SSSC, no. 22 (1961), pp. 11-12.

2694. "Juban xiaodui zhang" [Some thoughts on initiating classes for team captains to study policy]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 40-42.
Describes how team captains in Xinhui County (Guangdong Province) were divided into groups and trained to carry out thoroughly various party policies.
Deals with Pingshun County in Shanxi Province.

2696. "Wulijie qu zen" 五里街怎样调动群众积极性繁荣农村经济 [How Wulijie District stimulates the masses to action and makes the rural economy prosper]. XHBYK, no. 9 (1961), pp. 36-37.
Wulijie District is in Wuchang County, Hubei Province.

2697. "Xinlongtan diyi" 新龙潭第一大队坚持阶级路线认真搞好领导工作 [Xinlongtan First Brigade upholds the class line, poor and lower-middle peasants maintain the leading position]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 22-23.
Xinlongtan First Brigade is part of Chengguan Commune.

2698. "Xinzhuang shengchandui" 新庄生产队六年来坚持社会主义改革制度大搞生产 [During the past six years, Xinzhuang Production Team has consistently pursued a system of representative conferences for commune members and greatly increased production]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 23-24.
Xinzhuang Production Team is part of Qingcheng Commune.

Wang discusses how to rearrange the masses and how to introduce policies to them.

Deals with Jiangsu Province.

1962

Hongyan Production Brigade is in Yiwu County, Zhejiang Province. The author notes that while its land is poor, yields are high. The article goes on to discuss various methods used by brigade members to achieve this.

2702. "Kaihao hui shao kai" 开好少开会 [Make every meeting successful and have fewer meetings]. Chen Lu 陈路. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), p. 17.
Chen discusses the problematic nature of rural commune meetings, noting that while there have been countless meetings, many issues have yet to be resolved.

2703. "Zhengqu nongye hao" 争取农业好收成群众路线要走到底 [To fight for good agricultural harvests, follow the mass line to the end]. Zhen Zhi 詹治. SSSC, no. 5 (1962), pp. 4-6.

1963

2704. "Gong-Fei zai Dalu" 共匪在大陆再度制造阶级斗争 [The Chinese Communists are once more creating class struggle on the Mainland]. Fang Cao 方超. JRD, no. 197 (1963), pp. 11-14.
2705. "Laodong hao gongzuo" 劳动好工作好思想好 [Labor is good, work is good, thought is good]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 95-97.

2706. "Tigao nongcun ji" 提高农村基层党组织的战斗力 [Enhance the combat strength of basic-level rural party organization]. Wei Wenbo 伟文波. HQ, no. 18 (1963), pp. 30-41.

2707. "Zai nongcun lide" 在农村里的阶级斗争中确保社会主义彻底胜利 [Assure the complete victory of socialism in the class struggle in rural areas]. Yang Ling 杨玲. ZQN, nos. 3-4 (1963), pp. 11-12.

1964


Concerns Xiaogan County in Hubei Province.


Liuhe Brigade is part of Bangdong People's Commune.

2710. "Zai nongcun wenhua" 在农村文化活动中也要"兴无灭资" ["Promoting proletarian ideas and eliminating capitalism" is also necessary in the realm of rural cultural activities]. Zang Qing 赵青. ZQN, no. 21 (1964), pp. 28-29.

This article is Zang's reply to a letter of inquiry written by Chen Guofu, which was sent to lower-level units. Zang describes cultural life in Caoniang People's Commune, where he was branch party secretary.

1965

2711. "Ba Mao Zhuxi zhu" 把毛主席著作的学习放在首位 [First study the works of Chairman Mao]. SSSC, no. 4 (1965), pp. 41-42.

Introduces various activities of the Tiepi Recreation Department in Shaoshan Commune.


Deals with Chenxi County in Hunan Province.

2713. "Duoshu ren shuo bu" 多数人说不干怎么办? [If the majority of people say it cannot be done, what can you do?]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 64-65.

Discusses the experiences of Houying Brigade in Tianfucun Commune in guiding the masses in their efforts to build terraced fields.

2714. "Gong-Fei 'wenhua xia" 社会主义文化下"活動的陰謀 [The communists' crafty scheme of "sending cultural workers to the rural areas"]. Xiang Dakun 向大鲲. DFQJB, December 1965, 15 pp.

Based on radio broadcasts and other materials, this article analyzes the functions and activities of the socialist education movement in China's rural areas.

2715. "Gongshe tuanwei zen" 共青团怎样抓典型 [How does the Youth League Committee select a model?]. ZQN, no. 14 (1965), pp. 8-10.

Deals with Xiaxihao Commune.
2716. "Jingying guanli ye" 经营管理也必须政治挂帅 [Administrative management should also put politics in command]. Jing Wen'an 张文燦. SSSC, no. 17 (1965), pp. 16-19.
Jing first discusses management problems of Yangtan Brigade in Yangtan Commune and then goes on to discuss related political matters.

2717. "Qiantiao wantiao tu" 前三条突出政治第一条 [Of all factors, politics is the first]. Chen Yonggui 陈永贵. SSSC, no. 13 (1965), pp. 7-14.
This article was originally published in Shanxi ribao and describes how local party branches within the production brigades promote political ideas.

Describes the recreation department of Niejia Brigade in Beigou Commune, which has pressed forward the ideas of youth and collective living.

Dazhai is the name of a model production brigade located in Dazhai Commune.

2720. "Yao xiang Longfeng da" 要像龙峰大队那样做思想工作 [We should carry out ideological work like it is done in Longfeng Brigade]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), pp. 36-37.
Longfeng Brigade is part of Xiandu Commune. In the opinion of brigade members, the implementation of ideological work is the most important activity for consolidating the collective economy.

Introduces methods utilized by Houshan Brigade of Fucheng Commune to avoid old customs and establish new habits.

2722. "Youle Mao Zedong" 有了毛泽东思想就能使落后变先进 [With Mao Zedong Thought, the backward can be turned into the forward]. Li Shengnan 李升南. MZTJ, no. 10 (1965), p. 2.
Pertains to Helong County in Jilin Province.

QI introduces achievements in developing production by a team in Huatang Commune, which transformed barren land into good farmland.

1966

2724. "Women sheyuan dou" 我们社员都爱读毛主席的书 [Members of our commune are all fond of reading the works of Chairman Mao]. Huang Shunyu 黄顺玉. ZFN, no. 3 (1966), pp. 24-25.

Deals with Inner Mongolia.

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1969


Considers Xiangyang County in Shanxi Province.

2727. "Shenru jinxing nong" 深入进行两条道路斗争的教育 [Thoroughly conduct education on the struggle between the two roads in rural areas—an investigative report on Gaoqiao Production Brigade in Deqing County, Zhejiang Province]. HQ, no. 9 (1969), pp. 55-60.

2728. "Yong Mao Zedong si" 用毛泽东思想对下乡知识青年进行再教育 [Use Mao Zedong Thought to reeducate intellectual youth sent down to the countryside—an investigative report on Songshu Brigade in Yingkou County, Liaoning Province]. Yang Zong 杨宗. HQ, no. 9 (1969), pp. 61-65.

1970


Pertains to Linkou County in Heilongjiang Province.

2730. "Cong sixiang jiaoyu" 从思想教育入手 建好团支部 [Starting with ideological education, do a good job of rectifying and building communist youth league branches]. HQ, no. 9 (1970), pp. 70-74.

Concerns Baoji County (also called Guozhen) in Shaanxi Province.


2732. "Zai douzheng zhong xue" 在斗争中学习在斗争中用 [Study in the midst of the class struggle, practice in the midst of the class struggle]. Geng Changsuo 耿长锁. HQ, no. 10 (1970), pp. 14-16.

Pertains to Raoyang County in Hebei Province.

1971

2733. "Fayang dangde mi" 发扬党的密切联系群众的优良作风 [Develop the party's fine style of building close ties with the masses]. HQ, nos. 7-8 (1971), pp. 59-62.

Deals with Kuandian County in Liaoning Province.


Concerns Yan'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

2735. "Luxian douzheng yao" 线上斗争要每年讲月月讲天天讲 [The struggle between the two lines must be talked about every year, every month, and every day]. HQ, no. 12 (1971), pp. 29-32.

Pertains to Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

1972

2737. "Ba dangde zhengce" 把党的政策交给群众 [Transmit party policy to the masses]. HQ, no. 4 (1972), pp. 33-36.
Deals with Feixiang County in Hebei Province.

2738. "Dangde jiben lu" 党的基本路线指引我们胜利前进 [The party's basic line guides us triumphantly forward]. HQ, no. 7 (1972), pp. 26-29.
Concerns Guzhen County in Anhui Province.

2739. "Lianxi xianshi dou" 联系现实斗争进行基本路线的教育 [Education in touch with the practical struggle that advances the basic line—an investigative report on Dapingtang Production Brigade in Dapingtang Commune, Xintian County, Hunan Province]. HQ, no. 5 (1972), pp. 25-28.

B. Cadres

1958

A summary of a speech delivered at the Light Industrial Conference in Gaotang County (Shandong Province) by Wang Yudai, first secretary of the local CCP branch in Jiucheng Commune.

1959

Deals with Dayi County in Sichuan Province.

2742. "Fensui youqing ji" 打破右倾机会主义分子对农村基层干部攻击 [Break up right-opportunist attacks on basic-level rural cadres]. Zhao Bo 赵北. DF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 19-20.

2743. "Ganbu canjia sheng" 干部参加生产社员参加管理 [Cadres participate in production and commune members take part in management]. Wang Tianren 王天仁. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Examine Huangyan County in Zhejiang Province.

2744. "Gong-Fei you gao 'gan" 共匪又搞 "干部下放" 的阴谋何在? [What is the plot behind the communists again "dispatching cadres to lower-level units?"] Zhao Zhiren 赵炽人. JRD, no. 93 (1959), pp. 20-21.
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.

2746. "Jiejue ganbu lai" 解决干部来源和技术力量 [Resolve the problem of sources for cadres and increase technical ability]. ZQGY, no. 10 (1959), p. 29. 
Deals with Suqian County in Jiangsu Province.

2747. "She ganbu dang 'huo" 社干部当 "火兵" [A commune cadre works as "army cook"]. Yong Jun 沸军. MZTJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 34-35.


2750. "Zou qunzhong luxian" 走群众路线的生产队长 [A production team captain who follows the mass line]. Han Shaoying 韩少英. MZTJ, no. 4 (1959), p. 35. 
Deals with Ningxia Province.

1960


Introduces Li Shecheng, a comrade who helped a "paupers' brigade" catch up with a "well-to-do brigade." Deals specifically with Gaoxia Commune.

2753. "Dang yige hao dang" 当一个好当家 [Be a good head of the household]. JF, no. 7 (1960), pp. 10-12. 
Describes methods of party leadership in Xinwu People's Commune.

Describes methods of party organization and leadership in Xinwu People's Commune.

2757. "He shedui ganbu" 和社队干部谈谈节约和算账 [A chat with commune team cadres about economizing and settling accounts]. Ma Baojun 马保军. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 5-8.


2760. "Shixian nongcun ji" 实现基层干部思想作风大跃进 [Carry out a great leap forward in the ideology and work-style of basic-level rural cadres]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 1-4.

2761. "Shixing 'sitong 1 jia" 实行 '四同' 力量无穷 [Putting the "four togethers" into action will bring unlimited power]. Yuan Guangjiang and others 元光军等. XHBKYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 62-65.

Yuan introduces the experiences of cadres in Luojiachuan Production Brigade of Liujiaxia Commune in their attempts to carry out the "four togethers" policy. They eat, live, work, and discuss matters together.

2762. "Tigao xian she gan" 提高县乡村干部理论水平的重要途径 [Some important ways to improve the theoretical level of county and commune cadres]. XHBKYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 39-41.

This article was published in both Renmin ribao and Hebei ribao. Its main purpose is to review the good points of the "two-five system."


1961

2764. "Bangzhu shengehandui" 帮助生产队干部提高领导水平 [Help production team cadres improve their level of leadership]. Qi Rui 齐瑞. SSSC, no. 17 (1961), pp. 15-16.


Tells the story of Yao Xingli, a model party member of Shiyue People's Commune.


Huang analyzes important elements and methods for training basic-level cadres.


Introduces cadre leadership experiences in a production team that is part of Chengchuan Commune.


Deals with Lin County in Henan Province.
This report emphasizes production, living conditions, and cadre attitudes in Guoxiang People's Commune.

2770. "Xinmu zhong shishi" [Always have the masses in mind]. Ling Nanbiao. HQ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 16-18.
Ling, the branch party secretary of Huidong Production Brigade in Huinan People's Commune, recounts his life story.

1962

2771. "Xiashou zengle chan" [If summer production was increased, why was the income of commune members not?]. SSSC, no. 11 (1962), pp. 15-17.
This letter was originally published in Hebei ribao. It describes some facts about cadres' lack of experiences in collective living. The letter refers specifically to Yongnian County (also called Linmingguan) in Hebei Province.

1963

2772. "Cong jingji shang kan" [The great significance of cadres participating in labor from an economic point of view]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1963), pp. 114-17.


Concerns Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Lingyun County in Guangxi Province.

2776. "Jianchi canjia lao" [An example of persistent participation in labor to lead production]. ZNB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 1-3.
An introduction to cadre experiences in Chengnei Production Brigade in Chengguan Commune.

A story about Li Shurong, captain of Nanjiang Production Brigade in Yanheng Commune. The article argues that cadres should participate in labor and thereby set good examples aimed at building good relationships with the masses.

2778. "Nongcun dang-zhibu" [Rural branch party secretaries should be both red and expert]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 87-90.
2779. "Shanqu lide lao" [An old party branch secretary in a mountainous area]. Liang Ming. SSSC, no. 6 (1963), pp. 9-10.
Liang describes the old secretary of a party branch in Songjiakou Brigade in Chengguan Commune who is commended for his unselfish character.

2780. "Shenru xi zhide" [Ideological educational work should be done well, thoroughly, and in detail, constantly raising cadres' consciousness regarding participation in labor]. XHYB, no. 9 (1963), pp. 112-14.
Pertains to Shuo County in Shanxi Province.

2781. "Shizhong baochi zhe" [From beginning to end they maintain the characteristics of laborers]. Zheng Jixiong. HQ, nos. 13-14 (1963), pp. 30-34.
Zheng tells a story about six cadres from Zhangjianbang Production Brigade of Wusong Commune who participated in collective labor.

Shuo County is in Shanxi Province.

2783. "Ta shi zhuangjiaren" [He is a farmer]. Zhou Weifu and Ren Haomin. HQ, nos. 13-14 (1963), pp. 52-57.
The story of Yao Xinli, the branch party secretary of Shiyue Production Brigade in Wangcheng People's Commune.

2784. "Wei nongcun dang-zhi" [Set up conditions for rural party branch secretaries to participate in labor]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 90-92.
This article points out that cadres in rural communes should join in collective labor to teach rural branch party secretaries the importance of participating in production. Deals specifically with Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

2785. "Xiyang ganbu lao" [Labor is a habit among cadres in Xiyang County]. Tian Peizhi and others. XHYB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 63-70.
Xiyang County is in Shanxi Province.


1964

Introduces the "three-thirds" land system, a slogan which advocates upper, middle, and lower cadres being joined together; using the power of older and middle-aged people and women in cultivation; and using all three kinds of land—good, fair, and poor. Deals specifically with Zhouzhi County in Shaanxi Province.
2788. "Zhua liangtou dai zhong" 抓两头带中间 [Grasp both ends and lead the middle]. SSSC, no. 12 (1964), p. 29.
Describes the working methods of cadres in Yuquan Commune. They try first to understand both the advanced team and the backward team, and then they try to help the middle team learn from the experiences of the advanced and backward teams.

1965

2789. "Gongzi dangtou" 公字当头 [The public is first]. Shi Hong 石红. SSSC, no. 10 (1965), pp. 37-38.
Shi supports the idea that cadres should assume leadership in collective undertakings and discusses the importance of unselfishness among cadres. Deals specifically with Liling County in Hunan Province.

Wang Chuanhe was a party member who raised hogs for Haoyi Production Team in Chengxi People's Commune.

2791. "Jianchi ganbu can" 坚持干部参加集体生产劳动的制度 [Uphold the system of cadre participation in collective labor production]. Li Dazhang 李大章. XHYB, no. 2 (1965), pp. 72-75.

1972

2792. "Ganbu bixu jian" 干部必须坚持参加集体生产劳动 [Cadres must persist in participating in collective labor production—an investigative report on Qianjin Production Brigade in Lianshui County, Jiangsu Province]. HQ, no. 6 (1972), pp. 54-59.
XV. URBAN PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

1958


Refers to Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

A report of a news broadcast by the Beijing Radio Station concerning urban people's communes.


1959

2800. "Beijing ge juyuan" 北京各剧院热烈宣传城市人民公社 [Urban people's communes are being enthusiastically propagated in theaters in Beijing]. XJJB, no. 8 (1960), p. 31.


Guo discusses the present situation in urban communes and problems concerning their economic effects and overall influence on society.

2804. "Chengshi renmin gong" 城市人民公社是我国社会发展的必然产物 [Urban people's communes are an inevitable product of our nation's social development]. Xiang Dong 杨东. TF, no. 10 (1960), pp. 11-12.


Chongqing Municipality is in Sichuan Province.


2807. "Dali cujin sheng" 大力促进生产积极参与组织人民经济生活支持城市人民公社的巩固和发展 [Work hard to improve production, actively participate in organizing the people's economic life, and support the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. CAZ, no. 8 (1960), pp. 9-11.

Refers to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.


Deals with Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.


2812. "Guanyu chengshi ren" 关于城市人民公社组织生产协作和联合企业的问题 [Some problems concerning the organization of cooperative production and joint enterprise in the urban people's communes]. Guan Datong 关大同. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 43-44.


Includes speeches by Wan Li, Cao Diqiu, Song Yiping, Zhu Guang, and others to the Second National People's Congress.

2816. "Ha'erbin shi Xiang" 哈尔滨市香坊人民公社 秋季展览 [Xiangfang People's Commune in Ha'erbin Municipality thrives and makes a thorough leap forward]. TF, no. 8 (1960), pp. 10-11.

Xiangfang People's Commune is an urban commune based on large national factories.


2818. "Xin shiwude xin" 新事物的反映 [New reflection of new events—the report on a conference where urban communes were depicted on stage]. You Mo 游默. XJB, no. 10 (1960), p. 23.


Zhang describes the birth and growth of Hongqi People's Commune, an urban commune centered around local neighborhoods.

2820. "Youdian siwang hua" 邮电四网化 人民公社的产品 [The four postal and telegraph networks are the product of urban people's communes]. Li Ji 李季. RMYD, no. 76 (1960), p. 3.

Pertains to Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

2821. "Zai tan Gong-Feide" 再谈高德 "城市人民公社" [Another discussion of "urban people's communes" in Communist China]. Shi Jingde 史敬德. JRD, no. 112 (1960), pp. 4-5.

2822. "Zhangjiazhai jumin" 张家洼居民沿着城市人民公社的道路前进 [Residents of Zhangjiazhai are going forward along the road of the urban people's communes]. XSYK, no. 6 (1960), pp. 45-49.

Zhangjiazhai is a street in Shanghai Municipality.


2824. "Zhong-Gong zai du tui" 中共再度推行城市公社制度的领导作用 [The process and function of further implementation of the urban commune system by the Chinese Communists]. Lu Ren 卢人. ZZK 30, no. 3 (1960): 13-16.

Lu bases his article on a speech delivered by Li Fuchun at the 1960 Second Representatives' Committee meeting on the Second National Economic Draft. Lu's article also includes material from Renmin ribao and Hongqi as well as unspecified articles from other publications.

1961


Considers Nanping Municipality in Fujian Province.

An presents a comprehensive report on the communists' urban people's communes. He not only analyzes the reasons for establishing them, their development, and future prospects, but also describes several important people's communes which had been established at that time. The author collected these materials from communist newspapers and magazines. The article itself is divided into ten sections and sequentially published in the journal, issues nos. 3-12.
The following index provides a comprehensive list of communes which appear in the articles cited in the bibliography (pp. 1-282). The commune names are listed alphabetically under the province or autonomous municipality in which they are located.

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