

A CHINESE/ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF
CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMY

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A CHINESE/ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMY

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PREFACE

The aims of this study are to review the main features of Chinese rural development and changes in agriculture in recent times, identify new terminology and explain differences between Chinese and socialist development patterns, particularly divergences from the Soviet model. It was found when first embarking upon research into Chinese agriculture that few sources of information existed which could help explain Chinese economic and social concepts, especially those which had developed specifically in China as distinct from socialist economic practice elsewhere. Accordingly, an effort was made to compile a listing of annotated terms on several levels of economic, political and social development.

The method used was first to select and scan a group of 'core' journals published in the relevant field in China since 1949. To this group of core literature was added many peripheral journals and newspapers relevant to the study of China's rural economy. A card index was then built up (see Appendix I) and the arrangement followed that used by *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*. Definitions of main items were slowly built up from one-line definitions to enlarged abstracts of meaning, where applicable, and revision of the input gradually reduced the size of the dictionary from 15,000 total entries to some 9,000 specialist terms.

Identification of plant names is a problem since many scientific plant names have no agreed international equivalents. Some Chinese plant names are blanket terms, in the absence of scientific agreement, e.g. 'Chinese cabbage' occurs in several different places in the text. This name has been given to several species by western scientists to include 'head' and 'non-head' varieties classified as *Brassica pekinensis* and *B. chinensis*, the former grown in the north and the latter more in the south. Much of the research into scientific plant names was done at the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hongkong and at the University of Hongkong, but the main authorities used to standardize the terms, as far as possible, are *Willis* and *Purseglove*.

In the same way, many general terms can be translated in various ways, e.g. 'incentive' has at least three translations. But the most frequent usage in *People's Daily* and other communist publications is generally indicated, with crossreferencing to other entries.

Pinyin¹ latinization is used for all compound phrases throughout the dictionary, including main headings which are also given in Wade-Giles. Journal titles, however, are given in Wade-Giles romanization to assist those not yet familiar with Pinyin. This is because most libraries and other institutions outside China still use the Wade-Giles system for classification and documentation of Chinese materials. Standardization of tones is according to the *Xinhua Zidian*.

¹ China officially adopted Pinyin, as from 1 September 1975, as their standard form of latinization of the script [NCNA, 31 May 1975].

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Special mention should also be made of Professor Ma Meng, my former tutor at Hongkong University, for permitting access to his department and staff; in particular to my old friend and colleague there, Mr. Alfred Pan, who carefully checked for discrepancies and tonal errors, although of course any errors in the final manuscript are entirely due to my own mistakes. I am also mindful of the assistance provided by Mr. E.H. Nichols, OBE, Director, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hongkong for the assistance he was able to provide in the way of accommodation, office space, as well as making his staff available, and in particular Mr. N.K. Lee, for discussion and assistance in checking common plant names and rural institutions. In Japan, Professor Takeo Misawa gave invaluable assistance in providing access to Japanese materials relating to China located in the National Diet and other Japanese centres. Dr. Charles Chwei-lin Fan of the Canadian Department of Treasury and Economics gave up a great deal of his time to discuss and check statistical terminology. Also Philip A. Kuhn of the Department of History, University of Chicago, who replied so promptly to my query regarding local government institutions in pre-revolutionary China, and Professor Daniel Tretiak and Lois Dougan Tretiak who gave much encouragement and helpful hints and advice. Miss Alicia H. Rillo of the Agricultural Information Bank for Asia who helped compile the Index of Scientific names and Miss Nelia Gibas who helped with the typing.

Of the many institutions visited at home and abroad, special mention should be made of the British Library, Contemporary China Institute, London, the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, the Hoover Institution, Stanford, California and the National Agricultural Library, USDA, Beltsville where Leslie Kuo advised and provided access to much valuable material, as did Ed Beale at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Mention should also be made of the Chinese-English Translation Assistance group (CETA), and the Executive Secretary James Mathias, in Washington, D.C. for providing such rigorous criticism of the first two drafts. Finally, my deepest thanks go to my wife Peggy for the help she has provided in so many ways over the past three years.

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

APC	Agricultural Producer Cooperative
Cant.	Cantonese
<i>CB</i>	<i>Current Background</i>
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CR	Cultural Revolution
<i>CNA</i>	<i>China News Analysis</i>
<i>FEER</i>	<i>Far Eastern Economic Review</i>
FLP	Foreign Languages Publishing House
Fr.	French
Ger.	German
GLF	Great Leap Forward
<i>JMP</i>	<i>Jen-min-pi People's Currency (RMB)</i>
Jap.	Japanese
JPRS	Joint Publication Research Service (U.S.)
MSC	Modern Standard Chinese
<i>NCNA</i>	<i>New China News Agency</i>
<i>PLA</i>	<i>People's Liberation Army</i>
PPH	People's Publishing House
<i>RMB</i>	<i>Renminbi People's Currency</i>
Ru.	Russian
SMCs	Supply and Marketing Cooperatives
<i>SCMM</i>	<i>Selections China Mainland Magazines</i>
<i>SCMP</i>	<i>Survey China Mainland Press</i>
URI	Union Research Institute
URS	Union Research Service

LIST OF CHINESE JOURNAL ABBREVIATIONS

<i>CCHH</i>	<i>Cheng-chih-hsüeh-hsi</i> [Political Studies]
<i>CCTP</i>	<i>Ching-chi ta-pao</i> [Economic Daily]
<i>CCYC</i>	<i>Ching-chi yen-chiu</i> [Economic Research]
<i>CFYC</i>	<i>Cheng-fa yen-chiu</i> [Political and Legal Research]
<i>CHCC</i>	<i>Chi-hua ching-chi</i> [Planned Economy]
<i>CHYC</i>	<i>Che-hsüeh yen-chiu</i> [Philosophical Research]
<i>CHYTC</i>	<i>Chi-hua yü t'ung-chi</i> [Planning and Statistics]
<i>CHYYC</i>	<i>Chiao-hsüeh yü yen-chiu</i> [Teaching and Research]
<i>CKCN</i>	<i>Chung-kuo ch'ing-nien</i> [Chinese Youth]
<i>CKCY</i>	<i>Chung-kuo chin-yong</i> [Chinese Currency]
<i>CKHMHTC</i>	<i>Chung-kuo-hsu-mu-hsüeh tsa-chih</i> [Chinese Journal of Animal Husbandry]
<i>CKNK</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-k'en</i> [Chinese Agriculture and Land Reclamation]
<i>CKNP</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-pao</i> [Chinese Agriculture]
<i>CKNYCH</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-yeh chi-hsieh</i> [Chinese Agricultural Machinery]
<i>CKNYKH</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-yeh k'o-hsueh</i> [Chinese Agricultural Science]
<i>CYHTTH</i>	<i>Chung-yang ho-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Central Cooperative Bulletin]
<i>HCS</i>	<i>Hsin-chien-she</i> [New Construction]
<i>HHPYK</i>	<i>Hsin-hua pan-yueh-k'an</i> [New China Bi-monthly]
<i>HHYP</i>	<i>Hsin-hua yueh-pao</i> [New China Monthly]
<i>HKHP</i>	<i>Huakung hsueh-pao</i>
<i>HMTF</i>	<i>Hsin-min ts'ung-pao</i>
<i>HSCH</i>	<i>Hung-se Chiang-hsi</i> [Red Kiangsi]
<i>HTJP</i>	<i>Hsing-tao jih-pao</i>
<i>JMJP</i>	<i>Jen-min jih-pao</i> [People's Daily]
<i>JMKSCS</i>	<i>Jen-min kung-she chien-she</i> [People's Commune Construction]
<i>JMST</i>	<i>Jen-min shou-ts'e</i> [People's Handbook]
<i>KHTP</i>	<i>K'o-hsüeh t'ung-pao</i> [Scientia]
<i>KMJP</i>	<i>Kuang-ming, jih-pao</i>
<i>MTTC</i>	<i>Min-tsu t'uan-chieh</i> [Nationalities Units]
<i>NFJP</i>	<i>Nan-fang jih-pao</i> [Southern Daily]

<i>NLKTTH</i>	<i>Nung-lin kung-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Agricultural and Forestry Work Bulletin]
<i>NTCN</i>	<i>Nung ts'un ch'ing-nien</i> [Rural Youth]
<i>NTCY</i>	<i>Nung-ts'un chin-yong</i> [Rural Finance]
<i>NYCH</i>	<i>Nung-yeh chi-hsieh</i> [Agricultural Machinery]
<i>NYCHCS</i>	<i>Nung-yeh chi-hsien chi-shu</i> [Agricultural Machinery Technique]
<i>PCJP</i>	<i>Pei-ching jih-pao</i>
<i>SPKY</i>	<i>Shih-p'in kung-yeh</i> [Food Industry]
<i>SSST</i>	<i>Shi-shi shou-tse</i> [Current Events]
<i>TCKT</i>	<i>T'ung-chi kung-tso</i> [Statistical Work]
<i>TCKTTH</i>	<i>T'ung-chi kung-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Statistical Work Bulletin]
<i>TCYC</i>	<i>T'ung-chih yen-chiu</i> [Statistical Research]
<i>TKP</i>	<i>Ta-kung-pao</i>
<i>TLCS</i>	<i>Ti-li chih-shih</i> [Geographical Knowledge]
<i>TLHP</i>	<i>Ti-li hsüeh-pao</i> [Acta Geographica Sinica]
<i>WHP</i>	<i>Wen-hui-pao</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

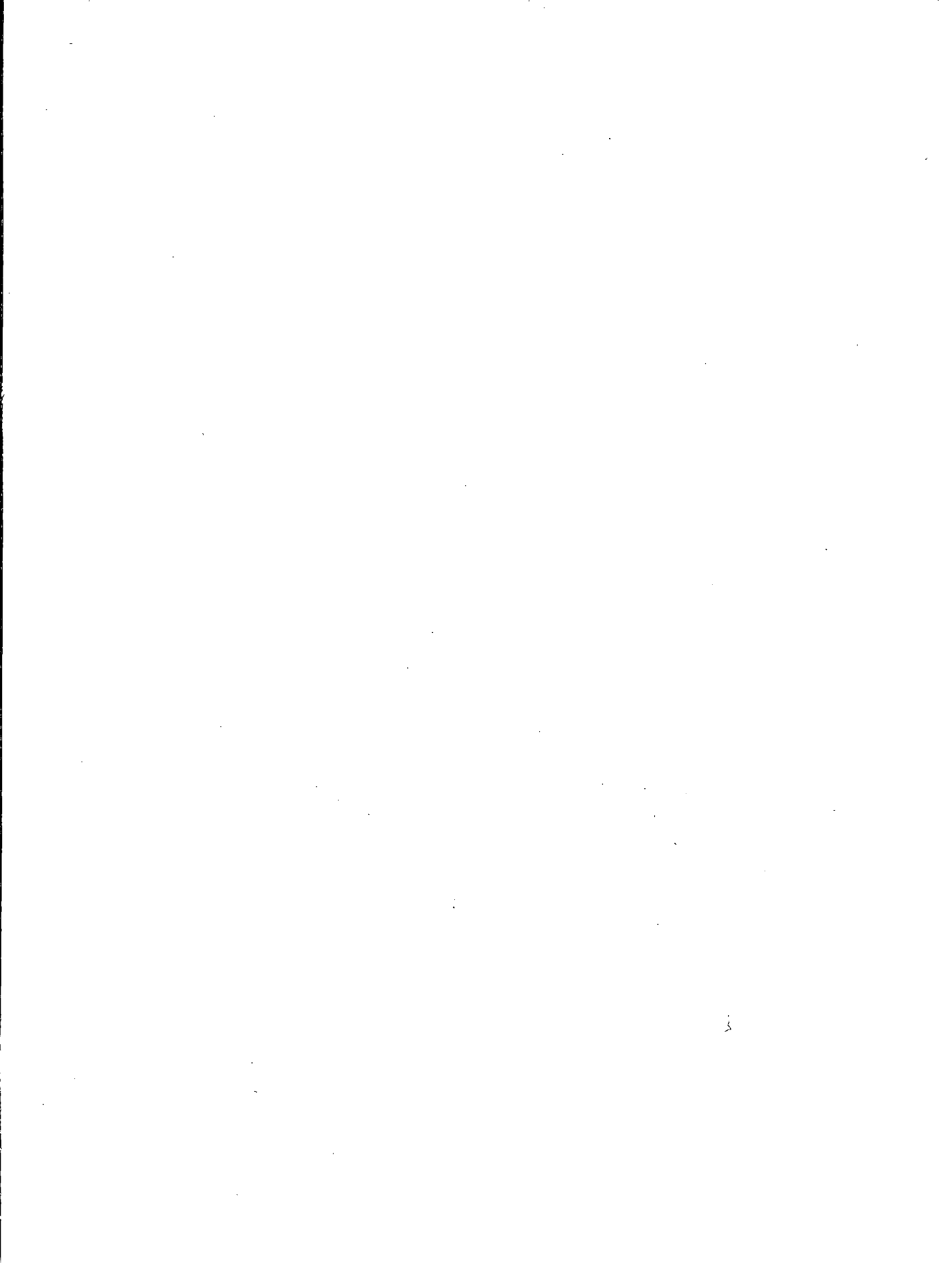
China has now officially adopted standard metric measurements for most calculations though traditional terms are still assigned to some units. The following are some of the most important.

	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	English equivalent	Standard metric measurement	English/US measurement	Pre-1959 'market system'
斤	jin	chih	catty or Chinese pound	0.5 kg.	1.102 lb	0.605 kg.
担	dan	tan	picul	50 kg.	110.23 lb	60.5 kg.
吨	dun	tun	metric ton	1,000 kg.	2,200 lb	—
两	liang	liang	tael	50 g.	1.764 oz	37.8 g.
勺	shao	shao	—	10 ml.	0.352 fluid oz.	—
丝	si	szu/ssu	milli-candareen	0.5 mg.	0.007716 grains	—
斗	dou	tou	peck	10 l.	2.2 galls	316 cubic inches
钱	qian	ch'ien	mace (1/10 Chinese oz.)	5 g.	77.2 grains	—
毫	hao	hao	—	5 mg.	0.0772 grains	—
合	he	ho	—	100 ml.	3.5195 fluid oz	—
厘	li	li	thousandth of a Chinese tael	50 mg.	0.772 grains	—
丈	zhang	chang	Chinese yard	3.333 m.	3.645 yds	141 inches
寸	cun	ts'un	inch	33.33 cm.	1.3123 inches	3.58 cm.
里	li	li	Chinese mile	0.5 km.	0.311 mile	—
亩	mu	mou	—	0.067 ha.	0.165 acre	0.084 ha.
匹	pi	p'i	bolt	36.58 m.	40 yds	—
呎	chi	chih	foot	0.3333 m.	14.1 inches	—
顷	qing	ch'ing	—	6.667 ha.	16.4737 acres	15.13 acres
码	ma	ma	yard	0.9144 m.	3 feet	—
引	yin	yin	—	33.33 m.	36.45 yds	—
厘	li	li	thousandth of a Chinese foot	0.333 mm.	0.0131 inches	—
毫	hao	hao	—	33.3 micro-metres	1.3 milli-inches	—
累	lei	lui/lei	—	500 m.	546.8 yds	646-681 m.

USER'S GUIDE

The categorized listing of terms, phrases and variants are arranged phonetically. The modern structural pattern of the language is stressed and the polysyllabic nature by use of compounds given with Pinyin equivalents beneath each entry. The arrangement followed is similar to that of *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*. The main phonetic divisions are listed in both Wade-Giles and Pinyin. The key characters at the head of each new section are given first in traditional, next in simplified script. The tone and any variations are listed.

A stroke count index for the key simplified characters listed at the head of each section is provided at the back of the dictionary. This lists the simplified characters (in the example given above the character is located at the right-hand margin) in order of increasing number of strokes. An English index of the main items in the dictionary is also listed alphabetically and can also be found at the end of the dictionary. However, it does not exhaustively list all dictionary entries, where two or more entries occur for a particular term the main entry is italicized. Cross-referencing is provided, especially where there are alternative or abbreviated terms. This is especially important where vegetable and other crops are concerned. Care must also be taken to note Cantonese usage where stated in this respect.



A

阿

ā

- 阿月浑子 pistachios [*Pistachia vera* L.]
 āyuèhúnzi
- 阿拉伯树胶 gum arabic [*Acacia senegal*
 ālábó shùjiāo (L.) Willd.]

AI

矮

ǎi

- 矮植物 dwarf plants
 ǎizhíwù
- also: 盆栽 pénzāi [Jap. *bonsai*]

矮瓜 aubergine (egg plant) [Cant.]
 ǎiguā

also: 落苏 [tuòsū], and 茄子 [qiézi]

矮杆品种 short-stemmed variety
 ǎigān pǐnzhǒng

矮白豆角 short white string bean
 ǎibái dòujiāo

矮生小麦 dwarf wheat
 ǎishēng xiǎomài

矮脚高粱 short-stemmed sorghum
 ǎijiǎo gāoliáng

矮脚香芽蕉 banana (dwarf variety)
 ǎijiǎo xiāngyájiāo

Derived possibly from *Musa Cavendishii* (S. China).

爱

ài

爱尔夏牛 Ayrshire cattle
 àièrxǐaniú

爱康诺米 economy
 àikāngnuòmǐ

The original term for 'economy' was a transliteration. The

present translation 经济 (jīngjì) in fact came from Japanese (*keizai*).

爱国粮 lit. 'patriotic grain'
 àiguóliáng

A CR term (1967) meaning grain given to State as a tax or by sale, over and above state procurement, some of which was given to Vietnam as food aid.

see also: 援越抗美粮 [yuányuè kàngměiliáng] Aid Vietnam, resist US grain, and 反修粮 [fǎnxiūliáng] anti-revisionist grain.

爱国工队 patriotic labour brigade
 àiguó gōngduì

In order to mobilize the underemployed rural labour force, a series of mass labour-intensive projects were undertaken around 1950. One such project was flood control of the Huai river in Anhwei and North Kiangsu provinces. Such organized labour was called 'patriotic labour teams' or 'brigades' because labour was usually given freely apart from daily keep. [R. Murphey, 'Man and nature in China', *Modern Asian Studies*, 1,4 (1967), p.329].

see also: 敬建 jìngjiàn

AN

安

ān

安石榴 pomegranate [*Punica*
 ānshíliú *granatum*]

安格斯牛 Aberdeen Angus
 āngésīniú

安哥拉山羊 angora
 āngēlā shānyáng

安家落户 to resettle (establish a home
 ānjiā luòhù in the countryside)

see: 下放 xiàfàng and 插队落户 chāduì luòhù

安置费 resettlement expenses, allo-
 ānzhìfèi cation fees

A sum of cash made available by the Resettlement Bureau to both resettled youths and peasants in villages taking urban youths, to buy tools and personal effects, as well as to provide a supplementary income for a transitional period during resettlement. See G.D. White, 'The politics of *hsia fang* youth', *China Q.* 59 (1974), p.505, where examples of the amounts of such fees are given.

安置办公室 Resettlement Bureau
 ānzhì bàngōngshì

Became a feature of the countryside after the *xiàfàng* campaign.

按

àn

按件包工 piece-work contracts
ànjiàn bāogōng

To contract production by piece-work. The total work-days required for a specific job was calculated and points allotted for it. The job was then divided up among brigades, each of which contracted it out to its members. Each brigade guaranteed to complete its share within a given time. [See *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (Chinese ed. Peking, 1956), vol. 1, p. 50.]

see also: 基本劳动日 *jīběn láodòngri* basic labour day and: 死分活评 *sǐfēn huópíng* fixed points with flexible assessment

按件记工 assessment of remuneration
ànjiàn jìgōng by piecework

see: 按件包工 *ànjiàn bāogōng* above

按质论价 to price according to quality
ànzhi lùnjià

按劳取酬 to reward according to labour
ànláo qǔchóu

按劳分田 to allot land according to
ànláo fēntián labour

按劳分配 'to each according to his
ànláo fēnpèi labour' (distribution
according to labour)

按亩抽捐 taxation according to acreage
ànmǔ chōujiān

按年变化 annual variation
ànnián biànhuà

按要素成本计算 GNP at factor cost
的国民生产毛额
ànyàosù chéngběn jìsuàn de guómín shēngchǎn máoé

鞍

ān

鞍点解法 saddle point solution
āndiǎn jiěfǎ

鹌

ān

鹌鹑 quail
ānchún

暗

àn

暗管排水 underground drainage
ànguǎn páishuǐ

AO

澳

ào

澳洲青苹果 Grannie Smiths (apples)
àozhōu qīngpíngguǒ

ZHA/CHA

渣

zhā

渣滓肥 fertilizers (made from refuse);
zhāzǐfèi waste fertilizer

The utilization of local supplies of refuse, viz. fertilizers found in waste matter refuse of all kinds from industry, agriculture and households. 'Along the coast of China fertilizer is mixed from sea water, in pasture is found hair and bone, in hill areas gypsum and lime' [CCYC 2 (1975), p.14]. The old linings of stoves are also suggested as sources of fertilizer and peasants have been urged to utilize these when new stove linings are fitted. [See Sun Yung-ch'uan. 'The fertilizer accumulation and production methods of T'ai Yang production brigade', *CKNYKH* 4 (1966), p.60.] Floor sweepings of factories, containing organic matter, dead fish, stagnant water, and mud can all be used, and 'the quantity of organic matter impregnated in the mud floor of the toilets in factories, offices and dormitories is immense'. The importance of urine is also stressed. ['What can be used as fertilizer?', *JMJP*, 5 Aug. 1960.]

榨

zhà

榨油机 oil-extracting machine
zhàyóuji

榨牛 milk cow (milch cow)
zhànú

The general term for a cow in milk, i.e. only when milking.
see also: 乳牛 rǔniú

榨奶 milking
zhànǎi

also: 榨乳 zhàrǔ

榨乳机 milking machine
zhàrǔjī

扎

zhá

扎工 hiring out of labour
zhágōng

A system under which poor peasants and landless labourers work for rich peasants in the busy season.

扎猪 slaughter pig
zházhū

扎牛 slaughter cattle
zhánú

扎根 take root
zhágēn

This phrase is often used figuratively in an adoptive sense, e.g. to let an idea take root in the villages.

栅

zhá/zhà

栅架 frames
zhàjià

栅围 fencing
zhàwéi

栅栏 hoarding
zhàlán

闸

zhá a dam, a watergate

This refers to the water channels and reservoirs affected by the manipulation of one particular 'lock'. Lock, in this sense, is a term used on the N. China Plain for the integrated water management and reservoir control system which functions independently of the village. In N. China

water management, apart from wells, was usually outside the control of villages.

CHA/CH'A

茶

chá tea plant

Tea was mentioned in Chinese works from the first century BC to 800 AD under a multiplicity of names. Szechwan seems to be the original habitat of the cultivated tea plant and where tea drinking originated. Other important areas are Fukien, Chekiang and Kwangtung, but especially Fukien. The *Shuo Wén Chien Tzu* by Hsü Shén (c. 100 AD) had the *chuan* style of writing (standard in Han Dynasty): 茶 *t'u*, defined as 苦茶 *k'u t'u* (bitter tea), or *t'u* 榛 (chicory). But this latter term came to be synonymous with poison and therefore was non-preferred usage. The *Erh Ya* lexicon (Han period) had 檟 *chia*; i.e. *k'u t'u* (bitter tea), but *t'u* was identified principally as *k'u ts'ai* (bitter vegetable), 苦菜 [*Sonchus oleraceus*]. The *Erh Ya* of Kuo P'o (d. 324 AD) gave an accurate description of the tea plant, as well as its other names: *chuan* (蕪), *t'u* (茶), *ming* (茗), and *k'u t'u* (苦茶), the local name for tea in Shu (W. Szechwan). He also distinguished between early-plucked tea leaves (*t'u*) and late-plucked tea (*ming*).

The *t'u* plant referred to in *Shih Ching* seemed to be weeds [*Sonchus* sp.—sow thistles] or reeds or other herbs, none of which could be identified precisely as the tea tree [*Camellia sinensis*]. The word *ch'a* (茶) was derived from K'ai-yüan Wén-tzu Yin-yi (K'ai-yüan = 713-742 AD).

[F. Hung, 'When did tea usage begin?' *Tea Quarterly*, vol 1, part 1 (1974).]

茶经 tea classic
chájīng

The first treatise on tea written in the T'ang Dynasty by Lu Yü (720-804 AD).

茶树 tea plants
cháshù

茶子 tea seeds (herbal remedy for coughs and headaches)
cházǐ

茶子粕 tea seed cake (a fertilizer)
cházipò

Tea seed cake has also been used successfully as a pesticide against snails. Control was achieved by spraying wheat and green manure crops with a solution made from tea seed cake. By soaking 6-8 *chin* of tea seed in 100-150 *chin* of water for 8 hours, a kill rate of 95% was obtained. Said to be more economical than calcium orthoarsenate. [See: Li Fang, 'Use of tea oil cakes to kill rice borers', *NYCS* 5 (1967), p.56.]

茶土 upland area where tea is grown
chátù

茶市 <i>cháshì</i>	tea market
茶戶 <i>cháhù</i>	tea-growing households
茶业 <i>cháyè</i>	tea trade
茶法 <i>cháfǎ</i>	tea tax legislation
茶课 <i>chá kè</i>	tea tax
茶飯 <i>chá fàn</i>	rice and tea, i.e. food
茶瓜 <i>cháguā</i>	gherkin
茶农 <i>chá nóng</i>	tea planter
茶苗 <i>chámiáo</i>	tea sapling
茶叶 <i>chá yè</i>	tea, leaf tea
茶园 <i>cháyuán</i>	tea plantation/garden

查

chá

查帐 <i>cházhàng</i>	audit accounts
查田 <i>chátían</i>	land survey, land investigation
查田运动 <i>chátían yùndòng</i>	land investigation drive

This was first conducted in the central Soviet area in 1933 in order to discover and expose landlords and rich peasants, and was not a survey of land ownership or land distribution as such. [See C.M. Wilbur (ed.), *Chinese Sources on the History of the Chinese Communist Movement*, East Asian Institute Studies, New York 1 (1950), p.19].

查田区域 <i>chátían qūyù</i>	areas under land investigation
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查田定产 <i>chátían dīngchǎn</i>	surveying and production fixing
查询表 <i>cháxúnbiǎo</i>	questionnaire
查询表方法 <i>cháxúnbiǎo fāngfǎ</i>	questionnaire method

插

chā

插秧 <i>chāyāng</i>	rice transplanting
插秧机 <i>chāyāngjī</i>	rice transplanter
插秧船 <i>chāyāngchuán</i>	boats used in transplanting rice
插红旗 <i>chāhóngqí</i>	to hoist the red flag
A symbol of achievement (1967) [see below].	
插标布点 <i>chābiāo bùdiǎn</i>	to set up targets and designate units

A campaign of progressive improvement. Communes were urged to set up a target in: (1) political studies; (2) production techniques; and (3) farm management on the basis of a more advanced model; and then instruct subordinate brigades on how to attain the target. Following the successful introduction of such a campaign, the commune had to continue until the most backward team had caught up.

see also: 以点带面 *yǐdiǎn dàimiàn*
and 培养典型 *péiyǎng diǎnxíng*

插队落户 <i>chāduì luòhù</i>	absorbed into the countryside
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This refers to the *xiafang* resettlement campaign. The use of *chā* (插) meaning 'inserted' indicates that the rusticated youth and intellectuals have become full members of the brigade. The character *luò* (落) meaning 'settled' emphasizes that this is a permanent arrangement lasting throughout active working life.

see also: 落户 *luòhù*

CHAI/CH'AI

柴

chái

CHAI

柴鸡
cháijī
the common Chinese farm
chicken, free-range poultry
see also: 油鸡 yóujī

ZHAN/CHAN

占

zhàn

占夺
zhānduó
land appropriation

Land seized by force during land reform.

CHAN/CH'AN

产

chǎn

产生
chǎnshēng
output

产量
chǎnliàng
output, yield

产量计划
chǎnliàng jìhuà
crop yield plan

产量落实
chǎnliàng luòshí
verified output

The working out of detailed means designed to ensure fulfilment of the state plan for a particular commodity or group of commodities.

also: 核实产量 hěshí chǎnliàng

产费金
chǎnfèijīn
productive expenditure fund

There are three interpretations of this term: (1) the actual amount of capital turnover; (2) collective annual production expenditure; and (3) the productive expenditure capital share fund of the collective. According to the Agricultural Bank of China, only the first definition is correct. [See, *CKCJ* 7 (1956), p.1. 'How to manage productive expenditure loans'.]

产额
chǎné
rate of production

产价
chǎnjià
value of production

产价利润率
chǎnjià lìrùnlǜ
value of production profit rate
(ratio of profit to total value
of production)

CHAN

产地
chǎndì
production location

产区
chǎnqū
production area

产品
chǎnpǐn
product

产品不变价格
chǎnpǐn bùbiàn jiàgé
constant product prices

Used in planning computations and statistics of total output of industrial and agricultural products in China. [Ho Chiang, 'Comment on the use of constant product prices', *CCYC* 8 (1963), 50-54.]

see: 直接计算法 zhíjiē jìsuànfǎ

产品交换
chǎnpǐn jiāohuàn
exchange of goods

产品设计革命
chǎnpǐn shèjì géming
'products-designing revolution'

Copying of western designs of industrial products is rejected. 'Let us break the foreign frames... We must not crawl behind others. We oppose the "crawling philosophy".' China must design for its own use. [*JMJP*, 13 Nov. 1965]

产品差异
chǎnpǐn chāyì
product differentiation

A technical economic term used in market structure analysis.

产品范围
chǎnpǐn fànwei
range of products

产品生命循环
chǎnpǐn shēngmìng xúnhuán
product life-cycle

产出量
chǎnchūliàng
outputs

产出投入率
chǎnchū tóurùlǜ
input-output ratio

产业
chǎnyè
property

In earlier economic texts in China the terms *chǎnyè* (产业) and *gōngyè* (工业) had the same meaning. Thus, industrial revolution was rendered: 产业革命 *chǎnyè géming*.

产业税
chǎnyèshuì
property tax

产业合理化
chǎnyè hélǐhuà
rationalization (of production)

产棉地带 <i>chǎnmián dìdài</i>	cotton belt
产销平衡 <i>chǎnxiāo pínghéng</i>	coordination of production and marketing
产牛 <i>chǎnniú</i>	calving
产乳业者 <i>chǎnrǔ yèzhě</i>	milk producer
产卵期 <i>chǎnlǔǎnqī</i>	laying season
产卵前的母鸡 <i>chǎnlǔǎnqián de mǔjī</i>	ready-to-lay pullet
产茄 <i>chǎnjiā</i>	okra [<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>]
Cooked as a vegetable in China.	
产物 <i>chǎnwù</i>	product, commodity
产物配额地租 <i>chǎnwù pèi'é dìzū</i>	metayage
The system of paying a fixed proportion of crops in place of rent.	

潺

chán

潺菜 <i>cháncai</i>	Ceylon spinach [<i>Basella rubra</i>]
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ZHANG/CHANG

涨

zhǎng

涨风 <i>zhǎngfēng</i>	upward swing (in prices)
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帐

zhàng

帐单 农场 <i>zhàndān (nóngchǎng)</i>	accounts (farm)
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帐产 帐目 <i>zhàngchǎn zhàngmù</i>	accounts (classification of farm)
帐面所得 <i>zhàngmiàn suǒdé</i>	income
帐簿记录法 <i>zhàngbù jìlùfǎ</i>	accounting record method

账

zhàng

账项 <i>zhàngxiàng</i>	entry in account book
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账田 <i>zhàngtián</i>	fields, the produce of which was devoted to charity
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丈

丈量 <i>zhàngliàng</i>	land measurement (usually 10 feet approximately)
丈勘 <i>zhàngkān</i>	land surveys, for tax and valuation purposes

CHANG/CH'ANG

长

cháng

长期轮作 <i>chángqī lúnzuò</i>	long-term rotation
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长期使用权 <i>chángqī shǐyòngquán</i>	long-term right of use
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This is a reference to the role of private plots in farming. The private plot is not owned in perpetuity by peasants, but they have a *long-term right of use*. Ownership is retained by the collective, and the peasant cannot rent, sell or alienate the plot in any way. [Kuan Ta-t'ung, writing in *Ta Kung Pao*, Peking, 5 July 1961.]

长期资本的流动 <i>chángqī ziben de liúdòng</i>	long-term flow of capital
--------------------------------------------	---------------------------

长生果 <i>chángshēngguǒ</i>	peanut [<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>]
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also: 花生 *huāshēng*

长粒米 <i>chánglǐmǐ</i>	long grain rice
长粒型 <i>chánglǐxíng</i>	long grain type
长粒糯 <i>chánglǐnuò</i>	long grain glutinous rice
长绒棉 <i>chángróngmián</i>	long staple cotton [<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>]
长根种 <i>chánggēnzǒng</i>	long root variety
长年互助组 <i>chángnián hù zhùzǔ</i>	long-term mutual aid organization (1951)

场

<i>chǎng</i>	A field, hence a market place. (In Szechwan and Yunnan, the traditional term for market.)
场地 <i>chǎngdì</i>	farm fields
The actual area of arable land belonging to a farm.	
场主 <i>chǎngzhǔ</i>	farmer, farm-operator
One who manages the farm and also does manual work.	
场主赚款 <i>chǎngzhǔ zhuànkǔǎn</i>	farm operators' earnings

畅

<i>chàng</i>	
畅销 <i>chàngxiāo</i>	a wide market

常

<i>cháng</i>	
常数 <i>chángshù</i>	constants
常平仓 <i>chángpíngcāng</i>	price regulating granaries
常态分配曲线 <i>chángtài fēnpèi qǔxiàn</i>	normal distribution curve
常用最适法 <i>chángyòng zuìshìfǎ</i>	method of maximum likelihood [<i>J. Agric. Economics</i> , Taipei 2 (1963), p.138]

常年实际产量 <i>chángnián shíjì chānliàng</i>	normal annual production
--------------------------------------------	--------------------------

'Normal annual production' means 'barn yield' (*cāngkù chǎnliàng* 仓库产量 i.e. the actual amount of grain that goes into storage after harvest. From about 1930 to 1960, however, this was not the case and statistics of production relied on 'biological' output 生物产量 *shēngwù chǎnliàng*), i.e. actual field output minus losses in the harvesting process. The traditional peasants' attitude to 'treasure each single kernel of grain because it represents several months hard labour' means that the losses between field and store were so small as to be insignificant. However, following collectivization, lack of incentive, hoarding and speculation began to assume statistical significance, and on the basis of experiences in Anhwei province where it was the practice to verify what actually went into the barn against what was produced, the State Statistical Bureau recommended the 'gradual adoption of barn yield' for estimating the actual amount of harvested grain at the Chengchow Agricultural Conference in July 1959, and in 1960 the government formally authorized its use.

[See: 'Report on the national meeting of Directors of Provincial Statistical Bureaux', *CHYTC* 8 (1959), 1-4; Huang Chien-t'ao, 'The main tasks of the agricultural statistical work programme for 1960', *CHYTC* 2 (1960), 18-21; and Chang Chen, 'Several sampling problems in agricultural output surveys', *TCYC* 4 (1958), 27-31.]

see also: 生物产量 *shēngwù chǎnliàng*
biological yield

偿

<i>cháng</i>	
偿还 <i>chánghuán</i>	amortization
see also: 分期付款 <i>fēnqī fùkǔǎn</i>	
偿还能力 <i>chánghuán nénglì</i>	repayment capacity

ZHAO/CHAO

朝

<i>chāo/cháo</i>	
朝天椒 <i>chāotiānjiāo</i>	small red pepper [<i>Capsicum annum L.</i>]
朝鲜蓟 <i>chāoxiānji</i>	Jerusalem artichoke [<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>]

招

zhāo

招园子青
zhāoyuán zīqīng
hired hand on private plot, a day labourer

招徕农产品运动
zhāolái nóngpǐn yùndòng
to boost trade in agricultural products

沼

zhǎo

沼泽
zhǎozé
bog soils, marshland

沼泽土
zhǎozétǔ
marsh, swamp, waterlogged land

照

zhào

照射
zhàoshè
irradiation

照片判释
zhàopiān pànshì
photo interpretation

照原价
zhàoyuánjià
cost price

找

zhǎo

找窍门 |
zhǎoqiàomén
to seek new means (to increase productivity)

CHAO/CH'AO

潮

cháo

潮湿
cháoshī
humidity

潮州柑
cháozhōugān
Swatow orange

超

chāo

超产
chāochǎn
surplus production

viz: 超产粮
chāochǎnliáng
surplus grain production

超现收益
chāoxiàn shōuyì
returns over cash expenses

超额
chāoé
to exceed quota, above norm

超额完成
chāoé wánchéng
fulfil in excess of quota

超额完成计划
chāoé wánchéng jìhuà
to fulfil in excess of the plan

超支户
chāozhīhù
deficit household

A household which is in debt to the brigade in the sense that it did not earn sufficient labour points for its basic ration of distributed grain.

ZHE/CHE

遮

zhē

遮荫
zhēyīn
a livestock shelter, e.g. for sheep

蔗

zhè

蔗田
zhètían
cane fields

蔗糖
zhètáng
cane sugar

蔗农
zhènóng
sugar-cane grower;
sugar-cane planter

鹧

zhè

鹧鸪
zhègū
partridge

折

折线 <i>zhéxiàn</i>	broken line, discontinuous curve
折居 <i>zhéjū</i>	split households
折交 <i>zhéjiāo</i>	proportionate payment
折合 <i>zhéhé</i>	to convert currency
折扣 <i>zhékòu</i>	discount
折扣及复利 <i>zhékòuji fùlì</i>	discounting and compounding

折扣现金流动记帐 discounted cash flow
zhékòu xiànjīn liúdòng jìzhàng

This differs from its western application in that it is confined to the addition of investment payments occurring over a long time scale, and not to the whole problem of choice of investments. This also differs from Soviet practice where modern discounted cash flow methods are applied to all investment criteria.

折扣现值 <i>zhékòu xiànzhi</i>	present discounted value
折旧 <i>zhéjiù</i>	depreciation, amortization
see: 分期付款 <i>fēnqī fùkuǎn</i>	
折旧费 <i>zhéjiùfèi</i>	depreciation expenses, amortization funds (Taiwan)
折旧基金 <i>zhéjiù jījīn</i>	depreciation fund (Comm.)
This comprises: (1) a basic depreciation fund for repayment of debts; and (2) a major repair fund for equipment and machinery.	
折旧扣除 <i>zhéjiù kòuchú</i>	depreciation allowance
折旧准备成本 <i>zhéjiù zhǔnbèi chéngběn</i>	cost of depreciation generated funds
折散式 <i>zhésǎnshì</i>	disaggregated

ZE/TSĚ

择

择 <i>zé</i>	
择伐式饲牧 <i>zé fáshì sì mù</i>	selective grazing

泽

泽 <i>zé</i>	
泽地 <i>zé dì</i>	a bog
泽稷牛 <i>zé jìniú</i>	Jersey cattle

CHE/CH'E

车

车 <i>chē</i>	
车子化 <i>chēzihuà</i>	'cart-ize' (north. coll.);
To liberate production and put transport on wheels; to change from carrying goods on human shoulders. It also means to modernize existing carts by replacing wooden wheels with rubber tyres.	
车前草 <i>chēqián cǎo</i>	plantain [<i>Plantago major</i> L.]
see: 甘蔗 <i>gānjiāo</i>	
车载撒播机 <i>chēzǎi sǎbōjī</i>	a seed broadcaster
车水灌溉 <i>chēshuǐ guàngài</i>	pump irrigation
彻 <i>chè</i>	
彻法 <i>chèfǎ</i>	tithing system

澈

chè

澈底深入土
地革命
chèdǐ shēnrù tǔdì géming

thoroughly carry out the land
revolution

拆

(Pron. *chai*)

拆家
chāijiā

secondary wholesaler [*chaak
ka--Cant.*]

Acts as compradore in Hongkong vegetable and livestock markets, and covers the risks involved in granting credit to retailers. Vegetables are further sold through the *chaak ka* to the retailers. [See R. Silin, 'Marketing and credit in a Hongkong wholesale vegetable market', in W.F. Wilmott (ed.), *Economic Organization in Chinese Society* (1972).]

ZHEN/CHEN

榛

zhēn

榛子
zhēnzǐ

hazelnut (coll.)

榛实
zhēnshí

filberts [*Corylus spp.*]

眞

zhēn

眞菌
zhēnjūn

fungus

眞菌学
zhēnjūnxué

mycology

眞实所得
zhēnshí suǒdé

real income

眞实支出
zhēnshí zhīchū

real expenditure

眞实消费
zhēnshí xiāofèi

real consumption

眞实可用所得
zhēnshí kěyòng suǒdé

real disposable income

see: 可用所得 *kěyòng suǒdé*

镇

zhèn

A subdivision of a *qū*
in urban areas.

镇市
zhènshì

a market town

In many parts of N. China such a town would serve the needs of about 5,000 rural households and would in effect be a kind of 'rural city' with an average population of about 50,000.

镇乡
zhènxiāng

towns and villages (rural and
urban)

镇乡关系
zhènxiāng guānxì

rural/urban relations

see also: 城乡 *chéngxiāng*

珍

zhēn

珍珠米
zhēnzhūmǐ

maize [*Zea mays* L.]

珍珠麦
zhēnzhūmài

pearl barley [*Hordeum* sp.]

珍珠粟
zhēnzhūsù

pearl millet [*Panicum
miliaceum* L.]

珍珠鸡
zhēnzhūjī

guinea fowl

针

zhēn

针织业
zhēnzhīyè

knitting industry

CHEN/CH'EN

陈

chén

陈述误差
chénshù wùchā

error of specification

ZHENG/CHENG

正

zhèng

正中綫

zhèngzhōngxiàn

Median line

正切曲綫

zhèngqiē qǔxiàn

tangent curve

正性迁移

zhèngxìng qiānyí

positive transfer

正性贷款

zhèngxìng dàiikuǎn

positive loans

正常价值

zhèngcháng jiàzhí

normal value

正常的马可夫连锁

zhèngcháng de mǎkèfú liánsuǒ

regular Markov chains

正方数阵

zhèngfāng shùchèn

square matrix

正式训练

zhèngshì xùnlìan

formal training

政

zhèng

政府地

zhèngfǔdì

crown lands (Hongkong)

政府消费

zhèngfǔ xiāofèi

government consumption

政治部

zhèngzhībù

political department of the communes

政治经济学

zhèngzhì jīngjìxué

political economy

The study of the economic characteristics of all social relationships and the effect of economics on social (class) relationships. [Fang Hai, 'Learn some political economy', *Hung Ch'i* 7 (1972), 35-42]

政治建队

zhèngzhì jiànduì

'politics govern the communes'

This is a reference to the need to combat capitalism and commercialization in commune management and production (1964).

政社合一

zhèngshè héyī

government/commune merged into one

The integration of commune and government administration, an idea first mooted in 1958 with the establishment of the commune system and, since shelved, at least for the time being.

整

zhěng

整社

zhěngshè

rectification of the communes

整风运动

zhěngfēng yùndòng

Rectification Campaign (April 1957)

Aimed to silence voices of discontent following '100 flowers' movement. A previous campaign was held in 1942. Its principal aims were: anti-factionalism, anti-bureaucratism and anti-subjectivism. ['The widespread movement of Marxist education', Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work, 12 March 1957 (Peking: 1st pocket ed.), p. 14.]

整理表

zhěnglǐ biǎo

work sheets

整齐度

zhěngqí dù

degree of uniformity

整批交易

zhěngpī jiāoyì

package deal

整地

zhěngdì

land preparation, i.e. ploughing and tilling

整地制

zhěngdìzhì

soil tillage system

整体设计法

zhěngtǐ shèjìfǎ

integer programming

証

zhèng

证明种子

zhèngmíng zhǒngzǐ

attested seed, certified seed

征

zhēng

征收

zhēngshōu

requisition, levy

征税 zhēngshuì	tax collection
征粮 zhēngliáng	grain levy
征购任务 zhēnggòu rènwù	requisition and purchasing tasks--sale and delivery of grain to the State
征购分配工作 zhēnggòu fēnpèi gōngzuò	state procurement and purchase (allocation of tax and procurement of quota work)
征购粮 zhēnggòuliáng	procurement grain (grain sold to the State)
also called: 商品粮 <i>shāngpǐn liáng</i> commercial grain	

All the above terms are used to refer to grain distribution. Lit. 'tax, purchase and distribution work'. This was designed to reform the whole system of cereal production and supply. The character 征 (*zhēng*) refers to the old grain requisition tax, and 购 (*gòu*) is the Communist measure of state purchase of grain. The whole phrase simply means 'state procurement and purchase'.

see also: 农产品征购 *nóngchǎnpǐn zhēnggòu*

CHENG/CH'ENG

成

chéng

成分 chéngfèn	ingredient, component [Jap. <i>seibun</i>]
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Distinguish from:

成份 chéngfèn	social status, class background [Communist terminology]
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I.e. a person's political status. The breakdown of classes in China has had important influences on society. The classification of rural society dates back to the Kiangsi period, but the breakdown of social classes was elaborated more finely with the 'Decisions concerning differentiation of class status, 4 August 1950', issued as an annex to land reform law. Even after land reform, a person's *chengfen* formed the components of his political status and it lost its economic meaning. It indicated a person's degree of political reliability and determined the attitude the authorities adopted towards the individual.

Distinguish from: 身份 *shēnfèn* status, personal record.

成品 chéngpǐn	finished product
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成利量分析 chénglìliàng fēnxī	cost, volume and profit analysis
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成为新人 chéngwéi xīnrén	to be transformed into new men (by forced labour)
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Technical jargon for reform through hard labour.

成为农民 chéngwéi nóngmín	'made into farmers'
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i.e. landlords who became full members of the collective.

成本 chéngběn	prime costs [Russ. <i>Sebestoimost'</i>]
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In farming terms, 'prime costs' means the total value of all production expenditure including depreciation allowance. Because there is no definite commune or *kolkhozy* wage system in China or in the Soviet Union, prime costs are determined on the basis of a comparison between state and collective farm costs and wages paid out on state farms. Another method is to assess the value of actual payments in cash and in kind over a given period. *Note:* The terms 'costs', 'expenditure' and 'outlays' have no general distinction in Chinese or Soviet usage, and tend to be used synonymously.

成本推动 chéngběn tuīdòng	cost-push
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成本利润率 chéngběn lìrùnlǜ	cost-profit rate (ratio of profit to production costs)
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成本效果 chéngběn xiàoguǒ	cost effectiveness
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成本效益 chéngběn xiàoyì	cost-benefit
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成本核算 chéngběn hésuàn	cost accounting (a component part of economic accounting)
see also: 资金核算	<i>zījīn hésuàn</i>

成本会计 chéngběn kuàijì	cost accounting (Western meaning)
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成本与报酬 chéngběn yǔ bàochóu	costs and returns
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成本比较 chéngběn bǐjiào	comparative costs
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成本节减计划 chéngběn jiējiǎn jìhuà	cost reduction programme
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成本结构 chéngběn jiēgòu	cost structure
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成长率 <i>chéngzhǎnglǜ</i>	growth rate
成长阶段 <i>chéngzhǎng jiēduàn</i>	stages of growth
成长最大化基准 <i>chéngzhǎng zuìdàhuà jīzhǔn</i>	maximum growth criterion

城

chéng

城市 <i>chéngshì</i>	market towns
城乡 <i>chéngxiāng</i>	urban and rural (Comm.)
see also: 镇乡 <i>zhènxiāng</i>	
城乡关系 <i>chéngxiāng guānxì</i>	rural-urban relationships
城乡资本主义 <i>chéngxiāng zìběnzhǔyì</i>	urban and rural capitalism
城乡互助 <i>chéngxiāng hùzhù</i>	mutual aid between rural and urban areas
城乡对立 <i>chéngxiāng duìlì</i>	rural urban contrasts
城乡私人资本主义 <i>chéngxiāng sīrén zìběn zhǔyì</i>	urban and rural private capitalism
城乡差别逐渐缩小 <i>chéngxiāng chābié zhújiàn suǒxiǎo</i>	to reduce the rural/urban gap
城乡物资交流 <i>chéngxiāng wùzì jiāoliú</i>	exchange of goods between town and country

承

chéng

承销税 <i>chéngxiāoshuì</i>	consignment tax
承租权 <i>chéngzūquán</i>	leasehold

橙

chéng

橙 <i>chéng</i>	orange [<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck]
橙子 <i>chéngzi</i>	orange [<i>Citrus aurantium</i>]

This refers to the species common in S. China and has been commonly called the 'coolie orange'. Also used as a colloquialism for the western navel orange.

乘

chéng

乘数 <i>chéngshù</i>	multiplier
see also: 增加者 <i>céngjiāzhě</i>	
乘数原理 <i>chéngshù yuánlǐ</i>	multiplier theory
乘数现象 <i>chéngshù xiànxiàng</i>	multiplier effect

JI/CHI

基

jī

基年 <i>jīnián</i>	base year
基建处 <i>jījiànchù</i>	division of capital construction
基本工业 <i>jīběn gōngyè</i>	basic industries
基本金 <i>jīběnjīn</i>	basic funds; subscribed capital reserve fund
基本图 <i>jīběntú</i>	base map
基本农田制 <i>jīběn nóngtiánzhì</i>	basic farm system
基本田 <i>jīběntián</i>	basic farm

Portion of farm set aside for intensive cultivation and capital construction.

基本上完成 'basically completed'
jīběnrshàng wánchéng

In Communist terminology, this means work that is 70-80% complete.

基本作物 basic crops--i.e. maize, wheat,
jībēn zòuwù rice, cotton

基本重点 basic key point area
jībēn zhòngdiǎn

An area of land set aside for intensive application of technology and additional investment.

基本点 basic points
jībēndiǎn

A brigade-level experimental station.

see: 网点法 *wǎngdiǎnfǎ* 'net and points' method

基本口粮 basic food, basic ration
jībēn kǒuliáng

In China, each household receives a basic food ration, plus an extra distribution according to workpoints. Basic food is determined according to an individual's needs and is not uniform throughout China. For instance, a person's political status has an influence on the basic ration as well as family status, health and record.

基本劳动日 basic working day
jībēn láodòngri

A system of labour management introduced in 1966 which obliged peasants to complete a specific number of working days per month. Generally, this amounts to 26 days for males and 24 days for females. Alternatively, it meant members of the collective had to accrue 2,500 workpoints annually (approx. 250 days) for males; 2,000 (200 days) for females. This was called accumulation of 'basic points'.

基本劳动制度 basic labour (assignment)
jībēn láodòng zhìdù system

The requirement for all members of the collective to report daily for assignment. In addition the peasant was required to put in 8 hours daily minimum work. During CR it was common for those whose political status was suspect to do extra work (working one day out of every five for no pay in cash or kind) for the benefit of the community.

基本变数 basic variable
jībēn biànrshù

see also: 按件包工 *ànjiàn bāogōng*

基本小时 basic hours
jībēn xiǎoshí

A term synonymous with 'basic labour', i.e. those working hours agreed between the collective and the peasant for a minimum wage.

基本投资 capital investment (see below)
jībēn tóuzī

基本建设 capital construction
jībēn jiànshè

This is synonymous to 'state construction' and in western terminology 'capital investment' (see above). It is the act of increasing, repairing and purchasing fixed assets. In agriculture it includes construction and repair, water conservancy and purchase of livestock, etc. Cf. Soviet term *Kapitalnoe stroitelstvo*, from which the Chinese definition is derived.

Economic development and industrialization are usually referred to as 'basic construction' in China. The term has also been used to mean 'infrastructure', since in use 'basic construction' covers a wide range of public works. The Finance and Economic Committee, on 9 January 1963, promulgated a temporary regulation for capital construction. In this document it was defined as: 'the name given to the erection, adjustment and repair of engineering works and to such other works connected with this as are provided with fixed capital and are designed to increase production.'

基本建设资金 capital construction fund
jībēn jiànshè jījīn (primarily for purchase of labour tools)

The most important source for funds for expanded reproduction in the communes is public accumulation. This calls for economies in production expenses and reduction in non-productive expenditure. The fund requirements for basic construction are met by production teams by drawing on the reserve fund. The state also provides help in the form of annual advances. These have to be repaid in annual instalments from the reserve fund. The main principle is: 'Rely primarily on one's own reserves and only secondly on the State.' Even purchase of small-scale equipment is difficult, e.g. if 2% of the reserve fund is set aside for purchase of irrigation equipment, it can take more than ten years before the team can accumulate such funds. The state can, however, extend non-repayable loans to teams with special difficulties. [Yang P'ei-hsin, 'The problem of capital in the modernization of our agriculture,' *CCYC* 6 (1963), p.12.]

基本建设投资 investment in capital
jībēn jiànshè tóuzī construction

基本耕作制 basic tillage system
jībēn gēngzuòzhì

基本核算单位 basic accounting unit
jībēn hēsuàn dānwèi

Since 1966 the production team has been the basic accounting unit. But see comment on Tachai Brigade.

基本平衡赤字 <i>jīběn pínghéng chìzì</i>	basic balance deficit
基本水准标记 <i>jīběn shuǐzhǔn biāoji</i>	benchmark
基本公社 <i>jīcéng gōngshè</i>	basic level commune
机 <i>jī</i>	
机内亚草 <i>jīnèi yàcǎo</i>	guinea grass [<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.]
机遇榜样 <i>jīyù bǎngyàng</i>	random sample
机遇部分 <i>jīyù bùfēn</i>	random part
机遇误差 <i>jīyù wūchā</i>	random error
机率过程 <i>jīlǜ guòchéng</i>	stochastic process
机率理论 <i>jīlǜ lǐlùn</i>	probability theory
机率原则 <i>jīlǜ yuánzé</i>	probability principle
机率抽样 <i>jīlǜ chōuyàng</i>	probability sampling
机率说明式 <i>jīlǜ shōumíngshì</i>	probability statement
机率和统计学 <i>jīlǜ hé tǒngjìxué</i>	probability and statistics
机井 <i>jījǐng</i>	mechanized well.
机耕 <i>jīgēng</i>	mechanized farming
机耕运动 <i>jīgēng yùndòng</i>	farm machinery promotion campaign
机耕农场 <i>jīgēng nóngchǎng</i>	mechanized farm
机耕面积 <i>jīgēng miànjī</i>	mechanized farming acreage

机关间合作的方式 <i>jīguānjiān hézuò de fāngshì</i>	inter-agency approach
机器分站 <i>jīqì fēnzhàn</i>	(agricultural) machinery sub-station
机器和设备 <i>jīqì hé shèbèi</i>	machinery and equipment
机器和工具 <i>jīqì hé gōngjù</i>	machinery and tools
机器拖拉机站 <i>jīqì tuōlā jīzhàn</i>	tractor stations (MTS)
<p>In 1958, management was transferred to the collective as was attempted in Russia, but it appeared village cadres could not operate them successfully. A fixed sum was paid for use of machines from the MTS. If the actual cost was below the fixed sum, 50% of the money saved went to the Great Brigade, 30% to the substation, and 20% to the station at the county (<i>hsien</i>) centre. If the cost was higher, more was then demanded from the Great Brigade, not exceeding the fixed amount by more than 20%.</p> <p>A change in the administrative system for the MTS came about in 1963. Farm machinery was attached to Great Brigades and operators were put under the management of the brigade. In 1964, new management measures were again introduced. Previously there had been a three-grade organization with the station at <i>hsien</i> level, substations and teams. After 1964, there was a two-grade organization with repair and tractor stations put under the same administration. [See CNA 621 (1966).]</p>	
机器修配厂 <i>jīqì xiūpèichǎng</i>	machine repair and assembly plant
机器运用时间 <i>jīqì yùnyòng shíjiān</i>	machine utilization time
机器运用指数 <i>jīqì yùnyòng zhǐshù</i>	machine utilization index
机器碾米厂 <i>jīqì niǎnmǐchǎng</i>	mechanical rice hulling mill
机转时间 <i>jīzhuǎn shíjiān</i>	machine running time
机闲时间 <i>jīxián shíjiān</i>	machine idle time
机会成本原则 <i>jīhuì chéngběn yuánzé</i>	the principle of opportunity costs
机电排灌设备 <i>jīdiàn páiguàn shèbèi</i>	power drainage and irrigation equipment

机械化操作 <i>jīxièhuà cāozuò</i>	mechanization
机械化耕作 <i>jīxièhuà gēngzuò</i>	mechanized cultivation
机械化农业 <i>jīxièhuà nóngyè</i>	mechanized farming

Before 1959, only state farms were mechanized. In 1959 there were about 59,000 standard tractors (counted in 15 h.p. units) available. Total h.p. in villages amounted to 6 million h.p. and 5% of all arable land in China was cultivated by machinery [Ch'en Cheng-jen, 'Speed up the technical transformation of agriculture', *Hung Ch'i* 4 (1960), p.6]. The number of tractors available in 1965 has been estimated at 135,700. Mechanization has not been at the forefront of agricultural policy in China and in spite of great advances since collectivization in 1958 only about 15% of arable land is mechanized [A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System*, p.113]. In 1964, China was reported to have about 2,000 'mechanized' farms, i.e. large farms usually about 20,000 *ha*. The majority of these farms were located in Heilungkiang [P.H.M. Jones, 'Machines on the farm', *FEER*, 10 Sept. 1964, pp.479-80].

See also: *tuōlājīzhàn*

机械化收获机 <i>jīxièhuà shōuhuòjī</i>	combine harvester
机械化处理 <i>jīxièhuà chǔlǐ</i>	mechanical handling
机械供应组 <i>jīxiè gōngyìngzǔ</i>	machinery pools

The idea of machinery pools was adopted from Soviet practice. First set up in large numbers in 1953-57, they were rejected in 1962 following the Sino-Soviet split. At that time there were estimated to be about 2,000 such stations, in addition to the commune stock of machinery [NCNA, 12 May 1966].

机动数 <i>jīdòngshù</i>	mobile funds
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Cash which can be used in a flexible manner by brigades [*Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, vol.3 (1956), p.1101].

机动粮 <i>jīdòngliáng</i>	collective grain
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Grain reserve kept by commune for unspecified purpose. Sometimes called 'flexible grain', i.e. the commune's mobile grain reserve, or 'emergency grain' [CKNP 10 (1956), 22-25].

机动小队 <i>jīdòng xiǎoduì</i>	mobile teams (flexible use of labour)
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机动进口税 <i>jīdòng jìnkǒushuì</i>	variable import levies (EEC)
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机马牛相结合 <i>jī-mǎ-niú xiāngjiēhé</i>	coordination among machinery, horses and cattle
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This means the integration of modern and traditional methods of farm power sources. Heilungkiang Committee of CCP policy on draft livestock in support of machines, 1963. [CCYC 12 (1963), p.26.]

饥

jī

饥荒 <i>jīhuāng</i>	famine
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also: 饥歉 *jīqiàn*

饥饿 <i>jīè</i>	hungry, starving
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饥饿水准 <i>jīè shuǐzhǔn</i>	starvation level
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寄

jì

寄种连作 <i>jìzhǒng liánzuò</i>	continuous cropping
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寄生虫 <i>jìshēngchóng</i>	parasites
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畸

jī

畸田 <i>jītían</i>	surplus land
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鸡

jī

鸡蛋 <i>jīdàn</i>	eggs
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鸡毛菜 <i>jīmáocài</i>	Chinese cabbage
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鸡窝 <i>jīwō</i>	baskets for marketing fowls
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鸡心柿
jīxīnshì
'chicken heart' persimmon
(small species)

记

jì

记号
jìhào
trademark

记工员
jìgōngyuán
registrar of work points

记工单
jìgōngdān
work record sheet

记工评分
jìgōng pīngfēn
to evaluate farm work and to
determine work points

记分员
jìfēnyuán
work-point recorder

The brigade or team official who assigns work points.

记工卡片
jìgōng kāpiàn
work record card [CKNP 24
(1955), 15]

记分纸片
jìfēn zhǐpiàn
score card, record card

A tally of work points kept by officials, on a rate-for-the-job or team basis.

记工手册
jìgōng shǒucè
work recording book

记帐购买
jìzhàng gòumǎi
credit account, charge account

记帐投买人
jìzhàng tóumǎirén
deposit or credit buyer in
wholesale markets (HK)

记帐单位
jìzhàng dānwèi
unit of account (EEC)

记忆器
jìyìqì
memory banks

季

jì

季相
jìxiāng
seasonal aspect

季报
jìbào
quarterly reporting

季节风
jìjié fēng
monsoon

季节性迁移
jìjiéxìng qiānxǐ
transhumance

季节工
jìjiégōng
seasonal labour

季节变化
jìjié biànhuà
seasonal variation

季节性迁徙
jìjiéxìng qiānxǐ
seasonal migration

季节性劳动力
jìjiéxìng láodònglì
seasonal labour

技

jì

技工
jìgōng
technician

技师
jìshī
technician (specialist)

技术人员
jìshù rényuán
technician, expert (Comm.)

技术工人
jìshù gōngrén
skilled worker, craftsman

技术劳力
jìshù láodì
skilled labour

技术传送
jìshù zhuánsòng
technology transfer

For transfer of technology in agriculture see: Wu Yuan-li & R.B. Sheeks, *The Organization and Support of Scientific Research and Development in Mainland China* (1970), pp.349-60.

技术专才
jìshù zhuāncái
technicians

技术系数
jìshù xīshù
technical coefficients

技术系数矩阵
jìshù xīshù jǔzhèn
matrix of technical
coefficients

技术结构关系
jìshù jiégòu guānxì
technical and structural
relations

技术教育
jìshù jiàoyù
technical education

技术转变 technical transformation
jìshù zhuǎnbìan

技术革命 technological revolution
jìshù géming

This means the introduction of modern machinery for industry and agriculture.

技术革新 technical innovation,
jìshù géxīn intermediate utilization

1958 term. Refers to small changes in primitive producer goods, such as equipping old hand-carts with rubber wheels.

技术改新 technical innovation
jìshù gǎixīn

技术改革 technical improvement
jìshù gǎigé

技术改造 technical transformation (of
jìshù gǎizào agriculture)

It consists of four parts: (1) land technology (irrigation, drainage, water conservation, soil conservation and reclamation); (2) capital formation (use of improved farm tools, semi-mechanization, improved livestock); (3) industrial inputs (plant protection measures, pest control fertilizer use); and (4) improved cultural practices (improved seeds, increasing area of high-yielding land, multiple cropping, deep ploughing and intensive farming).

技术改进 technological change
jìshù gǎijìn

Refers to changes in production, distribution and management with the aim of increasing economic efficiency.

技术的迟钝 technological inertia
jìshù de chídùn

技术协作 technical coordination
jìshù xiézuò

see: 经济 *jīngjì xiézuò* economic
coordination

技术援助 technical aid
jìshù yuánzhù

技术指导 technical guidance
jìshù zhǐdǎo

技术缺口 technological gap
jìshù quēkǒu

技术设备 technical equipment
jìshù shèbèi

技术作物 technical (industrial) crops
jìshù zuòwù

Sometimes referred to as 'economic crops' in China. A technical crop is a crop grown for cash or for industrial processing, i.e. cotton.

技术作物联合 technical crop combine
收获机

jìshù zuòwù liánhéshōu
huòjī

继

jì

继续放牧 continuous grazing
jìxù fàngmù

既

jì

既得利益 vested interests
jìdé lìyì

计

jì

计口 per caput
jìkǒu

计学 economics, statistics
jìxué

计划 plan, project [Jap. *keikaku*]
jìhuà (short term)

Contrast with 规划 *guīhuà* which is a long-term plan.

计划统计委员会 planning and statistical
jìhuà tǒngjì wěiyuánhui committee

计划评价 project appraisal
jìhuà píngjià

计划收购 planned purchase
jìhuà shōugòu

计划供应 planned supply
jìhuà gōngyìng

计划资本主义 planned capitalism,
jìhuà zīběn zhǔyì indicative planning

计划生育 <i>jìhuà shēngyù</i>	family planning
计划经济 <i>jìhuà jīngjī</i>	planned economy
计划用粮 <i>jìhuà yòngliáng</i>	planned food consumption
<p>A campaign first noted in the north (Liaoning province 1957/58) to get brigades to economize. In 1972, this slogan was repeated throughout China. The general idea was to get families to save from their allotment of grain and use all food sparingly. ['Food grain given to commune members to be used sparingly', <i>JMJP</i> edit., 21 Oct. 1964, p.1]</p>	
计划用粮节约 <i>jìhuà yòngliáng jiéyue</i>	food must be consumed economically and according to plan (1972)
计划成本 <i>jìhuà chéngběn</i>	project cost
计划按比例发展的客观规律 <i>jìhuà àn bǐlì fāzhǎn de kèguān gūilǚ</i>	the objective law governing planned and proportionate development
<p>This law is usually ascribed to J.V. Stalin who believed a planned economy was not possible outside socialist countries. [See <i>Economic Problems of Socialism in USSR</i> (1952).]</p>	
计划学习法 <i>jìhuà xuéxifǎ</i>	programmed learning
计划曲线 <i>jìhuà qūxiàn</i>	planning curve
计划部 <i>jìhuàbù</i>	planning department (commune)
计划管理制度 <i>jìhuà gǎnlǐ zhìdù</i>	system of planned management [CHCC 9 (1957), p.20]
计划评核术 <i>jìhuà pínghéshù</i>	programme evaluation and review technique (PERT)
计时工资 <i>jìshí gōngzī</i>	time rate system, time payment
计时奖励工资 <i>jìshí jiǎnglì gōngzī</i>	reward system on a time basis
计件工资制 <i>jìjiàn gōngzīzhì</i>	piece-rate system, piece-work system
计量经济学 <i>jìliàng jīngjìxué</i>	econometrics

计量经济模范
jìliàng jīngjì mófàn econometric model

挤

jǐ

挤奶器
jǐnǎiqì milking machine

级

jī

级别
jībié rank (for salary purposes)

级升
jīshēng promotion (job)

级差地租
jīchā dìzū differential rent

In socialist agriculture there are differences in soil fertility, distance in farmland from markets, in productivity, etc. There is also superior and inferior land. Different land rents exist because of the collective ownership of the means of production. Some have held that, due to the collective ownership of means of production, differential land product obtained from superior land could only belong to the collective who worked the land and not to the State who represented all the people. Thus differential land expressed itself as a physical form of commodity production in a collective economy. The cause of differential land rent is related to the role of commodity production and law of value. Others argue that the state land monopoly and collective land ownership create the conditions for differential rent; whilst others suggest that the basic cause of socialist differential rent lays in socialist monopoly of land as an operational object. ['Discussions of the problem of socialist differential rent in the economic world of our country last year', *CCYC* 3 (1962), 68; and *Ibid.* 2 (1962), 35-47. See also: *CCCCH* (1964), p.176 where its existence now tends to be implicitly denied.]

吉

jí

吉卜赛人
jíbǔ sàirén gypsy

激

jī

激发灵感
jīfā línggǎn brainstorming

see also: 集体操脑术 *jítǐ cāonǎoshù*

棘

jí

棘梨 prickly pear [*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.]
 jílí

积

jī

积谷仓 granary, silo
 jīgǔcāng

积谷防荒 grain stored against famine
 jīgǔ fánghuāng

积累 accumulation
 jīlěi

This covers: (1) state investment in both productive and non-productive capital; (2) monetary funds in farm production, communes and supply and marketing cooperatives (SMCs); and (3) private business investment. In the Chinese context this ignores western items such as invisibles, services, etc. Accumulation in agriculture comprises the following: farmhouses, machinery and tools, water facilities, bridge and road repairs, land reclamation and improvement, drainage, livestock, primary production reserves, and all cash. [Wang Shu-pen, 'A review of preliminary analysis of the accumulation in the Lien-pau APC, Fukien province', *TCYC* 7 (1958), p.13.] For an estimation of accumulation in agriculture, see Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics* (1967), p.18.

积累率 rate of accumulation
 jīlěitǜ

When calculating the rate of accumulation in agriculture in China, certain problems arise out of the way of dealing with certain categories: (1) livestock—since these are used for work as well as meat, confusion has arisen over working livestock (fixed assets) and non-working livestock (working capital); and (2) labour—there has been a tendency to disregard labour inputs as a part of accumulation, and this can lead to serious error in estimates of, for example, national income. [Yueh Wei, 'The principles and methods of studying the problem of accumulation', *TCYC* 5 (1958), 19.]

积累与消费 accumulation and consumption
 jīlěi yǔ xiāofèi

The ratio of *accumulation* to *consumption* in the communes reflects: (1) state, collective and individual relationships; (2) speed of expanded agricultural production; and (3) peasants' present and future interests. [Shih Ch'e, 'Accumulation and consumption in people's agricultural communes', *CCYC* 3 (1965), 47.]

积极性 (labour) initiative

jījīxìng

see also: 群众的积极性 *qúnzhòng de jījīxìng*

积压 'accumulated'--means that goods are overstocked
 jīyā

集

jí

集市 rural trade fair
 jīshì

see also: 墟市 *xūshì*, and 农村集市 *nóngcūn jīshì*

集市贸易 village fair trading
 jīshì mǎoyì

A post-CR term synonymous with 'free markets'.

集权谷仓 centralized grain storage
 jīquán gǔcāng

集团经济 bloc economy
 jítuán jīngjì

集村 compact settlement
 jícūn

集体 the collective
 jítǐ

集体探究法 collective approach
 jítǐ tànjiū fǎ

集体化 collectivization
 jítǐhuà

集体所有制 collective ownership
 jítǐ suǒyǒuzhì

The main difference between this and socialist ownership is that collective ownership implies that the principal means of production belong to the collective and confer on the commune the right of distribution of output.

集体教育 collective education
 jítǐ jiàoyù

集体训练 collective training
 jítǐ xùnlìan

集体经营 collective management
 jítǐ jīngyìng

集体经济 collective economy
 jítǐ jīngjì

集体农场 collective farm (kibbutz, etc.)
jítǐ nóngchǎng

集体农庄 collective farm (*kolkhoz*)
jítǐ nóngzhuāng

This is a translation of the Russian term *kollektivnoe khozyaistvo*, commonly rendered as *kolkhoz*. It is a specifically Soviet form of cooperative organization which should be distinguished from the commune (). In the *kolkhozy* the means of production are owned by the farmer members as a group. A committee is elected to run day-to-day affairs and farm operation, with a chairman at its head. After fulfilling the state procurement quota, produce above the planned targets may be sold to the state above established prices, as well as on the *kolkhoz* market at free prices. [E. Schinke, 'The organization and planning of Soviet agriculture', in *Centrally Planned Agriculture: China and USSR* (1972), K.P. Broadbent (ed.), p.35.]

see also: 人民公社 *rénmín gōngshè*

集体农场员 collective farm member
jítǐ nóngchǎngyuán

集体农民 collective farmer
jítǐ nóngmín

集体生产 collective production
jítǐ shēngchǎn

集体合同 collective bargaining,
collective contract
jítǐ héetóng

Unlike in the West, this fixes both production targets and pay.

集体饲养 collective breeding of
livestock
jítǐ sìyǎng

集体操脑术 brainstorming
jítǐ cāonǎoshù

集体领导和个人
负责相结合 the principle of combining
collective leadership with
individual responsibility
jítǐ lǐngdǎo hé gèrén
fùzé xiāngjiéhé

集约作物 intensive crops
jìyuē zuòwù

集约耕种 intensive farming
jìyuē gēngzhòng

集约耕作 intensive cultivation
jìyuē gēngzuò

集约法 intensive production
jìyuēfǎ

also: 集约生产 *jìyuē shēngchǎn*

集约农业 intensive farming
jìyuē nóngyè

also: 集约经营 *jìyuē jīngyíng*

集约性家畜 intensive livestock
jìyuēxìng jiāchù

集约性产品策略 intensive product strategy
jìyuēxìng chǎnpǐn
cèlǜ

集约圈饲法 feedlots
jìyuē juānsìfǎ

集中农庄 'ejidos'
jìzhōng nóngzhuāng

集中系数 concentration coefficient
jìzhōng xìshù

集中指导 central guidance
jìzhōng zhǐdǎo

集中施肥 concentrated application of
fertilizer
jìzhōng shīfēi

集中繁殖育成 concentrated breeding, raising,
with dispersed employment
分散使役
jìzhōng fánzhí yùchéng
fēnsàn shǐyí

See 'concentrated breeding with dispersed raising' (below). In the case of large livestock the animals are finally placed at the disposal of production teams.

集中繁殖分散 concentrated breeding with
dispersed raising
育肥

*jìzhōng fánzhí fēnsàn
yùfēi*

In order to raise quality of certain livestock such as pigs, production speciality teams were set up in 1962 with the breeding done at special centres and the young pigs sent to grain production teams for raising. [Ting Lü-shu: 'The rational management of state-operated farms', *CCYC* 12 (1963), p.20.]

集中计划经济 centrally planned economy
jìzhōng jìhuà jīngjì

集中领导分散 centralized leadership
decentralized management
经营

*jìzhōng lǐngdǎo fēnsàn
jīngyíng*

其

qí

其地情形若均相同
qí dì qíng xíng ruò jūn xiāng tóng

QI/CH'I

ceteris paribus--'other things being equal'

期

qī

期票
qī piào

promissory note

期间数列
qī jiān shù li

interval

期作
qī zuò

cropping season

期作性
qī zuò xìng

seasonal crop characteristics

期望值
qī wàng zhí

expected value

啟

qǐ

啟发学
qǐ fā xué

heuristics

啟发式教学法
qǐ fā shì jiāo xué fǎ

heuristic method

企

qǐ

企业家
qǐ yè jiā

entrepreneur

企业会计
qǐ yè kuài jì

enterprise accounting

企业经济核算
qǐ yè jīng jì hé suàn

enterprise economic accounting

企业活动
qǐ yè huó dòng

enterprise activity

企业农业
qǐ yè nóng yè

agribusiness

企业联合
qǐ yè lián hé

cartel

also: 卡特尔 kǎ tè è ěr

企业记录及分析
qǐ yè jì lù jí fēn xī

enterprise recording and analysis

企业管理中心
qǐ yè guǎn lǐ zhōng xīn

management centres

企业的选择
和组合

selection and combination of enterprises

qǐ yè de xuǎn zé hé zǔ hé

起

qǐ

起单
qǐ dān

completion slip (for wholesale market transactions) [Canton]

起点
qǐ diǎn

bench mark

Date for a specific time scale used as a base for comparative purposes with comparable data.

起点调查
qǐ diǎn diào chá

benchmark survey

棄

qì

棄农就商
qì nóng jiù shāng

to leave agriculture to go into business [NFJP, 12 March 1963]

契

qì

契约曲线
qì yuē qǐ xiàn

contract curve

The points where any change in incomes or resource allocation cannot be made without affecting others in a favourable or unfavourable way.

气

qì

气候
qì hòu

climate

Considered an important constraint on agricultural production, China has calculated climatic effects as follows: Years of basically normal climate – 1950, 1951, 1952, 1955 (no calamities). Years of lack of normal climate – 1953, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1961. Years of abnormal climate – 1954, 1959, 1960 (serious disasters). [Jao Hsing, 'Preliminary views on meteorological work to serve agro-technical reform,' *CKNP* 7 (1963); *SCMM* 379, pp 33-39.]

气象学 meteorology
qìxiàngxué

齐
qí

齐次函数 homogeneous production function
qí cì hánshù

漆
qī

漆树 cashew nuts [*Anacardium occidentale* L.]
qīshù

七
qī

七面鸡 turkey
qīmiàn jī

七区轮作 seven field rotation
qīqū lúnzuò

七包 'seven guarantees'
qībāo

In 1958 some communes announced they would provide food, clothes, lodging, medicine, maternity benefits, education and wedding expenses and funeral rites.

JIA/CHIA

加
jiā

加料 feed
jiāliào

加料混合比 feed mix ratio
jiāliào hùnhé bǐ

加洛里 calorie
jiāluòlǐ

also: 热量 rèliàng 卡路里 kǎluòlǐ

加儿味牛 Galloway cattle
jiā'ěr wèiniú

加权算术平衡均数 weighted arithmetic mean
jiāquán suànshù pínghéngjūnshù

加权总值式 weighted aggregate of value
jiāquán zǒngzhíshì

加权平均资本成本 weighted average cost of capital
jiāquán píngjūn zīběn chéngběn

加成 mark up
jiāchéng

加班 overtime
jiābān

加工业 processing industry
jiāgōngyè

加工农产品 processing agricultural products
jiāgōng nóngpǐn

加工乳酪 processed cheese
jiāgōng rǔlào

加工蔬菜 processed vegetables
jiāgōng shūcài

加工品 finished goods
jiāgōngpǐn

加工贸易 improvement trade
jiāgōng mào yì

加工增值税 value added tax
jiāgōng zēngzhíshuì

see also: 附加价值税 fùjiā jiàzhíshuì

加速原理 acceleration principle
jiāsù yuánlǐ

加速资本週转 to accelerate capital turnover
jiāsù zīběn zhōuzhuǎn

加喂饲料 supplementary feed
jiāwèi sùliào

加糖练乳 <i>jiātáng liànrǔ</i>	condensed milk
加勒比自由贸易协会 <i>jiālèbǐ zìyóu mào'yì xiéhuì</i>	Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA)

家

jiā

家 <i>jiā</i>	a home, relatives, family (in the narrow sense)
In China this term includes all relations living and eating together.	

家蚕 <i>jiācán</i>	silkworm
家蜜蜂 <i>jiāmífēng</i>	domestic bee, honey bee [<i>Apis mellifica</i>]
家落 <i>jiālùò</i>	a natural village grouping of between 100-200 households
This was used in Red areas prior to 1950 and immediately afterwards as a temporary rural administrative classification and grouping.	
家政 <i>jiāzhèng</i>	home economics, housekeeping
家政师 <i>jiāzhèngshī</i>	master home economist
家政学专家 <i>jiāzhèngxué zhuānjiā</i>	home economist
家政技术员 <i>jiāzhèng jìshùyuán</i>	home technician
家庭法 <i>jiā: íngfǎ</i>	family law
家庭解体 <i>jiāting jiětǐ</i>	family disintegration
家庭解组 <i>jiāting jiězǔ</i>	family disorganization
家庭劳力 <i>jiāting láoli</i>	family labour

家庭补助金 <i>jiāting bǔzhùjīn</i>	family allowances
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家庭管理员 <i>jiāting guǎnlǐyuán</i>	home management technician
家庭养鸡 <i>jiāting yǎngjī</i>	chickens raised on private plots
家庭养猪 <i>jiāting yǎngzhū</i>	pigs raised on private plots
家庭计划 <i>jiāting jìhuà</i>	household planning
家庭预算 <i>jiāting yùsuàn</i>	family budget
also: 家庭开支 <i>jiāting kāizhī</i>	

家庭收支调查 <i>jiāting shōuzhī diàochá</i>	family budget survey
家庭消费 <i>jiāting xiāofèi</i>	household expenditure
家庭副业 <i>jiāting fùyè</i>	domestic sideline occupations

These include: (1) raising pigs, poultry, silkworms and beekeeping; (2) processing home products; (3) carpentry; (4) handicrafts; and (5) occasional work such as weeding for various bureaux. [*Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957), p.227.]

家庭农场 <i>jiāting nóngchǎng</i>	family farm
家庭农场所得 <i>jiāting nóngchǎng suǒdé</i>	family farm income
家庭农场赚欸 <i>jiāting nóngchǎng zhuànkǎn</i>	family farm earnings
家庭式干酪 <i>jiātingshí gānlào</i>	cottage cheese
家用农场品 <i>jiāyòng nóngchǎngpǐn</i>	household requirements
家用农场价值 <i>jiāyòng nóngchǎng jiàzhí</i>	farm privileges [<i>J. Agric. Econ.</i> , (Jan. 1963), p.80]
家计支出的所得弹性 <i>jiājì zhīchū de suǒdé dàn xìng</i>	income elasticities of family expenditure
家畜 <i>jiāchù</i>	domestic livestock

家畜场
jiāchùchǎng stockyard

家畜农场
jiāchù nóngchǎng stock farm

家畜饲料
jiāchù sìliào livestock feed

家畜饲养
jiāchù sìyǎng livestock breeding

家畜公司
jiāchù gōngsī livestock agent

家畜单位
jiāchù dānwèi livestock unit

In China the ox is usually taken as the livestock unit. Other livestock are calculated by an equal amount of feed and manure equal to the ox, viz. 100 chickens = 1 livestock unit.

家畜单位月
jiāchù dānwèiyuè livestock unit month (LUM)

A measure of feed requirement to maintain one animal unit for a period of 30 days.

家畜单位换算
因子
*jiāchù dānwèi huànsuàn
yīnzi* livestock unit conversion factor

A numerical figure which permits conversion from one kind of class of animals to another.

家畜的密度
jiāchù de mǐdù density of livestock population

家畜技术员
jiāchù jìshùyuán husbandryman

家禽
jiāqín domestic poultry

Comprises chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, quails, etc. Of these chickens and ducks are the most important. Prior to 1949, the poultry industry was very much a backyard business. Farmers kept, if they were lucky, 10-20 chickens for home consumption, and the surplus were sold for cash. Specialized poultry enterprises are now most commonly found in conjunction with such established commune enterprises as nurseries and orchards. Poultry are kept on poorer land. Chickens are still a private plot favourite. Where there is an adequate water supply all the year round, duck production is intensively carried on. The most common combination is to find ducks, pigs and fish-farming as an integrated whole. This combination has proved successful and economical in many parts of China. Specialized geese and pigeons and quail are kept by some communes.

家禽生产
jiāqín shēngchǎn poultry production

家禽饲养
jiāqín sìyǎng poultry breeding

家禽饲料
jiāqín sìliào poultry feed

家族主义
jiāzú zhǔyì clan system, caste system

家务劳动
jiāwù láodòng domestic labour,
family labour

家务劳动社会化
*jiāwù láodòng shèhuì
huà* socialization of the household
(family life)

i.e. eating in mess halls, crèches for babies, nursery education for pre-school children and women's work.

嫁

jià

嫁接杂种
jiàjiē zázhǒng hybrid varieties

稼

jià

稼穡
jià sè farming (sowing and reaping)

假

jiǎ

假失业
jiǎshīyè disguised unemployment

假比量
jiǎbǐliàng apparent weighting

假奶油
jiǎnǎiyóu margarine

假黄麻
jiǎhuángmá jute [*Corchorus acutangulus*
Lam.] 'false' jute

假公济私
jiǎgōng jìsī to use public resources for
private gain

价

jià

价差 price spreads
jiàchā

价格 prices
jiàgé

In determining prices the following points should be taken into consideration: (1) the socially necessary labour consumption to produce products; and (2) the political and economic task of the proletariat in a given historical period. Prices must be (a) advantageous to the correct arrangement of the relationships between agriculture and industry and development of production generally; (b) advantageous to the consideration and development of socialist ownership; (c) advantageous to the ultimate extinction of capitalism; and (d) advantageous to the leading position of the proletariat and the alliance between workers and peasants.

Under socialist conditions, price should approximate to value and exchange should follow parity of value. Value, that is, in the sense of consumption of necessary social labour, under the condition of equalization throughout society, and not simply original value. Price is an important factor in socialist countries, but there is no such thing as a price policy.

see: 生产价格 shēngchǎn jiàgé

价格关系 price relations
jiàgé quānxi

The relative price level of commodities between wages, capital and consumption goods.

价格形成 price formation
jiàgé xíngchéng

价格差异 price discrimination
jiàgé chāyì

价格结构 price structure
jiàgé jiégòu

价格比率 price ratio
jiàgé bǐlǜ

价格水准 price level
jiàgé shuǐzhǔn

价格膨胀 price inflation
jiàgé péngzhàng

价格高度 price ceiling
jiàgé gāodù

价格趋势 price trends
jiàgé qūshì

价格领先 price leadership
jiàgé lǐngxiān

价格推广 price promotion
jiàgé tuīguǎng

价值法律 law of value
jiàzhí fǎlǜ

also: 价值规律 jiàzhí guīlǜ

'The value of a commodity is determined by the amount of labour necessary in producing it in society', *CCYC* 2 (1963), 17.

价值理论 value theory
jiàzhí lǐlùn

价值增值过程 value-creating process
jiàzhí zēngzhí guòchéng

价值学 axiology
jiàzhíxué

价值分析 value analysis
jiàzhí fēnxi

价值结构 value structure
jiàzhí jiégòu

价值形态 in terms of value
jiàzhí xíngtài

价值周转 value transformation
jiàzhí zhōuzhuàn

The term embraces both transfer of value and replacement value. When organic composition (capital to labour ratio) is the same, the prices corresponding to a uniform rate of profit are proportional to labour values. Compare, for instance, the western macro theory of distribution in which the relative prices of commodities are of secondary importance. Cf. Marx: 'The difference (between working capital and fixed capital) depends only on whether the transfer of value, and consequently the replacement of value, takes place piecemeal, gradually or in bulk.' That is to say, the value of fixed capital gradually is transferred into the value of the product. Then, the replacement value develops out of product value, which is then converted into money. The value of working capital is transferred at once into product value, and the value of working capital thus transferred undergoes spontaneous replacement. [K. Marx, *Kapital*, II (1957), p.218.]

价廉物美 low priced but good quality
jiàlián wùměi

甲

jiǎ

甲 a neighbourhood (10 families)
 jiǎ a tithing

A subdivision of 保 or 厘; 10 甲 = 1 保 or 厘.
 Also used to designate 'a' in equations or numbered series.

甲长 village headman (head of a 10-
 jiǎzhǎng family neighbourhood)

JIE/CHIEH

街

jiē

街坊 neighbourhood (Cant. *kaifong*)
 jiēfāng

街坊会 neighbourhood association
 jiēfānghuì

街道工业 neighbourhood industries
 jiēdào gōngyè

解

jiě

解粮 delivery of grain to government
 jiěliáng

解放军 People's Liberation Army (PLA)
 jiěfàngjūn

The role of the army in agricultural work is peculiar to China. Since 1960, land cultivated by the PLA has amounted to 1.66 million *mu*. The aim is to be self-sufficient in food supply. In 1967, work of the PLA in the countryside intensified as a result of the CR. This movement became sloganized as 三支 (*sānzhi*). In 1967 the amount of food grain produced for and by the PLA was 60% (approx. 1966 total) and subsidiary production (vegetables and pigs) also increased. In addition to a military role, the PLA produces its own tools and machinery, and does medical work in the villages.

解放干部 liberation of cadres
 jiěfàng gānbù

Party and government officials who have been reinstated in their positions after a period of manual (farm) labour.

JIANG/CHIANG

江

jiāng

江河 rivers
 jiānghé

There are over 1,580 rivers whose area of drainage exceeds 1,000 sq. km. and whose average over many years of total amount of water is 26,800,000,000 cubic metres. Most famous are the Yangtze, Yellow, Huai, Han, Pearl, Liao and Sungari rivers. ['Our rich sources of water', *JMJP*, 30 March 1966, p.5.]

江流域 river basin
 jiāngliúyù

姜

jiāng

姜 ginger and other aromatic plants
 jiāng [*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.]

姜黄 turmeric [*Curcuma longa*]
 jiānghuáng

耩

jiǎng

耩地 ploughing (lit.)
 jiǎngdì

讲

jiǎng

讲用会 to talk and use discussion
 jiǎngyòng huì (farmers' participation in the diffusion process)

讲价能力 bargaining power
 jiǎngjià nénglì

豇

jiāng

豇豆 cow pea [*Vigna sinensis* L.
 jiāngdòu Endl.]

see: 牛豆 niúdòu

降

jiàng

降低成本 to lower production costs

jiàngdī chéngběn

降低定额 to reduce the quota,
to reduce the norm

jiàngdī dìngé

降雨量 amount of rainfall

jiàngyǔliàng

奖

jiǎng

奖金 bonus, premium, dividend

jiǎngjīn

奖励基金 premium funds

jiǎnglì jījīn

奖励工资制 incentive wage system, pay-
ments in excess of earnings
over and above the prescribed
wage

jiǎnglì gōngzīzhì

In USSR these are: (1) progressive piece-rate system where workers are paid at a higher rate for that part of their output which exceeds the norm; (2) premiums paid for (a) quality (b) economy of use, or (c) economy of time; and (3) bonuses paid for plan fulfilments, etc. In China, they are referred to as material incentives and have been condemned since 1966 as the equivalent of 'putting money in command'. [J. Adam, 'The incentive system in the USSR; the abortive reform of 1965', *Industrial and Labour Relations Review* 27.1 (1973), 84-92; Liao Nung-ko, 'Material incentive is a poison to the revolutionary masses' *NYCHCS* 6 (1968), 8.]

see also: 合理奖励 *hélǐ jiǎnglì* reasonable premiums
and 经济主义 *jīngjì zhǔyì* economism

匠

jiàng

匠户 artisan household

jiànghù

QIANG/CH'IANQ

强

qiǎng

强迫购买 compulsory purchase

qiǎngpò gòumǎi

强迫劳动 coerced labour

qiǎngpò láodòng

强迫储蓄 forced saving

qiǎngpò chǔxù

This is a result of lack of goods on the market, not excess cash. In free markets it is a result of disequilibrium. In centrally planned economies such as China, where free markets do not operate on a wide scale, the conditions for continuous forced saving operate. [M.H. Dobb, 'A note on saving and investment in a socialist economy' in A. Nove & D.M. Nuti, *Socialist Economics* (1972), p.120.]

强迫婚姻 forced marriage

qiǎngpò hūnyīn

抢

qiǎng

抢种 rush plant

qiǎngzhòng

i.e. planting the second crop to enable it to have the benefit of the full growing period.

抢收 rush harvest

qiǎngshōu

To get in the crops before the onset of bad weather.

抢农时 rushing to keep up with the
farm season

qiǎngnóngshí

JIAO/CHIAO

交

jiāo

交易经济 exchange economy

jiāoyì jīngjì

交替耕作制度 alternate farming system

jiāotí gēngzuò zhìdù

交通工具与配件 transportation, equipment
and spare partsjiāotōng gōngjù yǔ
pèijiàn

交通量之发生 trip generation

jiāotōngliàng zhī
fāshēng

交点系数 <i>jiāodiǎn xìshù</i>	pivot, pivotal figure
交流经验 <i>jiāoliú jīngyàn</i>	exchange of experience

狡

jiào

狡滑 <i>jiǎohuá</i>	lit. 'acting in a dishonest manner' [<i>kau waat</i> -Cant.]
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In the market this term denotes dishonest dealings, i.e. sending goods of lower quality than bargained for, supplying less than was paid for or charging above market rate.

茭

jiāo

茭耳菜 <i>jiāoěrcài</i>	watercress [<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br.]
茭笋 <i>jiāosǔn</i>	wild rice [<i>Zizania aquatica</i> L.] annual variety.

较

jiào

较好的收成 <i>jiàohǎo de shōuchéng</i>	relatively good harvest
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The standard term for failure. There's no worse term in the vocabulary of agricultural economists. [*CNA* 894 (1972), p.4.]

较富裕的农民 <i>jiàofùyù de nóngmín</i>	better off peasants
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教

jiào

教导手册 <i>jiàodǎo shǒucè</i>	instruction manual, teaching manual
教育 <i>jiàoyù</i>	education [Jap. <i>kyoiku</i>]

This term now often has the meaning in mainland China of thought reform or education through hard manual labour rather than education in the institutional sense. "The education of young people should give first place to a firm and correct political orientation"—Mao Tse-tung speech at a meeting awarding prizes to model youths [*HCHP (New China Daily)*, 6 June 1969; quoted in *Current Background* 888 (1969), p.3.]

教育政策 <i>jiàoyù zhéngcè</i>	education policy
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(1) An open door policy by sending teachers out into the fields to study livestock husbandry problems peculiar to their own locality, viz, a study class for the improvement of sheep and artificial insemination of livestock was held in the field for two months. In this case students and staff alike participated in production, integrating theory with practice.

(2) Reform of teaching methods, practical experience taking priority. Teaching is divided into four stages: a) contact of students with basic principles of veterinary science; b) contact with sick animals, epidemic prevention, combined with basic theory; c) in the third stage, students bring their problems back to the classroom where they are discussed with teachers who finally help sum up and consolidate field knowledge; and d) a spirit of independence fostered by having to treat minor ailments themselves.

(3) Reform of textbooks. This is considered an important part of the new educational system. The question is posed, 'For whom is the curriculum written?' All textbooks and manuals are organized on this basic precept. ['Carry out the Cultural Revolution and transform the educational system completely', *JMJP* 18 June 1967 (edit.).]

教育态度 <i>jiàoyù tàidù</i>	educational attitudes
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教育研究 <i>jiàoyù yánjiū</i>	educational research
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教育程度 <i>jiàoyù chéngdù</i>	level of education
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教育与训练 <i>jiàoyù yǔ xùnlìan</i>	education and training
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教育与生产劳动相结合 <i>jiàoyù yǔ shēngchǎn láodòng xiāngjiéhé</i>	to combine education with productive labour
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'Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labour'. Mao Tse-tung, a talk delivered in Peking in 1958 and quoted in *Current Background* 888 (1969), p.7.

教绰教学 <i>jiàochāo jiāoxué</i>	'alternating teaching' (mixed grade classes with the teacher moving from group to group)
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酵

jiào

酵母 yeast
jiàomǔ

QIAO/CH'IAO

饶

qiāo

饶瘠地 barren soil
qiāojí dì

饶地 infertile land
qiāodì

侨

qiáo

侨汇 remittances from overseas Chinese
qiáohuì

荞

qiáo

荞麦 buckwheat [*Fagopyrum*
esculentum]
qiáomài

荞菜 a pickling onion [*Allium Chinense*
G. Don (*A. Bakeri* Regel)]
qiáocài

see also: 香荞菜 xiāngqiáocài

荞头 Chinese onion (coll.)
qiáotóu

JIE/CHIEH

借

jiè

借方 debit
jièfāng

借用 borrowing
jièyòng

see: 公债 gōngzhài loans

桔

pron: jú

桔子 a small orange,
júz a mandarin orange

结

jié

结冻 freezing process
jiédòng

结品 final product, end product
jiépin

结余 surplus
jiéyú

also: 剩余 shèngyú

结合合同 combined contract
jiéhé héttóng

This contract speeded up the establishment of rural cooperatives in place of farmers' mutual help groups (1952). [*JMJP*, 10 April 1952.] See also: 'actively and steadily extending the combined contract is one of the most powerful measures' for promoting socialist transformation of agriculture'. [*JMJP*, 28 June 1954, p.2.]

结构性变动 structural changes
jiégòuxìng biàndòng

结构性不平衡 structural imbalance
jiégòuxìng bùpínghéng

捷

jié

捷径规则 short-cut rule
jiéjìng guīzé

节

jié

节育运动 birth control campaign
jiéyù yùndòng

A revised schedule of import duties in January 1962 permitting free importation of contraceptives began the modern campaign for planned population control in China. From 8 March-10 April 1963, an exhibition of planned parenthood was held in Canton with 10,000 attending during the first 2 weeks. Other exhibitions were then

staged in other parts of China. By 1965, over 1,000 mobile health centres toured the countryside to publicize the meaning of planned parenthood among peasants and to propagate knowledge about birth control and distribute devices. [See *NCNA*, 7 Dec. 1965.]

节约 *jiéyue* economy, to economise
[Jap.--*setsuyaku*]

'In order to achieve a rapid restoration and development of agricultural production we must ... do our best to preserve all usable means of production and means of subsistence, employ means to resolutely oppose the destruction and waste of any means of production and means of subsistence by individuals, oppose lavish eating and drinking and pay attention to the practice of economy.' [Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, 4 (1952) p.1314.]

节制资本 *jiézhì zīběn* regulation of capital
control of capital

节衣缩食 *jiéyī suōshí* to save on food and clothing

节气 *jiéqì* 24 solar terms

see: 农民阳历 *nóngmín yánglì*

接

jiē

接待中心 *jiēdài zhōngxīn* reception centres

接触冷冻法 *jiēchù lěngdòngfǎ* contact freezing

接水区 *jiēshuǐqū* catchment areas,
watersheds

接受改革 *jiēshòu gǎigé* adoption of innovations

接枝 *jiēzhī* to graft

QIE/CH'IEH

茄

qié

茄子 *qiézi* egg plant (North. coll.) [*Solanum melongena* L. var. *esculentum* Nees]

also: 落苏 *luòsū* 矮瓜 *ǎiguā*

JIAN/CHIEN

坚

jiān

坚壳果 *jiānkéguǒ* pecan nuts

坚强作物 *jiānqiángzuòwù* durable goods

see also: 耐久商品 *nàijiǔ shāngpǐn*

耐久产品 *nàijiǔ chǎnpǐn*

减

jiǎn

减租运动 *jiǎnzū yùndòng* the movement for reducing rent

减租退押 *jiǎnzū tuìyā* to reduce rent and repay the
land rent deposit

减租减息 *jiǎnzū jiǎnxī* to reduce rent and interest

兼

jiān

兼业性农作 *jiānyèxìng nóngzuò* part-time farming

兼业农场 *jiānyè nóngchǎng* part-time farm households

间

jiān

间作 *jiānzuo* break crops

间作作物 *jiānzuo zuòwù* intercropping--viz. sugar cane
intercropped with wheat

间作林业 *jiānzuo lín'yè* agriculture and forestry

间作套种 *jiānzuo tàozhǒng*
dimorphism--mutual stimulating effect of two crops grown side by side; interplanting

间作密植 *jiānzuo mìzhí*
intercropping and close planting

间收获 *jiānshōuhuò*
intermediate harvest

间置变数 *jiānzhì biàنشù*
slack variable

间接计算法 *jiānjié jìsuànfǎ*
indirect computation method

This is used mainly in the West to calculate total quantity output. The indirect method uses a product quantity index by adjusting a total product value index calculated on the basis of current prices with a product price index. The method is relatively simple. First the formulation of a product price index can be based on a selected group of representative products and their calculation can be made with existing accounting data. [See Ho Chiang, 'Comment on the use of constant product prices', *CCYC* 8 (1963), 50-54.]

简

jiǎn

简捷表 *jiǎnjiébiǎo*
simplex tableau

简捷表法 *jiǎnjié biǎofǎ*
simplex method

简称算法 *jiǎnchēng suànfǎ*
algorithms

简单再生产 *jiǎndān zuìshēngchǎn*
simple reproduction

A socialist term for investment.

简单劳动 *jiǎndān láodòng*
simple labour

A socialist term for unskilled labour.

see: 复式劳动 *fùshì láodòng*, and
劳动过程 *láodòng guòchéng*

简单算术平衡数 *jiǎndān suànshù pínghéngshù*
simple arithmetic mean

简单不偏估计 *jiǎndān bùpiān gǎjì*
simple expansion method

简单扩展法 *jiǎndān kuòzhǎnfǎ*

simple unbiased estimates

监

jiān

监督信用 *jiāndū xìnyòng*
supervised credit

监督生产 *jiāndū shēngchǎn*
supervised production

监督劳动 *jiāndū láodòng*
supervised labour

监督改造 *jiāndū gǎizào*
supervised reform

A technical term for forced labour, 'correction under supervision'.

监察委员会 *jiānchá wěiyuánhui*
supervisory committee (commune administration)

鉴

jiàn

鉴定售价 *jiàndìng shòujià*
justified selling price

茧

jiǎn

茧子 *jiǎnzǐ*
cocoon

茧绸 *jiǎnchóu*
silk pongee

Silk from worms fed on oak leaves, its natural colour being greyish-brown. The word 'pongee' is derived from 本织 (*penchi*), meaning 'locally woven'.

检

jiǎn

检疫 *jiǎnyì*
quarantine

检查质量 *jiǎnchá zhìliàng*
quality control

建

jiàn

建设单位 construction unit
jiànshè dānwèi

建造成本 construction costs
jiànào chéngběn

健

jiàn

健康保险 health insurance
jiànkāng bǎoxiǎn

件

jiàn

件工 piecework
jiàngōng

尖

jiān

尖峯 peak, apex
jiānfēng

尖锐化 intensification [Russ.-obostrenie]
jiānruihuà

A Soviet term meaning increased efficiency of agricultural production.

尖头青笋 bamboo shoots
jiāntóu qīngsǔn

剪

jiǎn

剪枝 pruning
jiǎnzhī

剪刀差 scissors differential,
scissors disparity
jiǎndāochaī

This is the gap between what the farmer earns from production and what he must pay out for inputs, i.e. the difference between agricultural and industrial prices. When the Chinese People's Republic was first established in 1949, in addition to collecting agricultural taxes the

State took a portion of farmers' incomes in the form of the 'scissors differential' in order to meet state expenses. It has been argued that this differential should be suppressed because the burden on the peasantry is already too heavy and, therefore, the more the peasants sell to the State the heavier their burden will be, and consequently the less they will be willing to sell in the long run. An alternative would be to raise agricultural taxes. But agricultural taxes are not as easy to collect and are unpopular. Therefore, the scissors differential has been defended on the grounds that the State is guaranteed a safe and greater income from collective property though at some sacrifice imposed on land owned not by the State but by the peasants collectively. [KMJP, 19 March 1962.]

QIAN/CH' IEN

歉

qiàn

歉收 crop failure, poor harvest
qiànshōu

歉年 lean years
qiànnián

千

qiān

千斤 thousand catty
qiānjīn

千斤具 thousand catty *xian* (county)
qiānjīnxiàn

A county whose annual cereal production equals 6,600 lbs per acre.

千斤亩 thousand catty *mu*
qiānjīnmǔ

A 1957 slogan which called for an output target of 1,000 catties (500 kg) of grain from every *mu* (1/6 acre) of land.

迁

qiān

迁徙 nomadic
qiānxì

迁徙式耕作 shifting cultivation
qiānxìshì gēngzuò

迁移 migration
qiānyì

迁移区 settlement area
qiānyíqū

钱粮 land tax (tax in kind)
qiánliáng

钱租 cash rent
qiánzū

前

qián

前领工人 leading worker
qiánlǐng gōngrén
 A term borrowed from Soviet terminology.

前作物 fore crop
qiánzuòwù
 A crop planted before main season crop.

前驱计划 pilot projects
qiánqū jìhuà

浅

qiǎn

浅耕粗作 shallow ploughing and
 extensive cultivation
qiǎngēng cūzuò

浅土 shallow soil
qiǎntǔ

浅灌 light irrigation
qiǎnguàn

钱

qián

钱财 money and property
qiáncái

钱会 cash association,
 revolving credit association
qiánhui

Revolving credit in which a small group of individuals voluntarily band together to provide reciprocal loans. These were banned after land reform. [See: 'The land law', article 24 in T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, p.134.] A description of these associations is given in S.D. Gamble, *Ting Hsien: A North China, Rural Community* (1954), pp.268-70, and R.A. Burton, *Self-help Chinese Style*, American Universities Field Service Report, East Asia Series 6.9 (1958).

ZHI/CHIH

知

zhī

知识青年 educated youth
zhīshí qīngnián

Youths 'sent down' to the countryside. A phrase used to distinguish resettled youth from the farmers themselves.

知识青年点 educated youth centres
zhīshí qīngniándiǎn

Resettlement centres where rusticated youths are assembled in the countryside before being placed in brigades or teams. Each youth centre contains not less than ten persons. These centres are set up in selected brigades which possess 'good productive conditions, great potential for future development and high labour income'. [To seriously improve the manner of administrative educational work of intellectual youth', *JMJP*, 23 Dec. 1973, p.2]

芝

zhī

芝麻 sesame [*Sesamum indicum*]
zhīmá

Sown between Yangtse and Yellow rivers after summer harvest, and south of Yangtse after early beans and maize, or after early rice.

支

zhī

支(量) hank (measurement for yarn)
zhī (liàng) hank = 1 yard of cloth [2.74 Chinese feet]

Yarn is described by the number of hanks to the pound (0.907 catty). The higher the number of hanks the finer the yarn. Anything below 19 hanks is rough; 20-29 hanks medium; and above 30 hanks is fine. Currently China is producing yarn with 80-150 hanks to the pound.

支农 (military) assistance to
zhinóng villages

Although discipline in China's rural areas is dealt with at local level by cadres and village militia, a paramilitary organization which goes under the title of People's Armed Forces (人民武装部 *rénmín wǔzhuāngbù*) is organized at *xian* level. At the time of the CR much of their autonomy faded away. The PLA then reorganized the militia, but the job of establishing discipline in villages became a PLA role in 1967. Whilst in rural areas, the PLA carry out farming tasks, viz. reclamation work. After 1969 this slogan became more generalized and became applicable to the whole country and, in particular, industry.

支农点 support agriculture centres
zhinóngdiǎn

An overall plan originating in Chuchow, whereby permanent ties were established between government factories and brigades. In 1971 it was reported that factories in Chuchow had set up factory-run schools in conjunction with the local communes. Graduates from the factory-run schools were then sent to the support agriculture centres where they were assembled and orientated in agricultural techniques before being resettled in the countryside where they would be expected to utilize their industrial training and knowledge for the benefit of agriculture. [*JMJP*, 12 June 1974, p.1]

支左领导小组 an 'aid the left' leading team
zhizuǒ lǐngdǎo xiǎozǔ

A team advanced in ideology and technology.

支出的所得弹性 income elasticity of expenditure
zhīchū de suǒdé dānxìng

The responsiveness of personal expenditure on goods and services to changes in personal incomes.

纸

zhǐ

纸张 paper
zhǐzhāng

The use of the silk radical in this character has given rise to philological speculation that raw silk was first employed in paper manufacture in China. Silk cloth was used before paper was invented and this may explain the radical's use. Technically, silk fibres do not possess the necessary properties which contribute to the binding qualities of vegetable fibres, and no actual paper made of pure silk fibres is known to have existed. Silk fibres may have been used with other fibres. Floss silk from cocoons has been used and there are several references in literature to the use by calligraphers of silk cocoon paper: 蚕茧纸 (*cánjiǎnzhǐ*). [Tsunen-hsun Tsien, 'Raw

materials for old paper making in China', *J. American Oriental Society* 93.4 (1973), 510-19.]

纸业 paper production
zhǐyè

The manufacture of paper in China has a long history and is believed to have originated from pounding rags in water, after which the wadding was collected on a straw mat. Prior to this, it is generally believed that writing was done on bones and silk or cloth of various kinds. When vegetables began to be used, large-scale paper production became possible. According to the literature, Chinese paper makers traditionally used a wide variety of materials, many of which are still in use: bark, grass stalks, bamboo, and rattan. Hemp is the oldest traditional plant, followed by paper mulberry. Rattan was very popular in south-east China but supplies ran out after the Sung dynasty. Rice and wheat straw, seaweed and certain other plants came into use, but the use of cotton and silk is controversial. Wood pulp is a relatively modern invention coming only in the nineteenth century. [J. Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China* (1954), vol. V, pt.I.]

纸板 paper board
zhǐbǎn

纸浆 paper pulp
zhǐjiāng

纸币 paper money
zhǐbì

指

zhǐ

指数 index number
zhǐshù

指数理论 index theory
zhǐshù lǐlùn

指数法 index method
zhǐshùfǎ

指标 an indicator, a target
zhǐbiāo [CKNP 13 (1958), 22.]

指导者 leader, director-from Soviet usage, i.e. 'leading worker'
zhǐdǎozhě

指导机关 directing body
zhǐdǎo jīguān

指示性计划 indicative planning
zhǐshìxìng jìhuà

脂

zhǐ

脂肪 fat

zhǐfáng

also: 脂肪质 zhǐfángzhì

脂肪补正乳 fat corrected milk

zhǐfáng bǔzhèngrǔ

脂麻 sesame; in some areas it also denotes linseed

zhīmá

also: 亚麻仁 yàmárén 亚麻子 yàmáz

脂麻油 sesame/linseed oil

zhīmáyóu

置

zhì

置代效果 substitution effect

zhìdài xiàoguǒ

制

zhì

制度计划 systems planning

zhìdù jìhuà

制度分析 systems analysis

zhìdù fēnxi

制度方程式 institutional equation

zhìdù fāngchéngshì

An equation used to signify the effects of changes to institutional structures and designs.

制表机 tabulator

zhìbiǎojī

制造业 manufacturing

zhìzàoyè

制粉业 flour industry

zhìfēnyè

制茶业 tea industry

zhìchá'yè

制糖业 sugar industry

zhìtáng'yè

制糖厂
zhìtángchǎng

sugar refinery

制成品
zhìchéngpǐn

finished goods

制饰用植物
zhìshìyòng zhíwù

ornamental plants

职

zhí

职分田 salary fields

zhífèntián

Land grants to government officials during Siu and T'ang dynasties.

职业教育 vocational education

zhíyè jiāoyù

职业学校 vocational school

zhíyè xuéxiào

职业指导 vocational guidance

zhíyè zhǐdǎo

职业预修训练 pre-vocational training

zhíyè yùxiū xùnliàn

职业实习训练 practical vocational training

zhíyè shíxí xùnliàn

职务分析 job analysis

zhíwù fēnxi

职务扩大 job enlargement

zhíwù kuòdà

职务评价 job evaluation

zhíwù píngjià

职工 employed personnel

zhígōng

Prior to 1958 this term referred to those categories of employed persons called 'wage labour'. After 1958, it meant all personnel working for collectives and state institutions. [Ch'en Chih-ho, 'Problems concerning the statistical enumeration of the labour force', *CHYTC* 11 (1959), 27.]

职工运动 trade union movement

zhígōng yùndòng

see: 工会 gōnghuì

直

zhí

直接投资 zhíjié tóuzī	direct investment
直接比较法 zhíjié bǐjiàofǎ	direct comparison method
直接贩卖 zhíjié fànmài	direct marketing
直接效益 zhíjié xiàoyí	direct benefit
直接计算法 zhíjié jìsuànfǎ	direct cost method; or method of constant prices or comparable prices

The direct method employs two devices for calculating total product output value. One is to use the existing prices of a certain point in time. The other is to use average prices of large groups of products as 'constant' prices which are based on the existing prices at a certain point in time.

see also: 间接计算法 jiànjié jìsuànfǎ

直接换算法 zhíjié huànsuànfǎ	direct conversion method
直接观察法 zhíjié guānchá fǎ	direct method of observation
直角座标体系 zhíjiǎo zuòbiāo tǐxì	system of rectangular coordinates
直系亲属 zhíxì qīnshǔ	linear relations
直线性 zhíxiànxìng	linearity
直线相关系数 zhíxiàn xiāngguān xīshù	linear correlation coefficient
直线齐次式 zhíxiàn qícìshì	linear homogeneous equations
直线齐次生产 函数式 zhíxiàn qícì shēngchǎn hànshùshì	linear homogeneous production function
直线复回归 方程式 zhíxiàn fùhuí guīfāng chéngshì	multiple linear regression equation

直线一次微分
方程式
zhíxiàn yí cì wēifēn
fāngchéngshì

linear first order differential
equation

真空责贮
zhíkōng qīngzhù

vacuum silage

直正公有
zhízhèng gōngyǒu

distribution of wealth to
everyone

直贯式合并
zhíguànshè hébīng

vertical integration

植

zhí

植物调查 zhíwù diào chá	crop survey
植物界 zhíwùjiè	the plant kingdom
植物生产 zhíwù shēngchǎn	plant production
植物保护 zhíwù bǎohù	plant protection
also: 植物护理 zhíwù hùlǐ and 农药 nóngyào	
植物病害 zhíwù bìnghài	plant diseases
植物育种 zhíwù yùzhǒng	plant breeding
植物油料 zhíwù yóuliào	vegetable oil
植物油厂 zhíwù yóuchǎng	vegetable oil plant
植物生态学 zhíwù shēngtài xué	plant ecology

CHI/CH'IH

治

zhì (read as zhi)

治水
zhìshuǐ

flood control

治山 治水 治碱 to regulate mountain, water and
 zhìshān zhìshuǐ zhìjiǎn alkali soil

池

chí

池水施肥 fertirrigation
 chíshuǐ shīfēi

池洪渠道 water channel for
 chíhóng qúdào flood dispersal

吃

chī

吃堂 mess hall, dining hall
 chītáng

also: 食膳堂 shíshàntáng and 饭膳堂 fànshàntáng

吃光分光 'to eat up everything and
 chīguāng fēngguāng distribute everything' [NFJP,
 7 Jan. 1965]

吃公粮 'eaters of public food'--a Chinese
 chīgōngliáng term for public employees

吃饭不要钱 eating rice without need of
 chīfàn bùyàoqián money/eating without paying
 (1958 slogan)

吃粮靠集体 to rely on the collective for
 花钱靠自己 food and on oneself for cash
 chīliáng kào jíǐ huāqián
 kàozìjǐ

赤

chì

赤米 coarse grained rice
 chìmǐ

赤甘蓝 red cabbage [*Brassica oleracea*
 chígānlán var. *capitata*]

赤糖 brown sugar
 chìtáng

赤字 deficit, 'in the red' (coll.)
 chìzì

赤字财政 deficit financing
 chìzì cáizhèng

赤脚医生 barefoot doctor
 chìjiǎo yīshēng

The term 'barefoot doctor' first appeared in conjunction with the Chiangchen commune near Shanghai when, in 1965, it began to dispatch groups of medical auxiliaries to the countryside outside Shanghai to treat the sick. The movement became a mass movement in 1968 following publicity in *JMJP* (14 Sept. 1968), 'Barefoot doctors' then began to appear in most rural areas of China. The term refers to peasants trained in rudimentary medicine. After one or two years training (the actual length of training has never been formally stated), these medical personnel are sent out to cope with common ailments and carry out preventative medicine, especially during the slack season. Each brigade now has a few such 'doctors', and the system has been greatly extended and is helping to reduce the gap between health standards in rural and urban areas. ['Barefoot doctors' giving medical treatment while taking part in farm work', *Peking Review* 16.21 (1973), 15-18; *Training Manual for Barefoot Doctors* (1970).]

赤脚老师 barefoot teachers
 chìjiǎo lǎoshī

The origin of this term is also considered to have been in 1968, but in Kiangsi province where the part-study/part-work middle school in Wuyuan *xian* referred to the type of 'three in one' writing method they had adopted as 'barefoot teaching'. The county was chiefly concerned with plantation crops, mainly tea, and the barefoot teachers were tea plantation workers who were placed in the tea gardens and processing plants to show the whole process of tea production from cultivation to manufacture, integrating instruction in other crops as far as possible. [See *Hung Ch'i* 4 (1968), 27; and 'A new type of school where theory accords with practice', *Peking Review* 11.44 (1968), 6.]

赤脚兽医 barefoot veterinarians
 chìjiǎo shòuyī

An attempt to extend veterinary services throughout the countryside on the same lines as the barefoot doctor services [Kwangtung People's Radio Station, 22 Dec. 1972].

金

jīn

金化菜 clover
 jīnhuācài

金橘 kumquat orange (used mainly
 jīnjú for conserves) [*Fortunella* spp.
 Swing]

金朱桔 *jīnzhūjú* cinnabar orange (loose skinned variety)

金桃子 *jīntáozǐ* a variety of peach (S. China)

金茅 *jīnsǎo* carrot (Canton) [*Daucus carota* L.]

金皇后 *jīnhuángǒu* 'golden queen' rice
HYV rice, Shansi province; generally rated second quality. [JMJP, 11 Nov. 1961, p. 2.]

金融企划 *jīnróng qǐhuà* financial entrepreneurship

金融紧缩政策 *jīnróng jǐnsù zhèngcè* deflationary policy

金融机关 *jīnróng jīguān* circulation of money

金钱所得 *jīnqián suǒdé* money income

金部所得 *jīnbù suǒdé* full income

金部均衡 *jīnbù jūnhéng* theory of general equilibrium

金钱挂帅 *jīnqián guàshuài* putting money in command

This means growing cash crops rather than cereals and the cultivation of private plots in preference to the collective.

see: 经济主义 *jīngjì zhǔyì*

紧

jǐn

紧急输出 *jǐnjí shūchū* emergency exports

紧急输入 *jǐnjí shūrù* emergency imports

禁

jìn

禁止流通 *jìnzhǐ liútōng* demonetize

津

jīn

津白 *jīnbái* Tientsin cabbage

also: 绍菜 *shàocài* (Canton)

津贴 *jīntiē* subsidy

进

jìn

进度衡量 *jìndù héngliáng* progress measurement

进口 *jìnkǒu* imports

China has tended to regard imports as a means of removing supply bottlenecks and for buying commodities at bargain prices. Therefore, in order to understand import planning, analysis must be made of industrial and agrarian structure and planning priorities. [See Feng-hwa Mah, *A Monograph of the Committee on the Economy of China of the SSRC* (1971).] See Fig. 4.

进口税 *jìnkǒushuì* import duty

进口代替 *jìnkǒu dàitì* import substitution

进出口平衡 *jìnchūkǒu pínghéng* balance of trade

进口通货膨胀 *jìnkǒu tónghuò péngzhàng* imported inflation

进育种 *jìnyùzhǒng* up-cradling

进修训练 *jìnxīu xùntiàn* continuous training

QIN/CH'IN

芹

qín

芹 *qín* oriental celery [*Oenanthe stolonifera* D.A.]

Cultivated as a leafy vegetable in rice fields.

芹菜 *celery* [*Apium graveoleus* L.
var. *dulce* D.C.]
Sometimes referred to as: 番芹菜 *fānqíncài*, 塘蒿 *tánghāo*
or: 西菜 *xīcài* i.e. 'foreign celery'

JING/CHING

经

jīng

勤

qín

勤杂工 *coolies and ordinary workers*
qínzāgōng

勤俭人员 *miscellaneous service personnel*
qínjiǎnrényuán
Euphemism for servants and lower grade workers.

勤俭办社 *to manage communes with*
qínjiǎn bànshè *diligence and thrift or with*
industry and frugality

勤俭大队 *'thrift great brigade'*
qínjiǎn dàduì

This refers to a brigade in Chiang-shan county (江山县) Chekiang province, close to the Kiangsi border. It rated a two-page article in *Hung Ch'i* in April 1972 because its members, through studying the thoughts of Mao, came to abolish private trading altogether.

禽

qín

禽畜补充 *stock replacement*
qínchù bǔchōng

亲

qīn

亲属法 *family or kinship law*
qīnshǔfǎ

亲属关系 *kinship*
qīnshǔ guānxì

秦

qín

秦川牛 *ox (Shensi province)*
qínchuānniú

经济

jīngjì

economy [Jap. *keizai*]

Classical Chinese expression taken from *Sung Shi* (宋史) and used by Japanese to translate the western term. Originally a transliteration was applied—*aikāngnuòmǐ* (爱康诺米)—until the Japanese usage of the *Sung* concept returned to Chinese usage as a loan word.

经济学

jīngjìxué

economics [Jap. *keizaigaku*]

The sum total of all organization operating for the material benefit of society that is carried out within a given area or within a defined political boundary, or a particular social unit bound together by explicit or implicit rules for making decisions over a definite territory. [P.L. Wagner, 'On classifying economies', in N. Ginsberg (ed.), *Essays on Geography and Economic Development* (1960), p.52.] 'Economics' has been defined in the Chinese context as the study of the efficient allocation of resources according to the dictates of society or social needs. [Fang Hai, 'Learn some political economy', *Hung Ch'i* 7 (1972), 35-42]

经济学家

jīngjì xuéjiā

economist

经济计量学

jīngjì jìliàngxué

econometrics

经济人

jīngjìrén

economic man

经济主义

jīngjì zhǔyì

economism

Attributed to Lenin who gave this phrase to non-revolutionary organization or workers. It means putting money not politics in command, and an *ad hoc* interest in individuals and not the proletariat, making workers the eventual slaves of capitalism, and the desire among peasants to earn money above all else. The Chinese leadership came out strongly against this tendency in 1967 in an editorial in *JMJP*: 'Oppose economism and crush the new counter-attack of the bourgeois class reactionary line' [*JMJP*, 12 Jan. 1967]. Economism was also condemned because its supporters favoured increasing wages, giving workers fringe benefits, attempting to use material incentives to corrupt the masses ['Economism—a counter current in a new phase of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution', *Current Background* 818 (1967), 1-84].

经济作物 jīngjì zuòwù	economic crops, cash crops
经济政策 jīngjì zhèngcè	economic policy
经济形态 jīngjì xíngtài	economic pattern
经济分析 jīngjì fēnxī	business analysis
经济的善 jīngjì dìshàn	economic good
经济成分 jīngjì chéngfēn	economic factors
经济成长 jīngjì chéngcháng	economic growth
经济推测 jīngjì tuīcè	economic forecasting
经济福利 jīngjì fúlì	welfare economics
经济落后 jīngjì luòhòu	economic lag
经济决定 jīngjì juéding	economic decisions
经济模式 jīngjì móshì	economic model
经济预测 jīngjì yùcè	economic forecasting
经济利用 jīngjì lìyòng	economic use
经济协作 jīngjì xiézuò	economic coordination

Coordination in the sense of labour cooperation in related production processes. Marx pointed out in *Das Kapital* the labour relationship in which many workers in the same production process, or in different but mutually related production processes, carry out their work according to plan and in a mutually coordinated and interrelated way, and called this coordination. [*Das Kapital* I (1953), p.389.]

Economic coordination is split into:

- (1) 生产协作 production coordination
shēngchǎn xiézuò

Of which there are broadly five categories: (a) coordination of production and supply of raw materials and fuel; (b) coordination in area of production and supply of machinery and spare parts; (c) technological coordination; (d) joint use coordination—this refers to joint use of equipment, resources, power, etc. and benefits rational use of manpower and finance; and (e) coordination in maintenance of equipment.

- (2) 劳动协作 labour coordination
láodòng xiézuò

The direct coordination in production among workers in the same production process or in the various stages of manufacture of a single product, of which there are three basic types: (a) unit coordination (岗位协作 gǎngwèi xiézuò), referring to coordination between workers engaged at the same time in carrying out a similar task in the production process, and is based on mutual cooperation between workers; (b) coordination between successive labour processes; and (c) coordination between shifts.

- (3) 技术协作 technical coordination
jìshù xiézuò

Coordination between workers to solve certain key problems in production technique. Can be a subdivision of labour coordination. It has four main aspects: (a) exchange of experiences; (b) technical guidance; (c) technical research; and (d) technical education.

[See Hsiao Liang, 'Several problems of economic coordination relationships under the socialist system', *CCYC* 6 (1963), 1-9.]

- 经济谷物农场 cash-grain farm
jīngjì gǔwù nóngchǎng

also: 现金谷物农场 A farm on which maize, sorghum, etc. accounts for at least 50% of total value of farm produce sold.
xiànjīn gǔwù nóngchǎng

- 经济破产 bankruptcy
jīngjì pòchǎn

- 经济变量 economic variable
jīngjì biànlìang

- 经济同盟 economic union
jīngjì tóngméng

- 经济周期分析 business cycle analysis
jīngjì shōuqī fēnxī

- 经济结构 economic structure
jīngjì jiégòu

Leontief started with technical material production from which he abstracted various socio-economic relationships, reducing the concept 'economic structure' into a broad technical structure. Economic structure is the technical structure of production in a national economy. Marx, on the other hand, states: 'Economic structure is formed

by the sum total of production relationships, including legal and political relationships and certain social forms.' [Selected Writings of Marx and Engels (1962), vol.13, p.8.]

经济指标 economic indicators
jīngjì zhǐbiāo

经济原理 principles of economics
jīngjì yuánlǐ

经济发展 economic development
jīngjì fāchǎn

Economic development not only includes efficient utilization of natural resources but also the development of human resources. This is central to the current Chinese theory of development.

经济建设 economic construction
jīngjì jiànshè

A term embracing all government budgetary allocations to departments, institutes and organizations. A major proportion of these allocations make up fixed capital investment and working capital needs. It also makes good losses incurred by state enterprises, pays for trial manufactures, research and training ventures and day-to-day operating expenses of various economic organizations.

see also: 基本建设 jīběn jiànshè capital (basic) construction

经济效果 economic results
jīngjì xiàoguǒ

In China the production rate per work hour in agriculture is computed on the basis of the 'man-day' or the 'work-day'. In general, state farms use the 'man-day' and communes the 'work-day' method. The use of the 'work-day' has its shortcomings. It has been pointed out, for example, that because of different standards of remuneration in various areas, the same number of work-days do not always include the same number of work-hours. This places considerable restriction on the system when it is used in different areas or in different years. Its usefulness lies in its ability to show various types of complicated and simple labour in a uniform pattern. This has a significant bearing in correctly expressing the actual amount of labour expended for a particular job. [Ts'eng Ch'i, 'Problems concerning index systems for evaluation of economic results in agriculture', CCYC 8 (1963), 21.]

经济活动 economic activity
jīngjì huódòng

经济展望 economic outlook
jīngjì zhǎnwàng

经济力 economic force
jīngjì lì

经济核算制度 economic accounting system
jīngjì hésuàn zhìdù

A translation of the Russian *hozrascet*, which is a system emphasizing the autonomy of the enterprise within the state plan, guaranteeing correct use of fixed and circulating capital, low cost prices, correct use of funds of the enterprise retained from income; therefore it reflects the status of socialist enterprise. The same system is applied to state farms, to collective farms and tractor stations in a form adjusted to conditions of these units. Economic accounting is not concerned merely with financial departments of the administration. The precise meaning is checking and accounting in the enterprise.

经济独立 independent accounting
jīngjì dúlì

The production team is now considered an independent accounting unit. But see also Tachai Brigade.

经济合同 economic contracts
jīngjì hétóng

经济恢复 economic rehabilitation
jīngjì huīfù

经济农场设计方法 economic farm planning method
jīngjì nóngchǎng shèjì fāngfǎ

经济调查 economic survey
jīngjì diàochá

经济协作区 economically coordinated regions
jīngjì xiézuòqū

经济管理田地 commercially managed farms
jīngjì guǎnlǐ tiándì

经济管理工厂 commercially managed factories
jīngjì guǎnlǐ gōngchǎng

This means the temporary employment of capitalist management for a transitional period.

经济衰退 economic depression
jīngjì shuāituì

经济活动人口 economically active population
jīngjì huódòng rénkǒu

经济可行 economically feasible
jīngjì kěxíng

经济效率 economic efficiency
jīngjì xiāolǜ

In addition to the general meaning of output per unit cost of resources employed, in China measures of economic efficiency also include more specialized terms, such as 'import/export ratio'.

经济有效 jīngjì yǒuxiào	cost effectiveness
经济植物学 jīngjì zhíwùxué	economic botany
经济管理干部 jīngjì guǎnlǐ gānbù	economic management cadre
The member of the commune Management Committee (Revolutionary Committee) responsible for day-to-day farm management decisions.	
经济援助 jīngjì yuánzhù	economic aid
经济潜力 jīngjì qiánlì	economic potential
经济利益 jīngjì lìyì	economic gains
经济命脉 jīngjì mìngmài	economic lifeline
经济危机 jīngjì wēijī	economic crisis
经济规模 jīngjì guīmó	economies of scale
经常费 jīngchángfèi	current expenditure
also: 经常开支 jīngcháng kāizhī	
经营地主 jīngyíng dìzhǔ	managerial landlord
经营经济学 jīngyíng jīngjìxué	managerial economics
经营技能 jīngyíng jīnéng	managerial skill
经营资本 jīngyíng zīběn	working capital
经历移动 jīnglì yí dòng	career mobility
经验法 jīngyàn fǎ	empirical method
经验学习 jīngyàn xuéxí	learning by experience
经验主义 jīngyàn zhǔyì	empiricism

经世济民 jīngshì jìmín	to develop the land and save the people
经纪人 jīngjìrén	broker
also: 掮客 qiánkè (coll.)	
经理 jīnglǐ	village administrator (pre-Comm. manager)
经略学 jīnglüèxué	operations research (OR)
经济互助委员会 jīngjì hùzhù wèiyuánhui	Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA)

竞

jìng

竞争作物 jìngzhēng zuówù	competitive crop
竞争性工资 jìngzhēngxìng gōngzī	competitive wage
竞争性平衡 jìngzhēngxìng pínghéng	competitive equilibrium
竞争性秩序 jìngzhēngxìng zhìxù	competitive order
竞争企业 jìngzhēng qǐyè	competitive enterprise
竞赛理论 jìngsài lǐlùn	game theory

境

jǐng

境内价格 jǐngnèi jiàgé	threshold price
境内协定 jǐngnèi xiédìng	threshold agreement

敬

jìng

敬建 jìngjiàn	construction (especially where labour is given freely)
The origin of this term goes back to the construction of temples.	

井

jǐng

井水 jǐngshuǐ groundwater

井田制度 jǐngtián zhìdù the well field system, square field system

The square field system was first initiated in the Chou dynasty (1122-255 BC). Arable land was divided into square units as in the character *ching*, each covering 900 *mu*. These units were further divided into nine smaller squares each consisting of 100 *mu*. The square in the centre was considered a 'public field' and was taken care of by the eight households owning the eight surrounding squares. From this square division of land came the main taxes. 4 x 900 *mou* (*ching*) formed a *yi* (邑), and 4 *yi* a *chiu* (邱). Each *chiu* had a horse and three head of cattle (oxen). Four *Chui* formed a *tien* (甸), which had four horses, a cart and twelve head of cattle. Thus an area of 100 *li* could be divided into 10,000 *ching*. [See Hsü Chung-shu, 'A study of the well field system', *Bull. of Chinese Studies* IV.1 (Sept. 1944), 121-56.]

精

jīng

精作 jīngzuò intensive cropping

also: 精耕 jīnggēng

精耕细作 jīnggēng xìzuò careful and intensive cultivation

精制糖 jīngzhìtáng refined sugar

精耕农制 jīnggēng nóngzhì intensive farming

精粗饲料 jīngcū sìliào concentrates, feedmix

also: 精饲料 jīngsìliào

淨

jìng

淨額 jìng'é net amount

淨利润 jìnglìrùn net profit

淨余价值 jìngyú jiàzhí net residual value

淨稅率 jìngshuìlǜ net tax rate--% of net farm receipts paid out in farm property taxes

淨产值 jìngchǎnzhí net output

That part of gross output (总产值 *zǒngchǎnzhí*) normally called national income. This is derived by deducting expenditure on materials, depreciation, seed, feed and fertilizer, etc. from gross output; net output minus wages gives profit. In the Marxist sense, this is $v + m$ = net output and profit is part of m .

see: 总产值 *zǒngchǎnzhí*

淨农场收入 jìngnóngchǎng shōurù net farm receipts

Includes net farm profit or loss, capital gains or losses on sale or exchange of property used in farming, and farm property taxes.

淨操作利润 jìngcāozuò lìrùn net operating profit (return to land and capital)

淨回归系数 jìnghuíguī xìshù partial regression coefficient

淨累积 jìnglěijī net accumulation

The difference between gross use and the depreciation of fixed assets.

see: 总累积 *zǒnglěijī*

靜

jìng

靜态经济 jìngtài jīngjì static economy [Jap. *seitai keizai*]

靜态的马可夫链锁 jìngtài de mǎkěfū liánsuǒ stationary Markov chains

QING/CH'ING

轻

qīng

轻工业 qīnggōngyè light industry [Jap. *keikōgyō*]

轻便喷雾器
qīngbiàn pēnwùqì

portable sprayer

青

qīng

青贮
qīngzhù

silage

青贮沟
qīngzhùgōu

silo (trench)

青贮塔
qīngzhùtǎ

silo (tower)

青贮棚
qīngzhùpéng

silo (bunker)

青果榕
qīngguǒróng

green fruited fig
[*Ficus chlorocarpa* Benth.]

also: 牛奶树 niúniǎishù

青饲
qīngsì

forage

青粗饲料
qīngcū sīliào

fodder

青蒜
qīngsuàn

garlic [*Allium sativum*]

青瓜
qīngguā

cucumber (Cant.)

青蛙
qīngwā

bullfrog (Mandarin)

also: 田鸡 tiánjī and 牛蛙 niúwā

青苗
qīngmiáo

young crop

青苗会
qīngmiáohuì

Green Crop Association

An organization to assist in crop drying, etc.

青稞
qīngkē

barley (Tibet)

also: 大麦 dà mài

青圈
qīngquān

'green circle'—land adjacent to and controlled by village

青割舍饲
qīnggē shèsì

zero grazing

青豆角
qīngdòujiǎo

green string bean [*Vigna sinensis* var. *sesquipedalis*]

also: 豆角 dòujiǎo

青果和蔬菜
qīngguǒ hé shūcài

fruit and vegetables

青储饲料
qīngchǔ sīliào

silage

青黄不接
qīnghuáng bùjiē

a situation where last year's crop is exhausted and the current crop has not yet ripened

青浮萍
qīngfú píng

duckweed [*Lemna* spp.]

A wild aquatic plant with high N content. It is said to be more effective in providing steady fertility than chemical fertilizer. It propagates easily, and at a suitable temperature, output of duckweed can be doubled every three or four days. Experience in Kiangsu, one of the main rice growing areas, has shown that where duckweed is grown in rice fields the rice shoots thrive and grow to a uniform height and thickness with sturdy stalks and a full complement of grain. Every ha grown with duckweed added some three-quarters of a ton of rice yield. Replacing chemical fertilizer with duckweed was found to reduce production costs by about one-third. Other advantages are that it helps improve soil quality, reduces other weed growth and can be used as pig fodder.

青苗革命, the Green Revolution
qīngmiáo gé mìng,

青绿革命
qīnglǜ gé mìng

see: 绿色革命 lǜsè gé mìng

青年
qīngnián

youth

'All between ages of 15 and 25 considered youth in China without regard to family origin, nationality sex or religion.' [*Chinese Youth* 21 (1965) 26.]

青年专业
qīngnián zhuānyè

young professionals

青年突击队
qīngnián tūjīduì

youth guerilla squad

This was a production unit designed to activate land distribution and get production going in liberated areas in the initial stages of land reform. [*Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957), p.292.]

see also: 土地改革 tǔdì gǎigé

青少年
qīngshàonián

youth

see also: 知识青年 zhīshì qīngnián

清

qīng

清理 cleaning up
qīnglǐ

This term is a modification of the 'four clean-ups' (四清 sìqīng) and implies a shift of emphasis away from the relatively narrow and concrete realm of squaring accounts, granaries, properties, work points, to the more inclusive goal of rectifying general socio-economic institutions as well as political ideology. The important feature of this campaign was the official clamp-down on private plots. [Quoted by Chou En-lai, 'Report on government work', National Peoples Congress, 21-22:Dec. 1964. In: *Jen-min Shou-ts'e* (1965), 9-16.]

清算运动 liquidation movement
qīngsuàn yùndòng

Canton version of the above campaign to combat capitalist tendencies among the peasants.

清工分，清思想 cleaning up work points and
qīnggōngfēn, qīnsīxiǎng ideology

As a part of the above movements, this attempted to combat peasant attitudes to work points, especially where they had tended to put work points 'in command' and ignored the wider aspects of production. [*NFJP*, 23 Dec. 1964.]

清单 to clear an account
qīngdān

清除肥料 to eliminate waste
qīngchú fèiliào

清棵蹲苗 advanced cultivation technique
qīngkē dūnmiáo for peanut production (not described) [*Hung Ch'i* 12 (1972), 72]

请

qǐng

请进来，派出方法 invitation and going-out method
qǐngjīnlái, pàichū fāngfǎ

A method of extension which 'invites' technicians from advanced agricultural units to come and demonstrate their innovations, after which the brigades send out groups to their own teams to pass on the improved techniques and methods of production. [See 'Central, south and east China use method of "invitation and going-out" to rapidly popularize advanced experience', *CKNYKH* 8 (1965), 53-55.]

JIAO/CHÜEH

脚

jiǎo

脚踏水车 treadmill irrigation
jiǎotà shuǐchē

JIU/CHIU

救

jiù

救济 relief work in villages
jiùjì

救济款 relief funds
jiùjìkuǎn

also: 救济金 | jiùjìjīn

救济合作社 Central Bank for Cooperatives
中央银行
jiùjì hézuòshè
zhōngyāng yínháng

救麦保收 'save the wheat and ensure the
jiùmài bǎoshōu harvest' (1953)

A reference to natural disasters and the campaign to control them.

韭

jiǔ

onion, scallion, leek,
chives [*Allium ramosum* L.]

The Chinese leek as distinguished from the European variety *A. porrum* L.

韭黄 scallion [*A. tuberosum* Rottler]
jiǔhuáng

九

jiǔ

九二米， '92' rice and '81' flour
八一麦面
jiǔèrmǐ, bāyīmàimiàn

For instance, 92 catties of rice or 81 catties of flour must be milled from every 100 catties of unhusked grain throughout China. As a result of natural disasters,

resulting in poor harvests in 1950, on 24 March 1950 the government issued this slogan together with the order for mills to stop producing higher quality flour. This same order was re-issued on 7 July 1953. [TKP, Tientsin, 11 Oct. 1953]

厩

jiù

厩场
jiùchǎng

a farm yard

厩肥
jiùféi

farmyard manure

酒

jiǔ

酒精
jiǔjīng

alcohol

酒糟
jiǔzāobrewer's grain-waste products
from brewery酒娄酿制业
jiǔlòu niàngzhìyè

brewing industry

就

jiù

就业
jiùyè

employment

就业政策
jiùyè zhèngcè

employment policy

就业法案
jiùyè fǎ'àn

employment act

就业效验
jiùyè xiàoyàn

employment effect

就业不足
jiùyè bùzú

underemployment

QIU/CH'IU

丘

qiū

兵圪
qiūkuài

a parcel of land

兵陵地
qiūlíngdì

elevated land

兵陵地栽培
qiūlíngdì zāipéi

hill cultivation

球

qiú

球茎
qiújīng

bulbs, corms

秋

qiū

秋收
qiūshōu

autumn harvest

秋收冬种运动
qiūshōu dōngzhòng
yùndòngautumn harvest and winter
planting campaign秋耕休闲地
qiūgēng xiáandi

black fallow land

秋后算账
qiūhòu suānzhàng'accounts will be settled after
the harvest'Accounts in this sense means 'revenge' against landlords
and government officials.秋分工作
qiūfēn gōngzuòautumn division of labour;
autumn share-out of work秋粮
qiūliángautumn tribute (a grain levy of
the Ming period)秋田管理
qiūtián guǎnlǐ

field management of autumn crops

秋收分配
qiūshōu fēnpèi

distribution of autumn harvest

QIONG/CH'IUNG

穷

qióng

穷队
qióngduìimpoverished teams--production
teams low in technology and
poor in resources

穷作法
qióngzuòfǎ

shoe string approach

辍

辍耕
chuògēng

ZHUO/CHUO

to give up farming

洲

zhōu

洲田
zhōutián

ZHOU/CHOU

alluvial fields

周

zhōu

周期
zhōuqī

period cycles [Jap. *shuki*]

In the western agricultural context, cycles consist of alternating good and poor harvests due to natural conditions. Socialist theory sees this condition as a manifestation of the contradiction in capitalist economics, i.e. reproduction and underproduction as a result of the unequal competition in rural society.

周期变差
zhōuqī biànchā

periodic variation

周转资金
zhōuzhuǎn zījīn

revolving funds, circulating capital

皱

zhòu

皱叶甘蓝
zhòuyè gānlán

savoy cabbage [*Brassica oleracea* L.]

CHOU/CH'OU

抽

chōu

抽象劳动
chōuxiàng láodòng

abstract labour

The expenditure of human labour power. Abstract labour, which is a major determinant of commodity value, is turned into concrete labour through the process of exchange.

see also: 具体劳动 *jùtǐláodòng* concrete labour

抽样法
chōuyàngfǎ

sampling method

抽样统计
chōuyàng tǒngjì

sample data

抽样调查
chōuyàng diào chá

sample survey

抽样表列
chōuyàng biǎoliè

sampling frame

抽样误差
chōuyàng wùchā

sampling error

抽样总体
chōuyàng zǒngtǐ

sample population

抽样估产大部
chōuyàng gùchǎn dàbù

output estimating by sampling

Xian-level organization to check degree of accuracy of figures of estimates of overall output submitted from basic level. [Sun Shih-cheng, 'On agricultural-output investigations', *CCYC* 9 (1963), 35.]

see also: 预计生产调查 *yùjì shēngchǎn diào chá*

抽肥补瘦
chōufēi bǔshòu

draw on the fat to make up for the lean

抽多补少
chōuduō bǔshǎo

draw on the plentiful to make up for the scarce

Both these expressions are to be found in documents relating to land problems in the Kiangsi period (1930-33). The first of eight clauses in the Kiangsi proclamation referred to the use of these two principles when distributing land. [See Hui Wen, 'The rich peasantry in the agrarian revolution, *Red China* 15 (1932), 8.]

抽水机站
chōushuǐ jīzhàn

water pumping station

臭

chòu

臭橙
chòuchéng

orange (very bitter species)

主

zhǔ

主业 zhǔyè primary occupation

主户 zhǔhù native households

A term originating in the T'ang dynasty to distinguish tenant settlers, migrant households and hired farm labourers for taxation purposes.

also: 客户 kèhù

主模式 zhǔmóshì primal model

主要劳力 zhǔyáo láoli main labour force

Those employed on fixed tasks connected with the production of staple crops.

see also: 半劳动力 bànláodònglì

主要种 zhǔyáo zhǒng main variety

主要产品 zhǔyáo chǎnpǐn primary products

主要作物 zhǔyáo zuòwù staple crops, i.e. totalling more than 10% of acreage in given area

主要粮食(主粮) zhǔyáo liǎngshí (zhǔliáng) staple food

主要粮产区 zhǔyáo liángchǎngqū staple food producing area

主要成绩分析 zhǔyáo chéngjī fēnxī key result analysis

主粮, 细粮 zhǔliáng, xìliáng 'staple food, fine food'

The traditional way of referring to rice and flour. Other grains (maize, millet, sorghum, beans and potatoes) are called 'coarse food' (粗粮, 杂粮 cūliáng, záliáng). This term was abandoned by CCP in favour of 'dry grains' (旱粮 hànliáng) because 'coarse' had class overtones.

see also: 旱粮 hànliáng

驻

zhù

驻守田间 zhùshǒu tiánjiān guarding the fields

see: 看青 kānqīng

朱

zhū

朱栾 zhūluán pumelo [*Citrus grandis* Osbeck]

also: 柚子 yóuzi 文旦 wéndàn

朱橘 zhūjú red tangerine [*Citrus erythrosa* Tanaka]

see: 朱砂橘 zhūshājú

珠

zhū

珠粟 zhūsù maize [*Zea mays*]

also: 珍珠米 zhēnzhūmǐ

蛛

zhū

蛛网论 zhūwǎnglùn cobweb theorem

猪

zhū

the pig

The pig, together with the dog (traditionally eaten), were the earliest domestic animals of China, first appearing in North China along with Kaoliang in Neolithic times in the first half of the third millennium BC. Currently over 100 breeds occur in China, of which about 40 are of economic value. [H. Epstein, *Domestic Animals of China* (1969).] In aggregate, various communes and production teams and individual commune members raise on average four pigs to one peasant household. Pig raising makes a major contribution to the economy, providing fertilizer and foreign exchange from exports.

see also: 养猪 yǎngzhū

猪仔 zhūzǎi piglet (Canton)

see also: 猪仔 zhūzǎi

猪圈 pig pen, sty
zhūjuàn

猪舍 pig shed
zhūshè

猪潲 liquid pig feed
zhūshào

猪粪 pig manure
zhūfèn

'The pig is a fertilizer producing machine. Some comrades say that chemical fertilizer factories would be better. They are wrong.' [Ch'en P'ei-hsien, Head of Shanghai Party Secretariat, writing in *Hung Ch'i* 3 (1960), p.3.] 'To win high output, fertilizer is indeed a big problem. To get more manure we must keep more pigs.' [Kwangtung People's Radio Station, 22 Dec. 1972.]

猪病 pig diseases
zhūbìng

Twenty-seven kinds of drugs for pigs are manufactured to cure such things as porcine enteritis. They are said to be as effective as penicillin and streptomycin in terms of the function of anti-phlogistics and fungicides, yet they cost only one-third of the price of western antibiotics. [NCNA, Peking, 4 Jan. 1972.]

猪饲料 pig feed
zhūsīliào

also: 猪饲 zhūsì

To feed a pig for 10-12 months, in order to reach a weight of 150 lbs giving 100 lbs of pigmeat, the pig must consume 100-200 lbs of grain and about 3,000 lbs of coarse fodder and greens. [Liao Lu-yen (Minister for Agriculture), 'All people get in motion to help agriculture', *Hung Ch'i*, 1 Sept. 1960.]

Pigs are fed on fermented fodder, grass, wild vegetables, tree leaves, maize and sorghum stalks, potato vines and vegetable wastes. For instance more than 200 million cattles of garbage and 2,000 million cattles of garbage water and left-over food were gathered from factories, mines, restaurants, dining cars, households and schools and were utilized as pig feed in 1972. [*JMJP*, 21 Feb. 1973; *SCMP* 5326 (1973).]

猪圈之神 god of swine (invoked in the event of porcine enteritis, etc.)
zhūjuàn zhīshén

猪肉 pork, pig meat
zhūròu

In October 1953 it was pointed out that the 'supply of frozen pork to brother nations [i.e. communist bloc] is important ... to pay for ... urgently needed industrial machinery.' Pig purchasing, however, it is noted is 'far from satisfactory' and whilst no statistics are available to show whether or not there is a shortage of pigs, it is regretted that purchasing techniques are imperfect. No unified standard exists, and local arrangements are too

complicated to follow. Purchasing agents were urged to select according to estimated yield and not merely the living weight of the animals. Those who judge pigs by their reaction to hefty kicks need 'political ideological education'. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 11 Oct 1953.]

According to a 1963 report, owing to a shortage of good quality fodder, pigs were normally only reaching 56 kg. Pork is usually eaten only at New Year and special festivals. Pigs are purely a monetary enterprise. [T'an Chen-lin, *Ta Kung Pao*, 6 Nov. 1963.]

猪油 lard
zhūyóu

猪鬃 pig bristles (an important by-product and export commodity)
zhūzōng

猪牛公馆 'pig and cow mansions'
zhūniú gōngguǎn

Farmers' derogatory term for state farms. [*CHHNY*, June 1953.]

楮

zhū

楮子 acorn
zhūzi

The fruit of the oak tree is considered a nutritious pig feed. [Chao Li-chih, 'The processing and utilization of acorns', *NYCS* 9 (1964), 46-47.]

苧

zhù

苧麻 ramie [*Boehmeria nivea* Gand.]
zhùmá

A fibre plant commonly called 'China grass'; the leaves are used as a pig feed.

苧麻粉 ramie meal (livestock feed)
zhùmáfěn

贮

zhù

贮粮 grain reserves
zhùliáng

贮藏 to store grain, storage
zhùcáng

竹

zhú bamboo

Bambusa arundinacea has great economic use in China. The roots serve as a food, the pulp for paper manufacture, the stems for furniture, the leaves for rainwater thatch, whilst the seeds are used for medical purposes. The plant itself is an emblem of longevity owing to its durability, its evergreen nature and its ability to thrive in winter. It grows throughout China and hardy varieties flourish in the north. There are about ten species and several varieties. The *Chu P'u* (竹谱) or *Bamboo Treatise*, published in the third century, gave the first detailed account of bamboo and its use in China.

also: 棕竹 *zōngzhú* coir bamboo--solid stemmed, used in manufacture of fans

竹布 *zhúbù* glazed cotton cloth

竹芽 *zhúyá* bamboo shoots

also: 竹笋 *zhúsǔn*

竹器 *zhúqì* bamboo ware

竹器手工厂 *zhúqì shōugōngchǎng* bamboo handicrafts factory

竹藤制品 *zhúténg zhìpǐn* bamboo and rattan products

竹扇 *zhúshān* bamboo fans

竹衣箱 *zhúyīxiāng* bamboo chests

竹头 *zhútóu* bamboo chips (for processing)

竹根 *zhúgēn* bamboo roots

竹林 *zhúlín* bamboo groves

竹扫帚 *zhúsàozhǒu* bamboo broom

竹竿 *zhúgān* bamboo cane

筑

zhù

筑梯田 *zhùtītían* terracing

逐

zhú

逐次决定论 *zhúci juédìnglùn* sequential decision theory

CHU/CH'U

初

chū

初饲 *chūsi* starter ration

初税亩 *chūshuìmǔ* initial taxation on farms

This policy was introduced in 594 BC in the spring and autumn period of Warring States in the state of Lu. The policy effectively recognized the private ownership of land in China and was a fundamental change of that period. As a result landlords and tenants emerged along with farmers who tilled their own land as free individuals, thereby commencing the development of the individual peasant economy. [See Yang Chung-kuo, 'Social change in Yin and Chou dynasties analyzed', *Hung Ch'i* 12 (1972), 45.]

初步答案 *chūbù dǎ'àn* initial solution

初步加工 *chūbù jiāgōng* initial processing (of farm products)

初级小学 *chūjí xiǎoxué* lower primary school

初级社 *chūjīshè* elementary cooperative; lower level agricultural production cooperative (APC)

The pooling of land, unified management and distribution of income, 1953-55. [See Liao Lu-yen, 'Agricultural Collectivization in China', in *The Socialist Industrialization and Agricultural Collectivization of China* (1964), p.28.]

see also: 高级社 *gāojíshè* 互助组 *hùzhùzǔ*

初级生产 *chūjí shēngchǎn* basic level production

初级实业 *chūjí shíyè* primary industry

also: 初级行业 *chūjí hángyè*

初产品 <i>chūchǎnpǐn</i>	primary products
初差法 <i>chūchāfǎ</i>	first difference method

储

<i>chǔ</i>	
储蓄倾向 <i>chǔxù qīngxiàng</i>	propensity to save
储蓄过多 <i>chǔxù guòduō</i>	over-saving
储备粮 <i>chǔbèiliáng</i>	grain reserve

The importance of building up large grain reserves has long been a feature of socialist policy both in USSR and China. 'A reserve food stock provides the real basis for economy. Without such a reserve political power of a state would be reduced to nothing. Without such a reserve, a socialist policy would be nothing but an aspiration.' [V.I. Lenin, 'A report on the work of the People's Committee at the All-Soviet 8th Congress', *Collected Works of Lenin*, xxxi, p.406.] 'We must have a reserve grain stock on hand and store up a bit every year and add to the stock year after year.' [*JMJP*, 11 July 1969.]

储积粮草 <i>chǔjī liángcǎo</i>	to store grain and fodder
储粮基金 <i>chǔliáng jījīn</i>	reserve foodgrain fund
储存率 <i>chǔcúnlǜ</i>	stocking rate

刍

<i>chú</i>	
刍牧 <i>chúmù</i>	shepherd
刍粮 <i>chúliáng</i>	fodder
刍草 <i>chúcǎo</i>	forage, fodder beet, but also a general term for weeds in parts of China
also: 牧草 <i>mùcǎo</i>	

雏

<i>chú</i>	
雏鸡 <i>chújī</i>	day-old chicks, pre-starters
雏鸡料 <i>chújīliào</i>	pre-starter feed
雏鸭 <i>chúyā</i>	ducklings

处

<i>chǔ or chù</i>	
处女地 <i>chǔnǚdì</i>	virgin lands
处长级干部 <i>chùzhǎngjí gānbù</i>	management level cadre

出

<i>chū</i>	
出纳 <i>chūnà</i>	a shroff (cashier at vegetable market--Hongkong)
出产 <i>chūchǎn</i>	outputs
出产率 <i>chūchǎnlǜ</i>	yield, percentage
出身 <i>chūshēn</i>	family background
出勤率 <i>chūqínlǜ</i>	participation rate

The participation rate for whole male labour in communes is relatively high. It is relatively low in many areas for whole female and part-time labour. For instance, based upon investigations of the Agro-economic Research Institute, Shensi branch, of the Chinese Agricultural College, the Liang Chai Po production team at Shensi's Han *xian* showed average participation in 1962 of 274.5 days for men full-time workers, while the figure for female full-time workers was only 95 days. [Chia Wen-lin- & Hsu En-po, 'Concerning certain problems of the seasonal nature of agricultural labour', *CCYC* 7 (1963), 14.]

出生率 birth rate
chūshēnglǜ

In 1949 China's birth rate was estimated at 43 per 1,000. This is thought to have remained unchanged until 1955 as the factors promoting a high birth rate cancelled out opposing factors. Then, over a four-year period, the rate fell to as low as 38 per 1,000, remaining at that level throughout the GLF and falling even further after 1962 to a current rate of 32 per 1,000. [See L.A. Orleans, *Every Fifth Child* (1972).]

出口 exports
chūkǒu

China regards exports purely as a means for paying for imports, although from time to time surplus production in excess of domestic demand has been disposed of on the international market. Chinese planners often speak of the need to determine a 'proper ratio' between export and domestic consumption. In practice, priority between exports and domestic consumption have tended to alternate in relationship to economic and political conditions. [See Feng-hwa Mah, *A Monograph of the Committee on the Economy of China of the SSRC* (1971), p.8.] See Fig. 4.

出口税 export duty
chūkǒushuì

出口总值 total value of exports
chūkǒu zǒngzhí

出满勤 'full attendance'
chūmǎnqín

This refers to attendance to field work by farmers. Those who have not absented themselves from field work once in a whole year are awarded this distinction.

出超 excess of exports over imports,
favourable balance of trade
chūchāo [Jap. *shutcho*]

畜
chù or xù

畜牲 domestic livestock
chùshēng

畜群 herds
chùqún

畜力 animal power
chùlì

畜力牵引工具 animal-drawn equipment
chùlì qiānyīn gōngjù

畜力农具 animal powered farm implement
chùlì nóngjù

畜肥 animal manure
chùfēi

畜产 livestock production
chùchǎn

畜产品 livestock products
chùchǎnpǐn

畜舍 livestock housing, cattle shed,
pig sty, stable
chùshè

畜产业 livestock industry
chùchǎngyè

畜牧业 (畜牧) animal husbandry
chùmù yè (xùmù)

畜牧部 livestock department (commune)
chùmùbù

畜牧家 cattle breeder
chùmùjiā

畜牧技术员 livestock technician
chùmù jīshùyuán

ZHUA/CHUA

抓

zhuā

抓生产 to take a firm hold on production
zhuāshēngchǎn

-i.e. to pay close attention to the need to increase production.

抓革命，保生产 to grasp the revolution and
guarantee production
zhuāgémìng,
bǎoshēngchǎn

A phrase that evolved in 1966. In the countryside this was taken as an official statement that the CR would not hinder farming but would, if taken seriously, help promote it.

ZHUAN/CHUAN

专

zhuān

专业 specialization
zhuānyè

A direct translation of the Russian--*specializacija* (*zemledelija*).

专业指数 index of specialization
zhuānyè zhǐshù

The relationship between 100² and the sum of the squares of the participations of different kinds of products expressed in percentages of total market production.

专业队 specialized brigades [Russ.
zhuānyèduì] *specializaciija brigada*

In 1958 a commune in Chinghai province formed so-called specialized task brigades to deal with sideline occupations or agricultural supporting roles [*JMJP*, 9 March 1958, p.2]. Variations, by province, have included 手工业 (*shǒugōngyè zhuānyèduì*)—specialized handicrafts brigades—which were described in *JMJP* (6 Feb. 1961, p.2) as operating only during the slack season to make best use of labour and provide extra collective income.

see also: 复合队 *fùhéduì*

专业培训 professional training
zhuānyè xùnlìan

专业学校 trade school
zhuānyè xuéxiào

专业资格 professional qualifications
zhuānyè zīgé

专业农民 professional farmer
zhuānyè nóngmín

专业化农场 specialized farm
zhuānyèhuà nóngchǎng

专业分工的原则 principle of division of labour
zhuānyè fēngōng de based on specialization
yuánzé

专门推广人员 extension specialist
zhuānmén tuīguǎng
rényuán

专人分工负责 division of labour and fixed
zhuānrén fēngōng fùzé responsibility

专题记述 multigraphic description
zhuāntí jìshù

From Soviet theory, this means a detailed analysis of a social institution, usually a model type for propaganda purposes. It is used frequently in cases of leading *kolkhozy* and *sovchozy* in preparation, for example, of an All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.

砖

zhuān

砖茶 tea bricks
zhuānchá

Tea dust steamed and compressed into hard cake-like bricks. Formerly used as currency in parts of China and Tibet.

ZHUAN/CHUAN

传

chuán or zhuàn

传统农业 traditional farming
chuántǒng nóngyè

'A system possessing certain cultural values, patterns of personal relationships, or any number of other characteristics.' Economists like to distinguish further between 'modern' and 'traditional'. The former relies on massive inputs of capital and technology, the accent being on specialists rather than on the farmers themselves. In traditional agriculture reliance is placed on the peasant and improvements stem at the grass-roots level from the peasant himself or from other peasants. Sometimes there is government involvement but the original source is the peasant tinkering with available methods. [Dwight D. Perkins, *Agricultural Development in China 1368-1968* (1969), p.37.]

ZHUANG/CHUANG

状

zhuàng

状况变异分析 contingency analysis
zhuàngkuàng biànyì

fēnxī

庄

zhuāng

庄 village or farm, a cottage;
zhuāng sometimes place of rural
business

庄子

zhuāngzǐ

village, homestead

ZHUI/CHUI

庄稼 zhuāngjia	growing crops
庄长 zhuāngzhǎng	village headman
庄户 zhuānghù	peasant household
庄田 zhuāngtián	homestead
also: 庄园 zhuāngyuán	
庄头 zhuāngtóu	estate managers
庄客 zhuāngkè	peasants
庄种工作 zhuāngzhòng gōngzuò	field work

ZHUI/CHUI

追

zhuī

追肥 zhuīfēi	top dressing
追证分析 zhuīzhèng fēnxī	<i>a fortiori</i> analysis

CHUI/CH'UI

吹

chuī

吹风冷冻法 chuīfēng lěngdòngfǎ	air blast freezing
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垂

chuí

垂直综合 chuízhí zōnghé	vertical integration
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CHUN/CH'UN

The combination of the main economic branches in production, processing, marketing and distribution of farm products. Combined agricultural production with control usually in the hands of a single financial organization. In socialist countries such an organization is called:

农工复合的工业 nónggōng fùhé de gōngyè	an agro-industrial complex
垂直领导 chuízhí lǐngdǎo	direct linear guidance

ZHUN/CHUN

准

zhǔn

准货币 zhǔnhuòbì	quasi money
准备金 zhǔnbèijīn	reserve fund
also: 公积金 gōngjījīn	
准备亩数 zhǔnbèi mǔshù	acreage reserve
also: 保留亩数 bǎoliú mǔshù	

CHUN/CH'UN

春

chūn

春耕 chūngēng	spring cultivation
春耕生产运动 chūngēng shēngchǎn yùndòng	spring sowing and production movement
春小麦 chūnxiǎomài	spring wheat
春大麦 chūndàmài	spring barley
春作物 chūnzuòwù	spring crop

ZHONG/CHUNG

钟

钟麻
zhōngmáAmbari hemp, kenaf [*Hibiscus cannabinus*]

中

zhōng

中国畜产公司
zhōngguó xùchǎn
gōngsī

state livestock products company

中国农林业科学院
zhōngguó nónglín yè
kēxuéyuán

Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences (first established in 1957, under direction of Ministry of Agriculture, as the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences)

中国农业银行
zhōngguó nóngyè
yínháng

Chinese Agrarian Bank

also: 中国农业合作银行 zhōngguó nóngyè hézuò yínháng

中国粮谷油脂
出口公司
zhōngguó liánggǔ
yóuzhǐ chūkǒu gōngsī

state food grain, oil and fat export company

中国食品出口
公司
zhōngguó shípǐn chūkǒu
gōngsī

state food exporting company

中国全国劳动
大会
zhōngguó quánquó láodòng
dàhuì

All China Labour Congress

中国全国总工会
zhōngguó quánquó
zǒnggōnghuì

All China Federation of Trade Unions

中华人民共和国
劳动改造条例
zhōnghuá rénmin
gōnghéguó láodòng
gǎizào tiáolì

Regulation on corrective labour in the PRC (26 Aug. 1954)

'During the past four years many agrarian labour-reform camps have been established, among them a large number

of *latifundia*, each comprising over 10,000 *mu* of land and a great number of industrial production units. Also many labour brigades have been sent to work on water conservancy, etc.' This labour is unpaid and subject to strict control. [JMJP, 26 Aug. 1954, p.1.]中位数
zhōngwèishù

median

中农
zhōngnóng

middle peasant

中农场
zhōngnóngchǎng

average farm

中药
zhōngyào
also: 西药 xīyàoherbal medicine--i.e. Chinese as opposed to western medicine
western medicine中耕
zhōnggēngto weed in between rows
[CKNP 12 (1952), 33]中稻
zhōngdào

semi-late rice

中间层
zhōngjiāncéng

intermediaries

中间人
zhōngjiānrén

middleman

中间作物
zhōngjiān zuòwù

intercrop

中间支出额
zhōngjiān zhīchūé

intermediate expenditure

中间社会
zhōngjiān shèhuì

intermediate society

This concept refers to that state of development where modern industrial production represents a significant proportion of the national product but a high percentage of the population (more than half in the case of China) still pursues agriculture and related occupations.

中间开发国家
zhōngjiān kāifā guójiā

intermediate income nations

Those countries where a growing portion of income is derived from export-orientated industries, but where a significant reliance is still placed on the traditional sector.

中间贸易
zhōngjiān mùyì

intermediate trade

Trade made up partially of primary products and manufactures.

- 中间产品** intermediate products
zhōngjiān chǎnpǐn
 Products utilized in the manufacture of other products and not merely destined for final consumption, though some farm products such as milk and eggs are utilized for both processing and consumption.
- 中间工艺学** intermediate technology
zhōngjiān gōngyìxué
 The concept of intermediate technology was first formulated by E.F. Schumacher in 1963. The basic concept argued that the source and centre of world poverty lies primarily in rural areas of poor countries which are largely by-passed by aid and development as currently practised. These areas will continue to remain impoverished unless self-help is stimulated. The application of intermediate technology to agriculture is essential for diversifying and upgrading rural life. The main aim is to provide a 'package programme' of technical methods that can be widely reproduced within the means of the rural area involved. Innovations usually include low-cost mechanization, improved ox-carts and use of common but untried materials and techniques.
- 中央委员会** central committee (Politbureau)
zhōngyāng wēiyuánhui
- 中央执行委员会** central executive committee
zhōngyāng zhíxíng wēiyuánhui
- 中央防泛总指挥部和中央生产防旱**
zhōngyāng fāngfàn zōngzhǐhuībù hé zhōngyāng shēngchǎn fángàn
 Flood Prevention Directorate and Drought Prevention Bureau
- 中央国民经济核算局** Central National Economic Accounting Administration (a USSR term)
zhōngyāng guómín jìngjì hésuànjú
- 中心价值** central value
zhōngxīn jiàzhí
- 中心情报站** central information station for exchange of techniques (a brigade-based-extension centre)
zhōngxīn qíngbào zhàn
- 中等密度** medium density (stock)
zhōngděng mìdù
- 中等工作** middle-grade work (tasks completed by male or female--weeding banking, watering)
zhōngděng gōngzuò
- 中等劳动力** middle-grade labour
zhōngděng láodònglì
- 中等专业教育** secondary vocational education
zhōngděng zhuānyè jiāoyù
- 中等农业学校** secondary agrarian school
zhōngděng nóngyè xuéxiào
 Not to be mistaken for agricultural middle school (农业中学) (*nóngyè zhōngxué*). Secondary agrarian schools are vocational schools with 2- or 3-year-long courses and limited enrolment. In 1964 at the beginning of the CR, eleven provinces had only 5,161 students in these schools, taken mainly from commune members, cadres needing extra technical knowledge. After 1964 these schools became defunct educational institutions and were transferred into the half-work, half-study professional schools. [JMJP, 27 Aug. 1964, p.3.]
- 中性贷款** neutral loans
zhōngxíng dàikǎn
- 中性技术改进** neutral technological change
zhōngxíng jìshù gǎijìn
- 中项平方根偏差** root mean square deviation
zhōngxiàng píngfāng gēnpiānchā
 also: 均方根差 *jūnfāng gēnchā*
- 中级干部** middle-rank cadre
zhōngjí gānbù
- 中级领导干部** middle-rank leadership cadre
zhōngjí língdǎo gānbù
- 中美洲共同市场** Central American Common Market (CACM)
zhōngměizhōu gōngtóng shìchǎng
- 重**
zhòng/chóng
- 重工业** heavy industry [Jap. *jūkōgyō*]
zhònggōngyè
- 重点** key point
zhòngdiǎn
 In communist usage this term also serves as an adjective or an adverb meaning 'discriminate' or 'discriminatively'. For examples, see below:
- 重点建设** discriminative construction
zhòngdiǎn jiànshè
- 重点观察** discriminative observation (observation of primary mass data)
zhòngdiǎn guānchá

重点乡 discriminative area, keypoint
zhòngdiǎnxiāng administrative village

A village in which particular importance is given both to infrastructure and production.

重副轻农 to emphasize subsidiary occupa-
zhòngfù qīngnóng tions and neglect the main agricul-
 tural tasks. [JMJP, 11 Jan. 1970]

重福利轻生产 a reference to those who 'em-
zhòngfúlì, phasize welfare and neglect pro-
qīngshēngchǎn duction' [JMJP, 20 Oct. 1953]

重钱轻粮 to emphasize cash and neglect
zhòngqián qīngliáng (production of) food grains
 [JMJP, 11 Jan. 1970]

This is a reference to the farmer's preference for economic crops such as cotton at the expense of basic food grains.

重复 replication
chóngfù

重复程序 repetitive process
chóngfù chéngxù

重复抽样 repeated sampling
chóngfù chōuyàng

重置价值 replacement value
chóngzhì jiàzhí

种

zhǒng/zhòng

种子 seeds
zhǒngzǐ

种子田 seed plot
zhǒngzǐtián

种母猪 breeding pig
zhongmǔzhū

种母牛 breeding cow
zhǒngmǔniú

种公牛 bull
zhǒnggōngniú

also: 种牛 zhǒngniú

种公猪 boar
zhǒnggōngzhū

种系 breeds
zhǒngxì

种籽粮 seed grain
zhǒngzǐliáng

种地 to cultivate
zhòngdì

种植计划 crop plan
zhòngzhí jìhuà

种植地 plantation
zhòngzhídì

also: 种植园 zhòngzhíyuán

种植园作物 plantation crops
zhòngzhíyuán zuòwù

种植面积 cultivated area
zhòngzhí miànjī

CHONG/CH'UNG

虫

chóng

虫害 pests
chónghài

虫害与病害 insect pests and plant diseases
chónghài yǔ bìnghài

冲

chóng

冲积土 alluvial soils
chóngjītǔ

JU/CHŪ

居

jū

居民消费 residents' consumption (esti-
jūmín xiāofèi mates of household budgets)

see: 消费基金 xiāofèi jījīn consumption fund

居民个人消费 residents' personal consumption
jūmín gèrén xiāofèi (estimated of peasants' own
 budget)

居民集团消费 residents' collective consumption
jūmín jítuán xiāofèi (sanitation, education, etc.)

矩

jǔ

矩阵 *jǔzhèn* matrix

also: 数阵 *shùzhèn*

矩阵式之逆式 *jǔzhènshì zhī nìshì* inverse matrix

具

jù

具体劳动 *jùtǐ láodòng* embodied labour

The value of all material and fixed capital used in building equipment and plant production and expressed as units of working time, wages, cash or kind. Embodied labour is also known as material labour, past labour or concrete labour. Put simply embodied labour is labour embodied in producers' and consumers' goods. It creates use values.

also: 物化劳动 *wùhuā láodòng*
and 过程劳动 *guòchéng láodòng*

具体消费 *jùtǐ xiāofèi* material expenditure
[Russ. *zatraty material 'nye*]

The sum of expenditure on production less wages in cash and kind but including an allowance for depreciation.

局

jú

局部平衡理论 *júbù pínghéng lǐlùn* partial equilibrium theory

局部均衡分析 *júbù jūnhéng fēnxī* partial equilibrium analysis

菊

jú

菊 *jú* chrysanthemum

菊芋 *júyù* a variety of artichoke--commonly called Jerusalem artichoke
[*Helianthus tuberosum*]

also: 朝鲜蓟 *cháo xiān jī*

菊花茶 *júhuāchá*

chrysanthemum tea

QU/CH'U

去

qù

去盐 *qùyán*

desalination

区

qū

区域计划 *qūyù jìhuà* regional planning,
area planning

区域研究 *qūyù yánjiū* regional studies,
area studies

区域经济 *qūyù jīngjì* regional economy

区域经济学 *qūyù jīngjìxué* regional economics

区域会计 *qūyù kuàijì* regional accounting

区域合作 *qūyù hézuò* regional cooperation

区域自治 *qūyù zìzhì* regional autonomy

区域移民 *qūyù yímin* interregional migration

区际竞争 *qūjì jìngzhēng* interregional competition

区位学 *quwèixué* location

Sometimes also used to translate 'ecology'.

see: 环境学 *huánjìngxué* and 生态学 *shēngtài xué*

区位理论 *quwèi lǐlùn* location theory

区位结构 *quwèi jiégòu* locational structure

区位的生产型式 locational production patterns
qūwèi de shēngchǎn xíngshì

区集间变异 block variation
qūjí jiānbiànyì

区预算会计 district budget accounting
qūyùsuán kuànjì

区隔分析 segmentation analysis
qūgé fēnxī

区干队 district cadre team
qūgānduì

区级干部 district level cadre
qūjí gānbù

渠

qú

渠道 drainage ditch, irrigation canal
qúdào

取

qǔ

取样 random sample
qǔyàng

取水法 tapping (rubber, etc.)
qǔshuǐfǎ

JUAN/CHÜAN

绢

juàn

绢丝厂 silk mill
juànsīchǎng

卷

juǎn

卷心菜 cabbages (coll. for savoy cabbage) [*Brassica oleracea*]
juǎnxīncài

卷叶生菜 rolled leaf lettuce (endive) [*Cichorium endivia* L.]
juǎnyè shēngcài

QUAN/CH'ÜAN

犬

quǎn

犬场 dog farms
quǎnchǎng

In South China the dog was traditionally fattened by rice and eaten. At one time there were many dog farms in Manchuria, where the longer haired varieties were reared for their skins. Dog pelts are still produced.

卷

quān

圈地 enclosure
quāndì

The enclosure in Chinese agrarian history was introduced by the Manchus. The process began with an edict on 20 Jan. 1645 for the countryside around Peking. There was a great deal of land distribution at this time, especially of land confiscated from farmers who fled during wartime. Most land enclosed went into estate use.

全

quán

全民所有制 ownership by the people
quánmín suǒyǒuzhì

全体经济 macro-economics
quántǐ jīngjì

全体金融 consolidated assets
quántǐ jīnyú

全套计划 package programme
quántào jìhuà

全饲料 whole ration
quánsīliáng

全玉米添加赖氨酸饲料 whole corn with lysine ration
quányùmǐ tiānjiā làiyǎngsuān sīliáng

全部可能样本 all possible samples
quánbù kěnéng yàngběn

全面平衡理论 general equilibrium theory
quánmiàn pínghéng lǐlùn

全國通用糧票 <i>quánguó tōngyòng liángpiào</i>	national ration card
全國總收益 <i>quánguó zǒngshōuyì</i>	national production and income
全國農營調查 <i>quánguó nóngyíng diàochá</i>	nation-wide farm management surveys

In China two kinds of nation-wide farm management surveys are undertaken: (1) 全國農家收支調查 *quánguó nóngjiā shōuzhī diàochá* nation-wide survey of income and expenditure of farm households (conducted by State Statistical Bureau by random sample); (2) 全國農業生產合作社收益分配調查 *quánguó nóngyè shēngchǎn hézuòshè shōuyì fēnpèi diàochá* nation-wide survey on the distribution of revenue of agricultural producer cooperatives (also by random sample). Results in both surveys are limited to 1957.

全黨全民大搞 積肥運動 <i>quándǎng quánmín dàgǎo jīfèi yùngdòng</i>	the entire party and people fertilizer campaign (1962)
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JUE/CHÜEN

決

決策表 <i>juécèbiǎo</i>	decision tree
決策理論 <i>juécè lǐlùn</i>	decision theory
決策者 <i>juécèzhě</i>	decision maker

QUE/CH'ÜEH

缺

缺糧區 <i>quēliángqū</i>	grain deficit area
缺糧戶 <i>quēliánghù</i>	grain deficit household
缺材代用 <i>quēcài dàiyòng</i>	to find substitutes for materials in short supply

Economy of use has become a watchword in China since 1969. But mere economy is not enough. Peasants and workers are now expected to go beyond simple economies and actively search out suitable alternative sources of supply and use substitute materials. Sometimes great ingenuity has been shown as, for instance, with the use of bamboo tubes for irrigation.

瘸

qué

瘸腿隊 <i>quetǐduì</i>	a lame brigade.
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Reference to this first appeared in an article in *Hung Ch'i*, no. 8 (1972), in which an account was given of a production brigade in a Peking commune (Ching shang [shun-i-hsien]) said to have 'one long leg and one short leg', i.e. badly managed. But it was pointed out that lameness in the legs was not the root cause of illness which was psychological. This emphasizes the importance of party line and government policy since production was not orientated in accordance with current agricultural structure policy. [*Hung Ch'i* 8 (1972), 47-9.]

JUN/CHÜN

君

jūn

君達叶 <i>jūndáyè</i>	royal beetroot [<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>ciela</i> Moq Chenopodiaceae] -a variety of Swiss chard
君迁子 <i>jūnqiānzǐ</i>	date plum [<i>Diospyros lotus</i>]

A kind of kaki or persimmon; a wild fruit; now used as a food in China. Food was a term formerly applied only to rice, wheat, millet and kaoliang. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 20 Feb. 1962, edit.]

軍

jūn

軍墾費 <i>jūnkēnfèi</i>	military land reclamation expenses
軍墾農場 <i>jūnkēn nóngchǎng</i>	military reclamation farm

均

jūn

均方 <i>jūnfāng</i>	mean squares
均一性生产函数 <i>jūnyīxìng shēngchǎn hánshù</i>	homogeneous production function
均田法 <i>jūntiānfǎ</i>	land allotment system
均田制度 <i>jūntiān zhìdù</i>	equal land allotments
A system of proportional allotment in the Tang dynasty and Northern Wei dynasty. More recently it has meant equal ownership of land.	
均等成本线 <i>jūnděng chéngběnxìàn</i>	iso-cost line
均等边际生产力的原则 <i>jūnděng biānji shēngchǎnlì de yuánzé</i>	equi-marginal principle (equi-marginal productivity principle)
均衡论 <i>jūnhénglùn</i>	equilibrium theory

QUN/CH'UN

群

qún

群学 <i>qúnxué</i>	an earlier term for 'sociology'
Superseded in modern usage by: 社会学 <i>shèhuìxué</i>	
群体抽样 <i>qúntǐ chōuyàng</i>	cluster sampling
群体行为 <i>qúntǐ xíngwéi</i>	group behaviour
群众的积极性 <i>qúnzhòng de jījīxìng</i>	activism of the masses
This means getting the peasants to use their initiative.	
群内相关 <i>qúnnèi xiāngguān</i>	inter-group correlation
群组内相关 <i>qúnzǔnèi xiāngguān</i>	inter-class correlation

ER/ERH

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èr

二地主 <i>èrdìzhǔ</i>	sub-landlord
二年的 <i>èrniándè</i>	biennial
二元化 <i>èryuánhua</i>	dualism
二元论 <i>èryuánlùn</i>	dualistic theory
二流子 <i>èrlíuzi</i>	a loafer
二利用 <i>èrlìyòng</i>	'the two utilizations'
This term means to resolve the competition for land between cereals and technical crops.	
see: 四间作 <i>sījiānzuo</i> 'four intercropping'	
二季栽培 <i>èrjìzāipéi</i>	double cropping
see also: 复种 <i>fùzhòng</i>	
二次函数 <i>èrcì hánshù</i>	quadratic function
二次根函数 <i>èrcìgēn hánshù</i>	square foot function
also: 平方根函数 <i>píngfānggēn hánshù</i>	
二次最小平方法 <i>èrcì zùixiǎo píngfāngfǎ</i>	two-stage least squares method
二次方程式 <i>èrcì fāngchéngshì</i>	quadratic equation
二次方程式设计 <i>èrcì fāngchéngshì shèjì</i>	quadratic programming model
also: 二次方程式设计模式 <i>èrcì fāngchéngshì shèjì móshì</i>	
二段分程系统 随机抽样法 <i>èrduàn fāngchéng xìtóng suíjī chōuyàng fǎ</i>	two-stage stratified systematic random sampling method
二—一制 <i>èr-yī-yī-zhì</i>	'two-in-one system'

The Anhwei province version of the 'two-five system' (see below), in which half the cadres are transferred to the lower level, one-quarter go on inspection, and another quarter remains to work in officer roles, changing every three months.

二五制 'two-five system'
èr-wǔ-zhì

A division of work originating in Hopei province in 1960 consisting of two days of meetings and discussions, study of work and theory and five days of work in a labour brigade of a rural commune. Under this system cadres spend two days a week on administrative and political work and the other five in the fields. During the five days cadres spend the early morning on inspection, the main part of the day in manual labour, and the evening planning the next day's production. [*China* Q 4 (1960), p.136.]

FA

法
fǎ

法币 national currency (issued by
fǎbì nationalist government)

法兰豆 French beans [*Phaseolus*
fǎlándòu *vulgaris*]

法理因素 legal factors
fǎlǐ yīnsù

发
fā

发展政策 development policy
fāzhǎn zhèngcè

发展规律 development theory
fāzhǎn guīlǜ

A planned programme designed to improve national living conditions, i.e. induced or instigated change in order to alter existing social structure. This kind of development should be distinguished from change or development in the rural sense, as for instance in technological change or peripheral movements like the emancipation of women. [See J.P. Leagans and C.P. Loomis, *Behavioural Change in Agriculture* (1971).]

see also: 社会改变 *shèhuì gǎibiàn* social change
and 现代化 *xiàndàihuà* modernization

发展纲要 development programme
fāzhǎn gāngyào

发展设计 development planning
fāzhǎn shèjì

Myrdal believes that the only logically tenable definition of development planning is the 'movement upward of the entire social system'. The social system is taken to include all economic and non-economic factors, consumption by various groups, consumption provided collectively, educational and health facilities, distribution of power in society, i.e. the superstructure as it is called in China, to which should be added as an exogenous set of factors, induced policy measures applied in order to change one or several endogenous factors. [G. Myrdal, 'What is development?', *Journal of Economic Issues*, Amherst, Mass. USA 8.4 (1974), 729-36.]

发展的十年 Development Decade
fāzhǎn de shínián

The programme of development initiated in 1960 by the UN.

发展经济保障 'develop the economy and
供给 guarantee supply'
fāzhǎn jīngjì, bǎozhàng
gōngjǐ

The general policy of all economic and financial work. [Mao Tse-tung, 'We must learn to do economic work', *Selected Works*, vol. 2, p.1019.]

发展农业贷款的指示 policy directive on loans to
agriculture (July 1953)
fāzhǎn nóngyè dàikuǎn
de zhǐshì

Contained in:
关于一九五四年半年
发放农业贷款工作的指示 *guānyú yī-jǐu-wǔ-sì-nián*
bànnián fāfàng nóngyè dàikuǎn gōngzuò de zhǐshì in-
struction for agricultural loans (first six months) of
1954—Issued by Central Office of Peoples Bank, it gave
clear indication of the distribution and use of agri-
cultural loans. [*Hsinhua Monthly* (Oct. 1954), 149-50;
ibid. (Apr. 1954), 171-72.]

FAN

泛
fàn

泛滥地 flood plain
fānlàndì

反
fǎn

反应率 <i>fǎnyīnglǜ</i>	response rate
反应落后 <i>fǎnyīng luòhòu</i>	lags in response
反应曲线 <i>fǎnyīng qūxiàn</i>	response curve
反储蓄 <i>fǎnchǔxù</i>	dissaving [<i>J. Agric. Econ.</i> , <i>Taipei</i> , 3 Jan. 1964, p.220]
反修粮 <i>fǎnxiūliáng</i>	lit. 'anti-revisionist grain'
see: 爱国粮 <i>àiguóliáng</i>	'patriotic grain'

反动的经济主义 reactionary economism (squander-
fǎndòng de jīngjì zhǔyì ing state capital and resources)

反革命经济主义 counter-revolutionary economism
fǎngémìng jīngjì zhǔyì

A 1968 term which simply emphasizes official opposition to free spending of public money, illegal wage increases, bonuses and premiums and all forms of waste.

反富农政策 anti-rich peasant policy
fǎn fùnóng zhèngcè

A policy designed to neutralize the political power of rich peasants. The basic means of this policy was to 'rely on the poor peasants and unite with the middle peasants'. The resulting legislation was the division of rural class (1950).

反富农策略 anti-rich peasant tactics
fǎn fùnóng cèlüè

Opposition to rich peasants to curb their political influence and economic exploitation, but not to liquidate them. The most effective way of opposing rich peasants was to organize poor peasant corps and hired farm-hand unions.

反成长学派 anti-growth school
fǎn chéngzhǎng xuépài

反生产性 counter productive
fǎn shēngchǎnxìng

贩

fàn

贩卖肥料 commercial fertilizer
fànmai féiliào

also: 商业肥料 *shāngyè féiliào*
and: 肥料 *féiliào*

繁

fán

繁殖 to propagate (plants);
fánzhí to breed (livestock)

繁殖农场 breeding farm
fánzhí nóngchǎng

繁殖耕畜 to raise draught animals
fánzhí gēngchù

繁重劳动 labour intensive
fánzhòng láodòng

繁荣经济 to promote economic prosperity
fánróng jīngjì

番

fān

番茄 tomato [*Lycopersicum*
fānqié *esculentum* Mill.] (Canton)
also: 西红柿 *shīhóngshì* (north. coll.)

番薯 sweet potato [*Ipomaea batatas*
fānshǔ (L.) Poir.]

番木瓜 papaya [*Carica papaya* L.]
fānmùguā
also: 万寿果 *wànshòuguǒ* and 木瓜 *mùguā*

番木瓜的酵素 papain
fānmùguā de jiàosù

番石榴 guava [*Psidium guajava* L.]
fānshíliú

番瓜 squash [*Cucurbita maxima*
fānguā Duchesne.]

番麦 maize [*Zea mays*]
fānmài

翻

fān

翻身 to turn over (the old social
fānshēn order); turnover (i.e. land
reform movement)

翻身农民
fānshēn nóngmín
'turned-over peasants', i.e.
peasants who have overthrown
landlords' rule (1952);
liberated peasants

This term relates specifically to the early period of land reform and means peasants who had overthrown the landlords and were in the process of reforming their own individualist outlook. The *fanshen* movement, best described in Hinton's book about this intricate process in the village of Longbow in 1952, was led from above and had the objective of stimulating peasants to cooperate and organize mutual aid teams (互助组 *hùzhùzǔ* q.v.). [See W. Hinton, *Fanshen. A Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village* (1968).]

FANG

方

fāng square, cubic metre

viz. 一方 = 1 cubic metre of earthwork; 一方 = 1 cubic metre of stonework.

方式
fāngshì formula, method [Jap. *hōshiki*]

方案评价
fāng'àn píngjià project appraisal

方法学
fāngfǎxué methodology

also: 方法论 *fāngfǎlùn*

方法构想
fāngfǎ gòuxiǎng methods design

see also: 方法设计 *fāngfǎ shèjì*

妨

fàng or fáng

妨害农策罪
fānghài nóngcèzuì the crime of interfering with
agricultural production and
policy

妨害水利罪
fānghài shuǐlìzuì the crime of interfering with
water resources

房

fáng

房屋
fángwū housing (human habitat)

房地产
fángdìchǎn real estate

放

fàng

放纵
fàngzòng *laissez-faire*

This is taken from the western sense; most Chinese translations would use 放任 (*fàngrèn*)-viz. 放任政策 *fàngrèn zhèngcè*.

放牛
fàngniú to herd cattle

放牧
fàngmù pastoral farming

放牧期
fàngmù qī grazing season

放牧场
fàngmùchǎng pasture, grazing land,
pastoral farm

放牧价值
fàngmù jiàzhí grazing value

放牧作物
fàngmù zuòwù pasture crop

放牧管理
fàngmù guǎnlǐ pasture management

放牧税
fàngmùshuì pastoral tax

A proportional tax levied on all livestock. This tax chiefly applies to livestock ranches in northern China rather than individual stock on brigades.

纺

fǎng

纺丝厂
fǎngsīchǎng silk manufacture

纺织厂
fǎngzhīchǎng textile mill

纺织业
fǎngzhīyè textile industry

纺织用作物
fǎngzhī yòngzuòwù fibre crop

纺织纤维制品 textile and fibre products
fāngzhī xiānwéi zhìpǐn

纺织皮革木材 textile, leather and wood
制品 products
fāngzhī pígé mùcái
zhìpǐn

防

fáng

防洪 flood control
fānghóng

防洪防军 flood control army (peasants
drafted into large groups to
combat severe flooding)
fānghóng fángjūn

防病站 epidemic prevention station
fāngbìngzhàn

防治畜病 to keep animal diseases under
control
fāngzhì chùbìng

防腐剂 preservatives
fāngfǔjì

防风林 防风地带 shelterbelts, wind barrier to
protect crops
fāngfēnglín,
fāngfēng dìdài

防雨棚 rainproof store (for seeds
and grain)
fāngyǔpēng

FEI

非

fēi

非生产性 non-productive
fēi shēngchǎnxíng

非生产性劳动 non-productive labour
fēi shēngchǎnxíng
láodòng

非生产性费用 non-productive expenses
fēi shēngchǎnxíng
fèiyòng

非农场家庭 non-farm families
fēi nóngchǎng jiāting

非农场就业 non-farm employment
fēi nóngchǎng jiùyè

非农场收入 non-farm income
fēi nóngchǎng shōurù

非熟练劳动 unskilled labour
fēi shúliàn láodòng

非熟练工人 unskilled worker
fēi shúliàn gōngrén

非熟酬产出 unpaid output
fēi shòuchóu chǎnchū

非抽样误差 non-sampling error
fēi chōuyàng wùchā

非机率抽样 non-probability sampling
fēi jīlǜ chōuyàng

非竞争企业 non-competitive enterprises
fēi jìngzhēng qìyè

非货币性黄金 non-monetary gold
fēi huòbìxìng huángjīn

非货币的过度投资 non-monetary over-investment
fēi huòbì de guòdù
tóuzī

非比例分配法 disproportionate allocation
fēi bǐlì fēnpèifǎ

非营利团体 non-profit organization
fēi yínglì tuántǐ

非酒精性饮料 non-alcoholic beverages
fēi jiǔjīngxìng yǐnliào

非连续变异 discontinuous variation
fēi liánxù biànyì

非保证小麦 non-certified wheat
fēi bǎozhèng xiǎomài

菲

fēi/fèi

菲利普斯曲线 Phillips curve
fēilǐpǔsī qūxiàn

The concept first put forward by Prof. A.W. Phillips in *Economica* 25 (1958), in which the relationship between aggregation, unemployment and aggregate money wage rates was examined using UK data from 1861 to 1957. A

significant and stable inverse relationship between the two varieties was noted, such that higher money wage rates were associated with lower rates of unemployment, and vice versa. The regression curve which described the relationship became known as the *Phillips curve*, gradually acquiring the status of an economic law. The concept has since been extended to cover the relationship between the level of unemployment and price changes rather than wage changes. This occurred because of an assumed casual link between increases in wages affecting prices, and conversely between price increases, especially consumer prices, influencing wages. As the curve showed a trade-off between unemployment and price changes, it appeared to provide policymakers with a quantitative tool for choosing between various levels of full employment and price stability, two key national economic policy objectives. China does not have the Phillips curve dilemma since she follows the old pre-Keynesian budget orthodoxy. The note issue is confined to the needs of an expanding amount of transactions at stable wages and declining prices. Full employment exists (although there are categories of non-employed persons; see 待工 *dàigōng*). China follows the principle that as productivity increases it should be translated into real wages by falling prices rather than by rising money wages, as is the case in capitalist economies.

非饮食 coarse food and simple drink;
fēi yǐnshí low quality food and drink

A reference to the type of food peasants usually eat.

肥

fēi

肥力 fertility
fēilì

肥育 fattening
fēiyù

肥育禽畜 fatstock
fēiyù qínchù

肥料 fertilizer
fēiliào

Fertilizer application is considered as 'capital construction'. In 1961 when the construction of many irrigation works was completed, chemical fertilizer plants began to be operated on the policy of self-reliance. In order to assist the accumulation of fertilizer, pig production was stressed, as was the planting of green manure crops. Communes were urged to set up and operate small fertilizer plants, and to dredge rivers for mud. The accumulation of miscellaneous soil fertilizers was also emphasized. Starting in 1962 'thousands of *mu* of green fertilizer crops' were planted. For instance, in S. China in 1965 green fertilizer crops had expanded to nearly 2,000,000 *mu*. Annual output of small chemical

fertilizer plants operated at the *xian* level was more than 73,000 tons. [Li Tso-chi, 'Pearl River Delta—production bastion for grain and sugar', *JMJP*, 18 Jan. 1966, p.2.]

肥料分配 fertilizer distribution
fēiliào fēnpèi

The three principal guidelines for distribution of fertilizers in China are: (1) they should depend on crop and soil conditions; (2) give consideration to planting of economic crops; and (3) yield maximum benefits through proper blending in use of all types of fertilizer. [Shen Tsu-p'ei, 'An opinion concerning use of phosphate fertilizers in Kangsu', *CKNYKH* 8 (1961), 28-31.] The use of both chemical and organic fertilizers is stressed. 'But in the long term farm fertilizer will continue to be the principal one in use.' [Liang Hsin-feng, 'An exploratory study of the essentials of Chinese Agriculture and steps towards its technological reform', *CCYC* 9 (1963), 22.]

see also: 化肥 *huàfēi*, 粪便 *fēnbiàn*,
有机肥 *yǒujīfēi* and 渣滓肥 *zhāzǐfēi*

肥料单位 fertilizer unit (1% or 20 lbs of
fēiliào dānwèi a ton of fertilizer)

肥料资金 fertilizer funds
fēiliào zījīn

Funds set aside from public accumulation funds for purchase of fertilizer. 'Some production teams waste funds because of ignorance in the technical aspects of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.' [*CCYC* 2 (1965), 13.]

肥料试验 fertilizer trials
fēiliào shíyàn

肥料公司 fertilizer corporation (Taiwan).
fēiliào gōngsī

肥料反应 fertilizer response
fēiliào fǎnyìng

China has an estimated 120 million *mu* of land which needs phosphates. If only 20 catties per *mu* were applied, 1.2 million tons would be required. In 1959, the per *mu* average application was only 0.33 catties (this figure probably did not include imported fertilizer). If by 1959 each *mu* got an average of 10 catties (2 catties counting as effective part of the manure), then the need for 1.6 million *mu* of cultivated land would be 8 million tons. ['To get 1,000 catties of grain requires 100 tan of fertilizer', Fukien Radio, 20 Feb. 1973.]

肥水 water with high mineral content
fēishuǐ

肥水灌溉法 fertirrigation
fēishuǐ guàngàifǎ

肥料效用 (肥效) <i>fèiliào xiàoyòng</i> (<i>féixiào</i>)	fertilizer effectiveness (see above)
肥料利用率 <i>fèiliào lìyònglǜ</i>	efficiency of fertilizer use (see above)
肥田萝卜 <i>fèitiān luóbo</i>	fertile field turnip (Shansi var.)
肥仔羊 <i>fèi zǎiyáng</i>	fat lamb (Canton)
肥桃 <i>fèitáo</i>	a large variety of peach native to Shantung, often over 1lb in weight

费

fèi

费用 <i>fèiyòng</i>	overhead costs
费用原则 <i>fèiyòng yuánzé</i>	cost principle
费用效用 <i>fèiyòng xiàoyòng</i>	cost utility
费用效用分析 <i>fèiyòng xiàoyòng fēnxī</i>	cost-utility analysis
费用效果分析 <i>fèiyòng xiàoguǒ fēnxī</i>	cost-effectiveness analysis
费用感度分析 <i>fèiyòng gǎndù fēnxī</i>	cost-sensitivity analysis
费用便益分析 <i>fèiyòng biànyì fēnxī</i>	cost-benefit analysis
费省交宠 <i>fèisheng jiāochong</i>	'small expenses, great results' --a reference to labour intensive work

废

fèi

废除债务 <i>fèichú zhàiwù</i>	abolition of debts
Following land reform, all debts to landlords were abrogated. Hence the expression below:	

废除高利贷 to write off usurious debts

fèichú gāolìdài

[See: 'The land law promulgated by Revolutionary Military Council', in T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, p.133.]

废物处置 waste disposal

fèiwù chǔzhì

废物利用 productive use of waste

fèiwù liyòng

废品公司 Waste Corporation

fèipǐn gōngsī

Established in 1963, this state concern is said to have collected tens of thousands of tons of waste for recycling.

飞

fēi

飞行术 aviation

fēixíngshù

'To give more support to farming and forestry, plant protection, sowing, fertilizer application and for making artificial rain, aerial surveys, etc.' In 1957 the volume of work of this nature increased 8.5% over 1952 and 16% more by 1963. In 1972 aircraft flew over 800 missions in aid of agriculture and industry. [See: Lin Sheng, 'Rapid development of civil aviation', *Current Events* 9 (1964)-(SCMM 419); and *NCNA*, 23 Nov. 1973.]

see also: 航空测量 *hángkōng cèliáng*

飞机喷雾 aerial spraying

fēijī pēnwù

FEN

分

fēn

分家 division of family property

fēnjiā

分单 document for partition of property

fēndān

In Hongkong vegetable markets this term refers to sorting buyers' baskets.

分工 division of labour

fēngōng

分工合作 division of labour and
fēngōng hézuò coordination (of activities)

Assignment of individuals to specific tasks according to (a) their ability, and (b) the collective requirement. [*Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957), p.40.]

分工负责 division of labour and
fēngōng fùzé responsibilities

Distribution of manpower by assigning members in teams to specific tasks. [*Ibid.*, p.40.]

分田 land redistribution [Mao Tse-
fēntián tung, *Investigation of Rural
Districts* (1946), p.84]

分区 zoning
fēnqū

分租 sharecropping
fēnzū

There are several terms for sharecropper in Chinese, but the meaning is close to that of the West—a farmer who farms land for a share of the crop; the landlord provides the land, housing, credit for food, tools, part or all expenses, and the tenant gives his labour for a share of the returns. It is particularly attractive to tenants in areas where returns are uncertain because of weather or other factors, since the landlord shares in any crop reduction. Sharecropping was common to N. China, the tenant was dependent upon the landlord for all means of production, including seed and tools as well as the land itself, and he normally only received 2 or 3/10 of his harvest. In effect, this was a primitive form of cooperation between landowners who provided the capital and the peasant who provided raw labour.

分耕农 sharecropper
fēngēngnóng
also: 分益农 fēnyìnóng and 佃农 diànnóng

分散图 scatter diagrams
fēnsàntú

分散居住 fragmented settlements
fēnsàn jūzhù

分散的资金 scattered funds
fēnsàn de zījīn

分散主义 departmentalism, i.e. excessive
fēnsàn zhǔyì decentralization

分散发展 decentralization development
fēnsàn fāzhǎn

分散使用建设 decentralized control of
资金 construction funds
fēnsàn shīyòng jiànshè
zījīn

分区化 regionalization
fēnqūhuà

分期付款 amortization,
fēnqī fùkuǎn to pay by instalments

To repay a debt in a sequence of equal payments. Part of each payment is used to pay the interest due at the time it is made, and the balance is applied to the reduction of the principle.

see also: 折旧 zhéjiù

分期付款信用 instalment credit
fēnqī fùkuǎn xīnyòng

分集体财产 to divide the wealth of the
fēnjítǐ cáichǎn collectives (among members, on
formation of a new labour brigade)

In 1966 there appeared in certain parts of China a strong movement to form new agricultural relationships based on the rights of individual households. New production teams sprouted, formed out of the wealth of the old collective. [See, for instance, *JMJP*, 20 May 1968, p.1; and *Honan PBS*, 19 May 1968.]

分间定策法 discrete programming
fēnjiān dìngcèfǎ

分红制 bonus system
fēnhóngzhì

分水岭 or 分水界 watersheds
fēnshuǐlíng fēnshuǐjiè
also: 流域 lúyù

分水岭管理 watershed management
fēnshuǐlíng guǎnlǐ

分水岭设计 watershed planning
fēnshuǐlíng shèjì

分配通路 channel of distribution
fēnpèi tónglù

分配制度 distribution system
fēnpèi zhìdù

分配曲线 distribution curve
fēnpèi qūxiàn

分配相对数 relative distribution
fēnpèi xiāngduìshù

分配到户 to supply direct to each household
fēnpèi dào hù

分配产量统计 statistics of distributed products
fēnpèi chǎnliáng tóngjì

The compilation of statistics on crops harvested and in store. The amount stored in barns is considered the final standard of measure in agricultural production. Various communes keep records of what has been reaped, threshed and weighed; others do not. The provincial level can verify figures of crop storage on the basis of weather, production measures, acreage projections based on harvested area, proportion of distribution, and taxes and purchases. [Sun Shih-cheng, 'On agricultural-output investigations', CCYC 9 (1963), 27.]

分配范式 allocation model
fēnpèi fànshì

分级管理 level-to-level administration
fēnji gǎnlǐ

分层随机抽样 stratified random sample
fēncéng suíjī chōuyàng

分裂样本 split samples
fēnliè yàngběn

分割 to divide up land
fēngē

分割不能性 indivisibility
fēngē búnéngxìng

This term is taken from western usage. In modern standard Chinese it is common to use: 不可分割性 (bú kě fēngē xìng).

分等论价 to fix price according to quality
fēnděng lùnjià

分析阶级 analysis of the class problem
fēnxī jiējí

分年动态 annual trend
fēnnián dòngtài

粉

fěn

粉器 dusting equipment
fēnqì

粉葛 Kudzu vine [*Pueraria phaseoloides* Benth.]
fēngé

Usually interplanted with taro and ginger; edible root; also used to improve soil.

粉丝 noodles
fēnsī

Staple food in northern China; noodles manufactured from wheat and beans. Best quality is said to originate in Shantung. A coarse variety is made from rice flour.

also: 线粉 xiànfěn

坟

fén

坟地 land occupied by graves
fēndì (some of which are on arable land)

The common practice is now to remove the graves in the interests of production.

粪

fèn

粪便 fertilizer, manure, nightsoil
fēnbiàn

This refers to fertilizer to be found in the farmer's household and is also called village fertilizer or indigenous fertilizer. It includes livestock and human manure, green manure, mud, ashes, etc. Nightsoil, for instance, yields 0.8% N, 0.26 P, 0.27 K and about 5% organic substance. Livestock manure contains 0.25 N, 0.5 P, and 25% organic substance. It is estimated that at present Chinese fields receive on average 2,000 catties of such fertilizer per *mu*. A great effort is being made to increase this by increasing the number of livestock. Most peasants rely on nightsoil to support optimum crop yields, and most communes have nightsoil maturation tanks or pits. Raw nightsoil is transported from houses in the vicinity and from urban areas to these tanks, and thereafter for distribution in the commune. The commune took over nightsoil distribution in 1950. With the increase of water-borne sewage systems in urban areas of China, supplies of nightsoil have diminished in some places and at present farmers can only use a small quantity of nightsoil collected from the villages. The addition of livestock or general farmyard manure is considered of the highest importance in raising and maintaining soil organic content. Practical experience in Thailand, for instance, shows that organic waste from urban areas is a most useful source of organic matter and that after processing into compost it may serve as a most effective fertilizer. [See: *Compost Process and Uses*, compiled by the Refuse and Nightsoil Disposal Organization of the Bangkok Municipality, 1964, mimeo.] Fields treated with such compost require less frequent watering and this effect is most pronounced on poorer soils. Green manure or soil-improving crops and plant residues are still the best materials for making a major addition to the organic matter in the soils of East Asia. However, the problem here is getting peasants to devote valuable land for the cultivation of these crops.

粪便管理员 manure and nightsoil manager
fènbiàn guǎnlǐyuán

Collection and sale of nightsoil is a lucrative sideline occupation for peasants. The commune nightsoil management weigh collections and payment is included as an addition to a member's work points.

FENG

蜂

fēng

蜂蜜 honey
fēngmì

蜂蜡 beeswax
fēnglà

缝

féng

缝纫小组 tailoring teams
féngren xiǎozǔ

封

fēng

封建社会 feudal society [Jap. *hoken shakai*]
fēngjiàn shèhuì

封建制度 feudal system
fēngjiàn zhìdù

封闭阶级制度 closed class system
fēngbì jiējí zhìdù

风

fēng

风格 style, manner, collective spirit
fēnggé

This term has evolved since the CR. It has its origins in one of the plays of Chiang Ch'ing, *fēnggéshuǐ* (风格水). Its literal meaning is 'stylish water' and this is derived from the name of the chief character in the play, the Party Secretary of a small production team who permits the village to be flooded in order that agricultural production can be carried out on a large and more modern scale. The phrase is now used to denote any unselfish act which benefits the collective economy as a whole.

风俗习惯 habits and customs
fēngsú xíguàn

风景计划 landscape planning
fēngjǐng jìhuà

风水 lit. 'wind and water'
fēngshuǐ

This term is used to define the geomantic system by which the orientation of houses, graves, etc. is determined. It is believed that every locality has special topographical features, both natural and artificial, which modify cosmic forces. The forms of the hills, directions of water and prevailing winds are so important that alteration of these natural forms can have serious effects according to the forms produced. This basic environmental theory was first thought to have been propounded by Kuo P'o (郭璞), AD 324.

风障 a wind break
fēngzhàng

枫

fēng

枫树汁 maple syrup
fēngshùzhī

凤

fèng

凤梨 pineapple [*Ananas comusus* (L) Merr.]
fènglí

also: 菠萝 *bōluó*

凤梨皮 pineapple bran (a cattle feed in S. China)
fènglí pí

丰

fēng

丰润 fertile
fēngrùn

丰收 bumper crop
fēngshōu

丰产 bumper production, bumper harvest
fēngchǎn

丰产田 bumper harvest field
fēngchǎntián

丰产片 <i>fēngchǎnpiàn</i>	high yield tract [JMJP, 25 Jan. 1960, p.4]
丰产方 <i>fēngchǎnfāng</i>	high yield plot [JMJP, 25 Jan. 1960, p.4]
丰产地 <i>fēngchǎndì</i>	high yielding land [JMJP, 25 Jan. 1960, p.4]
丰产奖励政策 <i>fēngchǎn jiǎnglì zhèngcè</i>	policy for encouragement of bumper harvests
丰衣足食 <i>fēngyī zúshí</i>	to provide the people with ample food and clothing (a basic policy directive)

FU

付

fù

付款制度 <i>fùkuǎn zhìdù</i>	payment schemes
付款结算 <i>fùkuǎn jiésuàn</i>	balance of payments

附

fù

附团体 <i>fùtuántǐ</i>	sub-group
also: 附属团体 <i>fùshǔ tuántǐ</i>	
附加税 <i>fùjiāshuì</i>	surtax
附加价值 <i>fùjiā jiàzhí</i>	value added
附加价值税 <i>fùjiā jiàzhíshuì</i>	value added tax
also: 增值税 <i>zhéngzhíshuì</i>	
附食品 <i>fù shípǐn</i>	non-staple foodstuffs
附产作物 <i>fùchǎn zuòwù</i>	subsidiary crop
附种面积 <i>fùzhòng miànjī</i>	subsidiary crop area/acreage

附属变量 <i>fùshǔ biànlìang</i>	dependent variable
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府

fǔ

府绸 <i>fǔchóu</i>	pongie (a kind of cloth)
also: 茧绸 <i>jiǎnchóu</i>	

腐

fǔ

腐败 <i>fǔbài</i>	corruption
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We should let all government workers understand that corruption and waste are major crimes.' [Mao Tse-tung, 'Our Economic Policy', *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, vol. 1(1952), p.129]

腐蚀 <i>fǔshí</i>	erosion
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腐乳 <i>fǔrǔ</i>	fermented bean curd
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腐植酸盐 <i>fǔzhí suānyǎn</i>	humate
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A salt made from coal, peat or lignite. China has large reserves, 7 mill tons were produced in the first half of 1975 [Peking Review 18/32 (1975), 16-19].

父

fù

父居夫方同居 <i>fùjū fūfāng tóngjū</i>	patriolocal
父权 <i>fùquán</i>	patriarchal
父系社会 <i>fùxì shèhuì</i>	patrimonial society
A society characterized by the pre-feudal status of wealth (land) and the bureaucratic origin of power.	
父子合约 <i>fùzǐ héyuē</i>	father/son agreements

辅

fú

辅助金 fúzhùjīn	subsidies
辅助劳力 fúzhù láoli	auxiliary labour
辅导农贷 fúdao nóngdài	supervised farm credit
辅导中心 fúdao zhōngxīn	rehabilitation centres

副

fù

副区 fùqū	sub-region, sub-plot
副模式 fùmóshì	dual model
副产物 fùchǎnwù	by-product
副产品 fùchǎnpǐn	sideline production (usually small livestock, pigs and poultry, on private plots)
副产饲料 fùchǎn sīliào	by-products feed, i.e. wheat bran, soybean, meal, etc.
副食品 fùshípǐn	non-staple foodstuffs
Subsidiary food products, supplementary foodstuffs (usually taken to mean fruit and vegetables).	
副产食品 fùchǎn shípǐn	subsidiary food production
副业 fùyè	subsidiary occupation, ancillary enterprise
副业作物 fùyè zuòwù	subsidiary crop
副农业生产 fùnóngyè shēngchǎn	rural subsidiary production
副社长 fùshèzhǎng	deputy commune director (commune management committee)

副队长

fùduìzhǎng

deputy leader (production brigade)

副经管干部

fù jīngguǎn gàn bù

deputy economic management cadre (brigade)--prior to 1966

富

fù

富农 fùnóng	rich peasant (<i>kulak</i> in Soviet terminology)--see Fig. 5.
富裕农户 fùyù nóng hù	rich peasant household
富裕农民 fùyù nóngmín	better-off peasants
富农问题 fùnóng wèntí	rich peasant problem
富农经济 fùnóng jīngjì	rich peasant economy
富农的义务劳动 fùnóng de yìwù láodòng	obligatory labour for rich peasants

负

fù

负数 fùshù	negative returns
负债 fùzhài	liabilities
负债资本比率 fùzhài zīběn bǐlǜ	debt-equity ratio
负课税 fùkèshuì	negative taxes
负性贷款 fùxìng dàikuǎn	negative loans
负入息税 fùrù xīshuì	negative income tax
also: 负所得税 fùsuǒdèshuì	

妇

fù

妇女队
fùnǚduì

women's brigades

The mobilisation of women has contributed significantly to production. Women were used in Kiangsi period to help solve manpower problems. In any case, women in China have always constituted a major proportion of the personnel both in the Party and in other organizations, at all levels. Each county was encouraged to provide women without farming experience with training, and help was given in the organization of brigades and production teams with experienced farmers providing the instruction. Later, as a result of the more extensive use of women on farm work, day nurseries were set up to cater for working mothers. [Wang Kuan-lan, 'Information on the spring planting drive in the Yun-chi district of Tui-chin county', *HSCH* 165 (1934), p.3; cf. also 'Two regimes, two harvests', *Tou Cheng* (Struggle) 72 (1934), p.7.]

福 复

fú

fù

福橘
fújú

Foochow orange

福利金
fúlìjīn

welfare fee, welfare expenses

福利费
fúlìfèi

welfare fund

福利事业
fúlìshèyè

welfare services, welfare work

复利计算
fùlìjìsuàn

compounding (money)

复式劳动
fùshìláodòng

complex labour

A socialist term for skilled labour. 'The distinction between skilled and unskilled labour rests on pure illusion, or, to say the least, on distinctions that have long ceased to be real, and that survive only by traditional convention' [*Capital I* (Lawrence & Wishart ed.), p.197]. Skilled labour counts only as simple labour intensified, or rather as multiplied simple labour, a given quantity of skill being considered equal to a greater quantity of simple labour. A commodity may be a product of the most skilled labour, but its value, by equating it to the product of simple labour, represents a definite quantity of the latter labour alone [*ibid.*, p.44].

see also: 劳动过程 *láodòng guòchéng* labour process

复式生产函数 multiple production functions
fùshì shēngchǎn hánshù

复式记帐法 double entry system
fùshì jìzhàngfǎ

In economic accounting the double entry system is used to control enterprises by reflecting records and activities. It reflects use and sources of capital. All accounts are based on uniform government accounts. Each debit and credit reflects changes in capital and shows where it has gone. [Chu Hsin-ch'eng, 'A discussion on the double entry system in socialist accounting', *CCYC* 5 (1963), 32-41.]

复合大队 complex brigades [Russ.
fùhè dàduì *kompleksnaya brigada*]

A multi-product, mixed-farm type of enterprise cooperatively managed. Such brigades are engaged in both crop and livestock production and usually have a high degree of mechanization and other inputs, and in some cases possess processing plants and are thus a rudimentary form of vertical integration when linked with supply and marketing cooperatives (SMCs). Contrast with 'specialized brigades' (专业队 *-zhuānyèduì*).

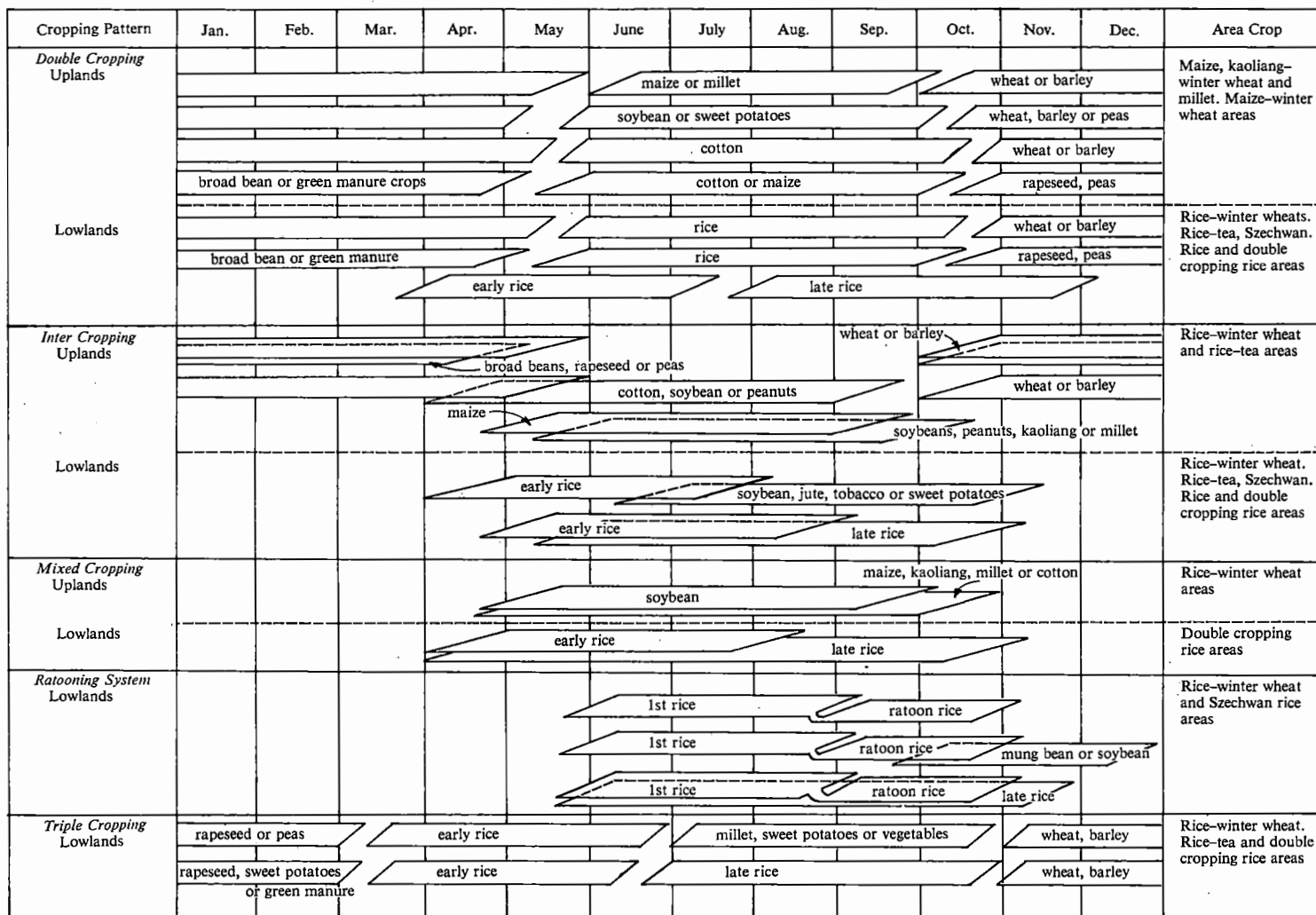
复习训练 refresher training
fùxí xùnlìan

复种 multiple cropping
fùzhòng

Multiple cropping is the practice of growing more than one harvested crop in sequence on the same piece of land in the course of one year. It is sometimes known as double (两季种 *liǎngjìzhòng*) and triple (三作 *sānzuo*) cropping. Recent technological advances in China have aimed to: (1) broaden the area where multiple cropping is possible; and (2) increase the number of crops which may be grown in current multiple cropping areas. But to take advantage of multiple cropping adequate water control must be available, along with farm chemicals and improved farm management. The point at which it is economically and socially desirable to leave traditional single cropping methods and to shift into multiple cropping has not been easy to determine in China's case. As early as the T'ang dynasty China engaged in forms of multiple cropping. [See M. Elvin, *The Pattern of the Chinese Past* (1973), p.121 ff.] In the West, both social and private factors have to be considered. The government planner will be concerned whether multiple cropping makes the best use of resources from society's point of view; while the farmer is concerned with profitability. Many different questions will have to be answered before multiple cropping can reap maximum benefits. In the case of China these cannot be fully answered yet, because research on modern multiple cropping techniques has only recently begun to get underway.

复种面积 multiple cropping area
fùzhòng miànjī

MULTIPLE CROPPING PATTERNS FOR VARIOUS CROPS AND AREAS



Source: Peter Kung, 'Farm Crops of China—3. Multiple Cropping, World Crops' (London, 1975, Sep./Oct.), p. 236.

Figure 1

The area of land subject to several sowings per season
Note, it does not always refer to crops sown in sequence,
and green manure crops sometimes may not be included.

复种指数 multiple crop index
fùzhòng zhǐshù

This is a method designed to measure land use by relating the area under multiple cropping to cultivated area. The following formula is used in China (but see note above).

$$\text{Index of multiple cropping} = \frac{\text{total sown area} + \text{area under green manure crops}}{\text{total cultivated area}} \times 100$$

[Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work (Peking, 1956), p.14. See also Yin Shan-shou & Chu Feng-shu: 'Views on methods for calculating the annual output of food grains per mou', *TCKTTH* (Statistical Work Bulletin) 13 (1956), 15-17.]

复种差异分析 multiple discriminant analysis
fùzhòng chāyí fēnxī

复变数分析 multivariate analysis
fùbiànshù fēnxī

复回归 multiple regression
fùhuíguī

佛
fó

佛豆 broad beans [*Vicia faba* L.]
fó dòu

see also: 胡豆 *hú dòu*, 蚕豆 *cán dòu* and 寒豆 *hán dòu*

佛手 a lemon [*Citron medica* var. *digitata*]
fó shǒu

Colloquially called 'Buddha's hand'; also called 'fragrant lemon' (香椽 *xiāng xiàng*).

覆
fú/fù

覆盆子 raspberries [*Rubus tokkura* Stels]
fú péng zǐ

覆盖作物 cover crop, mulches
fù gài zuò wù

覆数 final checking (at auctions)--
Canton
fù shù

HAI

海
hǎi

海棠 cherry apple [*Pyrus spectabilis*]
hǎi táng --common to N. China

海福牛 Hereford cattle
hǎi fú niú
also: 赫福德牛 *hè fú dé niú*

海椒 capsicum
hǎi jiāo

海绵状耕地 sponge farmland
hǎi mián zhuàng gēng dì

Soil noted for its surface layer of little over one *chih* of soil and manure mixture forming a sponge-like coating to land-suitable for growing corn crop. Developed at Ta Chai. [Kuan Sung-yin 'Of the sponge farmland of Ta Chai production brigade and its effects on the growth of the roots of the corn crop', *CKNYKH* 1 (1966, 8-12)]

海藻 seaweed (edible)
hǎi zǎo

海藻肥 marine fertilizer
hǎi zǎo féi

In Fukien province the Lien-chiang *xian* supply and marketing cooperative began in 1958 to produce marine fertilizer. 'In the past six years they have taken out of the sea a total of 280,000 tons of fertilizer.' This type of fertilizer has been applied to over half the total arable land of the *xian*. [*CCYC* 2 (1965), 14]

海埔地区 tidal land
hǎi pǔ dì qū

HAN

含
hán

含脂量 fat content (the percentage of butterfat contained in milk)
hán zhī liàng

含脂试验 fat test (test to determine fat content of a farm product)
hán zhǐ shì yàn

含水量 water content
hán shuǐ liàng

旱

hàn

旱干 ^{or} 旱灾 drought
hàngān, hànzhī

旱稻 'hon chim' (Canton)--upland drought-resistant variety of rice; poor economic proposition as it yields single crop April-July (S. China.).
hàndào

旱地 non-irrigated land
hàndì

旱地农作 dryland farming
hàndì nóngzuò
also: 旱地农制 hàndì nóngzhì, and 旱田 hàntián

旱田作业 dry farming
hàntián zuòyè

旱生作物 dryland crop
hànshēng zuòwù

旱粮 dry food--a euphemism for coarse grains
hànliáng

Dry food is sown on an area double the size of the rice area and triple the wheat area. [JMJP, 6 Feb. 1966, p.2]
see: 主粮 zhǔliáng, 细粮 xìliáng and 干粮 gānliáng

旱涝不收 bad harvest due to drought or flooding
hànlào bùshōu

旱涝保收 to guarantee the harvest (in spite of natural disasters)
hànlào bǎoshōu

寒

hán

寒豆 broad beans [*Vicia faba* L.]
hándòu -- (Wu dialect)

also: 蚕豆 cándòu, and 佛豆 fódòu

寒食 'cold food'
hánshí

Traditionally, in addition to being a time for worshipping the departed and welcoming spring, the Spring Festival (清明 Ch'ing Ming) was a time for rekindling the cooking fires, which were supposed to be extinguished for three days; hence 'cold food' was eaten by all the people.

寒季蔬菜 winter vegetables
hánjì shūcài

HANG

航

háng

航空测量 air photographic survey,
hángkōng cèliáng aerial survey

航空照片 aerial photography
hángkōng zhàopiàn

also: 飞行术 fēixíngshù, or 高空测量 gāokōng cèliáng

HAO

耗

hào

耗土 poor land
hàotǔ

耗水 water consumption
hàoshuǐ

耗损 wear and tear
hàosǔn

豪

háo

豪绅 landlord élite,
háoshēn landed gentry

壕

háo

壕沟 a village ditch
háogōu

Filled with fish and aquatic plants, these ditches fulfil a dual role, providing a barrier and also a source of supplementary food.

HE/HEI

核

hé

核心力量 core force--a specialist
héxīn lìliàng labour group

Used to help unite masses to do a good job of spring farming [NFJP, 20 Mar. 1962].

核心家庭 <i>héxīn jiāting</i>	nuclear family
核算单位 <i>hésuàn dānwèi</i>	accounting unit, i.e. the production team

An accounting unit carries out independent accounting and is responsible for its own profit and loss. It organizes production and distributes income. The Fourth National Congress, Peking, January 1975, confirmed the team as the basic accounting unit. [See Li Choh-ming, *The Statistical System of Communist China* (1962), p.40.]

核果 <i>héguǒ</i>	stonefruit, 'drupes'
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黑

hè/hēi

黑棗 <i>hēizǎo</i>	wild persimmon [<i>Diospyros lotus</i> . --used for grafting]
黑市 <i>hēishì</i>	blackmarket
黑豆 <i>hēidòu</i>	black bean [<i>Glycine hispida</i> Maench var.]
黑话 <i>hēihuà</i>	black language, i.e. anti-Party speech, criticism of government policy
黑食库 <i>hēishíkù</i>	black storage, i.e. materials stored but not recorded
黑麦 <i>hēimài</i>	rye [<i>Secale cereale</i>]
黑葡萄 <i>hēipútáo</i>	blackcurrants and currants generally [<i>Ribes</i> spp.]
黑白低地牛 <i>hēibái dīdìniú</i>	black-and-white lowland cattle
黑地 <i>hēidì</i>	blackland, i.e. land not declared on tax rolls; also poor soil low in nutrients
黑钙地区 <i>hēigài dìqū</i>	black earth zone

赫

hè

赫福德牛 <i>hèfúdé niú</i>	Hereford cattle
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In March 1973, the Chinese government purchased an initial 43 head of pedigree Herefords for stock improvement. China is intensifying beef production (a) to satisfy the needs of the Mohammedan population, and (b) to develop an export market. Apart from carcass characteristics, the great value of Herefords to China is that they are adaptable and do well on the type of grazing area there is in abundance. By 1974, China had a nucleus of 200 breeding stock. The aim seems to be to progressively build up beef herds to about 6,000 over the next few years.

also: 海福牛 *hǎifúniú*

禾

hé

禾田 <i>hétián</i>	paddy fields (Canton)
see: 稻田 <i>dàotián</i>	[msc]
禾草 <i>hécǎo</i>	straw (Canton)
see: 稻草 <i>dàocǎo</i>	[msc]
禾谷 <i>hégǔ</i>	cereals/grains (Canton)
also: 谷子 <i>gǔz</i> (north. coll.)	
禾谷类作物 <i>hégǔlèi zuòwù</i>	cereal/grain crops
禾豆草 <i>hédòucǎo</i>	legumes
禾花雀 <i>hēhuānquè</i>	paddy sparrow
	Considered a table delicacy in South China.

河

hé

河网化 <i>hégǎnghuà</i>	to construct a network of irrigation canals
-------------------------	------------------------------------------------

荷

hé

荷兰豆 garden peas (Canton) [*Pisum sativum*]
hélándòu

荷兰牛 Holstein cattle
hélánniú

合

hé

合亩 a system of communal ownership and equal family distribution of farmland (Hailam dialect)
hémǔ

The term is now used to describe common land. Each piece of *hémǔ* was in fact owned by one family or lineage group composed of 20 or more interrelated families. Localised to Hainan Island.

合营耕种 joint cropping
héyíng gēngzhòng
 also: 分租 *fēnzū*

合营农场 joint farming
héyíng nóngchǎng

合营企业 joint enterprises
héyíng qǐyè

合理化 rationalization
hélǐhuà

合理施肥 rational application of fertilizer
hélǐ shīfēi

合理负担 rational distribution of burden
hélǐ fùdān

合理奖励 reasonable premiums
hélǐ jiǎnglì

A form of incentive introduced during CR to increase cooperation and production as opposed to material incentives for the peasant.

see also: 奖励工资制 *jiǎnglì gōngzīzhì*

合理使用劳动力 rational utilization of the labour force
hélǐ shīyòng láodònglì

合格贫民 the deserving poor
hégé pínmín

合同 a contract
hétong

At the outset of any work a contract must first be drawn up with the approval of the higher authority, viz brigade's contract with the communes, and production teams with brigades.

合同制度 contract system
hétong zhìdù

The Chinese contract system is complex and complicated because of the several uses to which it has been put in China at different times, as well as the various interpretations of the system both inside and outside China. The influence of recent Soviet practice in this matter is also important and Chinese adaptations of the contract system to its own earlier system should be clearly understood. The term is currently used to imply a variety of economic devices. It has been pointed out, for instance, that 'in situations where "contracts" serve primarily to break down the plan to lower levels . . . the nature of a "contract" appears to be assimilated to that of an administrative order. In these situations it is difficult to distinguish between plan and "contract".' Moreover, 'the predominance of the element of authority to the point of almost complete absence of the element of minimal freedom in such "contracts" prevents characterizing these devices as contracts in the western sense.' [R.M. Pfeffer, 'The institution of contracts in the Chinese People's Republic' (2 parts), *China Quarterly* 14 (1963), 153-77; 15 (1963), 115-39; *idem*, 'Contracts revisited', *China Quarterly* 28 (1966), 106-29. The passage quoted is from Vol. 14 (1963), p.177.]

There are basically two kinds of contracts in agriculture: (1) the advanced purchase contract (预购合同 *yùgòu hétóng*) and (2) the combined contract (结合合同 *jiéhé hétóng*). Both, in fact, are concerned with the advanced purchase of primary produce or subsidiary products despite the difference in terminology. The fine distinction lies in the fact that in the advanced purchase contract the buyer is not obligated to purchase but is given priority rights. Under the terms of the combined contract, however, both sides are compelled to purchase and offer for sale. According to Pfeffer [28 (1966), p.110] the advanced purchase contracts appear to be 'replicas of state plans' for various products, fixing area planted and production targets, and the corresponding portion to be sold to the State. 'Actively and steadily extending the combined contract is one of the most powerful measures for promoting the socialist transformation of agriculture.' [JMJP, 28 June 1954]

see also: 包干制度 *bāogānzhìdù* responsibility system

合同协议书 contractual agreement
 (合同书)
hétong xiéyìshū (hétóngshū)

合同工 contract labour
hétonggōng

合同工雇佣制度 contract-labour hiring system
hétonggōng gùyōng zhìdù

[See F.W. Crook, 'Chinese Communist agricultural incentive systems and labour productive contracts to households 1956-1965', *Asian Survey* 13.5 (1973), 470-81.] See also below.

合同工劳动制度 contract labour system
hétonggōng láodòng zhìdù

In order to meet the labour needs of industry China has from time to time employed a contract labour system whereby surplus agricultural labour is sent to work in industry. Contracts between brigades and factories are concluded, requiring the former to supply a set number of either long-term or short-term (seasonal) labour. The basic idea is to create a labour reserve and reduce migration. [*JMJP*, 7 June 1958, p.3; and Chao Jung-an & Wang Chao-lin, 'A labour system mutually beneficial to industry and agriculture', *JMJP*, 28 Aug. 1964, p.5]

合成需要 composite demand
héchéng xūyào

合成纤维厂 synthetic fibre plant
héchéng xiānwéichǎng

合成纤维纺织业 synthetic fibres manufacturing industry
héchéng xiānwéi fāngzhīyè

合作党 cooperative party
hézuòdǎng

合作社 cooperative, cooperative (consumer) store
hézuòshè

合作事业 cooperative enterprise
hézuò shìyè

also: 合作社营企业 *hézuò shèyíng qǐyè*

合作化手工业 cooperative handicraft industry
hézuòhuà shǒugōngyè

合作医疗制度 cooperative medical service (1968)
hézuò yīliáo zhìdù

see: 农村合作医疗 *nóngcūn hézuò yīliáo* rural cooperative medical service and:

赤脚医生 *chìjiǎo yīshēng* barefoot doctors

合作农家 cooperator
hézuò nóngjiā

合作化运动 cooperative movement
hézuòhuà yùndòng

合作股分基金 cooperation foundation fund
hézuò gǔfēn jījīn

合会储蓄 mutual loan and savings societies
héhuì chùxù
see: 钱会 *qiánhui*

褐

hè

褐色瑞士牛 Brown Swiss cattle
hèsè ruìshìniú

褐色莱亨鸡 Brown Leghorn
hèsè láihéngjī

or: 褐色来杭鸡 *hèsè lái hángjī*,
褐色来航鸡 *hèsè lái hángjī*,
褐色力行鸡 *hèsè lì hángjī*

HOU

后

hòu

后随 lag
hòusuí

后效 after effect
hòuxiào

后期饲料作物 after feed
hòuqī sìliào zuòwù
Feed crops planted after the normal harvest.

后期作物 after crop
hòuqī zuòwù
A second crop in the harvest year on the same piece of land.

后裔测定 progeny testing
hòuyì cèdìng

后备粮 reserve grain
hòubèiliáng

后性变数 lagged variable
hòuxìng biànshù

or: 时差变数 *shíchā biànshù*

HU

互

hù

互助社 mutual aid society
hùzhùshè

互助组 mutual aid team
hùzhùzǔ

The first collective scheme, was a grouping of a small number of peasant families into cooperative units based on traditional methods. It began in 1951 with the main surge of development taking place in 1952 as the production cooperative. The basic idea was to group or re-group existing farmers into large more viable units by amalgamation into mutual help groups. It was an attempt at more business-like management and to overcome problems of seasonality. After experimentation, grain from cooperative effort was distributed not according to area of land offered to the cooperative, but according to the amount of work done, counted by piecework or by a fixed amount of labour. Facilities provided for farmers were: grain for sowing, welfare, selling opportunities and loans. The background to mutual aid teams may be found in *Compendium of Materials on Agricultural Cooperation during the Period of Rehabilitation of the National Economy* (Peking, 1957), 2 vols.

see also: 变工 biàngōng

胡

hú

胡豆 broad beans [*Vicia faba* L.]
húdòu

In Chekiang these beans are called: 余姚白 yúyáobái and 宁波栳 níngbōjiǎn. In other parts of China

佛豆 fú dòu, and 寒豆 hán dòu

胡瓜 cucumber [*Cucumis sativus* L.]
húguā

胡荽 coriander seeds [*Coriandrum sativum* L.]
húsui

胡麻 sesame [*Sesamum indicum* L.]
hú má

HUA

化

huà

化学肥料 chemical fertilizer
huàxué féiliào

The term 'chemical fertilizer', as officially defined in China, is similar to the international FAO definition: fertilizer manufactured by chemical processes. According

to this definition, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, and urea clearly are chemical fertilizers, while farm manure, oil cakes, green fertilizer and bacteria fertilizer are not. In some cases, however, the Chinese and the FAO definition are at variance. For example, according to the FAO definition, granulated phosphate and phosphate powder are chemical fertilizers if they are manufactured by chemical processes, but the State Statistical Bureau in Peking excludes phosphate powder and granulated phosphate from its definition of chemical fertilizer, although they are sometimes included in statistics. [Jung-chao Liu, *China's Fertilizer Economy* (1971).] Usually shortened to: 化肥 huàféi.

see also: 肥料 féiliào

化学肥料业 chemical fertilizer industry
huàxué féiliàoyè

A phosphate fertilizer industry did not exist in China before 1956 when a plant was established with Russian aid at Nanking, producing calcium superphosphate. Since 1958 local fertilizer industries have been set up. Up to 1961 there were few buyers and it was poorly received by peasants who thought it was just crushed stone. It was not good quality. [JMJP, 17 April 1962, p.5]

化学防除 chemical control
huàxué fángchú

see: 生物防除 shēngwù fángchú biological control

花

huā

花椰菜 cauliflower [*Brassica oleracea*
huāyēcài var. botrytis]

also: 花菜 huācài

花椒 pepper plant [*Zanthoxylum bungei*] a thorny shrub
huājiāo

The true Chinese pepper is grown in most parts of China but especially in western China. The fruit is ground into pepper.

花生 peanut [*Arachis hypogaea* L.]
huāshēng

also: 长生果 chángshēngguǒ

花生粉 groundnut meal--a livestock feed
huāshēngfěn

花生饼 peanut cake
huāshēngbǐng

花生饼粉 peanut cake meal--a mixture of
huāshēngbǐngfěn peanut bran with rice sprouts

花脸地 'white face soil', i.e. alkali soil
huāliǎndì
 also called: 云彩地 *yúncǎidì* 'cloudy soil'

花腰子 a variety of high-yielding rice
huāyāoz

A variety highly recommended for planting in first crop season. Under favourable conditions it can yield up to 500 cattles of dry paddy per *dau chung* (4,000 lbs per acre). Best table variety, selling at high market price; highly resistant to blast and moderately resistant to brown spot.

华

huá

华侨地主 overseas Chinese landlord
huáqiáo dìzhǔ

华侨新村 overseas Chinese new village
huáqiáo xīncūn
 Rural projects for returned Chinese.

HUAI

坏

huài

坏土 badlands (land type)
huàitǔ

HUAN

缓

huǎn

缓冲存量 buffer stocks
huǎnchōng cúnlìang

换

huàn

换工班 work exchange groups
huàngōngbān

换谷比率 barter rice
huàngǔ bǐlǜ

As between fertilizers and rice. [See Terry Yu-hsien Yu, Jie-fang Chi and Tou-an Yeh, 'A study on the relationship between fertilizer-rice barter ratio and farm income in Taiwan', *J. Agric. Econ.*, Taichung 14 (1973), 167.]

换谷价格 barter price
huàngǔ jiàgé

环

huán

环境 environment [Jap. *kankyo*]
huánjìng

The question of environment and modern farm technology has been summed up by Mao as follows: 'Socialism has not only liberated labourers and the means of production from the old society, but also the broad realm of nature which could not be utilized by the old society.' [The *High Tide of Socialism in the Chinese Countryside* (1956).]

环境学 ecology
huánjìngxué

环境经济学 econology (economic ecology)
huánjìng jīngjìxué

The natural environment in China is very complicated and peasants are used to careful and intensive cultivation. Funds are limited and methods are suited to the farmers' tradition of careful and intensive cultivation. [Fang Yao, 'Concerning the chemicalization of agriculture', *WHP*, 31 Jan. 1963]

环境卫生 environmental health
huánjìng wèishēng

The new emphasis placed on public health in China began in 1970 and culminated in 1971/72 around the time of the Stockholm Conference, Provincial committees were urged to speed up improvements in the rural medical service (cooperative medical service) and improve living conditions by cleaning up wells, building lavatories in village houses, storing manure in more hygienic conditions, and preventing cattle from straying through manure and crops, as well as to seek the removal of domestic livestock from peasants' houses which has long been a tradition in China. The term (家) 'household' is, significantly, 'a pig under a roof', implying the keeping of pigs and other livestock in family living quarters. Since this helped spread countless disease, the recent directions to stamp it out have special importance when likened to the emphasis on cleaning up the environment.

环境因素 environmental factors
huánjìng yīnsù

Among crops and even between one animal and another there is also 'internal equilibrium with interdependence' [Wu Wei, 'The objective inevitability of multiple under-

takings with grain as the basis', *KMJP*, 6 Dec. 1965, p.4]. Because agriculture is concerned with the production of living things, there are divergences in the laws of breeding and rates of growth for plants and animals. There is an intricate coordination between agriculture's 'economic process of reproduction and nature's process of reproduction' [*ibid.*]. This is demonstrated in the seasonal nature of production. The seasons, that is to say the labour process, on one hand, is subject to restriction of farm seasons and natural conditions; on the other hand, limitations of length of period of the breeding of living things and growing living things gives nature a chance to balance shape.

环境影响 environmental effects
huánjǐng yǐngxiǎng

环境污染 environmental pollution
huánjǐng wūrǎn

In 1969 the Shanghai Municipal Committee 'declared war on the polluted Whampoo and Soochow rivers' [*China Reconstructs* 20.11 (1971), p.41], and before 1949 the Yiting river was said to be 'a channel of stinking black sludge'. Since 1964 a campaign has been carried out to clean up this and other rivers [*ibid.*] and a report recently gave details of the existence of an Office of Environmental Protection in Peking [*NCNA*, 22 Sept. 1974, and *Current Scene* 12.11 (1974), p.20].

环比指数 chain index, link index
huánbǐ zhǐshù

环比中位数法 linked relative method
huánbǐ zhōngwèishùfǎ

还

huán

还本法 pay back method
huánběnfǎ

HUANG

荒

huāng

荒年 crop failure, bad harvest
huāngnián

荒地 uncultivated, waste land
huāngdì

also: 荒漠 *huāngmò*

荒政 famine relief
huāngzhèng

荒芜地 uncultivated land
huāngwúdi

皇

huáng

皇家土地 crown land (Hongkong)
huángjiā tǔdì

黄

huáng

黄土 *huángtǔ* (or 黄泥 *huángní*) loess

The yellow soil (loess) covers nearly 100,000 sq. miles of NW China, often to depths of up to 300 ft., and provides an extremely fertile farming area. The low rainfall in the area has also meant the soil has retained much of its mineral content. Drought, however, has been a constant threat to the loess farmer.

黄土高原 loess plateau
huángtǔ gāoyuán

黄油 butter (coll.)
huángyóu

黄梨 yellow pear (Shansi)
huánglí

黄麻 jute [*Corchorus capsularis*]
huángmá

黄豆 all soybeans and sprouts
huángdòu [*Glycine max.* L.]

also: 大豆 *dàdòu*, 白豆 *báidòu*, 大豆芽菜 *dàdòu yácai*, 毛豆 *máodòu*

黄牛 oxen (lit. 'yellow cow')
huángniú

This traditionally includes female cows as well as castrated and non-castrated animals.

黄羊 the common goat
huángyáng

黄瓜 cucumber [*Cucumis sativus*]
huángguā

also: 胡瓜 *húguā*

黄色体内脂肪 yellow fat
huángsè tǐnèi zhǐfáng

黄蜡 beeswax
huánglà
 also: 蜜蜡 *mìlà*, and 蜂蜡 *fēnglà*

黄精 medicinal herbs
huángjīng

黄岩橘 'Hwang Ngau' orange (Canton)--
huángyánjú S. China variety

蝗

huáng

蝗灾 crop damage due to locusts
huángzāi

HUI

回

huí

回栏 return (livestock) to the pen
huílán

回乡 returned to villages
huíxiāng

Now rarely used, this term refers to students sent back to their villages after completion of their studies.

回乡介绍信 authorisation papers for return:
huíxiāng jièshào xìn to one's original village

Usually in the form of a letter of introduction.

回报的优专 reverse preference
huíbào de yōuzhuān

回归 regression
huíguī

回归分析 regression analysis
huíguī fēnxī

回归方程式 regression equation
huíguī fāngchéngshì

回旋式灌溉 sprinkler irrigation
huíxuánshì guàngài

see: 灌溉 *guàngài*

回复作业 repetitive operations
huífù zuòyè

会

huì also pron *kuài*

会计 account, accounting, book-
kuàijì keeping, an accountant (Canton)
 [Jap. *kaikai*]

A village or production team is supposed to keep books on (1) income and expenditure; (2) production; (3) labour points; (4) cash; (5) monetary transactions; and (6) collective funds.

also: 簿记 *bùjì*

会计年度 fiscal year
kuàijì niándù

会计价格 accounting prices
kuàijì jiàgé

会计时间 accounting period
kuàijì shíjiān

会馆 a countrymen's association,
huìguǎn *congrégation* (Fr.)

A gathering place for fellow countrymen or clansmen outside their home village, but especially during the French colonial period when the Chinese in rural Indo-China were ruled indirectly through a system of *congrégations*. These were based on linguistic groups or in some cases combined speech groups, and all Chinese had to belong to one. Currently, the *huìguǎn* of S.E. Asia are more legal in structure and tend more towards voluntary associations, though they form in some countries the political and economic power base of overseas Chinese.
 see also: 同乡会 (*tóngxiānghuì*)

汇

huì

汇集 data collection
huìjí

The terms 'data collection' and 'data processing' are used in a gross way. The former includes questionnaire and testing, sample definition interview and several other activities; whilst the latter term simply means the manipulation, handling and calculating procedure.

see: 机器汇总 *jīqì huìzǒng*

汇总 raw data processing
huìzǒng

HUN

婚

hūn

婚姻 matrimony
hūnyīn

The traditional marriage in China is arranged through a middleman (媒人 *máirén*). This Chinese view of marriage is set out in the *Book of Rites* (礼记 *lǐjì*): 'Marriage is to make a union between two persons of different families, the object of which is to serve, on the one hand, the ancestors in the temple, and to perpetuate, on the other hand, the coming generation.' [J. Legge, *Li Ki*, pt. iv (1963) p.264]

婚姻法 marriage law
hūnyīnfǎ

Since 1949 and the establishment of the CPR, the laws and regulations on marriage have undergone fundamental changes. On 1 May 1950 the new marriage law was promulgated, which together with the land reform law passed on 2 June 1950 were the two most important instruments of change in rural China during the first few years of communist rule. Fundamental changes gave rights to both sexes and provided a degree of security not available previously with regards to property and family life. The basic conditions for marriage are: (1) complete willingness of the parties involved; (2) minimum ages 20 for a man and 18 for a women; (3) marriage between close relatives is forbidden; and (4) sexual and health rights are protected. The free will element was underlined.

荤

hūn

荤菜 meat diet
hūncài

荤油 animal fat
hūnyóu

混

hùn

混合经济 mixed economy
hùnhé jīngjì

混合化(的) diversified
hùnhéhuà (de)

see also: 多种(的) *duōzhǒng (de)* which is the usual modern standard Chinese term

混合饲料 feedmix
hùnhé sǐliào

abbr. to: 混饲 *hùnsì*

混合肥料 compound fertilizer
hùnhé féiliào

see: 肥料 *féiliào*

混合农制 mixed farming
hùnhé nóngzhì

混合租用农地 mixed tenancy
hùnhé zūyòng nóngdì

混合化农作 mixed farming, mixed cropping
hùnhéhuà nóngzuò

abbr. to: 混作 *hùnzuo*

混合农作地区 mixed cropping areas
hùnhé nóngzuò dìqū

混纺毛织品 blended woollen products
hùnfǎng máozhǐpǐn

HONG/HUNG

红

hóng

红花草 safflower (false saffron)
hónghuācǎo [*Carthamus tinctorius* L.]

红花草子油 safflower seed oil
hónghuācǎozǐyóu

红棉 kapok [*Ceiba pentandra* Mill.]
hóngmián

红萝卜 radish (European) [*Raphanus sativus* L.]
hóngluóbo

also: 萝卜 *luóbo*

红藤菜 red spinach-lit. 'red vine vegetable' (var. of Ceylon spinach); Malabar spinach [*Basella rubra* L.]
hóngténgcài

红菜头 beet [*Beta vulgaris* L.]
hóngcàitóu

红薯 sweet potato [*Ipomoea batatas* L.]
hóngshǔ

also: 番薯 *fānshǔ* and 白薯 *báishǔ*

红豇豆 <i>hóngjiāngdòu</i>	red cowpea [<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (Torner) Savi]
红米 <i>hóngmǐ</i>	red rice [<i>O. sativa</i> var. <i>praecox</i>] --a hardy upland (dryland) rice
红蕃椒 <i>hóngfānjiāo</i>	red pepper [<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.]
also: 红辣椒 <i>hónglàjiāo</i>	
红白低地牛 <i>hóngbáidīdìniú</i>	red and white lowland cattle
红心番石榴 <i>hóngxīnfānshíliú</i>	red heart guava
红旗集体 <i>hóngqíjítǐ</i>	advanced group
红旗部队 <i>hóngqíbùduì</i>	advanced brigade
红旗手 <i>hóngqíshǒu</i>	an advanced worker
红专 <i>hóngzhuān</i>	'red and expert', advanced

'Red' in the sense of indoctrinated, and 'expert' meaning skilled; i.e. trustworthy and useful, a politically committed, expert farmer.

红旗单位 <i>hóngqídānwèi</i>	Red Flag unit
An advanced production team; from the custom of presenting successful teams with a red banner to place in the fields.	
红旗田 <i>hóngqítán</i>	Red Flag field--i.e. a high-yielding field
红三员 <i>hóng sānyuán</i>	three 'red' personnel
Commune members engaged in accounting, workpoint recording and stocktaking.	

洪

hóng

洪水 <i>hóngshuǐ</i>	floods
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In the 2,142 years from 206 BC to 1936, there were 1,031 major floods and 1,060 major droughts, averaging 1 flood or 1 drought per year. According to incomplete statistics, in 1928 thirteen provinces in N. China, N.W. and S.W. China had harvests amounting to only 20% of those for

normal years. The great drought of 1931 damaged 120,000,000 *mu* of farmland in the Yangtse and Huai river valleys alone. [Wang Shu-ch'un, 'Place irrigation in an important position in hydraulic engineer's construction', *CCYC* 3 (1965), 40]

洪水区 <i>hóngshuǐqū</i>	flood plain
洪水灌溉 <i>hóngshuǐguàngài</i>	flood irrigation
see: 灌溉 <i>guàngài</i>	
洪水季节 <i>hóngshuǐjìjié</i>	high-water season
洪水猛兽 <i>hóngshuǐměngshòu</i>	flood disaster area
This is originally from a proverb meaning 'collecting taxes, but doing nothing', or simply 'a distressed area'. Modern standard usage is: 洪水灾区 <i>hóngshuǐzāiqū</i> , or 洪泛滥区 <i>hóngfànlanqū</i> .	

HUO

火

huǒ

火鸡 <i>huǒjī</i>	turkey
火耕器 <i>huǒgēngqì</i>	flame cultivator; to destroy field weeds by flame throwers

货

huò

货源 <i>huòyuán</i>	commodity supply
货柜运输 <i>huòguì yùnsū</i>	container transport
货物与劳务收支 <i>huòwù yǔ láowù shōuzhī</i>	goods and services
货币 <i>huòbì</i>	money

Money in socialist economies is regarded as a result of the need for commodity production and is an effect of the law of value. In the USSR it is a means of payment as in the West for wages, salaries, etc. and the accounts of

socialist enterprises are settled in money. In China money refers to both currency and various types of bank commodity assets, there being no market for commercial bills, private securities or government bonds. Gold cannot be sold on the open market or used as a means of payment. Money is provided as part payment in communes as a share in the income, but is paid as wages and salaries in factories. In both countries money still acts as a means of circulation in the purchase of household necessities and 'luxuries', and in the sale by farmers of the produce of their private plots. [Cheng Cho-yuan, *Monetary Affairs of Communist China* (Hongkong, 1954)]

货币资金 money capital
huòbì zījīn

货币幻想 money illusion
huòbì huànxiǎng

The response to changes in the amount of money in circulation as if it represented a change in real money income.

货币论 monetary theory
huòbìlùn

货币流量 flow of money
huòbì liúliàng

货币供给额 money supply
huòbì gōngjǐ'é

The amount of money circulating in an economy at any given period of time.

货币管理 currency control
huòbì guǎnlǐ

Measures designed to increase or decrease the flow of money in an economy.

货币用黄金 monetary gold
huòbì yòng huángjīn

货币性负债 monetary liabilities
huòbìxìng fùzhài

货币政策 monetary policy
huòbì zhèngcè

This refers to any centralized action or actions taken deliberately for the regulation of the money supply without regard to the form these actions assume. Thus, while it is true to say that China has no monetary policy when the term is used in the narrow western sense, China does have a monetary policy in the broad sense. [Finance and Economic Commission of CPR, *Collected Laws and Regulations on the Central Government's Financial and Economic Policies*, 3 vols (1950-52); and Huang Ta, *Currency and Currency Circulation in China's Socialist Economy* (Peking, 1964).]

货币的投资过度 monetary over-investment
huòbì de tóuzī guòdù

活
huó

活茬 basic farmwork, day-to-day
huóchá farming tasks

活动人口 active population
huódòng rénkǒu

活动资本 circulating capital
huódòng zīběn

Funds used for current production and in stocks etc. as opposed to fixed assets; synonymous with the term 'working capital'.

also: 流动资本 liúdòng zīběn

活动资产 current assets
huódòng zīchǎn

Cash in hand and on deposit, together with cash-convertible items such as bonds and stock.

活动分析 activity analysis
huódòng fēnxī

The broad application of linear programming which estimates the most profitable of all possible combinations of a number of sub-activities subject to resource limitations without the assumption of constant returns to scale for each activity.

活土层 topsoil (lit; 'living soil
huótǔcéng layer')

活工资 lit. 'living wages'
huógōngzī

Payment of premiums, increases in salary and other undefined items. Condemned in 1968 as counter-revolutionary economism [JMJP, 11 Jan. 1968, p.2.]

活劳动 live labour
huó láodòng

A socialist term which defines the amount of manual or animal work spent in the completion of a specific task, measured in time, money or in kind. In China this term has also been used synonymously as 'supervised labour'. Also synonymous with labour in the western sense.

see: 监督劳动 jiāndū láodòng

活符号算法 algorithms
huó fúhào jìsuàn fǎ

稀

xī

稀有报酬 scarcity rent
xīyǒu bàochóu

稀有品种 rare species
xīyǒu pínzhǒng

稀薄肥料 diluted fertilizer
xībó féiliào

系

xì

系统分析 systems analysis
xìtǒng fēnxī

系统随机抽样法 systematic random sampling
xìtǒng suíjī chōuyàngfǎ

系数数阵 matrices of coefficients
xìshù shùzhèn

畦

xī/qí

畦子 a small plot, or parcel
qí (North coll.), but esp.
菜畦(càiqí)--a vegetable plot

A field of approx. 50 *mu* (7½ acres)

西

xī

西芹 American celery [*Apium*
xīqín *graveolens* L. (Dulce group)]

西瓜 water melon [*Citrullus vulgaris*
xīguā Schrad.]

西米 sago; lit. 'western rice'
xīmǐ

西洋菜 watercress [*Nasturtium officinale*
xīyàngcài R. Br.]

also: 水菜 *shuǐcài*, 水田芥 *shuǐtiánjiè*, or
豆瓣菜 *dòubàncài*,

西门答儿牛 Simmental cattle
xīméndǎ'ěrniú

or: 西门达尔牛 *xīméndá'ěrníu*

栖

xī/qī

栖禽 roosting birds
qīqín

栖群动态 population dynamics
qīqún dòngtài

栖群密度 population density
qīqún mìdù

细

xì

细作 intensive cultivation
xìzuò

细菌肥料 bacterial fertilizer (see below)
xìjūn féiliào

细菌室 bacteria rooms
xìjūnshì

These are small laboratories set up in brigades to cultivate bacteria through self-reliance. One such brigade in Chang-Tai county spent only 15 *yuan* to cultivate 274 test tubes and 115 bottles of bacteria. No. 6 Production Team in Chang-Tai also dried excrement of pigs and cows in the sun, ground it into powder and used it in place of 39,000 catties of phosphorous fertilizer to turn out 39,000 catties of bacterial fertilizer [URS 70.20 (1973), 282]. Every brigade is taught that 'manure is a great treasure, every bit of it must be delivered to the field and should not be wasted' [*ibid.*, p.284].

细粮 fine grains
xìliáng

see: 旱粮 *hànlíáng*

细肥 effective fertilizer
xìféi

细畜 small livestock
xìchù

细绒棉 fine staple cotton
xìróngmián

细棉豆 Lima bean [*Phaseolus lunatus*
xìmiándòu L.]

XIA/HSIA

虾

xiā

虾肥

xiāféi

shrimp fertilizer (made from crushed waste)

虾糠

xiākāng

shrimp meal

A livestock feed manufactured from the under-composed shrimp and prawn waste with not more than 7% sale (NaCl).

下

xià

下季作物

xiàjì zuòwù

second crop

下夫

xiàfū

a lower peasant

A derogatory term, usually referring to a non-clansman, an outsider, or a hired hand.

下中农

xiàzhōngnóng

lower middle peasants

[See Fig. 5]

下湖 or

xiàhú,

下田

xiàtián

'to go to the fields', to do farmwork (north. coll.)

下放

xiàfàng

to send down (to a lower level); lit. 'downward transfer' (of labour); to disperse; also to decentralise, to resettle

A movement to transfer intellectuals and urban cadres to rural areas. The system as it has developed provides for the participation in manual labour by members of China's student, intellectual and management groups. This represents the Chinese application of Marxism for purposes of economic development (development Marxism). It is derived from Marx's vision of a society in which the 'difference between mental and manual labour has been eliminated'. Hence the policy of sending down intellectuals, cadres and leadership groups to the countryside to perform farm tasks is regarded in China as being of the greatest strategic significance.

Hsia fang has been translated into English in various ways: (1) 'release to the lower' [see Li Chi, 'The use of figurative language in Communist China', *Studies in Chinese Communist Terminology* 5 (1958), 84pp.]; (2) 'decentralization of cadres'-a movement to transfer urban cadres to rural areas [H.F. Schurmann, 'Organizational principles of the Chinese Communists', *China Q.* (Apr-June 1960), p.50]; (3) 'sending down'; and (4) 'downward transfer'.

Mao is first thought to have used the term in his speech on 'The correct handling of contradictions' (Feb. 1957) and later at the National Propaganda Working Conference held in Peking on 12 March 1956. [*JMJP*, 19 June 1959, p.4; see T.A. Hsia, 'A terminological study of the *hsia fang* movement', *Studies in Chinese Communist Terminology* 10 (1963).]

see also: 安置落戶 *ānzhì luòhù*, 牛鬼蛇神 *niúguǐ shéshén*

下放青年

xiàfàng qīngnián

'sent-down' youths

The total number of 'sent-down' youths now equals about 60 million. [See *China Youth Daily*, 9 Dec. 1964, where the figure was put at 40 million.] To this must be added figures after the CR which, according to a report on Anhwei Radio (1 March 1973) referring to a 'rally for mobilizing educated youths to go the mountains and rural areas', amount to a further 7 million. In 1973, some 9 million more educated youths were reported to have gone to the countryside. [Ch'iu K'ung-yüan, 'Current social problems in mainland China', *Issues and Studies* 10.4 (1974), p.72]

下放制度

xiàfàng zhìdù

the system of 'sending down', resettlement system

The system began in 1954/55 to coincide with the formation of the Advanced Producer Cooperatives (APCs). Editorials in *People's Daily* at the time called for a mass movement to the countryside of technicians and intellectuals as well as 'the mobilization of primary and middle school graduates for productive labour'.

下放办公室

xiàfàng bàngōngshì

'sending down' bureaux

Resettlement offices set up c.1964 to deal with resettlement of intellectuals and managerial staff in productive labour in the villages.
also: 安置办公室 (*ānzhì bàngōngshì*).

下放资产

xiàfàng zīchǎn

decentralization of capital, lit. 'downward transfer' of capital

This means with finance, trade and credit made an integral part of rural life, a closer tie with industry and agriculture is possible. Planning is more accurate and financial work is brought down to the level of the ordinary peasant. [*Hung Ch'i* 2 (1959), 1-8.]

下乡计划

xiàxiāng jìhuà

'going down to the village'

This early reference to going into the villages refers to cultural troupes and is an indication of the Party's early concern with urban-orientated life and the alienation of rural populations. [*KMJP*, 23 Sept. 1953]

下乡镀金论

xiàxiāng dùjīnlùn

'to go down to the village and have a marvellous experience'

香菜 *xiāngcài* coriander [*Coriandrum sativum* L.]

香茅草 *xiāngmáocǎo* lemon grass [*Cymbopogon citratus* Staph.]
also: 香水茅 *xiāngshuǐmáo* [*Cymbopogon nardus*]
Used in perfumes and insecticides.

香茅油 *xiāngmǎoyóu* oil of citronella

香大蕉 *xiāngdàjiāo* banana (the so-called 'coolie' banana) [*Musa paradisiaca*]

香芹菜 *xiāngqíncài* parsley [*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym.]

香脂 *xiāngzhī* balsam [Harms.] [*Myroxylon balsamum* (L.)]

向

xiàng

向量 *xiàngliàng* vector—a row or column of numbers

向前连锁效果 *xiàngqián liánsuǒ xiànguǒ* forward linkage effects

向后连锁效果 *xiànghòu liánsuǒ xiànguǒ* backward linkage effects

向山区进军 *xiàngshānqū jìnjūn* 'to march to mountain areas'
A 1957 slogan meaning to raise peasants to go and do reclamation and conservation work in marginal areas.

晌

xiǎng

A land measure of uncertain dimension which seems to vary from province to province. In Yenan, for example, it means the equivalent of 3 *mu*, in Homan just over 1 *mu*, whilst in Liaoning it equals 15 *mu* (1.96 acres).

乡

xiāng

A district of not more than 50,000 inhabitants and with a minimum of 100 families; rural as opposed to urban. An administrative village was usually created from several

(10 or more) national villages. This unit served as a unit of land tax and corvée assessment, and was the primary unit for rural control.

乡土 *xiāngtǔ* indigenous, rustic

乡绅 *xiāngshēn* rural gentry, village head

An hereditary post, later replaced by *xiāngzhǎng* or *cūnzhǎng* (see below).

乡丁 *xiāngdīng* village employee (1932-49); hence, a peasant
see also: 地甲 *dìjiǎ*

乡长 *xiāngzhǎng* village headman—an elected position during period of Japanese occupation 1938-46.

乡约 *xiāngyuē* village (mutual improvement) contract
In Shansi province this term was also used to refer to a village official.

乡村老人 *xiāngcūn lǎorén* village elders
see: 三老 *sānlǎo*

乡预算会计 *xiāngyùsuàn kuàijì* village budget accounting

乡土教材 *xiāngtǔ jiàocái* 'village soil teaching material'
Indigenous textbooks, local manuals, school textbooks compiled by the peasants (1969).

乡镇 *xiāngzhèn* township

乡镇区农会 *xiāngzhènqū nóngguī* township farmers' association

乡城关系 *xiāngchéng guānxi* rural-urban relations

乡城物资交流 *xiāngchéng wùzī jiāoliú* rural-urban interflow of goods

乡民社会 *xiāngmín shèhuì* folk agrarian society (part hunting and gathering and part settled farming)

乡群众大会 *xiāngqúnzhòng dàhuì* congress of village masses

An administrative village level meeting to discuss village matters, rural leadership and day-to-day village affairs.

相

xiāng

the lowest administrative unit
consisting of one or more
villages

相对频数 relative frequency

xiāngduì pínshù

also: 相对频度 xiāngduì pín dù,
or 相对频率 xiāngduì pín lǜ

相对长率 relative growth rate

xiāngduì zhǎnglǜ

相互代理业务 mutual replacement of work

xiānghù dàilǐ yèwù

i.e. exchange of job; for example cadre in a bank helping
commercial department of commune to buy, sell and
book-keep.

相关法 correlation

xiāngguānfǎ

相关关系 correlation dependence

xiāngguān guānxi

相关分析 correlation analysis

xiāngguān fēnxī

相关成本 associated costs

xiāngguān chéngběn

A term now commonly used in water resource develop-
ment projects. These costs include the value of goods and
services needed over and above projects costs to make the
immediate products or services of a project available for
use.

相关系数 coefficient of correlation

xiāngguān xīshù

相成生产业务 supplementary enterprises

xiāngchéng shēngchǎn
yèwù

Any part of farmwork which adds to production in the
form of extra income without interfering with the main
farm occupations. A good example of this in China is
mulberry production.

相辅生产业务 complementary enterprises

xiāngfǔ shēngchǎn yèwù

Mutually compatible farm activities which help increase
income.

相辅作物 complementary crop

xiāngfǔ zuòwù

Crops which when cultivated benefit each other.

橡

xiàng

橡胶树 rubber tree [*Hevea*]

xiàngjiāoshù

also: 橡皮树 xiàngpíshù

橡胶 natural rubber

xiàngjiāo

橡胶制品 rubber products

xiàngjiāo zhìpǐn

橡胶园 rubber plantation

xiàngjiāoyuán

橡胶植物 rubber plant

xiàngjiāo zhíwù

XIAO/HSIAO

小

xiǎo

小羊 lamb

xiǎoyáng

小羊放牧法 creep grazing

xiǎoyáng fàngmùfǎ

A method of feeding young livestock by use of enclosures
or barriers which prevent the entry of larger livestock.

小羊饲养预算 creep budgeting

xiǎoyáng sìyù yùsuàn

An annual estimate of the amount of pasture required for
young livestock.

小牧牛 bullocks, steers

xiǎomùniú

小母牛 heifers

xiǎomǔniú

小母鸡 pullets

xiǎomǔjī

also: 小雌鸡 xiǎocíjī

小猪 piglets

xiǎozhū

小生意 petty trader, petty trading

xiǎoshēngyì

小土产 small local products
xiǎotǔchǎn
 A term synonymous with sideline occupations; usually the produce of private plots.

小土地出租者 small leaseholder
xiaotudi chūzūzhě

小生产 small-scale production
xiǎoshēngchǎn

小生产者 small producer
xiǎoshēngchǎnzhě

小生产者思想 small producers' ideology
xiǎoshēngchǎnzhě sīxiǎng

小户 small households
xiǎohù.

小贩 pedlar
xiǎofàn

小秋收 small autumn harvest
xiǎoqiūshōu

The traditional peasant practice of gathering wild local plants and hunting, usually after autumn harvest for extra income. It was criticized during CR but in 1971 a movement was launched at official level to encourage activities of this sort and the 'small autumn harvest' was included in the collective economy of the production team, although peasants were still allowed to retain some products gathered for their own benefit. By the end of 1972 the total value of the 'small autumn harvest'—the collection of wild plants, hunting and aquatic culture, the production and gathering of medicinal herbs, collection of material for compost and the use of fibres, oils and resins, wild birds, birds eggs, snakes and insects, to supplement agricultural production—in the three provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin and Hopei alone was RMB 100 million. [*JMJP*, 15 March 1973]

小耕农 peasant workers
xiǎogēngnóng

小自由 small freedoms
xiǎozìyóu

The freedom to cultivate a private plot, to engage in private dealings and to be able to sell private produce in free markets.

小农 small farmer, peasant, smallholder
xiǎonóng

A term favoured outside of China among overseas Chinese

小农场 small farm
xiǎonóngchǎng

小农场会 association of small farmers, union of small landowners
xiǎonóngchǎnghuì
 (*koshchi* in Soviet usage)

小农制 small-scale farming
xiǎonóngzhì

小农经济 small peasant economy, peasant farming
xiǎonóng jīngjì

小农经营 small farm management
xiǎonóng jīngyíng

小农协会 smallholders' association
xiǎonóng xiéhuì

小间式牛舍 cubicle system—a livestock feeding system
xiǎojiānshì niúshè

小集体 small collective (unit)—an undesignated work force
xiǎojítǐ

小牛肉 veal
xiǎoniúròu

小商品 small commodities—fibre products, birds eggs, medicinal herbs, small bundles of spices, etc.
xiǎoshāngpǐn

小本农贷 farm loan for small-scale capital investment
xiǎoběnnóngdài

Minor loans to peasant households, usually for supplies and inputs.

see: 生产信用 *shēngchǎn xìnyòng*

小黑麦 triticale
xiǎohèimài

The name triticale is a compound of the generic names for wheat (*triticum*) and for rye (*secale*). This new grain is a cross between breadwheat and rye. Research goes back to 1876 but serious work was not carried out until 1931. The University of Manitoba first developed it as a commercial crop in 1954 and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico followed up this research. Hungary was the first country to grow it on any scale in 1970. Current trials are taking place in China from CIMMYT seed [*Acta Botanica Sinica* 15.2 (1973), 163-80].

小麦 wheat [*Triticum* sp.]
xiǎomài

小麦改装 wheat processing
xiǎomài gǎizhuāng

小麦糠 wheat bran—a livestock feed
xiǎomàikāng

小麦地区 <i>xiǎomài dìqū</i>	wheat producing area	小组 <i>xiǎozǔ</i>	small specialized groups
小麦地带 <i>xiǎomài dìdài</i>	wheat belt		
小羊菜 <i>xiǎoyángcài</i>	lamb's lettuce [<i>Valerianella olitoria</i> L.] --a winter vegetable in S. China		These are usually set up to carry out specific tasks of extension, education or remedial work. viz: 贫农核心小组 <i>pínóng hēxīn xiǎozǔ</i> poor peasants' core group, or 老农参谋小组 <i>lǎonóng cānmóu xiǎozǔ</i> old peasants' conciliation team
小肉用鸡 <i>xiǎoròuyòngjī</i>	broiler	小组计件 <i>xiǎozǔ jìjiàn</i>	group piecework
小春作物 <i>xiǎochūn zuòwù</i>	winter crop	小队 <i>xiǎoduì</i>	production teams
小型为主 <i>xiǎoxíng wéizhǔ</i>	to emphasize small-scale production units		In western terminology a team can mean: (1) two or more draft livestock; (2) a small group of specialists. In Chinese terminology a team is a production unit of undesignated size below a brigade. In the Soviet Union, the smallest production team is called a <i>Zveno</i> or link, which is a small team of farmworkers (as opposed to big units such as brigades). Variations introduced more recently have been the <i>beznaryadnoye mekhanizirovannoye</i> (unregulated mechanized link) - which is a small team of tractor drivers operating on a permanently assigned plot without detailed work assignments and with pay based on final production results. In China in 1960 production teams were redesignated brigades and much smaller production teams comprising about 40 households were organized. In 1961, the accounting unit was transferred from the brigade to the team [<i>Current Scene</i> , Hongkong 9.5 (1971), p.18]. But see also Tachai brigade where the team has been abolished.
小型工业 <i>xiǎoxíng gōngyè</i>	cottage industry		
小型水利工程 <i>xiǎoxíng shuǐlǐ gōngchéng</i>	small-scale water conservancy project		
小型坡地乳牛示范牧场 <i>xiǎoxíng pōdì rǔniú shífàn mùchǎng</i>	small dairy pilot farm (upland area)		
小型农具 <i>xiǎoxíng nóngjù</i>	small farm tools	小队队长 <i>xiǎoduìzǐhǎng</i>	production team leader/head
Commonly abbreviated as: 小具 <i>xiǎojù</i>			
小倒茬 <i>xiǎodǎochá</i>	short-term rotation	小队委员会 <i>xiǎoduì wěiyuánhui</i>	production team committee
See: 短期轮作 <i>duǎnqī lúnzuò</i> which is the preferred term.		小队干部 <i>xiǎoduì gàn bù</i>	production team cadre
小环境 <i>xiǎohuánjìng</i>	micro environment	小领导干部 <i>xiǎo lǐngdǎogànbù</i>	petty leadership cadre (low level of management)
小规模农场 <i>xiǎoguīmó nóngchǎng</i>	small-scale farm	小段包工 <i>xiǎoduàn bāogōng</i>	short-term plan for field work arrangements
小规模农业 <i>xiǎoguīmó nóngyè</i>	small-scale farming		This is a shortened version of:
小家畜 <i>xiǎojiāchù</i>	small domestic livestock	小段包工到组 责任到人 <i>xiǎoduàn bāogōng dào zǔ, zérèn dào rén</i>	contracts for short-term work for squads with individual responsibility
小块灌溉 <i>xiǎokuài guàngài</i>	basin irrigation		First set up in 1954 [<i>Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside</i> , vol.3 (1956) p.48], it fell out of favour around the time of the GLF and was revived in 1961 [<i>JMJP</i> , 26 Feb. 1961, p.2]. The idea was that production work was to be divided up into sections (段 <i>duàn</i>) whilst at the same time the team split into squads (组 <i>zǔ</i>)
小黄瓜 <i>xiǎohuángguā</i>	gherkin		

which contracted for work. All work was then done collectively by the squad or by individuals within the squad. An inspection system also operated to see the work was carried out satisfactorily. The general idea was to get a greater degree of participation and quality control.

小包工制 subcontracting of farm
xiǎobāo gōngzhì production

消

xīāo

消毒 pasteurization
xiāodú

消毒奶 pasteurized milk
xiāodúnnǎi

消退型 regression
xiāotùixíng

消费 consumption, expenditure
xiāofèi [Jap. *shōhi*]

Includes farmer's personal income, handicrafts, state expenditure on health, administration, defence, welfare and other non-productive items.

消费力 consumer buying power
xiāofèilì [Jap. *shohiryoku*]

消费品 consumer goods
xiāofèipǐn

消费资料 means of subsistence, i.e.
xiāofèi zīliào consumer goods

see also: 客户资料 *kèhù zīliào*

消费地区 consumption areas
xiāofèi dìqū

消费者 consumer
xiāofèizhě

see also: 客户 *kèhù*

消费者研究 consumer research
xiāofèizhě yánjiū

消费者调查 consumer surveys
xiāofèizhě diàochá

消费者信用 consumer credit
xiāofèizhě xìnyòng

消费者价格 consumer prices
xiāofèizhě jiàgé

also: 消费者物价 *xiāofèizhě wùjià*

消费者物价指数 index of consumer prices
xiāofèizhě wùjià zhǐshù

消费者支出 consumer outlay, consumer
xiāofèizhě zhīchū expenditure

also: 消费者花费 *xiāofèizhě huāfèi*

消费保障 consumer protection
xiāofèi bǎozhàng

消费者选择 consumer preference
xiāofèizhě xuǎnzé

消费者行为 consumer behaviour
xiāofèizhě xíngwéi

消费者剩余 consumer's surplus
xiāofèizhě shèngyú

消费函数 consumption function
xiāofèi hánshù

消费曲线 consumption curve
xiāofèi qūxiàn

消费单位 unit of consumption
xiāofèi dānwèi

消费不足 under-consumption
xiāofèi búzú

消费倾向 propensity to consume
xiāofèi qīngxiàng

消费合作社 consumer cooperative
xiāofèi hézuòshè

消费处分额 consumption disposal
xiāofèi chǔfèn'é

消费性的固定资产 fixed assets used in consumption
过程 *xiāofèixìng de gùdìng*

zīchǎn

消费基金 consumption fund
xiāofèi jījīn

This is made up of residents' consumption (居民消费 *jūmín xiāofèi*—estimates of household budgets), which in turn consists of residents' personal consumption (居民个人消费 *jūmín gèrén xiāofèi*), residents' collective consumption (居民集团消费 *jūmín jítuán xiāofèi*—sanitation, education etc.), and social consumption (社会性消费 *shèhuìxìng xiāofèi*). Social consumption tends to be what is known in the West as government consumption and consists of material consumption of non-productive enterprises. [Chen Yi, *The Commodity Turnover Plan of State Commercial Enterprises* (Shanghai, 1956), p.36]

锁

xiāo

销路 <i>xiāolù</i>	market conditions, circulation of goods
销路不畅 <i>xiāolù búchàng</i>	slack market
销售差额 <i>xiāoshòu chā'ér</i>	marketing margin
销售协定 <i>xiāoshòu xiédìng</i>	marketing agreements
销售利润率 <i>xiāoshòu lìrùnlǜ</i>	sales profit rate--ratio of profit to sales income

XIAN/HSIEN

咸

xián

咸蛋 <i>xiándàn</i>	salted eggs
咸满 <i>xiánmǎn</i>	'ham mun' (Canton)

A variety of paddy which is salt tolerant; rice grown in brackish water. Only one crop a year can be grown from July-November.

闲

xián

闲地 <i>xiándì</i>	idle land
闲置变数 <i>xiánzhì biànsù</i>	slack variable

现

xiàn

现代化过程 <i>xiàndàihuà guòchéng</i>	modernization process
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The maximization of the potential of society within the limits set by the goals and the fundamental structure or forms of society.

现代工业都市 社会 <i>xiàndài gōngyè dūshì shèhuì</i>	modern industrial urban society
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现金作物 <i>xiànjīn zuòwù</i>	cash crop
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现金管理 <i>xiànjīn guǎnlǐ</i>	cash control
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现金收付记帐法 <i>xiànjīn shōufù jìzhàng fǎ</i>	cash flow method
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现金流动记帐 折扣及复利 <i>xiànjīn liúdòng jìzhàng zhékòu jí fùlì</i>	cash flows, discounting and compounding
----------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------

现金减值收回 分析 <i>xiànjīn jiǎnzhí shōuhuí fēnxī</i>	discounted cash flow analysis
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see: 折扣现金流动记帐 *zhékòu xiànjīn liúdòng jìzhàng*

现金出纳计划 <i>xiànjīn chūnà jìhuà</i>	out-in moving cash plan or balance method [Russ. <i>balansovyi metod</i>] see p.97
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现金出纳帐 <i>xiànjīn chūnàzhàng</i>	record of cash payments and receipts
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现值法 <i>xiànzhí fǎ</i>	present value method
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现买先卖 <i>xiànmǎi xiānmài</i>	hedging; buying or selling futures against losses and gains due to price changes
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苋

xiàn

苋菜 <i>xiàncài</i>	Chinese spinach [<i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i> L.]
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Six varieties of which are:

- (1) 尖叶 *jiānyè* 'pointed' leaf
- (2) 园叶 *yúanyè* 'rounded' leaf
- (3) 红叶 *hóngyè* 'red' leaf
- (4) 白叶 *báiyè* 'white' leaf
- (5) 青叶 *qīngyè* 'green' leaf
- (6) 马齿 *mǎchǐ* 'horse's teeth'

In Taiwan there is also:

虎叶苋菜 *hǔyè xiàncài* 'tiger leaf'

BALANCE METHOD

现金出纳计划

xiànjīn chūnà jìhuà

This is an important instrument of cash control; the principle was taken from the USSR which strikes balances for every input or commodity, including labour, for every output product. Individual balances can be coordinated in an input-output matrix. It is arranged as follows:

IN	OUT
1. retail selling	1. wages
2. wholesale selling	2. purchase of foodstuffs
3. commodity transport	3. purchase of industrial and agricultural plant and products
4. culture	4. purchase of industrial products
5. posts and telegraph	5. post and telegraph
6. government bonds	6. repayment of government bonds
7. taxes	7. administrative expenditure
8. savings deposits	8. repayment of savings deposits
9. APC deposits	9. repayment of APC deposits
10. private farm deposits	10. pay out private farm deposits
11. currency exchange	11. currency exchange
12. repayment of farm loans	12. farm loans
13. credit cooperative deposits	13. credit cooperatives
14. specialized bank deposits	14. specialized banks
15. other receipts	15. miscellaneous (payments)

diagram 1

显

xiǎn

显著水准 level of significance
xiǎnzhù shuǐzhǔn

显著性检定 tests of significance
xiǎnzhùxìng jiǎndìng

also: 显著性测验 xiǎnzhùxìng cèyàn

限

xiàn

限额 quota, norm [Russ. kvota]
xiàn'é

限额以上 above norm
xiàn'é yǐshàng

限额以下 below norm
xiàn'é yǐxià

限界效用 marginal utility
xiànjiè xiàoyòng
also: 边际效用 biānjiè xiàoyòng

县

xiàn

县人民公社 xian People's Commune
xiàn rénmin gōngshè
see: 联合社 liánhéshè

县联社 County Federation of
xiànliánshè Communes
see: 联合社 liánhéshè

县土改团 County land reform group
xiàn tǔgǎituán (1949-56)

先

xiān

先进 xiānjìn advanced
 xiānjìn

The original meaning of this term was 'preceding' or 'the one who goes before'. Recently great importance has been attributed to this phrase by the Communists who use it to describe progressive institutions, methods or techniques. The opposite is 落后 luòhòu (backward).

Hence: 先进队 xiānjìnduì an advanced brigade

先进集体 xiānjìn jítǐ advanced collective
 xiānjìn jítǐ

先进国 xiānjìnguó advanced country,
 xiānjìnguó developed country

先进农民 xiānjìn nóngmín progressive farmers
 xiānjìn nóngmín

先进农业技术 xiānjìn nóngyè jìshù advanced agricultural technique
 xiānjìn nóngyè jìshù

先驱性村落 xiānqūxìng cūnluò pilot villages
 xiānqūxìng cūnluò

仙

xiān

仙果 xiānguǒ peaches, lit. 'fairy fruit'
 xiānguǒ [Prunus persica L.]

粳

xiān

粳山米 xiānmi or 粳山稻 xiāndào non-glutinous (common) rice,
 xiānmi or xiāndào upland rice, rice grown
 without irrigation

羨

xiàn

羨田 xiàntián surplus land (land owned beyond
 xiàntián the legally determined amount)

鲜

xiān

鲜奶 xiānnǎi fresh milk
 xiānnǎi

鲜果类 xiānguǒlèi fresh fruits
 xiānguǒlèi

鲜蔬菜 xiānshūcài fresh vegetables
 xiānshūcài

纤

xiān

纤维 xiānwéi fibres
 xiānwéi

纤维作物 xiānwéi zuòwù fibre crops
 xiānwéi zuòwù

线

xiàn

线虫 xiànchóng eelworms
 xiànchóng

线型 xiànxíng linear
 xiànxíng

线型法 xiànxíngfǎ iso line
 xiànxíngfǎ

线性规划(法) xiànxíng guīhuà (fǎ) linear programming (method)
 xiànxíng guīhuà (fǎ)

Linear programming is a branch of mathematics not an econometric technique. But like other mathematical methods (e.g. game theory) it is commonly used in econometrics. Linear programming is also synonymous with the term 'activity analysis'. In Chinese there are several ways of translating this term. This is the standard Communist term; another used in Taiwan is:

线型设计法 xiànxíng shèjìfǎ,

线型反应 xiànxíng fǎnyìng linear response
 xiànxíng fǎnyìng

线型重合 xiànxíng chónghé multi-collinearity
 xiànxíng chónghé

线图法 xiàntúfǎ string diagrams
 xiàntúfǎ

XIN/HSIN

新

xīn

新客 xīnkè new recruits

In Malay *sinkeh*. A term used to describe newly arrived indentured labour.

新手 xīnshǒu new hands, i.e. those lacking in technical experience

新代农具 xīndài nóngjù improved farm tool

新选稻米育良种 xīnxuǎn dàomǐ yùliángzhǒng new high-yielding varieties of rice

China has been pre-eminent in world rice technology for many centuries. Rice improvement dates back to 1000 AD when a new variety called 'champa' was introduced from Annam into Fukien province. This was an early-maturing drought-resistant variety. A decade later it was being cultivated in the lower reaches of the Yangtse and Huai rivers. By the mid-nineteenth century the area under early-ripening varieties significantly exceeded traditional seeds. [See P.T. Ho, 'Early Ripening Rice in Chinese History', *Economic History Review* (1956), p.200.]

The major production characteristic, as in other parts of the world, was peasant experimentation in selection and gradual elimination of poor strains in a local environmental context. Stalk strength was an important factor because of typhoon hazards. Early accounts of successful plant breeding in the CPR first came in 1959 and again in 1963 when, according to reports published by the Canton Academy of Agricultural Sciences, six new dwarf strains were introduced in the province, probably from parent TN-1 and IR-8 seed. Distribution nationally did not get under way until 1964 and in 1965 a figure of 4.3 million *ha* of land devoted to new strains was reported. [See B. Stavis, *China's Green Revolution* (1974), p.20.] The role of the International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, The Philippines in the spread of NHYV in China in the 1960s is not clear. It has been suggested, for instance, that IIRRI seeds arrived in China via intermediaries in Pakistan and Nepal [R. Hughes, 'China samples the Rockefeller Rice', *Sunday Times*, 15 Feb. 1970]. The question, however, became largely irrelevant when in 1973 the Philippine Head of State, President Marcos, ceremoniously presented a visiting Chinese delegation with gifts of IR-20 and IR-26 seeds. In 1976 an official visit was made to the IIRRI at Los Banos. The situation with regard to wheat is not known.

see also: 新品种 xīnpǐnzhǒng,
高产量品种 gāochǎnliàng pǐnzhǒng,
改良品种 gǎiliáng pǐnzhǒng
新杂交种 xīnzāojiāozhǒng

新发展国家 xīnfāchǎn guójiā newly developed countries

新发展地区 xīnfāchǎn dìqū newly developed area

When an area first fell under communist control during the communist revolution, it was declared a 'newly developed area'. The first tasks were to (1) confiscate all land, (2) redistribute land on a crude basis, (3) conduct a land investigation drive, and (4) commence land reconstruction and carry out all programmes of land reform. An area then became known as 'an advanced struggle area' (斗争深入区 dòuzhēng shēnrùqū).

新罕普夏鸡 xīnhǎnpǔxiàjī New Hampshire chicken

新式富农 xīnshì fùnóng new style rich peasant

新式步犁 xīnshì bùlǐ new style draft plough

新土改 xīntǔgǎi new land reform (1965)

新飞跃 xīnfēiyuè new flying leap (in agriculture)

A post-CR expression (1969). In effect this was a renewed policy of 'self-reliance' both in mechanization and in distribution of incomes and marketing.

新农村 xīnnóngcūn the new countryside

A socialist term referring to the land revolution and high-yielding agriculture.

新产品生产计划 xīnzhìpǐn shēngchǎn jìhuà product planning

信

xìn

信任界限 xīnrèn jièxiàn limit of confidence

信任水准 xīnrèn shuǐzhǔn confidence level

信任距 xīnrèn jù confidence interval

信贷资金 xīndài zījīn credit funds

see: 流动性的固定资金 liúdòngxìng de gùdìng zījīn

新赖界限 limit of confidence
xīnlài jièxiàn

信用 trust, credit [Jap. *shinyō*]
xìnyòng

The original expression is taken from the *Tso Chuan* (左传) and used by the Japanese to translate the western term 'credit'. In current usage it refers to a person's credit rating, and it is an informal test of reliability and confidence in a market/commercial sense as well as of a person's ability to meet his financial obligations. Without good *xìnyòng* a purchaser would be unable to raise credit. This concept is an important aspect in agricultural marketing outside mainland China. [See M. Topley, 'Capital, savings and credit among indigenous rice farmers and immigrant vegetable farmers in Hongkong's New Territories' in R. Firth & B.S. Yamey (eds), *Capital Savings and Credit in Peasant Societies* (1964).]

信用部 credit department--a commune
xìnyòngbù level organization

see below and: 供销合作社 *gōngxiāo hézuòshè*
 Supply and Marketing Cooperative (SMC)

信用合作社 credit cooperatives
xìnyòng hézuòshè

In S.E. Asia these are sometimes called cooperative credit societies or associations. Rural cooperatives were first established in China in 1951. Originally the State Bank was to be responsible for granting credit to farmers. It was soon realized however that the State Bank was not capable of this task and so after some experimentation in Shansi and Kirin provinces [JMJP, 10 June 1953], where it was proved that rural credit cooperatives were a feasible proposition, policy was reversed. In 1951 there were 97 cooperatives; in 1952 this had risen to 1,764. In addition there were 5,200 mutual aid cooperatives operating credit schemes and 1,100 SMCs had credit departments. Thus, in total there were over 8,100 credit cooperatives of one form or another, with 2,600 located in Shansi province. With government and party backing, 27,000 credit cooperatives were flourishing by 1953. The credit cooperatives are, in theory, self-supporting units based on the share capital of members. In the first half of 1953 a report claimed there were 6,800 cooperatives with share capital amounting to 878 *yi* (1 *yi* = 10 million *yuan* (US \$4,400 m.), i.e. on average each credit cooperative had *yuan* 1.27 m. [TKP, 12 May 1954]. By 1964 there were about 100,000 rural credit cooperatives [JMJP, 28 Jan. 1964, p.2] employing 150-160,000 full-time cadres [TKP, 28 March 1963, edit.].

also called: 农村信用合作社 *nóngcūn xìnyòng hézuòshè*

信用政策 credit policy
xìnyòng zhèngcè

Credit is granted by the banks in China within the general framework of the State Plan, and is primarily designed to eradicate inequalities between the planned requirements

of production and the source of commune funds. Communes should generally be self-supporting; however credit may be given to perform three basic tasks: (1) to support the State Plan; (2) to strengthen the currency; and (3) to control productive efficiency. Credit is normally restricted to those units which have a good record for keeping to the terms of the State Plan, and who also have a reputation for rapid results in securing raw materials and prompt loan repayment. The function of credit is redistribution of money to the national economy, making it possible for agriculture to secure fluent investment.

XING/HSING

行

xíng/háng

行会制度 guild system
hánguì zhìdù

Prior to 1949 all buyers of agricultural produce were organized into powerful guilds. The guilds controlled market prices and provided a brokerage service and credit, advancing cash for all transactions, paying sellers and at the same time selling on credit to buyers (retailers). [I.S. Burgess, *The Guilds of Peking* (1928).]

see also: 栏 *lán*

行政村 administrative village
xíngzhèngcūn

An administrative village covers the area and scope of a production brigade. No clear definition of this term has ever appeared in the Chinese press, but it is generally reckoned to be equivalent to a production brigade. This term first appeared in 1965 during the CR. Formerly, the administrative village was the 乡 (*xiāng*), its place being taken in 1958 by the commune. The term 'administrative village', then, is now usually taken to be synonymous with commune.

行政管理 administrative management
xíngzhèng guǎnlǐ

形

xíng

形势教育 situation education
xíngshì jiàoyù

This has been attributed to an article by Ting Pao which was released over IMAR radio on 15 Feb. 1973, in which it was stated that as early as 1929 Mao Tse-tung said that analysis of the situation must be based on Marxist-Leninist principles since economic setbacks are always

only temporary. The terms 'bad harvest' and 'crop failure' do not exist theoretically in current terminology. When climatic conditions or otherwise affect the harvest, 'situation education' is introduced and intensified amongst the masses. Put simply, this means the peasants and cadres are taught to say that the 'situation is excellent', and a bad harvest is disguised by the careful wording of 'relatively good harvest' in official reports.

莖

jīng

莖椰菜
jīngyēcài

broccoli [*Brassica oleracea*
var. *alboglabra* (Bailey)]

杏

xìng

杏子
xìngzi

apricot [*Prunus armeniaca* L.]

杏李
xìnglǐ

apricot plum (Shantung)
[*P. simonii* Carr.]

杏桃
xìngtáo

greengages [*P. domestica*]

杏核
xìnghé

apricot kernels

These edible seeds take the place of almonds which they resemble.

杏仁
xìngrén

almonds [*P. dulcis* (Mill.)]

杏梅
xìngměi

Japanese apricot [*P. mume*
S et Z.]

学

xué

学徒制
xué tú zhì

apprenticeship system

Apprentices in China usually serve a three year term and obtain, in addition to training, a monthly stipend of between Yuan 18-24 plus board and lodging where

applicable. After serving a successful apprenticeship youths are promoted to grade I worker. A main objective of the apprenticeship system, especially after the CR, has been to provide trained operatives for rural areas, and there has been some resettlement of apprentices in accordance with the policy objectives of resettlement of urban youth. ['Sources of labour discontent in China: the worker-peasant system', *Current Scene* 6.5 (1968), p.20]

also: 学徒制系统 *xué tú zhì xì tǒng*

学徒训练
xué tú xùn liàn

apprentice training

学徒交换制度
xué tú jiāo huàn zhì dù

apprentice exchange system

The shortage of craftsmen following collectivization meant that the training of apprentices had to be handled in an organized way. Some skills and trades were not allowed to take on further apprentices to encourage transfer to priority crafts; in other cases, some crafts had apprentices assigned to them by the Labour Department, which were reassigned after a period of time. [*JMJP*, 21 March 1962, p.3; Shang Chien-ming, 'Some problems in the organization and development of rural handicrafts production', *Ta Kung Pao*, Peking, 29 May 1961, p.3]

学徒预修制
xué tú yù xiū zhì

pre-apprenticeship system

学大寨赶郭庄
超纲要

'Learn from Tachai, reach Kuo Chuang, surpass the programme.'

xué dà zhài, gǎn guō zhuāng, chāo gāng yào

An Anhwei emulation movement, the Kuo Chuang brigade being a local pacesetter [*JMJP*, 25 Mar. 1971].

休

xiū

休耕
xiū gēng

fallow

休闲地
xiū xián dì

fallow land

休闲牧场
xiū xián mù chǎng

deferred grazing

This means discontinuance of grazing livestock on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season to promote crop reproduction and regeneration of pasture.

XIONG/HSIUNG

凶

xiōng

凶年
xiōngnián crop failure

虚

xū

虚假的擗节
xūjiǎ de zǔnjié false economy虚拟变数
xūnǐ biànrshù dummy variable

墟

xū

墟市
xūshì periodic fair, village market,
market day

There have been such fairs in China for many centuries. Their origins can be traced as far back as 265-420 A.D. (Tsin period). The term for rural market varied in different parts of China. In northern and central districts they were known simply as gatherings (集 *jí*), in west China, especially Szechwan and Yunnan provinces, they were known as 场 (*chǎng*). In South China, notably Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the term 墟 (*xū*) was used. Smith notes that the terms are not interchangeable. Distinction must also be made from 会 (*huì*). In Chekiang province, village markets were simply known as 市 (*shì*). The times at which markets met also varied but generally they met at regular intervals based on the lunar month. This is still the case in Hongkong and parts of S.E. Asia. For a description of traditional village markets in China, see A.H. Smith, *Village Life in China: a Study in Sociology* (1899).

see also: 农村集市 *nóngcūn jíshì*墟里
xūlǐ small villagealso: 墟落 *xūluò*

需

xū

需要定律
xūyào dìnglǚ law of demandor: 需求律 *xūqiú lǚ*需要弹性
xūyào tánxìng elasticity of demand,
elastic demand需要可能
xūyào kěnéng potential demand需要函数
xūyào HÀNSHÙ demand functions需要无弹性
xūyào wútánxìng inelastic demand需要灌溉
xūyào guàngài demand irrigationalso: 灌溉需要 *guàngài xūyào*

System of water delivery where each farmer requests water at the time needed and in the amount required.

see also: 灌溉 *guàngài*需要性经济
xūyào xìng jīngjì demand economy需求的所得弹性
xūqiú de suǒdé tánxìng income elasticity of demand需求的价格弹性
xūqiú de jiàgé tánxìng price elasticity of demand需求和供给的
易变性
xūqiú hé gōngjǐ de
yìbiànxìng stochastic variability in
supply and demand

序

xù

序列相关
xùliè xiāngguān serial correlation

XUAN/HSÜAN

选

xuǎn

选种法
xuǎnzhǒngfǎ selective breeding

选举权
xuǎnjǔquán

franchising

穴

xué

穴肥
xuéfēi

deep pit manure, 'hole' manure

This consists of a deep pit, usually holding 2 tons of manure and covered with a layer of earth, especially near urban areas. [See Ch'en Kuang-chih & Ch'en Wen, 'A production brigade abundant in grain, flourishing in animals and densely forested', *CCYC* 2 (1965), 29.]

血

xuè or xiě

血汗工厂
xuèhàn gōngchǎng

sweat shops

雪

xuě

雪梨
xuěli

snowy pear (northern variety); Tientsin pear [*Prunus pyrifolia*]

also: 鸭梨 yālí

XUN/HSUN

循

xún

循环
xúnhuán

cycles

循环程序
xúnhuán chéngxù

recursive process

巡

xún

巡回教学
xúnhuí jiàoxué

'circulating teaching'

The teacher travels from hamlet to hamlet instructing small groups.

巡回检查组
xúnhuí jiǎncházuǔ

circuit investigation teams

Teams sent to villages to investigate such activities as black-marketeering, illegal trading or misuse of land or materials [*JMJP*, 7 March 1954].

YI/I

以

yǐ

以定产工
yǐdìng chǎngōng

remuneration according to output

A piecework system which fixed the amount of work-points earned against an individual's daily output [*CKNP* 13 (1958), p.22].

以丰补歉
yǐfēng bǔqiàn

to make up for poor harvests in years of rich harvests

This means putting extra grain into the reserve in good years.

以田养田
yǐtián yǎngtián

cultivating land with land

Crop rotation by natural selection of crops and livestock to increase fertility of soil.

以工代赈
yǐgōng dài zhèn

work for relief

Employment of disaster stricken farms on flood control and related measures (1954).

以点带面
yǐdiǎn dài miàn

'let one unit guide the whole area'

A slogan designed to urge advanced units to assist backward ones.

see also: 插标布点 *chābiāo bùdiǎn*

以钱为纲
yǐqián wéi gāng

to take cash as the key link

A reference to undesirable tendencies to promote sideline occupations and cash crops at the expense of cereals.

以农为主，
以副养农
yǐnóngwéizhǔ yǐfù-
yǎngnóng

to regard agriculture as the main element with subsidiary farming providing the stimulus

Production of cereals is the basic task in the commune; with pig, poultry, fruit and vegetable production as the cash element.

以农为乐
以农为荣
yìnóngwéiróng
yìnóngwéilè

to regard farming with joy and glory

A slogan aimed at educated youth, presenting farming as a happy and vital occupation and one worth taking up as a vocation after school.

以农立国
yìnóng lìguó

to take agriculture as the foundation of the economy

The idea that agriculture was fundamental to the economy has a long history in China and many writers have referred to it. As early as the Chou Dynasty, Han Fei (280-232 BC) wrote emphasizing the development of agriculture advocating that with the 'strengthening of the foundation and practice of economy, there will be no poverty' [Hsun Tzu 'Tien Lun' chapter, and quoted recently by Yang Chung-kuo, 'Social change in Yin and Chou Dynasties analyzed', *Hung Ch'i* 12 (1972), p.52]. Much later Marx said 'Agricultural production is the natural foundation on which all productive sectors of the economy gain their independence' [*Capital*, III, p.829].

以粮食为主导
yǐliángshí wéizhǔdǎo

to take cereals as the leading factor (in the economy)--1960

以粮为纲多种经营全面发展
yǐliángwéigāng duōzhǒng jīngyíng quánmiàn fāzhǎn

'Treat grain as main principle, diversify the economy and develop generally.'

This slogan first appeared in a *JMJP* editorial on 3 Feb. 1960 and has been referred to constantly since that date. It is usually shortened to 以粮为纲 (*yǐliáng wéigāng*). It has been attributed to Chou En-lai, and stresses a basic policy of increased food production with the additional cultivation of economic crops such as cotton, tobacco and silk [*JMJP*, 6 June 1961].

以粮为纲五业
并举
yǐliáng wéigāng
wǔyèbìngjǔ

to treat grain as the main principle and develop the five occupations simultaneously [*JMJP*, 8 Feb. 1960]

以消费为目标
的经济
yǐ xiāofèi wéimùbiāo de
jīngjì

consumption orientated economy

以生产队为基本核算单位的人民公社三级所有制
yǐ shēngchǎn duìwéi jīběn hésuàn dānwèi de rénmin gōngshè sānjī suǒyǒuzhì

three grade ownership of the communes with the production brigade as the basic accounting unit (1962)

see: 三级所有制 sānjī suǒyǒuzhì

伊

yī

伊犁马
yīlímǎ

Ili horse

A cross between local Kazack and Russian Orel trotter and *rachaynskaya*. It is the largest horse among five breeds in China and is favoured for its draft power.

易

yì

易田
yìtián

to clear the fields

易其田畴
yìqí tiánchóu

to clear and cultivate the fields

易货和支付协定
yìhuò hé zhīfù xiédìng

commodity exchange and payments agreement

易货贸易
yìhuò mào yì

barter trade

The barter system 'can overcome the kind of trade restrictions that difficulties with foreign exchange payments create and, at the same time, avoid the wavering influence on trade that comes with the use of capitalist currency'. China used barter trade between 1950-1955 to break the western blockade and embargoes. Currently barter is used in trade with some third world countries. [Liaoning Fiscal Institute, *Primer on International Trade* (Peking, 1973). Translated by T.I. Mathews, in *Chinese Economic Studies*, White Plains, New York (1974/75), vol. 3(2), p.14.]

also: 对换贸易 duìhuàn mào yì

移

yí

移苗
yímiáo

transplant (crops)

移民问题 migration problem
yímín wèntí
 In China this really means statutory migration of manpower.

移民劳工 migrant labour
yímín láogōng

移民农民 migrant farmer
yímín nóngmín

移转收支 transfer payment
yízhǎn shōuzhī

移风易俗 changing habits and transforming customs
yífēng yìsú

Many old practices concern death and *fengshui*. Respect for the dead and for one's ancestors is still a deeply felt obligation in China. A coffin and family grave are still considered essential, but cremation is now more common in the cities [NCNA, Canton, 25 Oct. 1965]. However, the building of common cemeteries in the villages to save land has been urged. In one Shansi village scattered graves occupied 170 *mu*. When, in 1958, the graves were concentrated in one place many peasants grumbled, saying it would disturb the *fengshui* [JMJP, 6 July 1964, p.2]. But the new measures taken are not uniform throughout China and there are still some individually owned graves. The general practice seems to be that when a site is needed a notice is put in the newspaper asking owners to remove the remains [NFJP, Canton, 1 Feb. 1974].

依
yī

依变数 dependent variables
yībiànsù

依率计征 fixed rate taxation
yīlǜ jìzhēng

依赖人口 dependent population
yīlài rénkǒu

依存国家的资本主义 dependent state capitalism
yīcún guójiā de zīběnzhǔyì

see: 国家的资本主义 *guójiā de zīběnzhǔyì*

依靠贫农团结中农 rely on the poor peasants, unite with the middle peasants
yīkào pínóng tuánjié zhōngnóng

This phrase was widely used during the initial stages of land reform. After the conclusion of the agrarian reform programme, the term also began to be used in conjunction with the setting up of agricultural cooperatives.

裔
yì

裔检定 progeny testing
yìjiǎndìng
 also: 后裔检定 *hòuyì jiǎndìng*

宜
yí

宜耕荒地 reclaimable wasteland
yígēng huāngdì

遗
yí

遗传率 heritability
yíchuántǜ

义
yì

义子 son adopted out of charitable motives
yìzǐ

义井 charity wells
yìjǐng

These are traditionally provided by monasteries and temples for poor peasants.

义仓 free grain stores (for relief)
yìcāng

义坡会 public land association
yìpōhuì

义田社 public field association
yìtiánshè

义务劳动 voluntary labour
yìwù láodòng

This really means compulsory labour without remuneration.

see also: 苟建 *jìngjiàn* for labour given freely

异

yì

异族通婚 rural amalgamation
yìzú tōnghūn

This refers to the amalgamation of various rural groups and minorities.

一

yī

一次产品 primary products
yīcì chǎnpǐn

一年一作 single cropping
yīnián yīzuò

一年两熟 double cropping
yīnián liǎngshú

see: 二季栽培 èrjì zāipei and 复种 fùzhòng

一年三作 triple cropping
yīnián sānzuo

see: 复种 fùzhòng

一岁仔 yearlings (canton)
yīsuìzǎi

一级就业 primary employment
yījí jiùyè

一条鞭 lit. 'one whip'
yītiáobiān

A system of simplified taxation introduced first during the Ming Dynasty (1573-1619) which integrated all systems of land taxation then in force into one combined tax.

一般田 average field
yībāntián

一般收获 average yield
yībān shōuhuò

一般化平均生产力 generalized average productivity
yībānhuà pīngjūn shēngchǎnlì

一事一议 'everything must be discussed'
yīshì yīyì

Everything that goes on in a production unit must be discussed and it is one's duty to criticize.

一打三反运动 'one blow and three anti movement'; lit. 'hit one and oppose three' campaign—a cleansing of the ranks
yīdǎ sānfǎn yùndòng

This means to cast a blow against counter-revolutionaries, whilst at the same time opposing corruption, extravagance and speculation (3 antis). A rectification campaign was launched first in Canton in the first half of 1970, later spreading to other parts of the mainland.

see: 三反 sānfǎn

一厘钱 one-tenth of a cent
yīlíqián

A phrase coined to promote the utmost frugality in order to lower costs of production.

一厘钱精神 'the one-tenth cent spirit'
yīlíqián jīngshén

A slogan for economy and thrift.

一穷二白 'poor and blank' (poor in economics and blank in culture), i.e. poverty and backwardness
yīqióng èrbái

This quotation taken from Mao underlines the philosophy of the socialist transformation. The outstanding thing about China's population was that they were 'poor and blank'. This seemed a poor attribute yet in reality it is a good thing since 'poverty gives rise to the desire for change'. 'On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written.' [Mao Tse-tung, 'Introducing a cooperative', *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* (Peking, 1966), p.36.]

一平二调 equalization and transfer
yīpíng èrdiào

一本万利 to make a big profit out of a small investment, i.e. the capitalist way of doing business
yībēn wànlì

一分为二 the theory that 'one divides into two'
yīfēn wéièr

Marxist dialectic according to which one must always consider two sides of an argument, a person or item of work or a task. It stresses both the positive and negative nature of things. By overcoming defects and stressing the positive one may progress and achieve uninterrupted development. It is in effect the basis of self-knowledge. By appreciating another's abilities and less of their shortcomings, one can pinpoint one's own feelings and so 'catch up with and overtake the more advanced'. This theory can be applied to any problem, hence there has been much discussion recently of this theory with regard to the pollution problem, i.e. transforming the harmful into the beneficial. Waste is seen as a contradiction which, if not resolved, can lead to shortage. Waste and environmental deterioration are the same problem. This is in contrast to capitalist countries where

it is stressed that environmental deterioration rather than waste is the problem. China believes that the pollution problem can only be tackled effectively when all waste is properly utilized. [Wang Chung and Kuo P'ei-heng, 'Discussing the question of "combination of two into one" with Comrade Yang Hsien-chen', *JMJP*, 17 July 1964. Also P'an Hsiao-yuan, 'The law of contradiction should be dialectical unity of "dividing one into two" and "uniting two into one"', *Hsin Chien-she* (New Construction) 7, 20 July 1964; and Hsiao Shu, 'Anti-dialectical sustenance of the "uniting two into one" theory', *JMJP*, 14 Aug. 1964.]

一带二 'one guides two'
yídàier

This refers to the principle of one advanced unit leading two backward units in production and turning them into advanced units. The newly advanced units then convert two more backward units in turn, and so on until the whole collective is transformed.

see: 挥标布点 *huībīāo bùdiǎn* and 培养典型 *péiyǎng diǎnxíng*

一专多能 'one skill but wide ability'
yīzhuān duōnéng

Aim to be a specialist but be able to fulfil a variety of jobs, i.e. flexibility in one's approach to work. This means flexibility in its widest sense in that everyone must be a Jack-of-all-trades. The peasant must be able to do industrial jobs and the industrial worker must be able to switch to farming. Teachers must become farmers and farmers teachers, and each and everyone must be a soldier. Mao further believes that the masses will achieve the correct attitude only through continual struggle against adverse conditions. Short cuts, by way of aid or technical assistance, are therefore disavowed. This is principally tied to the belief that China's main resource is the people and that sheer weight of numbers will have to substitute for shortages of technical inputs.

一揽子学校 village college
yīlǎnzǐ xuéxiào

This is a grouping of various schools under one roof, and may include a half-farming primary school, or a full-time day school for adults. It makes maximum use of scarce teachers and equipment.

一颗红心， 'one red heart, two
两种准备 preparations'
*yīkē hóngxīn, liǎngzhǒng
zhǔnbèi*

A reference to students about to enter higher education. Without a 'red heart', i.e. political consciousness, a student failing to gain entry to university might be unwilling to do farm work.

一次偿还借款 single payment loan
yīcì chánghuán jièkuǎn

一业为主多种 diversification centred on
经济 main occupation
*yīyè wéizhǔ, duōzhǒng
jīngjìng*

This means to take grains as the key link in agricultural production. All grain farms must concentrate on grain whilst at the same time developing subsidiary industries so far as local conditions prevail. [Ting Lü-shu, 'The rational management of state-operated farms', *CCYC* 12 (1963), 20.]

一项因素分组 one-way tabulator
表列法
*yíxiàng yīnsù fēnzǔ
biǎoliè fǎ*

一妻多夫制 polyandry
yīqī duōfūzhì

This is generally applied to women living permanently and cohabiting legally with more than one man; and women who have been or are married temporarily to more than one man or a group of men. The former, true polyandry, is a pastoral tradition in the north-western and central asiatic parts of China, including Tibet. The latter state is really semi-polyandry and was formerly common in many parts of China but is no longer tolerated. Polyandry, by not encouraging permanent settlements and offering the best security against bandits and warlords, was common amongst the nomadic herdsmen. Polyandry had important implications for property since it prevented the division of herds and grazing. The Marriage Law of 1950 altered the legal basis of this system.

一年多次生长 after growth
作物
*yínián duōcì shēngzhǎng
zuòwù*

Crops grown more than once in any single year.

亦
yì

亦工亦农 'workers as well as peasants'
yìgōng yìnóng

A reference to the availability and use of underemployed industrial labour which can be used for farming during the busy season; also the use of peasants in the factories during the slack farming season. This presupposes the proximity of industrial undertakings in the countryside, and it has become a feature of recent policy to disperse industry to rural areas so as to use labour in a flexible manner.

役
yì

役牛
yìnú draft cattle

役畜
yìchù draft livestock

The lack of animal power in China, especially in the early stages of cooperation, was a negative feature of the rural economy. Most peasants had neither the necessary capital to purchase livestock nor sufficient land to feed under-employed animals throughout the year. Population pressure meant that little land was available for fodder or grazing. The uneven distribution of livestock added to the problem. The scarcity of draft livestock led to cooperation and the joint use of livestock. [See J.L. Buck, *Land Utilization in China* (Chicago, 1937), p.253.]

see: 人工变牛工 *réngōng biànniúgōng*

抑

yì

抑制因子
yìzhì yīnzǐ inhibiting factor

液

yè

液量
yèliáng liquid measure

液肥
yèféi liquid manure

液体有机肥料
yètǐ yǒujī fēiliào liquid organic fertilizer

益

yì

益本比率
yìběn bǐlǜ benefit-cost ratio

RAN/JAN

染

rǎn

染料类作物
rǎnliào lèi zuòwù dye crops

染鞣加工业
rǎnróu jiāgōngyè

dying and tanning

蕺

ráng

蕺荷
ránghè

wild ginger [*Zingiber mioga* Rosc.]
--native to China

RE/JĒ

热

rè

热量
rèliàng calories

also: 加落里 *jiālùolǐ*, 卡路里 *kǎlùlǐ*

热带农业
rèdài nóngyè tropical agriculture

热带作物
rèdài zuòwù tropical crops

REN/JĒN

人

rén

人参
rénshēn

ginseng [*Panax quinquefolia*]

A dried root used in herbal medicine and consumed for its properties of longevity. It grows mainly in the Changpai area of north-east China. The cultivation of this plant dates back 2,000 years. The plant takes six years to produce a saleable root. There are, in addition to production teams specializing in this crop, three state farms, which is a good measure of its importance as a productive crop. Large quantities are exported. [Chi Sung, 'More and better ginseng', *China Reconstructs* 23.4 (1974), 43-45.]

人工年
réngōngnián man-year

On state farms the man-year can be calculated on the basis of the total number of persons on a farm, or the average number of workers on a job. In communes, the man-year

can be calculated on the basis of the total productive force (regardless of whether or not the individuals worked or how much work they did). Although the man-year can reflect the utilization of the labour force and the technical level of a commune, it has definite limitations. It does not and cannot reflect the production rate per work-hour or per other units of measurement.

also written: 人年 *rénnián*

人力经济 *rénlì jīngjì* manpower economics

人力计划及发展 *rénlì jìhuà jí fāzhǎn* manpower planning and development

人工 *réngōng* manual labour, artificial

人工日 *réngōngrì* man-day [Russ. *chelovekoden'*]

Each day worked regardless of the length of any given working day. In farming it is the same as the Soviet *vkhod na rabotu*—'appearance work'—and is the equivalent of the western concept of 'total hours'.

see also: 劳动日 *láodòngrì* work-day

人工等(量) *réngōngděng (liàng)* man-equivalent

The number of workers in terms of the equivalent of one man labouring for a twelve month period.

人工年等(量) *réngōng niánděng (liàng)* man-year equivalent

The amount of labour that can be supplied by an able-bodied man in one year.

人工变工 *réngōng biàngōng* human labour exchange

or: 变工 *biàngōng*

Only the rich and middle peasants could afford to hire labour. The poor peasants 'exchanged' their services. This has been the economic system operating in the labour market in China for centuries. It was done by staggering dates of planting to avoid the simultaneous arrival of the harvest. A loose cooperative agreement took place among peasants of similar economic and social standing so that equal amounts of labour could be exchanged without the danger of exploitation. Kinship was important. The communists were quick to grasp the political potential of this system and it formed the basis of mutual aid teams.

人工变牛工 *réngōng biànniúgōng* labour-livestock exchange

This basic form of cooperation (also called 牛畜变工 *niúchù biàngōng*) was simply the hiring of draft livestock, with the terms of rental being repayable in human labour.

Poor peasants lacked draft livestock and cash, and rich peasants often had a surplus of livestock but lacked labour. The unfavourable man-livestock ratio in China, which in some backward areas was 7:1 [Shih Ching-t'ang, *Compendium of Materials on the Cooperativization Movement in China*, vol. 1 (Peking, 1957), pp.5-6], placed non-livestock households in the weaker bargaining position. This form of cooperation, while similar to the human labour exchange system described above, differed in the tendency to cut across traditional class barriers. [See J. Wong, *Land Reform in the People's Republic of China. Institutional Transformation in Agriculture* (New York: Praeger/London: Pall Mall Press, 1973), pp.213-14.]

人工牛工单位 *réngōng niúgōng dānwèi* labour-livestock unit

Following Buck's calculations, a labour-livestock unit may be taken as: one adult yellow cow (ox) is equal to one unit, a water buffalo is equal to one and one-third units. In the double-cropped rice areas of southern China prior to 1949 the ratio of fully grown to young livestock was 76:24.

人工授粉 *réngōng shòufěn* artificial pollination

人工交配 *réngōng jiāopèi* artificial insemination

also: 人工受精 *réngōng shòujīng*

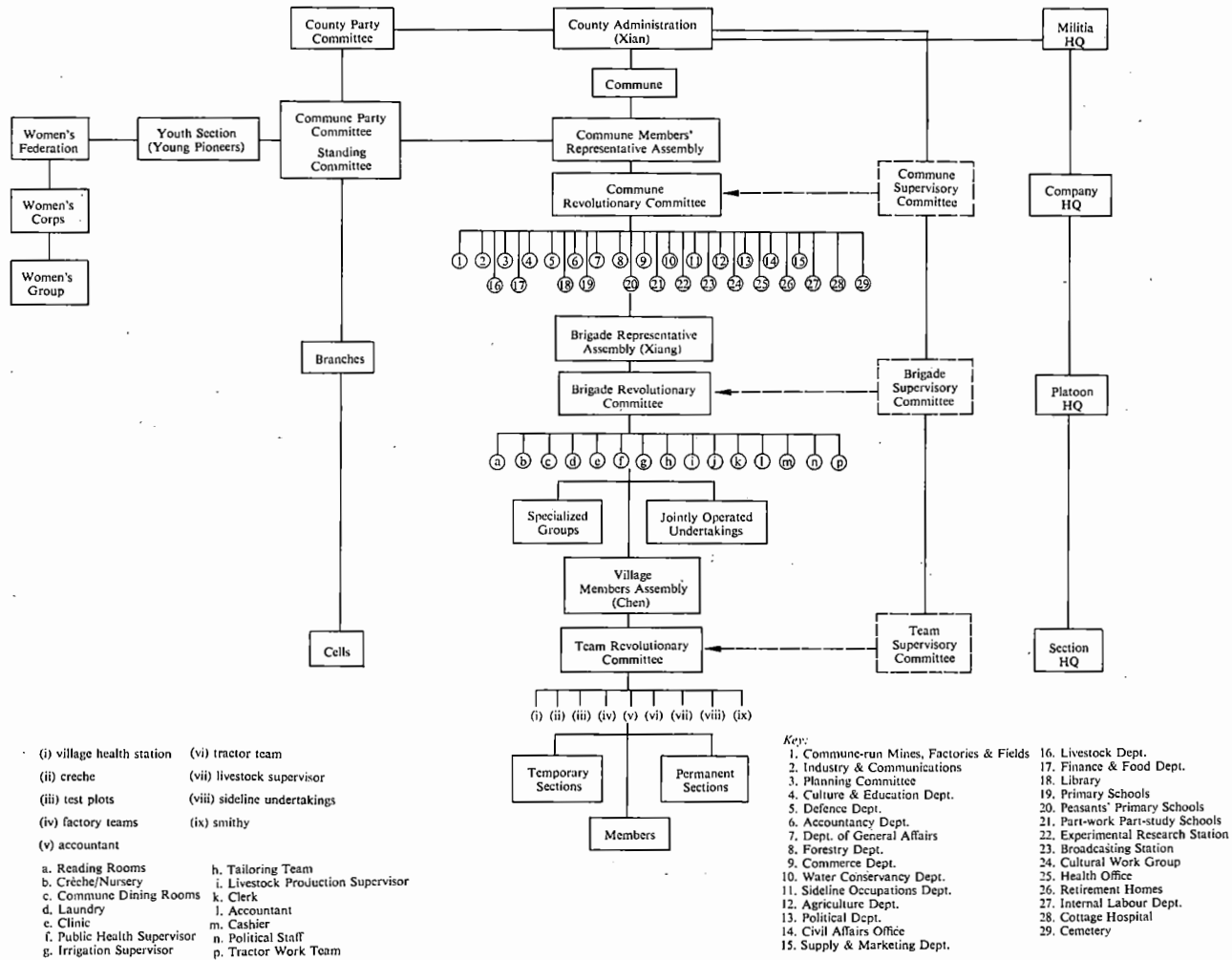
人工集约程度 *réngōng jíyue chéngdù* labour intensity

For the Marxist definition of this term, see: 劳动集约程度 (*láodòng jíyue chéngdù*).

人民币 *Rénmínbì (RMB)* People's Money, the paper currency of China (non-convertible); *yuán*

人民公社 *rénmín gōngshè* People's Communes

These were launched in 1958 to mobilize total resources and available potential. The existence of a large under-employed rural labour force suggested factors of production were under-utilized and the existence of disguised unemployment. The maximum use of land, labour and capital accumulation was stressed. The economic rationale of this development strategy has been recognized by many economists, notably A.O. Hirschman, *The Strategy of Economic Development* (1958): 'Development depends not so much on finding optimal combinations for given sources and factors of production as on ... enlisting ... resources and abilities that are hidden, scattered or badly utilized' (p.5). The communes have made an attempt to combat inertia, tradition, family life and structure, so strong in Chinese society, and to launch a new modern rural society. The communes could 'take risks', 'invest' etc. which the peasant alone could not do. They also had the goal of arousing innate 'entrepreneurial' ability in the peasant. Technological dualism was the chief economic component.



COMMUNE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Figure 2

Basically, a commune is an organization of cadres and peasants consisting, on average, of 5,000 households. It is a form of rural government as well as a farm production unit. Communes were first established by combining agricultural producers' cooperatives. 26,000 communes were formed from 740,000 such cooperatives in December 1958. The communes were later split into production brigades and again into production teams under production brigades. This reduction in size was to create great flexibility and efficiency. By 1963 there were 74,000 communes, according to Liao Lu-yen, Minister for Agriculture, writing in *Cuba Socialista* and reprinted in *Peking Review* 44, 1 Nov. 1963. Others now state between 50-70,000. See Fig. 2.

see also: 集体农庄 *jítǐ nóngzhuāng*

人民收入 personal incomes
rénmín shōuru

also: 所得 *sùodé*

人民物质福利 material welfare of the people
rénmín wùzhǐ fúli

人民购买力的
增长速度 rate of increase in people's
 purchasing power
rénmín gòumǎilì de
zēngzhǎng sùdù

人口调查 censuses
rénkǒu diàochá

人口问题 population problem
rénkǒu wèntí [Jap. *jinko mondai*]

人口资源 human resources
rénkǒu zīyuán

人口正中点 median point of population
rénkǒu zhèngzhōngdiǎn

人口金字塔 population pyramid
rénkǒu jīnzìtǎ

人口密度 population density
rénkǒu mǐdù

人口论 population theory
rénkǒulùn

Socialist theory is basically opposed to Malthusian theory. It was held, for instance, that China is capable of feeding any increase in population and that the increase, far from being a weakness, is a national asset [We have a population of 600 million ... and that is our asset'-Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People* (Peking, 1956), p.27].

Chinese theory follows Marx's theory though Marx wrote little about population problems except to condemn Malthus and variants of his theory. He called the theory of population 'the dogma of the economists', and he saw no

value in adopting this method of squaring the theory of value with commodity labour power. Joan Robinson has pointed out that 'in his anxiety to combat the reactionary views of Malthus he [Marx] refused to admit that a rapid growth of population is deleterious to the interests of the working class. This seems to be an aberration, inconsistent with the main line of his theory' [Joan Robinson, *An Essay on Marxian Economics* (1966), p.xiv].

人口主义 populationism
rénkǒu zhǔyì

From 1949 to 1953, both the State and Party officially followed the so-called 'populationism' thesis, a term roughly equivalent to Marx's proposition that the numerical size of the population is a problem only in a maladjusted social system. This concept is based on the productive power of a large population. Populationism reappeared in 1958 to coincide with the launching of the Great Leap Forward (GLF), and after 1962 official opinion leaned towards population planning. [Cheng Chu-chang, *The People's Communes* (Hongkong, 1959), p.26]

人口政策 population policy
rénkǒu zhèngcè

Any measure formulated and implemented by any social institution, which whether intended or not may influence the size, distribution or composition of human population. China has never had any definite population policy, but efforts have been directed at population control from time to time. Traditionally, population has been limited naturally by famine and disease. Presently there is a move to widen birth control education and limit the age at which young people marry. Following the GLF when the record 600 million figure was thought to have been achieved, a brake was thought necessary, and in a statement at the First National People's Congress, July 1957-'The new principle of population'-Ma Yin-chu questioned orthodox Marxian population theory, contending that China's rapid growth in population was slowing economic growth. [*JMJP*, 5 July 1957; also *Current Background* 469 (1957), 1-18.] A mass programme of birth control was urged, together with large-scale mechanization and investment in agriculture. By 1965, planned parenthood and late marriage were established. The recommended age for marriage is 23-27 for women and 25-29 for men [*NFJP*, 14 April 1965].

人口增长 population growth
rénkǒu zēngzhǎng

The total population of China (1953 Census) was given as 580,000,000. The estimated figure in 1973 was 760,000,000. Current figures now tend to be based on the 1953 census figure, since whatever faults it had would have led to inaccuracies in both directions, which tend to cancel each other out. Current estimates based on these facts put the rate of natural increase at 1.5 or 1.6%, giving China a population of about 800 million. [See J.S. Aird, 'Population Policy and Demographic prospects in the People's Republic of China', in *People's Republic of China: an Economic Assessment* (Washington, 1972), pp.220-34.]

人口的变迁 <i>rénkǒu de biànciān</i>	population change
人口过剩 <i>rénkǒu guòshèng</i>	overpopulation
人满为患 <i>rénmǎn wéizhuàn</i>	overpopulation (which is likely to lead to disaster)
人为的生产手段 <i>rénwéi de shēngchǎn shǒuduàn</i>	artificial means of production [Ger. <i>produktionsmittel</i>]; non-factor inputs (minor inputs)
[See K.A. Wittfogal, <i>Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Chinas</i> (Leipzig, 1931).]	
人为变数 <i>rénwéi biànrshù</i>	artificial variable
人地比率 <i>réndì bǐlǜ</i>	man-land ratio
人文生态学 <i>rénwén shēngtài xué</i>	human ecology
人类学 <i>rénlèixué</i>	anthropology
人造黄油 <i>rénzào huángyóu</i>	margarine
人造丝 <i>rénzào sī</i>	synthetic silk
人造丝织品 <i>rénzào sī zhīpǐn</i>	synthetic silk products
人造棉 <i>rénzào mián</i>	synthetic cotton
人造纤维制造业 <i>rénzào xiānwéi zhìzào yè</i>	synthetic fibres manufacturing industry
人造纤维制品 <i>rénzào xiānwéi zhìpǐn</i>	synthetic fibres products
人误地一时，地误人一年 <i>rén wù dì yīshí, dì wù rén yīnián</i>	'If man neglects his land for an hour, the land will elude man all season' (traditional saying).
人的因素第一 <i>rén de yīnsù dì yī</i>	human factor comes first [JMJP, 18 Mar. 1966]
This is the same as saying 'Politics govern the communes'.	

任

rèn

任意号码表
rènyì hàomǎbǎo

table of random numbers

荏

rèn

perilla [*Perilla frutescens* Britt.]荏子
rènzǐ

perilla seed

荏子油
rènzǐ yóu

perilla seed oil

韧

rèn

韧皮纤维作物
rènpí xiānwéi zuòwù

fibre crop

稔

rèn

稔年
rènnián

a good year (abundant harvest)

稔谷
rèngǔ

harvest

RUO/JO

弱

ruò

弱劳动力
ruòláodònglì

weak labour force, i.e. old farm labourers, older peasants

ROU/JOU

柔

róu

柔荑
*róushèn*mulberry [*Morus alba*]

乳

rǔ

乳牛 rǔniú milking cow,
dairy cow

see: 榨牛 zhànú

乳牛日 rǔniúrì cow-day

A measure of the intensity of stocking. The cow-day (CD) on any single farm is related to the adult animal of the breed kept. It represents the amount of bulk feed that the average lactating cow in the recorded herd will eat in 24 hours. CD reflects utilized output per acre, without any indication of the proportion of the animal's nutritive requirement that has been derived from grass.

乳牛月 rǔniúyuè cow-month

The grazing needed to maintain a mature cow in good condition for 30 days.

乳猪 rǔzhū suckling pig

乳羊 rǔyāng milking goat

乳类 rǔlèi dairy products

also: 乳产品 rǔchǎnpǐn or 乳品 rǔpǐn

乳牛业 rǔniúyè or 乳业 rǔyè dairy industry

乳业手 rǔyèshǒu dairyman, dairyhand

乳业师 rǔyèshī master dairyman

乳酪 rǔlào butter; can also mean dried
milk and cheese

乳酪代用品 rǔlào dàiyòngpǐn milk substitutes

乳油 rǔyóu or 奶油 nǎiyóu cream

乳脂 rǔzhī butterfat

乳井 rǔjǐng or 乳浆 rǔjiāng whey

乳前 rǔqián pre-weaning

RU/JU

乳后 rǔhòu

post-weaning

乳量记录 rǔliàng jìlù milk recording

乳品加工合作社 rǔpǐn jiāgōng hézuòshè cooperative dairy

入

rù

入置 rùzhì input

入口证 rùkǒuzhèng import licencing

入超 rùchāo import surplus--an unfavourable
trade balance

肉

ròu

肉桂 ròuguì cinnamon [*Cinnamomum loureirii*
Nees]

肉豆 ròudòu asparagus beans [*Canavalia gladiata*
(Jacq.) DC]

also: 刀豆 dāodòu (Cantonese)

肉草 ròucǎo 'fleshy grass' (S. China)

A fodder crop used as a substitute for sweet potato and water lily. ['Build fodder bases and develop fodder production', *JMJP*, 15 Feb. 1960.]

肉类 ròulèi meat

肉类代用品 ròulèi dàiyòngpǐn meat analogues

肉类罐头 ròulèi guǎntóu canned meat and poultry

肉粉 ròufěn meat meal

Meat processed from inferior carcasses or flesh unfit for human consumption and used as a high protein feed for livestock.

肉牛 store cattle, beef cattle

ròuniú

National *per caput* beef production in China is low. In 1974 Britain produced about 1 million metric tons compared to China's estimated 2.2 metric tons in spite of a vast population. However, beef has never been a major product in China's economy compared with pork or mutton. There are indications, however, that China wishes to increase beef production and has purchased breeding stock for this purpose.

see also: 何佛牛 *héfóniú*

肉羊 mutton

ròuyāng

肉鸡 broilers, table hens

ròujī

also: 肉用家禽 *ròuyòng jiāqín* or 油鸡 *yóujī*

肉猪 slaughter pig, pork, hog

ròuzhū

肉品评级员 meat grader

ròupǐn píngjíyuán

肉乳工业 meat and dairy industry

ròurǔ gōngyè

RUAN/JUAN

软

ruǎn

软麦 soft wheat

ruǎnmài

also: 软粒小麦 *ruǎnlì xiǎomài*, 软质小麦 *ruǎnzhì xiǎomài*

软件 software (computer)

ruǎnjiàn

GAI/KAI

改

gǎi

改良品种 improved variety

gǎiliáng pǐnzhǒng

改良种子 improved seed

gǎiliáng zhǒngzǐ

In 1957, in some areas of the Pearl River delta, 80-90% of farmland was changed from two-season intermittent cultivation to two-season continuous cultivation. However yields fell. Peasants ascribed this to the change of farming system. Between 1950-59 the delta imported tens of millions of *chin* of non-glutinous rice seeds and of dwarf varieties seeds from north China to plant in large areas of the province. At this time, a dispute was raging on technical reform. Lack of irrigation and use of fertilizers were blamed in some areas for the failure. Environmental factors were not understood. Subsequently, small-field cultivation experiments were carried out under local conditions and when successful spread to larger areas. [Li Tso-chi, 'Pearl River delta-production bastion for grain and sugar', *JMJP*, 18 Jan. 1966, p.2]

also: 高产量品种 *gāochǎnliàng pǐnzhǒng*

see also: 新选稻米育良种 *xīnxuǎn dàomǐ yùliángzhǒng*

改良农具 improved farm tool

gǎiliáng nóngjù

改革犁 'the reformed plough'

gǎigéilǐ

The 'reformed plough' first appeared as an item on display at the 'Duo Revolution Exhibition', Honan in 1966. The plough is an improved version of the existing 5-furrow plough. It is of stronger construction, is unaffected by soil conditions, gives an even depth of furrow and is simply and cheaply built. ['The Reformed Plough', *NYCHCS* 5 (1966), 28-29.]

芥

gài

mustard plant

芥兰菜

gàilāncài

Chinese kale [*Brassica alboglabra* Bailey]

Cultivars include:

白花 *báihuā* white leafed kale 红花 *hónghuā*
red leaf and 皱叶 *zhòuyè* crinkled leaf

In Fukien and Taiwan there are:

圆叶白花 *yuányè báihuā* white rounded leaf

圆叶黄花 *yuányè huánghuā* yellow rounded leaf

and 尖叶白花 *jiānyè báihuā* sharp white leaf.

芥兰头

gàiliántóu

kohlrabi [*Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes* L.]

芥菜子

gàicàizǐ

leaf mustard [*Brassica juncea* Coss.]

芥子

gàizǐ

mustard seed

开

kāi

开渠 kāiqú to build an irrigation canal

开坝 kāibà to build a dam

开垦 kāikěn to reclaim land, reclamation

开垦荒地 kāikěn huāngdì to open up virgin lands
commonly abbreviated to: 垦荒 kěnhuāng

开工不足 kāigōng bùzú to operate below capacity

开展城乡交流 kāizhǎn chéngxiāng jiāoliú to promote rural-urban trade

开发地 kāifādì reclaimed land

开发金融 kāifā jīnróng development finance

开发山地 kāifā shāndì to open up upland areas

开发计划 kāifā jìhuà development planning

开发经济学 kāifā jīngjìxué development economics

开发研究所 kāifā yánjiūsuǒ development institute

开方 kāifāng square root

开放式 kāifàngshì open ended

开放式牛舍 kāifàngshì niúshè loose barn (system)

开放市场 kāifàng shìchǎng open market

开放经济 kāifàng jīngjì open economy

开放式静态模型 kāifàngshì jìngtài móxíng static models for an open economy

开放阶级制 kāifàng jiējízhì open class system

开放性生产品策略 kāifàngxìngshēngchǎnpǐn cèlüè extensive product strategy

开采资源 kāicǎi zīyuán to open up natural resources

开明绅士 kāimíng shēnshì enlightened gentry

凯

kǎi

凯恩斯 kǎiēnsī J.M. Keynes

凯恩斯主义 kǎiēnsī-zhǔyì Keynesism

凯恩斯革新 kǎiēnsī géxīn Keynesian revolution

凯恩斯派解决方案 kǎiēnsīpài jiějué fāng'àn Keynesian solution

凯恩斯派建立之经济学 kǎiēnsīpài jiànlì zhī jīngjìxué post-Keynesian establishment economics

GAN/KAN

甘

gān

甘贫 gānpín 'peasant inertia'

This is taken from the proverb 自甘贫贱 (zìgān pínjiàn) meaning 'to be content with a poor and lowly life'.

甘薯 *gānshǔ* sweet potatoes [*Ipomoea batatas* Poir]

also: 红薯 *hóngshǔ*

甘榄 *gānlǎn* sweet olive [*Olea europaea* L.]

see: 橄榄 *gǎnlǎn* (below)

甘蓝 *gānlán* cabbage, 'sweet blue' [*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata*]; *komlaam*-Canton.

甘草 *gāncǎo* liquorice root [*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.], 'sweet herb'

甘笋 *gānsǔn* carrots [*Daucus carota* L. var. *sativa* DC]

also: 胡萝卜 *húluóbo*

甘蔗 *gānzē* sugar cane [*Saccharum officinarum* L.]

甘蔗渣 *gānzhezha* sugar cane residue

香蕉 *xiāngjiāo* plantain, banana [*Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *sapientum* O. Ktze]

also: 香蕉 *xiāngjiāo*

甘味种玉米 *gānwèizhǒng yùmǐ* sweet corn [*Zea mays*]

also: 玉蜀黍 *yùshǔshǔ*

柑

gān

柑子 *gānzǐ* tangerine [*Citrus reticulata* Blanco]

柑橘 *gānjú* oranges

also: 柑桔 *gānjú*

柑橘类 *gānjúlèi* citrus fruits

柑橘耕作 *gānjú gēngzuò* citriculture

also: 柑橘种植 *gānjú zhòngzhí*

柑橘汁 *gānjúzhī* orange juice

柑桔罐头 *gānjú guàntóu* canned citrus fruits

橄

gǎn

橄榄 *gǎnlǎn* Chinese olive [*Canarium album*] - an edible fruit and drug; *gam-laam* (Cant.) - from Vietnamese *càna* (Burkill)

or: 白榄 *paak laam* (Cant.) white olive
or: 山榄 *san laam* (Cant.) mountain olive

In Taiwan the fresh fruit of this plant is called:

青橄榄 *qīng gǎnlǎn* green olive

In North and Central China it is called:

青果 *qīngguǒ* green fruit

see also: 甘榄 *gānlǎn*

橄榄油 *gǎnlǎnyóu* olive oil

感

gǎn

感情 *gǎnqíng* feeling, trust

In its broadest sense *gǎnqíng* refers to a bond of mutual confidence existing between two people, which has developed over time based on reciprocity and not necessarily on equality. Most frequently used amongst non-kinsmen in commercial dealings. Within the market situation *gǎnqíng* relationships exist between people of different economic positions linking them in long-term trading relationships.

感度分析 *gǎndù fēnxī* sensitivity analysis

感学训练 *gǎnxué xùnliàn* sensitivity training

干

gān

干重 *gānzhòng* dry weight

干肥 *gānfēi* dry manure, dry fertilizer

干旱 <i>gānhàn</i>	drought
干旱土地 <i>gānhàn tǔdì</i>	arid lands
干旱期 <i>gānhànqī</i>	dry season
干草 <i>gāncǎo</i>	hay, straw
干草制度 <i>gāncǎo zhìdù</i>	dried grass system

Artificially dried grass pellets of high digestibility, fed to beef cattle for rapid weight gain.

干草原 <i>gāncǎo yuán</i>	steppe
干草制造 <i>gāncǎo zhìzào</i>	haymaking
干酪 <i>gānlào</i>	cheese
干面 <i>gānmiàn</i>	flour
干货 <i>gānhuò</i>	piece goods, dry goods
干姜 <i>gānjiāng</i>	dry ginger

干果 <i>gānguǒ</i>	dried fruit
干果蜜饯 <i>gānguǒ mìjiàn</i>	preserved fruits
干葱头 <i>gāncōngtóu</i>	shallot [<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L.]

干燥机器 <i>gānzào jīqì</i>	dryer
sometimes written: 烘干机 <i>hōnggānjī</i>	干燥器 <i>gānzàoqì</i> also:

干粮 <i>gānliáng</i>	dry food
see: 旱粮 <i>hànlíang</i>	
干渠 <i>gānqú</i>	arterial canal

干预价格 <i>gānyù jiàgé</i>	intervention prices
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干部 <i>gānbù</i>	cadre
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A cadre is not equivalent to a party member. It refers to a responsible official in government or social organization, industry or agriculture. Cadres are paid officials but they are still required to work at least sixty days in the fields. The average remuneration for a commune level cadre has been given as Yuan 60.6 per month in 1965. [See A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System* (1967), pp. 65-71.] On the question of cadres, Chairman Mao issued fresh directives in 1967 which are summed up as follows: 'The question of relations between superiors and subordinates should be solved properly, and the relations between cadres and the peasants should be harmonized. From now on cadres should visit the grass roots.' [JMJP, 16 Nov. 1967.]

干部下地 <i>gānbù xiàdì</i>	cadre participation (cadres working in the fields)
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'It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour ... by taking part in collective productive labour the cadres maintain extensive, constant and closer ties with the working people ... it helps overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism.' [On *Krushchev's Phoney Communism and its Historical Lessons for the World* (14 July 1964), p.68.]

KAN/K'AN

看

kān/kàn

看收 <i>kānmù</i>	to shepherd
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看天田 <i>kāntiāntián</i>	weather dependent fields
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看青 <i>kānqīng</i>	to watch the crops, crop guards
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In pre-revolutionary China, especially N. China, villages often consisted of clusters of residences surrounded by mud walls or a moat for defence. Unharvested crops in the fields would often be subject to attack by crop robbers or thieves of various kinds, hence the custom of mounting 'crop guards'.

GANG/KANG

岗

gǎng

- 岗位协作 unit coordination
gǎngwèi xiézuò
see: 经济协作 jīngjì xiézuò economic coordination

KANG/K'ANG

抗

kàng

- 抗粮 to resist the grain levy
kàngliáng
抗毒素 anti-toxins
kàngdúwù
抗菌素 antibiotics
kàngjūnsù
also: 抗生素 kàngshēngsù
抗肺结核牛羣 accredited herd (cattle free of tuberculosis, but *not* brucellosis)
kàngfèi jiéhé niúqún
抗旱作物 drought resistant crops
kànghàn zuòwù
抗病 disease resistant
kàngbìng

炕

kàng

- 炕床 brick stove bed (N. China)
kàngchuáng
炕土肥 discarded brick fertilizer
kàngtǔfèi
Discarded bricks from the heated kàng are ground and used as a fertilizer in N. China.

GAO/KAO

羔

gāo

羔羊
gāoyáng

lamb

高

gāo

高粱 grain sorghum; 'kaoliang'
gāoliáng [*Holcus sorghum* L. var. *nervosus* Hack]

A non-saccharine sorghum grown for grain, its leaves being used as a livestock feed and its stalks for constructional and fuel purposes.

see also: 蜀黍 shǔshǔ, 芦粟 lúsù

高粱粉 kaoliang flour
gāoliángfěn高粱秆 kaoliang stalks--used as a fuel
gāoliánggǎn高潮 high tide
gāocháo

An abbreviation for 'the high tide of social transformation in the countryside'. [See Mao Tse-tung, *On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation* (Peking, 1955), 3rd ed., p.1.]

高级市场 a higher market, i.e. a free market
gāojí shìchǎng

The term 'higher market' was in earlier communist usage but fell out of the current language about 1960.

高级单 premiums
gāojí dān高级标准 premium standards
gāojí biāozhǔn高级盈利 higher profit
gāojí yínglì高级消费品 luxury consumer goods
gāojí xiāofèipǐn高级形式的农业 advanced producer cooperative (APC)
gāojí xíngshì de nóngyè合作社
hézuòshè

abbreviated to: 高级社 gāojíshè

The advanced producer cooperative eliminated private property and unlike the elementary producer cooperative no return was made for land pooled. Labour was organized for the first time. The APC was the first real collective arrangement and was similar to the Soviet

kolkhozy. The average number of households incorporated was 160, which was roughly equal to 600-700 people on 378 acres. The production team (comprising about 20 farm households) emerged at this time as the basic labour unit. [See *Model Regulation for Advanced Producers' Cooperatives*—adopted 30 June 1956 at National People's Congress.]

see also: 低级形式的农业合作社 *dījī xíngshì de nóngyè hézuòshè* or 低体农庄 *dītī nóngzhuāng*

高屏香蕉 *gāobīng xiāngjiāo* 'kaoping' bananas (Taiwan and S. China)

高产作物 *gāochǎn zuòwù* high yielding crops

see: 改良品种 *gǎiliáng pǐnzhǒng*

高产品种 *gāochǎn pǐnzhǒng* high yielding variety

This generally means those varieties of wheat and rice associated with the Green Revolution in some parts of Asia. These are different genetically from improved strains and crossbred varieties from the past. China has been cultivating the latter since the eleventh century, but there has been no tangible evidence in recent years of the extent of China's improved true high yielding varieties of rice and wheat for widespread productive use. China's use of conventional improved seeds has undoubtedly made a significant contribution to recent yields, but Chinese plant breeders are no doubt probably well aware of the risks involved in the use of HYV where water and fertilizer supply is nationally so precarious.

also: 高产种子 *gāochǎn zhǒngzǐ*

see: 改良种子 *gǎiliáng zhǒngzǐ*

高利贷 *gāolìdài* usury

高利贷者 *gāolì dài zhě* usurer, moneylender

高地牛 *gāodìniú* Highland cattle

高山地 *gāoshāndì* alpine land

高山草地 *gāoshān cǎodì* alpine pasture

高山放牧 *gāoshān fàngmù* alpine grazing

高产 *gāochǎn* high yield

高产区 *gāochǎnqū* high yield area

高产性 *gāochǎnxìng* high yield capacity

高产力量 *gāochǎn lìliàng* high yield ability

高产农田 *gāochǎn nóngtián* high yield fields

Basically, this is the offshoot of applying the experience of small high-yield plots to large tracts of land. During the GLF this term was applied to a form of large-scale collective production, deep-ploughed, irrigated land planted out with NHYV. According to reports in 1960, most Chinese provinces had 20-30% of farmland transformed in this way [NCNA, 5 Feb. 1960]. In areas of S. China where paddy crops are cultivated in two seasons, 800 *chin* per *mu* is considered a high yield. But in areas where crops are cultivated in one season 400 *chin* per *mu* for grain is taken to mean 'high yield'.

高产试验田 *gāochǎn shìyàntián* high yielding experimental plots

高产细粮 *gāochǎn xìliáng* high yielding fine grain

高繁殖率的牲畜 *gāofánzhí lǜ de shēngchù* highly productive livestock

高产栽培技术 *gāochǎn zāipéi jìshù* high yielding cultural techniques

高抬物价 *gāotái wùjià* to force up prices

高效利润 *gāoxiào lìrùn* super profits

高等教育 *gāoděng jiàoyù* higher education

高密度饲养法 *gāomìdù sìyǎngfǎ* high density stocking

高水准均衡陷阱 *gāoshuǐzhǔn jūnhéng xiànjǐng* high level equilibrium trap (Liebenstein)

A situation such as existed in China after 1350 AD where traditional farming and allied technology such as water transport and irrigation were technically so advanced at the time that further expansion of *per caput* demand was limited, in turn discouraging investment in further improvements. [M. Elvin, *The Pattern of the Chinese Past* (1973).]

see also: 低水准均衡陷阱 *dīshuǐzhǔn jūnhéng xiànjǐng* low level equilibrium trap

高顿地厘些士 'Golden Delicious' apples
萍果
gāodùndìlǐxiēshì pīngguǒ

高空喷雾 aerial spraying
gāokōng pēnwù

高空测量 aerial surveys
gāokōng cèliáng

高布瑞斯 J.K. Galbraith [1908-]
gāobù ruìsī

稿

gǎo

稿品 straw products
gǎopǐn

KAO/K'AO

烤

kǎo

烤烟 flue-cured tobacco
kǎoyān

靠

kào

靠山吃山 'rely on the mountain and eating the mountain'
kàoshān, chīshān

A Liaoning province slogan meaning 'to make use of hillsides for production'.

靠贫农 to rely on the poor peasants
kàopínóng

GE/KĚ

格

gē

格莱夏法则 Gresham's law
géláixià fǎzé

革

gé

革命委员会 revolutionary committee
gémìng wěiyuánhui

A 1968 term synonymous with 'management committee'. The aim is to bring together individuals, households, and constitutional bodies such as cadres, organization personnel such as accountants etc., in an area. It enables people with different interests and duties in village life to come together for the common good. The Revolutionary Committee replaced the old management committee following the Cultural Revolution, and although they are basically the same in that they are concerned with the day-to-day management of the brigade or team, the emphasis is now on community participation, in the sense that the people are given more voice in the running of their affairs. The revolutionary committee is the focal point not only of all social and economic matters but also of all educational, cultural and recreational pursuits in the area. In addition, the revolutionary committee is designed to strengthen the work of existing groups by providing a forum for ideas and a means of consultation and partnership between peasants and cadres. [See Ting Chu-yuan, 'An analysis of Chinese communist revolutionary committees and their preparatory groups', *Issues and Studies*, Taipei 7 (1968), 9-23.] See Fig. 3.

革新标兵 pacesetter in innovations
géxīn biāobīng

革新可能函数 innovation possibility function
géxīn kěnéng hánshù

KE/K'É

克

kè

克地 a Tibetan measurement
kèdì

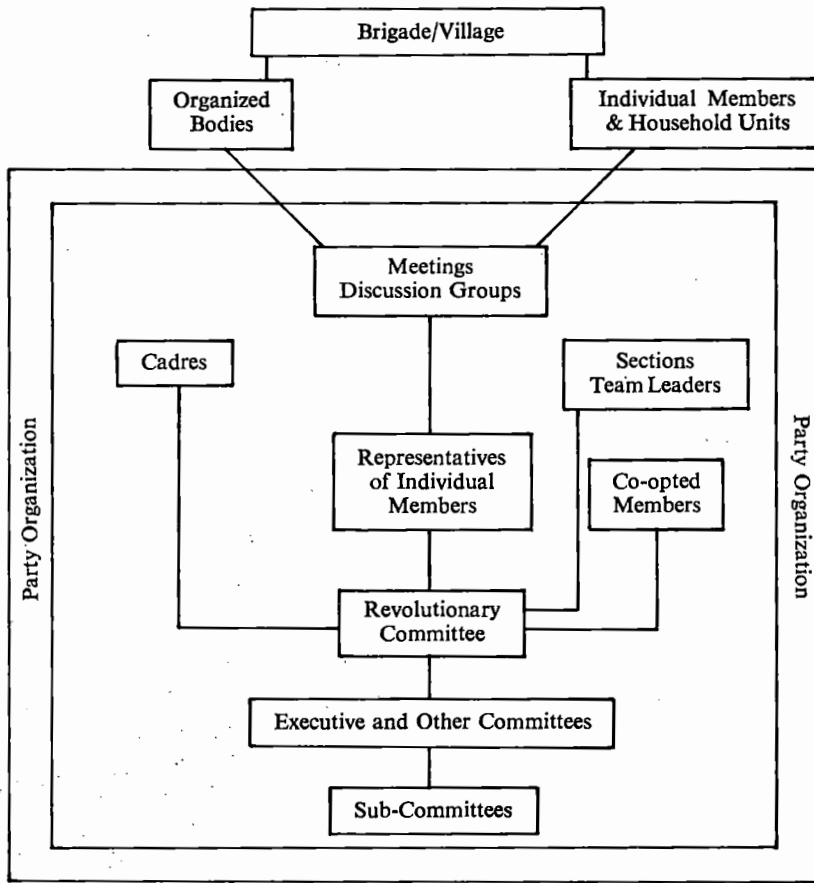
Land sown by one *khal* equals one *mu* or a dry weight measure equal to 27 lbs.

克食 food bounty
kèshí

A term used in Tibet meaning extra food rations given for higher output.

克勤克俭 industrious and frugal
kèqín kèjiǎn

All peasant households are asked to practise this slogan.



THE ORGANIZATION OF A REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

Figure 3

客

kè

客戶
kèhùsettled households,
a client (MSC)

In order to fully understand the term *kèhù* it is necessary to understand the historical connection which was legal in nature. The term was used for the purpose of census registration or tax collection purposes. Distinction must therefore be made between its administrative meaning and its actual meaning which is 'a settled (migrant) farm household' (T'ang dynasty, c. 780 AD). It may however also be translated as 'land-holding peasant

settler households', 'rural migrant households' or 'hired farm labourers'. In current terminology it means 'customer' or 'client'.

客戶的滿足 consumer satisfaction
kèhù de mǎnzú (current Taiwan usage)

also: 消費者的滿足 *xiāofēizhě de mǎnzú*

客体函数 objective function
kètǐ hánshù

客体分析 objectivity analysis
kètǐ fēnxī

also: 目的分析 *mùdì fēnxī*

根

gēn

根茎
gēnjīng根用作物
gēnyòng zuòwù根性饲草
gēnxíng sìcǎo根治水患
gēnzhì shuǐhuàn

GEN/KEN

turnip [*Brassica rapa* L.]

root crops

fodder-beet

permanent flood control

KEN/K'ĒN

垦

kěn

垦殖
kěnzhi垦殖场
kěnzhi chǎngsee also: 农垦农场 *jūnkèn nóngchǎng*垦殖率
kěnzhi lǜalso: 耕种率 *gōngzhòng lǜ*垦殖指数
kěnzhi zhǐshù

The ratio between cultivated area and area of arable land in the province.

GENG/KENG

耕

gēng

耕种
gēngzhòng耕种证
gēngzhòngzhèngagriculture (lit.),
cultivation

cultivation permit

In Soviet areas prior to 1949 peasants were required to obtain written permission from the authorities in order to continue farming. This was to ensure the redistribution of land had taken place and that landlords or rich peasants were no longer in control.

耕种技术改善 *gēngzhòng jìshù gǎishān* improved farm technique

or: 耕种改善 *gēngzhòng gǎishān*

耕畜 *gēngchù* draft animal

耕区 *gēngqū* tilling area,
cultivation area

耕耘 *gēngyún* tilling and weeding the soil

耕耘收获 *gēngyún shōuhuò* the farming year

耕地 *gēngdì* arable land, to cultivate

In 1957, total cultivated land in China was given as 1,677 million *mu* (106 million *ha*). Less than one-third (520 million *mu*) was irrigated. In 1963 a rounded-off figure of 500 million *mu* was given in *People's Daily*. In 1968 the same source reported that between 1964 and 1965 a further 20 million *mu* had been irrigated, a figure equalling 1957's total published in *Ten Years*. No figures have been published since the CR. It has been stated that of the above figures of arable land, 500 million *mu* (31%) was considered good soil, 640 million *mu* (40%) medium quality, and 470 million *mu* (29%) bad land (alkali, sandy soil). [*JMJP*, 25 Oct. 1959, p.1.]

耕地面积 *gēngdì miànjī* cultivated area

Land which is devoted to the cultivation of crops and, therefore, is in constant need of the farmer's attention. In China the categories included are: newly reclaimed land, fallow land, land left uncultivated for less than three years, current ploughed land, and land which has been worked in any given year but not sown. Marginal land in National Minority Areas (shifting cultivation) is excluded. Furthermore, cultivated land is divided into wet (paddy) land and dry (upland) land. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work* p.8.]

see also: 播种面积 *bōzhòng miànjī* sown area

耕地复种指数 *gēngdì fùzhòng zhǐshù* multiple crop index

see: 复种指数 *fùzhòng zhǐshù*

耕者 *gēngzhě* cultivator, tiller

耕者有其田政策 land to the tiller programme
gēngzhě yǒuqítián
zhèngcè

This slogan has been attributed to Sun Yat-sen. It implies that agricultural property should be given over to the peasants who actually cultivate the land. The movement was launched by the Nationalist Government in Manchuria in 1947 as a counter to land reform in Chinese Soviet areas. A start was also made in S. China in 1950 and in Taiwan in 1953.

耕作方法 farming methods, cultural practices
gēngzuò fāngfǎ

耕作技术 cultural technique
gēngzuò jìshù

耕作制 cropping system
gēngzuòzhì

耕作集约程度 intensity of cultivation
gēngzuò jìyuē chéngdù

耕作粗放 extensive farming
gēngzuò cūfàng

耕作密集 intensive farming
gēngzuò mìjī

耕作田园化 intensive garden cultivation of farmland
gēngzuò tiányuánhuà

耕作区 ploughing and farming district
gēngzuòqū

Peasants were organized into these districts in the 'red areas' (1927-34) in order to cultivate land taken into public ownership. [Pao-ch'eng, 'How Jui Chin solved its labour power problem during the autumn harvest', *HSCB* 216 (1934), p.5.]

also: 粮产区 *liángchǎnqū*

耕田队 tilling squad, ploughing teams (1927-34 period) [Pao-ch'eng, *op. cit.*]

耕读小学 tilling and studying primary schools (part formal education and part farming)

粳
jīng

粳稻 non-glutinous long grain rice
jīngdào

粳子 dryland non-glutinous rice
jīngzi

粳米 long-grain rice [Japonica]
jīngmǐ

更

gēng
 更換范式 replacement model
gēnghuàn fànshì

GE/KO

个

gè
 个人所有制 individual private ownership
gèrén suǒyǒuzhì

个别比率 salient ratios
gèbié bǐlǜ

个体经营 individual management
gètǐ jīngyíng

个体经济学 micro-economics
gètǐ jīngjìxué

个体经济 individual economy
gètǐ jīngjì

个体农业经济 individual farm economy
gètǐ nóngyè jīngjì

个体小农业 individual small-scale farming
gètǐ xiǎonóngyè

个体农民 individual peasant
gètǐ nóngmín

This has the same meaning as 单干农民 (*dāngàn nóngmín*), but the linguistic origins of the two terms are different. *Gètǐ* is modern usage; *dāngàn*, on the other hand, is older and traditional and is derived from northern dialect. It has official overtones, whilst *gètǐ* is more colloquial.

个体农民所有制 individual peasant ownership
gètǐ nóngmín suǒyǒuzhì

个体农户 individual farm households
gètǐ nónghù

个半定额 <i>gèbàn dìngé</i>	one-and-a-half day norm
A forced working pace, i.e. doing 12 hours work in 8. The aim is to reach yearly production targets in record time.	
个占市场 <i>gèzhàn shìchǎng</i>	oligopoly
个案研究法 <i>gè'àn yánjiūfǎ</i>	case study method

鸽

gē

鸽子 <i>gēzi</i>	pigeons
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割

gē

割穗机 <i>gēsuijī</i>	header—a combine which takes only the ears of grain
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各

gè

各别需要 <i>gèbié xūyào</i>	separate demand
各别国民生产 增长率 <i>gèbié guómín shēngchǎn zēngzhǎnglǜ</i>	the growth rate of national product per worker

This is calculated as the sum of the increment in product per farm worker, weighted by the share of agriculture in the total labour force per period; the increment in product per worker in the non-farm sector weighted by the share of the non-farm sector in the labour force at the end of the period; and the change in the share of the non-farm sector in the labour force in a given period taking into account the difference between product per worker in the non-agricultural and farm sectors at the beginning of the given period. [S. Kuznets, 'Economic growth and the contribution of agriculture: notes on measurement', *International J. of Agrarian Affairs*, Oxford 3.2 (1961), p.61.]

各别判定系数 <i>gèbié pàndìng xìshù</i>	coefficient of separate determination
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各国货币换算率 <i>gèguó huòbì huànsuànlǜ</i>	foreign exchange rate
------------------------------------------	-----------------------

各尽所能 按需分配 <i>gèjìn suǒnéng, ànxū fēnpèi</i>	'From each according to his ability, and to each according to his needs.' (see below)
-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

各尽所能按劳 分配 <i>gèjìn suǒnéng ànláo fēnpèi</i>	'From each according to his ability, and to each according to his work.'
-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

These two phrases are attributed to Stalin. The second was first translated by the CCP into 名取所值 (*míngqǔ suǒzhí*), meaning 'to each according to his worth'. This was a misinterpretation of the Russian. [See, for instance, Chang Chung-shih, 'Concerning "to each according to his work" and "to each according to his need"', *JMJP*, 20 Dec. 1958]. The standard translations were later adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, held in Wuchang, 28 Nov to 10 Dec 1958. The interpretations of the two mean that peasants in a socialist society get what is distributed to them and have no rights of free collective bargaining for their labour.

KE/K'O

可

kě

可可 <i>kěkě</i>	cocoa
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可耕地 <i>kěgēngdì</i>	arable land
see: 耕地 <i>gēngdì</i>	

可耕面积 <i>kěgēng miànjī</i>	arable area
------------------------------	-------------

可再生资源料 <i>kězàishēng yuánliào</i>	renewable resources
or: 可再生资源 <i>kězàishēng zīyuán</i>	

可耗竭源料 <i>kěhàojié yuánliào</i>	non-renewable resources
or: 可耗竭资源 <i>kěhàojié zīyuán</i>	

可得曲线 <i>kědé qūxiàn</i>	least cost line
also: 最小成本曲线 <i>zuǎoxiǎo chéngběn qūxiàn</i>	

可利用资金 <i>kělìyòng zījīn</i>	available capital
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可利用日数 available days, i.e. days available
kěliyòng rìshù for labour

可利用信用 available credit
kěliyòng xìnyòng

可利用国民收入 available national income
kěliyòng guómín shōurù

可变资本 variable capital—capital available
kěbiàn zīběn for annual investment

可变成本 variable costs
kěbiàn chéngběn

or: 可变费用 kěbiàn fèiyòng

Costs subject to year's production schedule. As such they may be largely controlled by the operator, e.g. use of fertilizers, etc.

可变成本计算法 variable costing
kěbiàn chéngběn jìsuànfǎ

可变成本预算编制法 variable cost budgeting
kěbiàn chéngběn yùsuàn biānzhìfǎ

可互相替代之业务 alternative enterprises
kěhùxiāng tìdài zhī yèwù

可用所得 disposable income
kěyòng suǒdé

The income which is left after payment of agricultural tax and levies, such as welfare fund, and which gives a measure of the amount of cash available for personal saving and consumption.

also: 支配所得 zhīpèi suǒdé

可用所得乘数 disposable income multiplier
kěyòng suǒdé chéngshù

The amount of available income in circulation which is capable of generating further production of goods and services.

also: 可支配所得 kězhīpèi suǒdé and
可支配所得成数 kězhīpèi suǒdé chéngshù

柯

kē

柯布道格拉斯 Cobb-Douglas
kēbù dàogé'lāsī

科

kē

科学种田 scientific farming
kēxué zhòngtián

科学研究所 scientific research department—
kēxué yánjiūbù a commune level organization

科际研究法 interdisciplinary method
kējì yánjiūfǎ

科技知识 scientific and technical know-
kējì zhīshì ledge

科长级干部 section chief level cadre
kēzhǎngjí gānbù

科论坡计划 Colombo Plan
kēlúnpō jìhuà

苛

kē

苛捐杂税 exorbitant taxes and
kējuān záshuì miscellaneous levies

A reference to pre-1949 conditions in the countryside.

课

kè

课税损失耕收 tax loss farming
kèshuì sǎnshī gēngshōu

Farming to record a sufficient degree of loss for taxation purposes.

颗

kē

颗粒 a kernel of grain,
kēlì granules

颗粒状肥料 granulated fertilizer,
kēlìzhuàng féiliào pellet fertilizer

颗粒饲料 pellet feed, small granulated
kēlì sīliào feed fed to young livestock

稞

kē

稞粟 foxtail millet (a food and
kēsù a feed) [*Setaria italica*]

also: 稞子 kēzǐ

壳

kē/ké

壳粮 cereals
kéliáng

壳类饲喂 grain-fed
kélèi sìwèi

GOU/KOU

枸

gǒu/jiǔ

枸杞 Chinese boxthorn [*Lycium*
gǒuqǐ chinense Mill. (Solanaceae)]

Commonly called the 'matrimony vine', this plant is cultivated for its leaves which are cooked with pork or used in soup with ducks' eggs. It is also cultivated for tonics, medicines and treatment of minor ailments in brigades, particularly in Ninghsia Hui autonomous region, the principal production area.

枸椽 citron [*Citrus medica*]
jiǔyuán

A bitter orange from which citric acid is made.

also: 香椽 xiāngyuán, 柠檬 níngméng

钩

gōu

钩上尸体 on-hook carcases
gōushàng tǐtǐ

构

gòu

构造参数 structural parameter
gòuzào cānshù

沟

gōu

沟渠整饰 ditch lining
gōuqú zhěngshì

购

gòu

购买力 purchasing power
gòumǎili

购买力指数 index numbers of purchasing
gòumǎili zhǐshù power

购买销售投入及 buying, selling, input and
出产 output

gòumǎi xiāoshòu
tóurù jí chūchǎn

购买计划 procurement planning
gòumǎi jìhuà

购买投入 purchased inputs
gòumǎi tóurù

购者留心 *caveat emptor*--'let the buyer be-
gòuzhě liúxīn ware', being subject to all risks
of a transaction except fraud

购粮证 ration cards
gòuliángzhèng

KOU/K'OU

口

kǒu

口率 *per caput*
kǒushuǐ

口粮 grain ration
kǒuliáng

The Chinese first recognized the close connection between food and population when the first Ming emperor, Tai Tsu (1368-1399) decreed that a yellow register be compiled every ten years, giving the number of households in each district and the number of 'mouths' (口 kǒu) to be fed in each household. A card (户贴 hùtiē) was then posted at each gate and the number of mouths were recorded on it. The census takers were then

able to relate the 人口 (*rénkǒu*) in each house to the amount of grain (*kǒuliáng*) required per district. At the present time, after state procurement of grain is completed and the collective reserve is set aside, households each receive a ration known as *kǒuliáng* for personal consumption.

also called: 口食 *kǒushí*

口蹄疫 *kǒutíyì* foot-and-mouth disease

also: 牛口蹄疫 *niúkǒutíyì*

扣

kòu

扣抵 *kòudǐ* credits

扣工分停止劳动 *kòugōngfēn tíngzhǐ láodòng* reduction of workpoints and abrogation of right to work

A disciplinary measure usually applied to those not following cadre's direction or whose political ideologies are questionable.

GU/KU

估

gū/gù

估价过高 *gūjià guògāo* overvalue

估价过低 *gūjià guòdī* undervalue

估计数 *gūjishù* estimates

估计损失 *gūjī sǔnshī* estimated loss

估计标准误差 *gūjī biāozhǔnwùchā* estimated standard error

估计回归标准误差 *gūjī huíguī biāozhǔnwùchā* estimated standard error of regression

估产小组 *gūchǎn xiǎozǔ* production estimating teams

Teams of cadres sent to investigate farm output. [Sun Shi-cheng, 'On agricultural output investigation', *CCYC* 9 (1963), p.25.]

also: 预计估产调查 *yùjì gūchǎn diàochá* groups sent to villages to estimate farm output and set planned targets.

固

gù

固定供给 *gùdìng gòngjǐ* fixed supply

This generally refers to fixed food quotas (rationing).

see: 粮食供给 *liángshí gòngjǐ* food supply system

固定协作 *gùdìng xiézuò* fixed cooperation (as between industry and agriculture, town and village)

This is an exchange mainly of light industrial goods, usually by direct agreement between a factory and a brigade, and in a form that suits small enterprises. For example, a paper factory might receive from nearby villages rice stalks, etc. in exchange for paper. Sometimes it can be a permanent contract, usually with a Supply and Marketing Cooperative (SMC) which procures materials locally. Fixed cooperation is designed to ensure a constant flow of raw materials to industry, cost reduction, uniform quality and stabilized prices. [TKP, 5 May 1963.]

固定费用 *gùdìng fèiyòng* fixed costs

固定基金 *gùdìng jījīn* fixed funds (fixed capital-- see below)

also: 固定资本 *gùdìng zīběn*

固定资本形成 *gùdìng zīběn xíngchéng* fixed capital formation

固定流动资金 *gùdìng liúdòng zīběn* fixed and circulating capital

Fixed capital consists of factory buildings, machinery and equipment; circulating capital consists of raw materials, fuel, half-finished goods, and wages. A large part of circulating capital is provided by bank loans. [Hung Ch'i, June 1959.]

固定资产 *gùdìng zīchǎn* fixed assets

This term is the equivalent of 'fixed capital' in the western sense. It is taken from the Soviet term *osnovnye fondy* (basic funds) and is fixed capital without value of land or water privilege. Fixed assets are quoted at their original purchase price plus appreciation by heavy repairs with no allowance for depreciation. Fixed assets are

divided into: productive fixed assets (生产用固定资产 *shēngchǎnyòng gùdìng zīchǎn*) which are part of the production process (reclamation, construction and livestock, etc.), and non-productive fixed assets (非生产用固定资产 *fēishēngchǎnyòng gùdìng zīchǎn*), such as housing, educational and health institutions. In China fixed assets cover property valued over Yuan 500 (approx. £100) with a working life of over a year. [Yueh Wei, 'Methods of calculating national income', *CCYC* 8 (1956), p.63; Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, p.14.]

固定成本 fixed costs
gùdìng chéngběn
see: 成本 *chéngběn*

固定价值 fixed value (of agricultural
gùdìng jiàzhí production)

The production team's total income from agriculture and domestic sideline production. This is computed from the government's annual quota multiplied by prevailing prices for individual crops produced by the team. In the case of subsidiary industries, the calculation is based on the amount of work points.

固定基期指数 fixed base period index
gùdìng jīqī zhǐshù

固定弹性 constant elasticity
gùdìng tánxìng

固定弹性曲线 non-variable elasticity curve
gùdìng tánxìng qūxiàn

固定财产零还 to amortize fixed assets
gùdìng cáichǎn línghuán

固定投资系数 fixed investment coefficient
gùdìng tóuzī xìshù

固定规模报酬 constant returns to scale
gùdìng guīmó bàochóu

牯

gǔ BULL

牯牛 steer
gǔniú

牯

gǔ

牯羊 a ram
gǔyáng

also: 公羊 *gōngyáng*

股

gǔ

股票市场 Stock Market
gǔpiào shìchǎng

股票交易所 Stock Exchange
gǔpiào jiāoyisùǒ

股份 a share
gǔfèn

Based on the amount of land in private ownership on entering the cooperative. See below.

股份基金 share fund (on joining the
gǔfèn jījīn cooperative)

The share apportioned was based on the amount of land pooled, or in some cases on the amount of land and labour combined. Poor peasants were helped by state loans.

雇

gù

雇农 farm labourer, hired labour,
gùnóng landless labourer

Workers who lived on selling their manual labour for production in villages.

雇农工会 hired farmhand union
gùnóng gōnghuì

or: 雇农会 *gùnóng huì*

The union included both proletarians in rural districts and poor peasants. The purpose of the union was to coopt the middle peasants into organized production. Every 3 or 4 farmhands were to form an action group, every 3-4 groups a branch, and every 3-4 branches a district union; 3-4 unions a county union, and every 3-4 county unions a provincial union. [T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, pp.170-75.]

雇农小组 hired small labour groups
gùnóng xiǎozǔ

雇佣劳工 hired labour
gùyōng láogōng

雇佣观念 'employment conception'
gùyōng guānniàn

The inner realization of hired labour and their position.

骨

gǔ

骨粉 bone fertilizer,
gǔfěn bone meal
A slow acting fertilizer containing 4% N and 20-25% P.

骨粉厂 bone fertilizer plant
gǔfēnchǎng

骨制品 bone products
gǔzhìpǐn

骨干 bone (hard) cadres,
gǔgàn essential cadres

Cadres strong in ideology and resolute in production work.

谷

gǔ

谷子 cereals/grains
gǔzǐ

see also: 禾谷 hégǔ

谷田 grain fields (rice fields)
gǔtián

谷会 grain association
gǔhuì

These were common in S. China prior to 1949 and consisted of a small group, usually less than ten individuals, who banded together for the sole purpose of loaning each other grain. The Association made an annual levy on each member. Those receiving loans had to pay back grain in interest on a revolving basis. The terms of membership could be inherited. The Land Law (Article 25) abrogated the associations. [T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, p. 134.]

see also: 钱会 qiánhui cash association

谷租 cash crop rent
gǔzū

Sometimes referred to as 'grain rent'. The term means payment of a fixed amount of grain annually to the landlord for rent. In pre-communist China this was the most common way of settling rent.

谷类饲料 feed grains
gǔlèi sìliào

谷类粮食 grain and food crops
gǔlèi liángshí

see: 粮食 liángshí

谷类生产 cereal/grain production
gǔlèi shēngchǎn

谷类等数 grain equivalent
gǔlèi dēngshù

The rate at which crops such as potatoes, soyabeans, etc. may be converted for statistical purposes as expressed quantities of grain. The use of such equivalents is for international comparison. For instance, a groundnut/wheat ratio is generally taken to be 1.1:1. In China the ratio of potatoes to cereals has for a long time been 4:1. Recent reports indicate this has been changed to 5:1. [See A. Donnithorne, 'Recent Economic Developments', *China Quarterly* 60 (1974), p.772.]

谷类统一政策 unified grain policy
gǔlèi tǒngyī zhèngcè

谷物贮藏 grain storage
gǔwù zhùcáng

谷物市场 grain market
gǔwù shìchǎng

谷物储存 grain banks
gǔwù chùcún

谷塔 grain elevators
gǔtǎ

also: 谷粒输送机 gǔlì shūsòngqì

KU/K'U

苦

kǔ

苦瓜 bitter cucumber, bitter gourd
kǔguā [*Momordica charantia* L. var. *chinensis*]

also: 凉瓜 liángguā

苦苣 endive [*Cichorium endivia* L.]
kǔjù

also: 苣菜 yùcài and 菊苣 jújù

苦苣生菜 chicory [*Cichorium intybus*]
kǔjù shēngcài

苦麦菜 Indian lettuce [*Lactuca indica*
kǔmàicài L.] (winter purslane)

also: 苣荬菜 gǔmàicài

苦荞麦 buckwheat [*Fagopyrum*
kǔqiáomài *esculentum*]

苦战三年 three years of bitter struggle
kǔzhàn sānnián

The three years of poor harvests and bad weather,
1959-61.

GUA/KUA

瓜

guā

瓜果 melon fruits [*Cucumis melo*
guāguǒ spp.]

There are several varieties:

黄香瓜 yellow fragrant melon [*C*
huángxiāngguā *sativus* L.]

also called: 青瓜 *qīngguā*

香瓜 fragrant melon [*C. sativus*
xiāngguā L.]

甜瓜 honeydew melon [*C. melo*
tiánguā L. var. *Makuwa Makino*]

梨瓜 Shanghai pear melon [*C.*
líguā *melo* L. var. *albida Makino*]

冬瓜 winter melon (wax gourd)
dōngguā [*Benincasa hispida*
(Thunb.) Cogn. *cerifera Savi*]

also called: 花瓜 *huāguā* the flower gourd
 枕瓜 *zhěnguā* pillow gourd

越瓜 oriental pickling melon
yuèguā [*C. melo* L. var. *Conomon*
Makino Forma *albus*
Makino]; 'chekiang melon'

also called: 节瓜 *jiéguā* the anniversary
 melon

西瓜 water melon [*Citrullus*
xīguā *battich* Forsk. (*C. vulgaris*
Schrad.)]

南瓜 pumpkin, squash [*C*
nánguā *moschata* Duch. var.
meloniformis Makino]

毛瓜 'hairy' melon, calabash or
máoguā bottle gourd [*Lagenaria*
siceraria (Mol) Standl.]

丝瓜 silk gourd [*Luffa*
sīguā *acutangula* L. Roxb.]

水瓜 water melon [*Luffa*
shuǐguā *cylindrica* L.]

苦瓜 bitter melon [*Momordica*
gǔguā *charantia* L.]

also called: 凉瓜 *liángguā*

蛇瓜 snake gourd [*Trichosanthes*
shéguā *cucumerina* L.]

佛手瓜 'Buddha's hand', chayote
fóshǒuguā [*Sechium edule* Jacq.]

瓜子菜 purslane [*Portulaca oleracea* L.]
guāzǐcài

跨

kuà

跨区供应 'supply bounding over' areas,
kuàqū gōngyìng flexible supply

A new system whereby Supply and Marketing Co-
operatives (SMCs) at county level are allowed to choose
their own supply centre according to their 'historical
tradition'; the idea being to lessen transport charges. [*Ta*
Kung Pao, 12 Jan. 1963]

跨国公司 multinational companies
kuàguó gōngsī

These are firms with a corporate headquarters in one
country, but in organization, business and scope the
company is worldwide. The management of such a
company will not be concerned with any one region or
territory, but will operate over the widest possible area.

KUAI/K'UAI

块

kuài

块茎 tubers
kuàijīng

also: 块根 - *kuàigēn*, 块茎作物 *kuàijīng zuòwù*
and 块根作物 *kuàigēn zuòwù*

GUAN/KUAN

管

guǎn

管理费 administration fund
guǎnlǐ fèi

The fund consists of stationary and equipment accounts, salaries, etc., day-to-day running of commune expenses. Normally this fund should not exceed 1% of cooperative's yearly gross income. Initially it was covered by a special levy, repaid to the members as a bonus on establishment of the efficient working of a commune.

管理委员会 management committee (com-
guǎnlǐ wěiyuánhui munne administration)

An obsolete term since 1968. Current terminology is:

革命委员会 revolutionary committee
gémìng wěiyuánhui

管理因素 management factor
guǎnlǐ yīnsù

管理顾问 management consultant
guǎnlǐ gùwèn

管理过程 management process
guǎnlǐ guòchéng

管理机遇 management games
guǎnlǐ jīyù

管理资料系统 management information
guǎnlǐ zīliào xìtǒng systems

管理民主化 democratic management
guǎnlǐ mínzhǔhuà

管理职责训练 management responsibility
guǎnlǐ zhízé xùnlìàn training

**管理及收益
保证契约** management and income
guǎnlǐ jí shōuyì guarantee contract
bǎozhèng qīyüé

管路式榨乳 pipeline milking
guǎnlùshì zhàrǔ

管路式榨乳设备 pipeline milking equipment
guǎnlùshì zhàrǔ shèbèi

管制生产 to control production,
guǎnzhì shēngchǎn controlled production

管制饲喂 controlled feeding--feeding
guǎnzhì sīwèi livestock under test conditions

管制劳动 to labour under (public)
guǎnzhì láodòng surveillance

A reference to landlords, rich peasants and counter-revolutionaries who are always under the observation of the poor peasants. In effect, it means, 'toiling harder for less pay', or 'accepting a lowly position' as a result of former crimes.

管井灌溉 tube-well irrigation
guǎnjǐng guàngài

关

guān

关税率 custom rates
guānshuìlǜ

Includes all labour, machinery and material necessary to perform an operation.

关税同盟 custom union
guānshuì tóngméng

关税贸易总协定 General Agreement on Tariffs
guānshuì mùyì and Trade (GATT)
zǒngxiédìng

灌

guàn

灌溉 irrigation
guàngài

The provision of irrigation facilities has a long history in China. As early as Shang Yang (?338BC) reference is made to a unique reclamation and irrigation system, and according to Chao Ts'e chapter in *Chan Kuo Ts'e*, oxen were used in fields for irrigation purposes in the state of Chin. Irrigation facilities were built in N. China (Hopeh, Shantung, Honan border area) in the region of Yeh (northern An Yang) for rice production during the period of the warring states. During the period of Western Han, Chia Jang suggested diverting river water in Chi Chou (north Honan and southern Hopeh) to plant rice. At Yu Chou, T'ang Chuang diverted water from the Lu Kon river to irrigate several thousand ha of paddy. During Northern Sung, water was diverted from rivers at Pao-chu and Pa-chou (modern Pao-ting and Pa-hsien) to irrigate paddy.

As to the relationship between aridity and salinity, this was experienced in the T'ang Dynasty. In the *New History of T'ang*, in the chapter about Tsin-ming hsien in Chao-chou, it is written: 'The land turned salty . . . the magistrate channelled water from the Chiao river to

irrigate the fields. The canal runs more than 10 li. The land became moistened and fertile, and the people were provisioned with food.' [Kao Min, 'Rice cultivation and soil salination in Hopeh-Shantung-Honan border area', *JMJP*, 7 Dec. 1965, p.5]

灌区 irrigation region,
guànqū

灌与排 irrigation and drainage
guànyǔpái

Uneven distribution of rainfall and soil structure in China as a whole makes it necessary to provide irrigation and drainage. Water shortage for even a few days during the critical part of the growing season will reduce crop yield. Excessive water, on the other hand, will also reduce yields by leaching nitrates to beyond the reach of the crop's root system, and lowering the air content of the soil. Irrigation and drainage are therefore crucial.

灌溉方法 irrigation methods
guàngài fāngfǎ

A wide variety of irrigation methods are used in China. The main types are:

(1) *Bucket* This method is generally applied to vegetable farms on sandy or sandy-loam soils. Water is carried in a pair of buckets of about 5 gallons each from a sump dug in the corner of a field or from a nearby stream or well. It is applied to the plants in the form of a shower until the top soil is moistened. Several applications a day are required depending upon weather, soil and age conditions. This method has the advantage of low installation cost, it uses less water and little land is wasted compared with other methods. The chief disadvantage is the high cost of labour input. Its relative efficiency depends upon the depth of the water from the surface and the distance between the water source and the fields.

(2) *Furrow Irrigation* This method is used extensively on heavier soils in low lying districts. Parallel furrows are dug in the fields 16-20" in width and to depths of 14-20". The beds between the furrows are usually larger than dry beds, ranging from 70-80". The water level is maintained constantly in the furrows up to 5-6" below the surface of the bed. To irrigate, water is splashed over the vegetables by a ladle attached to a long holder. The rate of application is about 400 gallons an hour and it takes about 8 labour days to apply an acre-inch of water. There is considerable water loss through seepage and evaporation and the trenches are so wide that about 25% of land is rendered unproductive.

(3) *Flooding* This system is mainly used in paddy cultivation. It requires a watertight subsoil and level land where earth banks or dykes can be built on all sides. In addition to paddy, this method is also suitable for the cultivation of aquatic plants—water spinach, watercress, arrowhead and lotus root. The advantage is the negligible labour cost, but considerable loss occurs through evaporation.

(4) *Sprinkler Irrigation* There are various systems simulating rain: (a) sector rotary; (b) whirling sprinkler; (c) oscillating bar; (d) mist bar; and (e) surface head sprayer. The rotary is suitable for larger fields whilst surface head sprayers are most suitable for smaller plots. The main advantages are that sprinklers can be used on any soil and give uniform distribution of water. They provide efficient use of water and labour but are the most costly system to install and maintain.

(5) *Frame Irrigation* This system is suitable for newly-sown areas only.

灌溉面积 irrigated area
guàngài miànjī

This includes the increase in irrigated area and improved irrigation areas. Land irrigated includes wetland and watered fields (水浇地 *shuǐjiāodì*) by permanent facilities. Prior to 1958 non-permanent irrigated areas were not included in total irrigated area. It should be noted that the area of irrigation is calculated on the area of cultivation and not sown area, as is the case in some other countries. [Liao Hsien-hao, 'Tabular forms for agricultural production planning', *CHCC* 4 (1957), 30-33]

灌溉工程 irrigation engineering
guàngài gōngchéng

罐
guàn

罐头类 canned products
guàntóulèi

罐头工厂 canning factory
guàntóu gōngchǎng

罐头食品 canned goods
guàntóu shípǐn

观
guān

观音麦 wild oats [*Avena fatua* L.]
guānyīnmài

also: 燕麦 yànmài

KUAN/K'UAN

宽
kuān

宽韭 *kuānjiǔ* Chinese chive [*Allium tuberosum*]

also: 韭菜 *jiǔcài*

宽行耕种 *kuānháng gēngzhòng* wide row cultivation

also: 宽行栽培 *kuānháng zāipéi*

宽行密植 *kuānháng mìzhí* wide row and close hill planting

GUANG/KUANG

光

guāng

光牛 *guāngniú* carcasses

光荣粮 *guāngróngliáng* 'glory grain'—grain sold to the state over and above the quota

光谱分析 *guāngpǔ fēnxī* spectral analysis

广

guǎng

广东白菜 *guǎngdōng báicài* Canton white cabbage; native cabbage (broccoli) [*Brassica chinensis* Juslenius]

also: 白菜 *pak choi* (Canton coll.)

广东泥 *guǎngdōngní* 'Canton mud' fertilizer ('Tongnai' mud)

This is fish pond mud and is highly sought after since the fish are fed on nightsoil and the pond bottom is rich in fertilizer. Dried and chopped into half-inch cubes, it is sold throughout China.

广种多收 *guǎngzhòng duōshōu* to plant over a wide area to bring in more crops

框

kuàng

框测 *kuàngcè* frame investigation

Unit of area used mainly for estimation of sown or planted crops.

KUANG/K'UANG

矿

kuàng

矿物肥料 *kuàngwù féiliào* mineral fertilizer

矿物质饲料混合物 *kuàngwùzhí sīliào hùnhéwù* mineral feedmix

GUI/KUEI

桂

guì

桂木 *guìmù* 'Tongking' cinnamon [*Cinnamomum Loureirii* Needs]

A native of S. China.

桂油 *guìyóu* cinnamon oil

桂皮 *guìpí* cinnamon bark

桂园 *guìyuán* longan [*Euphoria longan* (Lour.) Stend.]

also: 龙眼 *lóngyǎn*

规

guī

规划 *guīhuà* programming (the standard communist term)

规田 *guītán* a piece of land divided into nine portions

规定价格 *guīdìng jiàgé* fixed (administered) prices

see: 施行价格 *shíxíng jiàgé*

规定生产 *guīdìng shēngchǎn* to fix production

规定摊额 *guīdìng tān'é* fixed quota

规模经济 economies of scale
guīmó jīngjì

规模报酬 returns to scale
guīmó bàochóu

规模报酬固定 constant returns to scale
guīmó bàochóu gùdìng

规模报酬递增 increasing returns to scale
guīmó bàochóu dìzēng

规模报酬递减 decreasing returns to scale
guīmó bàochóu dìjiǎn

鬼

guǐ

鬼仔节 festival of the hungry ghosts
guǐzǎijié

This falls on the fourteenth day of the seventh lunar month. The traditional ceremonies, such as not allowing children out of the house, not receiving guests, burning of paper money and food offerings to wandering spirits, have been severely criticized. In some production brigades the peasants stopped work and villages killed chickens and pigs to celebrate the day. In 1964 the festival was officially condemned and the peasants were ordered to work in the fields. No pigs were allowed to be killed and no food was permitted to be offered. [NFJP, 1 Sept. 1964]

KUI/K'UEI

亏

kuī

亏损补助措施 deficiency payments scheme
kuīsǔn bǔzhù cuòshī

葵

kuí

葵花 sunflower [*Helianthus annus* L.]
kuíhuā

葵花籽油 sunflower seed oil
kuíhuāzǐyóu

GUN/KUN

滚

gǔn

滚山鸡豆 rolling pheasant bean (grows on most soils in China)
gǔnshānjīdòu

KUN/K'UN

昆

kūn

昆虫学 entomology
kūnchóngxué

困

kùn

困难户 lit. 'troubled family', i.e. poor and needy farming families; the rural poor
kùnnànhù

困难地区 problem areas, areas of rural poverty
kùnnàn dìqū

GONG/KUNG

工

gōng

工人 workers
gōngrén

Two types of workers exist in China: regular workers who enjoy a guaranteed annual wage and several social welfare benefits; and contract workers who hold short-term jobs and enjoy no benefits. Wage scales are generally determined by categories of industry and levels within each category. In 1956 the officially set ratio of the highest paid to the lowest paid worker was 3.2:1. [See V. Funnell, 'Social stratification', *Problems of Communism*, Wash. D.C. 17.2 (1968), p.16.]

工头 foreman
gōngtóu

also: 工长 gōngzhǎng

工纠 worker patrols, an *ad hoc*
gōngjiū rural security force
A contraction of: **工人纠察队** gōngrén jiūcháduì

工地 work sites
gōngdì

工时研究 time study, work study
gōngshí yánjiū

An analysis of work completed and time consumed in a specific task or routine, the object of which is to reduce loss and waste and improve economic efficiency.

工会 trades unions
gōnghuì

Unions in China are mainly concerned with welfare and cultural work and do not engage in wage negotiations and production planning. On 27 Dec. 1966, the 22 unions represented by the All China Federation of Trade Unions was disbanded. A broadcast on 1 Feb. 1971 referred to the reinstatement of trades unions in China [NCNA, 1 Feb. 1971].

There is no organization in China which equates to the All Russian Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Union (*Vserabotzemles*).

工会法 trades union law
gōnghuìfǎ

Promulgated on 29 June 1950, this law consists of 26 articles under five main headings: General Principles, Rights and Duties of the Trade Unions, Basic Organization of Trade Unions, Trade Union Funds, and By-laws. [See *The Trades Union Law of the People's Republic of China* (Peking, 1951).]

see also: **贫农会** pínónghuì

工代会 workers' assembly
gōngdàihuì

A post-CR term (1968).

工份 work sharing
gōngfèn

工分 workpoints
gōngfēn

This is the basic form of remuneration in Chinese agriculture. Workpoints are generally computed on the basis of the standard working day, i.e. number of hours worked plus evaluation of specific tasks. This would include level of skill, intensity of labour, or the degree of urgency. In addition it may also include a personal appraisal of an individual's political status or importance to the brigade. Examples of workpoint fixing have been set out, for instance, by A. Nathan, 'Paying the Chinese farmer', *FEER*, 27 Feb. 1964, p.457.

see also: **记工评分** jìgōng píngfēn
and **基本劳动日** jīběn láodòngrì

工分值 value of workpoints
gōngfēnzhí

The system of workpoints is not uniform throughout China. Each commune works out its own comprehensive tables. [Wang Wen-te, 'How to figure out the wage points earned by commune members', *NYCS* 9 (1963), 62-64]

see also: **自报公议** zìbào gōngyì
and **民主平分** mínhǔ pīngfēn

工分掛师 workpoints in command
gōngfēn guàshuài

The uniform application of a single workpoint system. This position has been condemned as a form of extreme egalitarianism. [*JMJP*, 12 Mar. 1965]

工商管理 business management,
gōngshāng guǎlǐ business administration

工商教育 business education
gōngshāng jiàoyù

工业 industry [Jap. Kanji--*kogyo*]
gōngyè

In China the definition of industry is broader in concept than what is usually referred to as the manufacturing industry in the West. In China industry includes not only manufacturing but processing, which includes agriculture as well as industrial products. It also covers collecting and hunting, which includes mining, timber and fisheries, i.e. the collection of national resources of any kind.

工业化 industrialize, industrialization
gōngyèhuà [Jap. Kanji--*kogyoka*]

工业投入 industrial inputs
gōngyè tóurù
Chemical fertilizers, insecticides etc.

工业方法 industrial methods
gōngyè fāngfǎ

工业作物 industrial crops
gōngyè zuòwù
Cotton etc for processing.

工业用粮 industrial grain
gōngyè yòngliáng
Grain for processing.

工业交通部 industry and communications
gōngyè jiāotōngbù department (a commune level liaison organization)

工业抗旱 'anti-industrial drought'--to combat shortages of raw materials
gōngyè kǎnghàn

'Industrial drought' simply means shortages of raw materials. This phrase was prevalent during 1958-60 and it meant to find new ways of overcoming shortages due to lack of production of industrial crops in favour of food crops. It is a term which is now becoming pertinent to western development.

工资 wages
gōngzī

A standard wage applies to normal contract hours for the basic labour system on state farms. A statutory wage is paid for hours worked on brigades and teams. Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in kind based upon work-point assessment.

see also: **基本劳动制度** jīběn láodòng zhìdù
basic labour assignment system

and: **奖励工资制度** jiǎnglì gōngzī zhìdù
incentive wage system

工资基金 wage fund
gōngzī jījīn

工资政策 wage policy
gōngzī zhèngcè

工资制 wage system
gōngzīzhì

工资等级制度 wage grade system
gōngzī děngjí zhìdù

工资制和供给制相结合 a combination of the wage system and free supply
gōngzīzhì hé gōngjǐzhì xiāngjiéhé

This applies chiefly to cadres who have been urged to take remuneration partly in cash and partly in kind.

工资结构 wage structure
gōngzī jiégòu

In 1949 China opted for a Soviet wage structure which emphasized differentials to gain more efficiency in allocating resources. It was not suited to Chinese conditions and was abandoned in the 1950s with the aim of limiting the rate of growth of average wages, stabilizing food prices and reducing the rural-urban income. The CR brought more pronounced changes with regard to wage structure and incentives, reliance being placed less on material rewards and more on democracy, creativity and flexibility--the so-called moral incentives. [C. Howe, *Wage Patterns and Wage Policy in Modern China 1919-1972* (1973).]

工资利润率 wage profit rate, ratio of profit to wage funds
gōngzī lìrùnlǜ

工资冻结 wage freeze
gōngzī dòngjié

工资差异 wage differential
gōngzī chāyì

For details of salaries and wages in China in 1958, see V.C. Funnell, 'Social stratification', *Problems of Communism*, Wash. D.C. 17.2. (1968), 14-20.

工资激励法 wage incentives
gōngzī jīlìfǎ

see: **奖励工资制** jiǎnglì gōngzīzhì

工缴利润率 wage/expense profit rate
gōngjiǎo lìrùnlǜ

A profit rate used in China before 1956 in contracts with private capitalist enterprises for processing products and for goods on order. The wage/expense ratio is the ratio of profit to wages and expenses.

工农业总产值 gross value of industrial and agricultural production
gōngnóngyè zǒngchǎnzhi

see: **总产值** zǒngchǎnzhi

工作证 work (identification) card
gōngzuòzhèng

工作组 work team
gōngzuòzǔ

工作日 work-day [Russ. *trudoden*]
gōngzuòrì

The work-day was used in the Soviet Union for calculating labour remuneration for *kolkhozy* members. The standard method adopted was one unit equivalent to one day's simple unskilled work, with more intensive and complicated tasks rating extra units. Currently, payments to *kolkhozy* members are computed on the basis of a system of tariff rates for various jobs. In China in 1966, a 'basic working day' was introduced which laid down the regulations for remuneration.

see: **基本劳动日** jīběn láodòngrì

工作年度 work-year (usually calculated in China as 250 days)
gōngzuò niándù

工作通讯 work directive; a policy directive of any kind
gōngzuò tōngxùn

工作时间 working hours
gōngzuò shíjiān

工作负荷 work load
gōngzuò fùhè

工作周期 gōngzuò zhōuchéng	work cycle
工作素质 gōngzuò sùzhì	quality of work
工作抽样法 gōngzuò chōuyàngfǎ	work sampling
工作计量法 gōngzuò jìliàngfǎ	work measurement
工作分配图表 gōngzuò fēnpèi túbiǎo	work distribution chart
工作流程图表 gōngzuò liúchéng túbiǎo	work flow chart
工作家畜单位 gōngzuò jiāchù dānwèi	working livestock unit (labour award unit)
工具改革 gōngjù gǎigé	farm tool reform
This means the improvement of existing tools and equipment.	
工农 gōngnóng	workers and peasants
工农出身 gōngnóng chūshēn	a person of peasant and worker origins
工农联盟 gōngnóng liánméng	worker-peasant alliance
工农业结合 gōngnóngyè jiéhé	integration of industry and agriculture
工农业业余教育 gōngnóngyèyú jiāoyù	spare-time education for workers and peasants
工农业并举的方针 gōngnóngyè bìngjǔ de fāngzhēn	the principle of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture
工农速成中学 gōngnóng sùchéng zhōngxué	worker peasant rapid middle school (1959)

A short-course university-attached organization admitting cadres without high school qualifications, usually party-selected and between ages 18-35 who have received primary education but nothing after. The simplified instruction lasts three years instead of the usual six. According to reports in *KMJP*, 23 Apr. 1954, there were 58 such schools in operation at that time with 30,000 students.

工农速成初级学校 gōngnóng sùchéng chūjī xuéxiào	workers and peasants short-course elementary school
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Schools designed to teach rudimentary education, literacy and farming/industrial skills. [*KMJP*, 23 Apr. 1954]

工农办学校 gōngnóngbàn xuéxiào	worker/peasant-run schools
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From June 1966 to autumn 1968 during the CR, a number of educational pilot projects were established in the countryside. Finally, in October 1968, a new educational programme of worker/peasant-run schools was announced. 'It seems that it is quite possible that rural areas can realize more speedily than the cities Chairman Mao's thinking on the proletarian revolution in education. This is because the superiority of the poor and lower-middle peasants can be established in schools there.' [*NCNA*, 21 Oct. 1968]

The worker/peasant-run schools are designed to accomplish the following tasks: (1) to end the control of education by the bourgeois revisionist clique; (2) to propagate the thought and love for Chairman Mao; (3) to develop dedicated self-sacrificing communists; (4) to promote class struggle; (5) to emphasize the political aspects of education; (6) to eradicate as much theory as possible from course work and emphasize practical learning; (7) to combine productive labour with classroom learning; (8) to transform education in accordance with the needs of farmers and workers; (9) to ensure that students and peasants of working-class background receive an education; and (10) to shorten the education period and thus cut government expense. ['Draft programme for primary and middle schools in the Chinese countryside', *NCNA*, 13 May 1969]

工程经济学 gōngchéng jīngjìxué	engineering economics
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工艺协作 gōngyì xiézuò	technological coordination
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see: 经济协作 *jīngjì xiézuò* economic coordination

公

gōng

公猪 gōngzhū	boar
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公羊 gōngyáng	ram
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公牛 gōngniú	bull
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公牛肉 bull beef; meat from non-castrated cattle
gōngniúròu

The potential of the bull (as opposed to the steer) as a meat animal is now more widely recognized. Bulls can produce up to 29% more lean meat than steers on the same feeding system and in the same period of time. Targets for liveweight gain for efficient beef production from grassland within a 18-month period, however, usually require a supplement of barley to be fed with hay or silage in winter.

公山羊 male goat
gōngshāngyáng

公司 public company;
also *kongsi* (Canton)
gōngsī

This term has an additional important meaning among certain overseas Chinese communities. In Borneo the term is used to denote a typical Chinese enterprise based on economic cooperation, whose uniqueness as a business firm was influenced mainly by three factors: its composition, its size and its territory. Whilst in most other parts of S.E. Asia the Chinese have tended towards spasmodic and individual migration, it was usual in Borneo for a *kongsi* to be established by the migration of an entire lineage or clan group. A typical *kongsi* might have up to 20,000 members. Prof. Lo Hsiang-lin [*A Historical Survey of the Lan-fang Presidential System in Western Borneo, established by Lo Fang-pai and other overseas Chinese* (Hongkong, 1961)] writes of one *kongsi* which was composed of 10,000 sq. miles and administered seven districts. Because each *kongsi* controlled a large tract of land, within which all its inhabitants dwell, the *kongsi* performed all the functions of government within its boundaries. Typical *kongsis* in Borneo today are involved in plantation enterprises based on rubber and oil palm, forest industries and some mining concessions. The main source of information on *kongsis* in Kalimantan (Western Borneo) is De Groot's *Het Kongsiwezen van Borneo* (1885), and Barbara E. Ward's 'A Hakka Kongsi in Borneo' *J. Oriental Studies* 1.2 (1954), 358-70, which is based on De Groot's original work.

公司组织的农业经营 corporate farming
gōngsī zǔzhī de nóngyè
jīngyíng

also written: **公司农业** gōngsī nóngyè

公共积累 public accumulation
gōnggòng jīlěi

abbreviated to: **公积** gōngjī see: **积累** jīlěi

公积金 general reserve fund
gōngjījīn

Most means of production are purchased from this fund (livestock, tools, equipment and machinery of various kinds). It also covers depreciation charges.

公益金 welfare fund
gōngyìjīn

In China social benefits and services, such as pensions, child allowances, education, medical care, are financed out of the welfare fund. The bulk of expenditure is paid out in the form of relief payments to poor families. ['How a production team divides up its income', *SCMP* 5097 (1972), 72-82; for an explanation of Soviet practice, see L. Rzhanitsina, 'Public consumption funds in the USSR', *ILO Review*, Geneva 108.6 (1973), 517-35.]

公粮 'public' grain, grain tax--
agricultural tax in kind
gōngliáng

The tax structure was revised in 1958 to mean 'cash equivalent', but agricultural tax is still colloquially referred to as 'public grain'. ['Regulations on the agricultural tax of the Chinese People's Republic, approved at the 95th Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 3 June 1958', in *HHPYK* 12 (1958), p.82.]

see also: **农业税** nóngyèshuì

公社 commune
gōngshè

see: **人民公社** rénmin gōngshè
and **农村公社** nóngcūn gōngshè

公社牛 'commune cow'
gōngshèniú

This means to be willing to act as a living example. [*CKNYCH* 9 (1965), 26-28].

公有制 public ownership
gōngyǒuzhì

公有权 communal ownership,
collective ownership
gōngyǒuquán

公有土地 collective land,
public fields
gōngyǒu tǔdì

also: **公田** gōngtián

公有私养 public ownership, private care
gōngyǒu sīyǎng

This refers to those brigade cadres who use their position to obtain land for private production, such as pig raising, to bring in extra income. [*NFJP*, 17 June 1965, p.1]

公用事业 public utilities, public services
gōngyòng shìyè

公众消费 public expenditure
gōngzhòng xiāofèi

公众墓地 public cemetery
gōngzhòng mùdì

or: 公家坟场 *gōngjiā fénchǎng* (Canton)

公共墓园 *gōnggòng mùyuán* common cemeteries

These were established in 1958, with concentration of graves and abolition of individual family plots. For instance, 280 *mu* of land was freed for production in Shantung [*JMJP*, 7 June 1964, p.6].

公共食堂 *gōnggòng shítáng* community dining halls, public canteens, commune mess halls

Usually written: 食堂 *shítáng*

公共卫生 *gōnggòng wèishēng* public health

公共行政 *gōnggòng xíngzhèng* public administration

公共投资 *gōnggòng tóuzī* public investment

公共拍卖 *gōnggòng pāimài* public auction

公共事业 *gōnggòng shìyè* public enterprise

公正社首 *gōngzhèng shèshǒu* head of village association

公营事业 *gōngyíng shìyè* government enterprises

公私合营企业 *gōngsī héyíng qīyè* jointly managed state-private undertakings

There were two stages in the socialization of private business: (1) the private character of ownership was retained with continued government interference; and (2) a hybrid partnership of state and private ownership. The latter is called 'jointly managed public-private undertakings'. Government control was exercised through 'processing and purchasing orders' (加工订货 *jiāgōng dīnghùo*), i.e. orders placed by the State and state-owned cooperatives with private firms. Textiles have been organized mainly in this way. [*New China's Economic Achievements 1949-52* (Peking, 1952)]

see also: 国家资本主义的高潮形式 *guojia zibēn zhǔyì de gāochāo xíngshì*

and 社会主义改造 *shèhuì zhǔyì gǎizào*

公养猪 *gōngyǎngzhū* pigs raised collectively

公养私养并举, 以私养为主 *gōngyǎng sīyǎng bìngjǔ yǐ sīyǎng wéizhǔ* simultaneous public and private rearing, with the emphasis on the private

This is a statement on pig production policy. In order to raise the level of pig production, peasants were urged to raise one pig for every household and one pig for every *mu*. Since pigs are important for domestic food supply, export and manure, it has been necessary to encourage private production.

弓

gōng

弓手 *gōngshǒu*

clerks who measure land (gōng being a land measure of approximately 5 feet)

弓丈 *gōngzhàng*

a wooden measure for measuring land

躬

gōng

躬耕 *gōnggēng*

ceremonial ploughing, 'to farm alone'

Cereal production, traditionally regarded as the foundation of agriculture and of great economic importance in China, required an elaborate ritual based on centuries of tradition. The emperor used to set an example each spring by ploughing a ceremonial field, turning three furrows, followed by princes ploughing five furrows and ministers ploughing nine furrows. This ceremony is still commemorated by farmers in some overseas communities. The period is usually the first week in February and is known as 立春 (*lìchūn*); traditionally a farmers' holiday.

see also: 迎春 *yíngchūn*

共

gòng

共耕 *gònggēng*

agricultural cooperative

共耕社 *gònggēngshè*

common tillage group

An earlier Soviet agricultural cooperative in which both means of production and land was owned by individuals. This was an earlier form of farming group in USSR and roughly equated to lower forms of agricultural production in China.

共耕共费 *gònggēng gòngfèi*

common cultivation and consumption

共耕经验 gònggēng jīngyàn	agricultural cooperative experience
共同耕种 gòngtóng gēngzhòng	common cultivation
共同生产 gòngtóng shēngchǎn	joint production
共同市场 gòngtóng shìchǎng	The Common Market (EEC)
Written in full this is:	西欧共同市场 xī ōu gòngtóng shìchǎng
共同农业政策 gòngtóng nóngyè zhèngcè	Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
共同关税税则 gòngtóng guānshuǐ shuǐzé	common external tariff
工产主义劳动大学 gōngchǎn zhǔyì láodòng dàxué	Communist Labour College
This is a tertiary level institution located in Kiangsi. It runs part-farming, party-study technical university courses.	
see: 半耕半读 bāngēng bāndú	
共变方分析 gòngbiànfāng fēnxī	analysis of covariance
共同协作 gòngtóng xiézuò	joint use coordination
see: 经济协作 jīngjì xiézuò	

供

gōng

供给员 gòngjǐyuán	supply cadre
供给制 gòngjǐzhì	free supply system

A system of government supply by which the daily necessities of cadres are provided by the government together with a small cash award.

see: 粮食供给制 liángshí gòngjǐzhì

供给函数 gòngjǐ hánshù	supply functions
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供给弹性 gòngjǐ tánxìng	supply elasticity
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供给和需要 gòngjǐ hé xūyào	supply and demand
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供给和需要曲线 gòngjǐ hé xūyào qūxiàn	supply and demand curves
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供产销 gòngchǎnxiāo	supply, production and marketing
or: 供销 gòngxiāo	

供销合同 gòngxiāo hétóng	supply and marketing agreement
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供销部 gòngxiāobù	supply and marketing department (commune management committee)
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供销合作社 gòngxiāo hézuòshè	supply and marketing cooperatives (SMCs)
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A state commercial trading organization which operates in rural areas. The SMCs are organized within one body, the All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, with a total membership representing about 150 million peasant households. Some SMCs operate solely on funds raised by the peasants themselves, and not only provide a supply of farm inputs but also carry out repair and assembly work. In 1958 the SMCs were replaced by a Supply and Marketing Department (供销部 gòngxiāobù) but were re-established in the original form in 1961. At present rural commercial agencies of this type in most parts of China are paid handling charges according to the amount of business done. The rate of such charges is usually fixed between 3-5%. [JMJP, 1 June 1969. See *Collected Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China*, vol.6 (1957), pp.366-69.]

供销生产社 gòngxiāo shēngchǎnshè	supply and marketing producer cooperative
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供销合作社加工工业 gòngxiāo hézuòshè jiāgōng gōngyè	processing industries under direction of SMCs
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供食用的家畜 gòngshíyòng de jiāchù	fatstock
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供不应求 gòngbù yìngqiú	'supply does not meet demand'
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KONG/K'UNG

空

kōng

空心菜 kōngxīncài	swamp cabbage [<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.]
also called: 蕹菜	wèngcài 'ung tsoi' (Canton)- pitcher vegetable
and: 旱蕹菜	hānwèngcài, 水蕹菜 shuǐwèngcài
空闲地 kōngxiāndì	fallow
空间平衡 kōngjiān pínghéng	spatial equilibrium
also: 空间均衡	kōngjiān jūnhéng
空间分析 kōngjiān fēnxī	spatial analysis
空间比率 kōngjiān bǐlǜ	spatial ratio
空旷地 kōngkuàngdì	open spaces, range
空气污染 kōngqì wūrǎn	air pollution

控

kòng

控制理论 kòngzhì lǐlùn	control theory
控制面积 kòngzhì miànjī	area allotment
控制水土流失 kòngzhì shuǐtǔ liúshī	soil and water conservation

GUO/KUO

过

guò

过度耕作 guòdù gēngzuò	transitional farming
A synonym for intermediate technology in China.	
过剩生产 guòshèng shēngchǎn	surplus production
过山香(蕉) guòshānxiāng (jiāo)	'over the hill fragrant banana' (small thick-skinned variety)

过房子 guòfángzǐ	sons adopted by a clan member lacking a male offspring
过份集中 guòfēn jìzhōng	over-concentration
过份放牧 guòfēn fàngmù	over-grazing
also: 过度放牧	guòdù fàngmù
过少放牧 guòshǎo fàngmù	under-grazing
过去劳动 guòqù láodòng	past labour
A term synonymous with material labour and embodied labour-物化劳动, wùhuà láodòng. According to Marx this is labour embodied in producers' and consumers' goods.	
过小型农场 guòxiǎoxíng nóngchǎng	extra small-scale farm (below 5 ha)

果

guǒ

果蝇 guǒyíng	fruit flies
果类蔬菜 guǒlèi shūcài	fruit and vegetables
or: 果蔬	guǒshū
果园 guǒyuán	orchards
果品生产 guǒpǐn shēngchǎn	fruit production
Formerly, fruit trees were grown in a disorganized way in China with little attention being paid to replanting and new plantings. <i>Feng shui</i> was also important. Many trees in China have long been communal property and no systematic harvest was ever carried out.	
果园生产合作社 guǒyuán shēngchǎn hézuòshè	fruit producers' cooperative
果汁 guǒzhī	fruit juice
果酱 guǒjiāng	jam, conserves

国

guó

国课 national revenue
guókè

国产税 excise tax
guóchǎnshuì

国债 national debt
guózhài

国债票 government bonds
guózhàipiào

国立公园 national park
guólì gōngyuán

国民财富 national wealth
guómín cáifù

In socialist countries this is defined as the value of material and natural resources available at any given time, expressed in monetary terms and modified by the balance of foreign assets and liabilities. Since a portion of national wealth cannot be expressed in figures (copyrights, patents, intellectual and scientific creation, as well as national treasures and the natural environment), these items have been referred to as 'negative wealth'. The size of negative wealth can be defined as the sum of inputs required, under a given set of circumstances, to restore the damage done by nature.

国民财产 national assets
guómín cáichǎn

This comprises: (1) productive fixed assets; (2) non-productive fixed assets; (3) stock of productive materials and goods in process; (4) stock of commodities and goods for consumption; and (5) family assets.

国民会计 national accounting
guómín kuàiji

国民经济 people's economy,
national economy
guómín jīngjì

also: 国家经济 guójiā jīngjì

国民经济投资 national economic investment
guómín jīngjì tóuzī

The total sum of gross value for replacement of fixed assets as well as wealth obtained to expand them and other economic activities needed in production (planning, design, transportation).

国民经济平衡 national economic balance
guómín jīngjì pínghéng

国民收入
guómín shōurù

national income (msc)

When economists in western countries speak about national income, they use a term elaborated in the marginal economics school. According to western economic theory, it means the money value of goods and services produced, including all wages, business profits and rents, together with net income from abroad excluding transfer payments. This concept includes only those incomes derived from current production and can also be described as the sum of incomes of the factors of production, or factor incomes, thus the net national product at factor costs. National income in the Chinese sense means the total value of the material production less a deduction for capital consumption, i.e. the sum of final selling prices net of all double counting and depreciation. [Yueh Wei, 'Methods of computing national income', *CCYC* 8 (1956), 48-56]

Official Chinese sources use the Marxist concept which distinguishes between productive and non-productive operations. Only the former are considered important. It excludes the bulk of services and commerce as these are not regarded as 'materially productive'. In the Chinese sense, then, it means the total value of the material product. It should be noted that the final selling prices of many goods contain indirect taxes; such taxes are included in the national income which then becomes 'net national material product at market prices'. This excludes not only the tertiary sector which is non-productive in the Marxist sense, but also it tends to lead to an undervaluing of those material products for which the 'market price' is in fact the government's cost price (dams, drainage, etc.). Chinese national income figures are not, therefore, comparable with western figures. [C. Ullerich, 'Size and composition of Chinese GNP', *J. of Contemporary Asia*, Stockholm 22 (1972), p.174]

also: 国民所得 guómín suǒde

国民生产 national product
guómín shēngchǎn

[See Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics* p.10ff, and Li Cho-ming, *The Statistical System of Communist China*, pp.75-80.]

国民生产毛额 gross national product (GNP)
guómín shēngchǎn máo'è

Estimated to be £33,000 million in 1970 [D. Davies, 'All power to pragmatists', *Financial Times*, London, 4 Nov. 1970].

also: 国民生产总额 guómín shēngchǎn zǒng'è

国民生产毛额 GNP at market prices
按市场价格计算

guómín shēngchǎn máo'è
àn shìchǎng jiàgé jìsuàn

国民生产毛额 GNP deflator
收缩指标

guómín shēngchǎn máo'è
shòusuō zhǐbiāo

An indicator which reflects changes in monetary values in GNP and which is needed because of price instability.

国民收入生产 national income produced

guómín shōurù
shēngchǎn

Until 1956 this was divided up into five branches: industry, agriculture, construction, post, telegraphs and telecommunications, and commerce and catering. In 1959 a further category was added, namely 'other industries'.

国民收入分配 national income distributed

guómín shōurù fēnpèi

In national accounting in China the intricate theory of national income created in production is dealt with by the addition of two concepts: 'primary distribution' (初次分配 *chūcì fēnpèi*) and 'redistribution' (再分配 *zàifēnpèi*). Primary distribution represents the distribution of national income produced in material production. In the initial phase of production it is called 'primary income' (原始收入 *yuánshǐ shōurù*). In a capitalist economy this implies a process whereby income thus generated is shared out among competing productive factors. Under socialist conditions of production, it is a process in which the income produced by labour is divided up with work done for personal benefit and work done for the benefit of society, since socialist economics does not permit the existence of productive factors other than labour. Redistribution is the process whereby the primary income is once again re-allotted throughout the collective economy beyond the productive sector. When this has taken place it is termed 'final income' (最终收入 *zuìzhōng shōurù*) and is then linked with the next stage in the accounting process, called 'national income expended' (国民收入使用 *guómín shōurù shǐyòng*). [Yueh Wei, 'Methods of computing national income', *CCYC* (1956), 12-19]

国民收入使用 national income expended

guómín shōurù shǐyòng

The sum total of national income distributed and the balance of foreign trade (i.e. domestic accumulation plus consumption). In western terminology, national income expended equals domestic income produced plus net factor income from abroad, which equals domestic consumption plus domestic investment plus any favourable balance of trade plus net factor income from abroad. The term is synonymous with: 可利用国民收入 *kělìyòng guómín shōurù* available national income. [Yueh Wei, *op. cit.*, p.19.]

国内市场 domestic market

guónèi shìchǎng

国内生产毛额 gross domestic product (GDP)

guónèi shēngchǎn
máo'è

An annual measure of production flow usually valued at market prices (net of taxation and subsidies). In China only material goods are counted whose value is considered equal the sum of final consumption. It includes what is termed 'socially useful products'. [Li Cho-ming, *Economic Development of Communist China* (Berkeley, 1959), p.80]

国内资本形成 gross domestic capital formation

毛额
guónèi zīběn xíngchéng
máo'è

国内贸易 domestic trade

guónèi mào'yì

国内市场 domestic market

guónèi shìchǎng

国民共产主义 national communism

guómín gòngchǎn zhǔyì

The Yugoslavian concept of democratization, economic decentralization, workers' self-management and economic incentives for the peasant. This has been severely condemned in China as counter-revolutionary.

国计民生 national economy and people's livelihood

guójì mínshēng

国家预算 state budget

guójiā yùsuàn

The total revenue and expenditure of central and provincial government. Budgetary sources are: (1) revenue from state and collective enterprises, (2) taxes, (3) credit and insurance receipts, and (4) miscellaneous levies. [Kwang Ching-wen, 'The budgetary system of the Chinese People's Republic: a preliminary survey', *Public Finance* 18.304 (1963), p.253]

国家津贴 state subsidies

guójiā jīntiē

国家专卖品 government monopoly

guójiā zhuānmàipǐn

国家建设 state construction (a term synonymous with capital construction)

guójiā jiànshè

see: 基本建设 *jīběn jiànshè*

国家粮食市场 state food market

guójiā liángshí shìchǎng

Nationalization of all major food commodities and materials. It gives the government a state monopoly in the food market. 'The state must control it ... to

guarantee a stable market and strengthen the leadership of the socialist sector over the capitalist and individual sectors of the economy to facilitate their socialist transformation.' [Kuan Ta-kung, 'Marketing is an important link in commodity exchange', *China Bimonthly* 6 (1956), p.46]

国家社会主义 state socialism [Jap. *kokka shakai shugi*]
guójiā shèhuì zhǔyì

国家经济计划 national economic planning
guójiā jīngjì jìhuà

'National economic planning should be carried out with emphasis on agricultural production, light industry and heavy industry, in that order.' [See H.C. Wang, K.H. Ch'en and H.W. Chiang, 'The planned control of Chinese agricultural production', *CCYC* 3 (1965), p.36.]

国家计划委员会 state planning committee
guójiā jìhuà wèiyuánhuì

This is an organization based on the same principle as the USSR GOSPLAN. It was set up in China on 15 Nov. 1952 and was directly subject to central government.

国家计划任务 index of fulfilment of state
指标 plans
guójiā jìhuà rènwù
zhǐbiāo.

This measures the economic effects of land use planning. The index can be based on the kind of state purchase missions fulfilled and percentages of purchases, or on other indexes regulated by the State (such as sown area and total output). [Lu Hung-sheng and Han T'ung-k'uei, 'A preliminary investigation into the economic effects of land use planning', *CCYC* 2 (1965), p.22]

国家资本主义 state capitalism
guójiā zīběn zhǔyì

Private enterprise under strict government control. The two main forms were: (1) elementary, and (2) advanced (see below).

also: 依靠国家资本主义 yīkào guójiā zīběnzhǔyì
dependent state capitalism

国家资本主义的 lower form of state capitalism,
低级形式 elementary state capitalism
guójiā zīběnzhǔyì de
dījí xíngshì

The 'lower form of state capitalism' refers to government control, in 1953-54, over private industrial enterprises by supplying raw materials to them, by placing orders with them for the processing and manufacture of goods and by purchasing and marketing all their products, as well as over private commercial enterprises by appointing them sales agents for state enterprises. [Kuan Ta-tung, *The Socialist Transformation of Capitalist Industry and Commerce in China* (Peking, 1960), p.59]

国家基本主义的 higher form of state capitalism,
高级形式 advanced state capitalism
guójiā zīběn zhǔyì de
gāojí xíngshì

This is synonymous with 'jointly managed state/private industrial and commercial enterprises'. It meant that the State paid private Shareholders fixed dividends for a number of years. This process was carried out in 1955-56.

see: 公私合营企业 gōngsī héyíng qǐyè

国家垄断资本 state monopoly capitalism
主义
guójiā lǒngduàn zīběn
zhǔyì

国家储备金 state reserve funds
guójiā chǔbèijīn

国家储备粮 state grain reserve
guójiā chǔbèiliáng

国家基本财政 state fundamental financial plan
计划
guójiā jīběn cáizhèng
jìhuà

国家政治保卫局 State Political Security Bureau
guójiā zhèngzhì (SPSB)
bǎowèijú

This organization was employed to root out rich peasants, landlords, village bosses, the rural gentry and looters during the Land Investigation Drives in Soviet areas from 1933 onwards. The wide powers attached to this bureau included the right to expropriate property, powers of trial and arrest and subsequent sentencing of suspected rural 'bad elements'. [T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, pp.91-92]

国营农场 state farms
guóyíng nóngchǎng

State farms are considered the highest, most socialized form of farming. Unlike the collective farm which is owned by the members, these farms are government-owned. The system of remuneration is also different. In collectives, labour-days are recorded and at the time of the harvest a distribution is made in kind and, to a minor extent, by monetary award. On state farms, labour is paid a wage according to the industrial system. State farms are farming enterprises, differing from industrial enterprises only in that they are orientated towards the villages. In China, state farms have been less emphasized than in the Soviet Union, but have been used for special tasks such as opening up virgin lands in the remote north and western parts of the country where maximum use can be made of capital and machinery. State farms should 'unite with and assist the surrounding APCs' and provide 'models of production techniques'.

They should also 'engage in a variety of operations, increase the rate of labour utilization, continuously improve production techniques and labour management and raise labour productivity'. Moreover, they must 'strictly enforce economy, thoroughly implement the policy of managing farms by austerity, improve the wage system and increase production while reducing costs'. [1956-57 *National Agricultural Development Programme*, revised draft (Peking, 1957), p.17] A major problem has been efficiency and profitability. 'Production per unit of area is not high, labour efficiency is low and some farms work with a deficit' [JMJP, 9 Jan. 1965, p.2]. See also R. Carin, *State Farms in Communist China* (Hongkong, 1962).

国营羊场 guóyíng yángchǎng	state sheep farm
国营牧场 guóyíng mùchǎng	state livestock farms
国营牧场站 guóyíng mùchǎngzhàn	state grazing station
国营牛奶场 guóyíng niúniǎichǎng	state dairy farm
国营谷物农场 guóyíng gǔwù nóngchǎng	state grain farm
国营机械化农场 guóyíng jīxièhuà nóngchǎng	mechanized state farm
国营机器 拖拉机站 guóyíng jīqì tuōlājīzhàn	state machine and tractor station
see: 机器拖拉机站 jīqì tuōlājīzhàn	
国际性转移 guójìxìng zhuǎnyí	international transfers
国际贸易 guójì mào yì	international trade
国际财务 guójì cáiwù	international finance
国际比较 guójì bǐjiào	international comparisons
国际收支平衡 guójì shōuzhī pínghéng	balance of payments
国际流动性 guójì liúdòngxìng	international liquidity
国际工会秘书处 guójì gōnghuì mīshūchù	International Trade Secretariat

国际稻米研究所 guójì dàomǐ yánjiūsuǒ	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines
国际清算银行 guójì qīngsuàn yínháng	Bank for International Settlement
国际货币基金组织 guójì huòbì jījīn zǔzhī	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
国际复兴开发银行 guójì fùxīng kāifā yínháng	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
国际开发总署 guójì kāifā zǒngshǔ	Agency for International Development. (AID)
Sometimes written: 国际发展合作署 guójì fāzhǎn hézuòshǔ	
国际劳工组织 guójì láogōng zǔzhī	International Labour Organization (ILO)
国际合作社联盟 guójì hézuòshè liánméng	International Cooperative Alliance
国际糖业协定 guójì tángyè xiédìng	International Sugar Agreement
国际谷物协定 guójì gǔwù xiédìng	International Grains Agreement
国际小麦协定 guójì xiǎomài xiédìng	International Wheat Agreement
国际小麦理事会 guójì xiǎomài lǐshìhuì	International Wheat Council
国际棉花谘询委员会 guójì miánhuā zīxún wēiyuánhui	International Cotton Advisory Committee
国际农业生产者联盟 guójì nóngyè shēngchǎnzhě liánméng	International Federation of Agricultural Producers

KUO/K'UO

扩

kuò

扩大家庭 kuòdà jiātíng	extended family
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扩大再生产 expanded reproduction (enlarged production)
 kuòdà zàishēngchǎn

A socialist term for increased investment in agriculture

see: 再生产理论 zàishēngchǎn lǐlùn

扩大社会再生产 expanded social reproduction

kuòdà shèhuì zàishēngchǎn

Rate of expanded social reproduction depends on: (1) the size of accumulation and volume of which can be used to augment production capital; and (2) the employment coefficient of production capital. When the quantity of accumulation that can be used to increase production capital is fixed, the coefficient becomes the determining factor of rate of expanded social reproduction.

扩张农业政策 policy of agricultural expansion

kuòzhāng nóngyè zhèngcè

扩散作用 diffusion

kuòsǎn zuòyòng

扩缩设计 maximin programming

kuòsuō shèjì

This is a method developed in games theory in which all the worst possible outcomes are programmed. Then the best outcome of all the worst situations is selected and is developed as best choice strategy.

LA

拉

lā

拉花椰菜 cauliflower [*Brassica oleracea* L.]

lāhuā yecài

拉丁美洲自由 Latin American Free Trade Agreement (LAFTA)

lādīngmèizhōu zìyóu

màoyì xiédìng

辣

là

辣椒 capsicum (red pepper)
 làjiāo [*Capsicum annuum*]

also: 辣角 làjiǎo and 辣茄 làqié

辣椒榄 spicy olive, an olive used in the preparation of savoury foods

làgǎnlǎn

腊

là

腊味肉 cured meats

làwèiròu

腊肉 dried salt meat (especially pork)

làròu

腊肥 winter manure

làféi

腊八粥 a special congee traditionally cooked on the 8th day of the 12th lunar month

làbāzhōu

蜡

là

蜡瓜 wax gourd (Chinese preserving melon-*zit-kwa* [Cant.]) [*Benincasa hispida* (Thumb) Cong.]

also: 冬瓜 dōngguā

蜡烛稷 pearl millet [*Pennisetum typhoides*]

làzhújí

蜡粟 waxy maize [*Zea mays* spp.]

làsù

also: 蜡质种玉米 làzhìzhǒng yùmǐ

LAI

莱

lái

莱杭鸡 莱亨鸡
 làihángjī or làihēngjī Leghorn

Sometimes called colloquially: 地中海鸡 *dìzhōnghǎijī*
 Mediterranean chicken

莱菔 radishes [Jap 大根 *daikon*]
 làifú [*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *ancathiformis* Makino]

see also: 萝卜 luóbo

莱豆 lima beans [*Phaseolus lunatus* L.]

lāidòu

also: 皇帝豆 *huángdìdòu* emperor bean

细绵豆 *xìmiándòu* fine thread bean (Canton)

荷包豆 *hébāodòu* purse bean

莱阳梨 *lāiyánglí* Lai yang pear

赖

lái

赖班斯坦的低水准均衡陷阱 Liebenstein's low level equilibrium trap

lāibānsīdān de dīshuǐzhǔn jūnhéng xiānjǐng

Farming and technology at such a low state of development that the cost of investment in modernization does not promise sufficient rate of return to the farmer to encourage him to invest further capital.

see: 高水准均衡陷阱 *gāoshuǐzhǔn jūnhéng xiānjǐng*

赖氨酸 *làiānsuān* lysine

LAN

拦

lán

拦蓄洪水 *lánxù hóngshuǐ* to retain flood water

拦海造田 *lánhǎi zàotián* to reclaim farmland from the sea

拦车卡 *lánchēkǎ* vehicle barriers

Placed on dykes in wet season to prevent damage to earthworks by vehicles.

栏

lán

栏 *lán* A livestock pen or railing also a primary wholesaler pron: *laan*-(Cant.)

A *laan* is a pure broker business common to S. China and especially Hongkong. The *laan*, in return for a commission, performs an essential service in that he advances cash for all transactions in the market done through him, as well

as selling on credit to buyers. These middle men act as a bridge between sellers and buyers in vegetable and livestock markets. In addition, in Hongkong today, the wholesale marketing of livestock from China is carried out solely by the *laans* who are, in fact, political appointees dealing in mainland products. [See M. Topley, 'Capital savings and credit among indigenous rice farmers and immigrant vegetable farmers in Hongkong's New Territories', in R. Firth & B.S. Yamey (eds), *Capital Savings and Credit in Peasant Societies* (1964); also R. Silin, 'Marketing and credit in a Hongkong wholesale vegetable market', in W.E. Wilmott (ed.), *Economic Organization in Chinese Society* (1972).]

see also: 拆家 *chāijiā* secondary wholesalers

栏粪 *lánfèn* barnyard manure

see: 肥料 *féiliào*

烂

làn

烂蹄壳 *làn tíké* foot and mouth disease

烂蚕壳 *làn cánké* silkworm (cocoon) refuse

篮

lán

篮工 *lángōng* basket work

蓝

lán

蓝草 *lāncǎo* Indigo (blue grass) [*Strobilathes flaccidifolius*]

also: 兰草 *lāncǎo*, 蓝靛 *lāndiàn*, 靛青 *diànqīng*

蓝花豆 *lánhuādòu* broad beans [*Vicia faba* L.]

also: 蚕豆 *cándòu*

揽

lǎn

揽纳户 *lǎnnàhù* tax middleman

Formerly it was common in China for a person to collect and pay taxes, collecting a fee for transactions.

榄

lǎn the chinese olive

See under: 橄榄 *gǎnlǎn*

榄仁 olive kernels

lǎnrén

LANG

狼

láng the wolf

Some areas of China still suffer from wolves [see 'How to eliminate the wolf', *NYCS* 12 (1964), 49-50].

狼尾草 Napier grass [*Pennisetum purpureum*]

lángwěicǎo

LAO

劳

láo

劳佣 hired labour

láo yōng

劳民 labourer, proletarian

láo mǐn

An early term for proletariat taken from early Japanese writings and translated into Chinese. The favoured translation now used is:

无产阶级 *wúchǎn jiējí*

劳模 labour model, model workers

láo mó

An abbreviation of: 劳动模范 *láodòng mófàn*

劳役 short-term forced labour (such as village public works)

láo yì

Distinguish from: 劳改 *láo gǎi* (below).

劳役地租 corvee, labour levy

láo yì dì zū

劳改 labour reform

láo gǎi

A contraction of: 劳动改造 *láodòng gǎizào*

The Ministry of Public Security controls a number of labour reform units; sometimes referred to as corrective farm labour [*JMJP*, 7 Sept. 1954, p.3]. This type of

labour is usually reserved for the more criminal elements of Chinese society, though it has included political and religious prisoners from time to time. As a punitive measure for crimes such as murder or rape, no payment is given, but under most circumstances a fixed payment is made. [Meng Chiao-liang, 'Preliminary achievements of labour education', *CFYC* (Political and Legal Research) 5 (1958), 47-49] The category includes:

劳改队 corrective labour brigade

láo gǎi duì

These consist of: small (小), medium (中), great (大), branch (支) and general (总) units [*JMJP*, 7 Sept. 1954, p.3], and is a contraction of:

劳动改造管教队 *láodòng gǎizào guǎnjiàoduì*.

劳改场 labour reform farm

láo gǎi chǎng

or: 劳改农场 *láo gǎi nóng chǎng*

劳动教养 labour training, labour re-education (1957)

láodòng jiàoyāng

Organized specifically in 1957 to cope with the dissidents of the '100 flowers' movement for those who 'break discipline, do not accept direction in labour and complain without reason' [*JMJP*, 1 Aug. 1957].

劳动教养队 labour re-education brigades

láodòng jiàoyāng duì

劳改犯 a person undergoing labour reform

láo gǎi fàn

劳动 labour [Jap. *rōdō*]

láodòng

The Marxist equivalent of labour in its basic sense here is:

活劳动 *huó láodòng* live labour

劳动者 worker, proletarian

láodòng zhě

[Jap. Kanji-*rōdōsha*]

劳动局 labour bureau

láodòng jú

劳动日 labour-day [Russ. *rabocij den'*]

láodòng rì

also called: 工作日 *gōngzuò rì*

The standard unit for measuring labour inputs in agriculture. It refers to the amount of labour spent on completion of the labour norm set for each kind of work and is used to compute labour remuneration. On state farms seven hours is the recognized period, but no given time scale has been given for brigades where it has not been the practice to convert into standard units. However, one

work-day is generally reckoned to be equivalent to ten workpoints. The number of work-days required to complete the norm of a particular task is determined by the technical standards required for each kind of labour, the arduousness of the labour process, and the importance of this work to the entire process of production. One labour day is credited for completing the norm of a medium grade of work. A labour day, therefore, represents the time spent on completing the norm and attaining the quality of labour which meets a given standard. It does not mean that by doing a day's work a labour day will be credited. [State Statistical Bureau, *Handbook of Agricultural Statistical Work* p.36]

see also: 人工日 *rénɡōngrì*

劳动报酬费 monetary compensation for labour
láodòng bàochóufèi

abbreviated to: 劳动报酬 *láodòng bàochóu*

劳动费 labour charges, labour expenses
láodòngfèi

This is the cost of hired labour plus unpaid labour and charges for the operator's labour.

劳动付款 labour payment
láodòng fùkuǎn

劳动力 the labour force
láodònglì

The standard term for the working peasant himself and not, as is commonly supposed, labour in the collective sense.

劳动力单位 labour unit
láodònglì dānwèi

The aggregate labour performed by one man working 300 days each year.

劳动生产 productive labour,
láodòng shēngchǎn

The operation of any specified farming task.

劳动生产力 labour productivity
láodòng shēngchǎnlì

Lenin pointed out: 'Labour productivity, in the final analysis, is the most important, most essential thing that guarantees the victory of the new social system.' [Complete Works of Lenin, vol.29, p.388]

劳动生产定额 labour production quota
láodòng shēngchǎn dìng'é

The annual assignment of farming tasks sets out each individual's labour contribution for which work-points are paid. These vary but as an example the following tasks might rate:

Rice Production:

Transplanting (per <i>mu</i>)	20 points per assigned task
Reaping (per <i>mu</i>)	10 points per assigned task
Ploughing*	8 points per assigned task
Hoeing, weeding (per <i>mu</i>)	5 points per assigned task
Application of chemical fertilizer (kg/per <i>tan</i>)	2 points per assigned task
Spraying	1 point per assigned task

* Additional points are also accredited for use of draft livestock.

劳动粮 'labour grain'
láodòngliáng

Grain given as a bonus.

劳动所得 labour income
láodòngsuǒdé

This is farm income when depreciation, unpaid family labour other than the farmer's own, is taken into account. Interest charges on total investment need to be deducted.

also: 劳务所得 *láowù suǒdé*

劳动过程 labour process
láodòng guòchéng

Classical economists have maintained that qualitative differences in the labour force could be reduced to quantitative differences and, therefore, looked for a quantitative element that would allow the determination of coefficients for the reduction of complex to simple labour. Two methods commonly adopted in the West have been: (1) wage differentials; and (2) reduction of qualitative differences to differences in training costs. In Marxist economics all skilled labour is expenditure of labour power of a more costly kind. It therefore has a higher value than unskilled or simple labour. [R. Freedman (ed.), *Marx on Economics* (1971), p.40 ff.]

see also: 复式劳动 *fùshì láodòng* complex labour

劳动协作 labour coordination
láodòng xiézuò

see: 经济协作 *jīngjì xiézuò*

劳动保险制度 labour protection system
láodòng bǎoxiǎn zhìdù

This means medical care, unemployment benefits, day centres for children. Workers usually receive a cut in wages of 50-60% after sick leave of six months or more. Retirement is usually at 60, whilst females can retire at 55. Retirement benefit is usually 70% of wages for life. Generally speaking, all government organizations have nurseries for children from the age of two months to 7 years, and women are allowed time off to feed children. The system also includes such fringe benefits as meals at reduced prices in mess halls, free hair cuts and baths for needy households.

Commonly abbreviated to: 劳保 *láobǎo*. A variation of the term is: 劳工保险 *láogōng bǎoxiǎn*.

劳保条例 <i>láobǎo tiáoli</i>	labour insurance regulation, labour protection legislation
劳动保险金 <i>láodòng bǎoxiǎnjīn</i>	labour insurance funds
劳动消耗 <i>láodòng xiāohào</i>	labour consumption
The amount of labour input required to accomplish a specific task.	
劳保契约 <i>láobǎo qīyüē</i>	labour protection contract
劳动合作 <i>láodòng hézuò</i>	labour cooperation
Originally this term was used in Hunan and Kiangsi (1928). Cooperation in labour is based on the division of labour.	
劳动合约 <i>láodòng héyüē</i>	labour contracts
also: 劳工合约 <i>láogōng héyüē</i> especially in plantations in S.E. Asia.	
劳动合约长 <i>láodòng héyüēzhǎng</i>	labour contract leader [Malay <i>Kapalas</i>]
劳动力原则 <i>láodònglì yuánzé</i>	labour norm; can also mean 'labour regulation'
also: 劳动规则 <i>láodòng guīzé</i> or 劳工规则 <i>láogōng guīzé</i>	
劳动大军 <i>láodòng dàjūn</i>	large armies of labour
A reference to labour intensive projects and, therefore, large labour reserves.	
劳动时期 <i>láodòng shíqī</i>	labour time
The period taken to complete unspecified tasks.	
劳动管理 <i>láodòng guǎnlǐ</i>	labour management
劳动组合 <i>láodòng zǔhé</i>	artel
From the Russian where its meaning was a producer cooperative. Today it is synonymous with the term <i>kolkhozy</i> , now the prevailing type of collective farm in USSR. The means of production are collectivized, but private plots and a few personal tools are still permitted. The term is obsolete in Chinese socialist terminology.	
劳动组织 <i>láodòng zǔzhī</i>	labour organization

also: 劳工组织 <i>láogōng zǔzhī</i>	
劳动科学 <i>láodòng kēxué</i>	work study [<i>Arbeitswissens- chaft</i>]
劳动工具 <i>láodòng gōngjù</i>	labour tools (the means of production)
'Labour tools were originally composed of draft livestock and various implements composed of bamboo wood, iron and leather such as carts, farm boats and water-wheels. Now, irrigation, processing, hulling and grinding machinery, low-tension cables, electrical equipment and farm water conservancy projects have also been added.' [Yuang P'ei-hsin, 'The problem of capital in the modernization of our agriculture', <i>CCYC</i> 6 (1963), p.12]	
劳动对象 <i>láodòng duìxiàng</i>	objects of labour
'The objects of labour were originally composed of primarily seed, feed and fertilizer; now chemical fertilizer, insecticides, kerosene and gasoline have been added.' [Yang P'ei-hsin, <i>op. cit.</i> , p.12]	
劳动底分 <i>láodòng dǐfēn</i>	basic labour points
Points assigned according to one's capacity for labour.	
劳动流动性 <i>láodòng liúdòngxìng</i>	labour mobility
劳动机械系数 <i>láodòng jīxié xīshù</i>	coefficient of mechanization of labour
The percentage of labour which is mechanized.	
劳动移动 <i>láodòng yídòng</i>	labour migration
劳动等线 <i>láodòng dēngxiàn</i>	iso-labour curve
劳动积累 <i>láodòng jīlěi</i>	labour accumulation, 'accumu- lation through labour power'
This means labour power available for capital construction. This form of accumulation is not expressed in cash or in kind but in fixed services such as water conservancy projects, irrigation, soil improvement works, terracing, etc. The principal element is the labour directly invested by the people, not simple growth of material labour. It is not productive labour on the original scale but productive labour on an extended scale. It is the main source for the creation of a new material wealth. [<i>JMJP</i> editorial, 11 July 1965, p.1] The basic principle as applied to farming in China is full-time labour operation on capital construction projects in the slack season, part-time operation in the normal season, and no operation at all in the busy season. [Lu Ching-weh, 'Labour accumulation is the best way of developing agricultural production on the basis of self-reliance', <i>JMJP</i> , 25 Nov.	

1965, p.5]Communes have been urged to rely on labour accumulation as part of the policy of self-reliance. [See T'eng Hsing-hsiang, 'On labour accumulation', *CCYC* 2 (1966), p.23.]

劳动价值理论 labour theory of value
láodòng jiàzhí lǐlùn

Because goods are capable of satisfying personal demand, the utility of goods and services produced by labour gives them each a use value irrespective of the amount of labour required to create this use, but a worker only gets a fraction of the value of his production. [See R. Freedman (ed.), *Marx on Economics*, (1971), p.27ff.]

劳动集约程度 labour intensity
láodòng jíyüē chéngdù

Western economic usage of this term implies the extent of labour costs, as opposed to the amount of fixed capital used in production. In socialist economics it refers to the amount of live labour per unit of working time actually expended in production, i.e. it is a measure of the rate of energy consumption.

also: 劳动强度 *láodòng qiángdù*

劳动集约 labour intensive
láodòng jíyüē

This is production which needs a high degree of live labour relative to embodied labour.

劳动纪律 labour discipline
láodòng jìlǜ

劳动熟练 labour skill
láodòng shúliàn

see: 复式劳动 *fùshì láodòng* complex labour

劳动计划 labour plan
láodòng jìhuà

劳动计划分配 planned distribution of labour
láodòng jìhuà fēnpèi

In the final analysis all savings are savings of time, or more precisely social time, according to Marx. 'If the time used by society to produce wheat and domestic animals is reduced, the amount of time saved can be used to carry out other production.' Planned distribution is vital in obtaining savings of time, therefore, and the planned distribution of labour in various branches of production becomes 'the foremost economic law based on collective production' and 'such a law is an extremely high level law'. ['On Money'—a manuscript of economics from 1857-58 quoted from *Discussions of Communist Society by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin* (Peking, 1958), p.67.]

also: 劳动分配 *láodòng fēnpèi* and
劳动力调配 *láodòng lì diào pèi*

劳动分地 man/land allotment
láodòng fēndì

劳动登记 labour registration
láodòng dēngjì

劳动竞赛 labour emulation
láodòng jìngsài

劳动手段 instruments of labour
láodòng shǒuduàn

synonymous with: 劳动工具 *láodòng gōngjù*

劳动手册 labour booklet
láodòng shǒucè

A handbook held by cadres which records data on days worked in the fields, etc., quality of work and attitudes of farmers to specific tasks.

劳动观点 labour viewpoint
láodòng guāndiǎn

This really means to view manual labour with respect.

劳动力自由市场 free market labour force
láodòng lì zìyóu shìchǎng

劳工管理 autogestion (workers' control)
láogōng guǎnlǐ

劳工市场 labour market
láogōng shìchǎng

劳工价格论 labour price theory
láogōng jiàgé lùn

A general labour theory of prices does not exist in China, but such a theory has been linked almost exclusively with Marxian economics and the analysis of exploitation under capitalism. Various economists have tried to improve on Marx or refute him by employing his assumptions with more advanced mathematics. According to the theory, the economy is disaggregated into three sectors producing physically identifiable goods: machines measured in numbers, intermediate goods measured in tons, and consumer goods measured in baskets. First, a static economy is usually considered and it is found that product prices are proportional to the total living and embodied labour contained in the product. The factor of proportionality is the price of labour. For the same reasons the organic composition of capital resources is proportional to the technical composition, and the factor of proportionality is the labour-time price of the capital good. Technological progress is introduced in a threefold way which is: (1) labour augmenting, (2) capital augmenting, and (3) resources augmenting. Since technological progress tends to increase the production of consumer goods, it sometimes reduces the production of other goods and always reduces labour-time prices, the latter being identified with prices of production or com-

petitive prices. [R. Freedman (ed.), *Marx on Economics* p.41]

劳工法 <i>lāogōngfǎ</i>	labour legislation
劳工关系 <i>lāogōng guānxi</i>	labour relations
劳力机械化的分析和设计 <i>láo lì jīxièhuà de fēnxi hé shèjì</i>	labour and mechanization analysis and planning
劳资关系 <i>láo zī guānxi</i>	relationship between capital and labour
劳资纠纷 <i>láo zī jiūfen</i>	labour dispute
劳逸结合 <i>láo yì jiéhé</i>	'combining labour and rest'

Good production can only be maintained if regular periods of rest are maintained. Therefore eight hours of sleep is recommended; working hours are not to be extended, extra activities are to be reduced and regular holiday periods are important. [JMJP, 21 June 1965, p.1 edit.; an earlier reference to this appeared in JMJP, 3 Mar. 1963, p.4.]

涝

lào

涝地 <i>lào dì</i>	waterlogged land
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老

lǎo

老倌 <i>lǎo guān</i>	herdsman
老式农具 <i>lǎo shì nóngjù</i>	old-fashioned farm tools
老玉米 <i>lǎo yùmǐ</i>	maize [<i>Zea mays</i>]
see: 玉蜀黍 <i>yùshùshǔ</i>	
老农参谋小组 <i>lǎo nóng cānmóu xiǎozǔ</i>	old peasants' counselling team
老农参谋处 <i>lǎo nóng cānmóuchù</i>	old peasants' counselling office

LENG

冷

lěng

冷藏 <i>lěngcáng</i>	cold storage
also: 冷藏库 <i>lěngcángkù</i>	
冷玻璃 <i>lěngbōli</i>	cold glass
冷货 <i>lěng huò</i>	unsaleable products
冷冻食品 <i>lěngdòng shípǐn</i>	frozen food
冷浸田 <i>lěngjìntián</i>	fallow field, lit. 'cold and submerged field'
It is actually a mud field filled with decayed soil. It has also been used to mean a 'low-yield field'. [NYCS 11 (1964), p.7] Inferior soil, poor bacterial activity in need of underground drainage.	
冷水田 <i>lěngshuǐtián</i>	badly drained land

LI

李

lǐ

李树 <i>lǐshù</i>	plum tree [<i>Prunus</i> sp.]
李子 <i>lǐzǐ</i>	plums of all types
李昂蒂夫阵式 <i>lǐángdǐfū zhènshì</i>	Leontief matrix (W.W. Leontief 1906-)
Leontief used the US economy 1919-29 to establish the system of flows and transfers from the various sectors of productive activity in a rectangular table or matrix.	
see: 投入产出分析 <i>tóurù chǎnchū fēnxi</i> input-output analysis	

理

lǐ

理财学 financial management
lǐcáixué
In earlier texts this term was synonymous with economics (jīngjìxué).

利

lì

利益型态 profit pattern
lìyì xíngtài

利益剩余 earned surplus
lìyì shèngyú

利润 profits, profitability
lìrùn

In socialist enterprises the term 'profits' is a monetary expression of a portion of the values of products, i.e. that portion of money the enterprise has accumulated for society's benefit as a whole. More specifically, profits are the balance between the monetary proceeds from sales of products and the payments for costs of productive (prime costs) and taxes to the State. Hence, profits are influenced by the following factors: (1) volume of sales and production; (2) level of selling prices; (3) level of production costs; and (4) level of tax rates. (3) above is in turn influenced by prices of raw materials, fuel, labour productivity, economy in administration outlay and prevailing wage rates, etc. [Wang Lu-sheng, Lui Nien and Ho Cho, 'Certain problems of capital accounting in socialist enterprises', *CCYC* 6 (1963), p.41; see also Hó Chien-chang, Kuei Shih-yung and Chao Shao-min, 'On the contents of economic accounting of socialist enterprises', *CCYC* 4 (1962).]

利润挂帅 profits in command
lìrùn guàshuài

This means putting cash before the collective interest and remuneration of any kind before political imperatives. The term originated in 1964 at the time of the movement to discredit material incentives for the peasant under the general movement against economism.

利润贡献 profit contribution
lìrùn gòngxiàn

利润比例 profitability/rentability
lìrùn bǐlì [Russ. *rentabel 'nost*]
Ratio of profit to cost of production.

利率 interest rate
lǐlǜ

利用系数 coefficient of utilization
lìyòng xìshù

利害关系 relationship between profit
lìhài guānxi and loss

利蒙辛牛 Limousin cattle
lìméngxīnniú

利用淀粉等数 utilized starch equivalent (USE)
lìyòng diànfěn dèngshù

An expression of the contribution of grass to livestock maintenance and production in lbs of USE per unit area.

梨

lí

梨子 the pear [*Pyrus sinensis*]
líz

梨形仙人掌 prickly pear, Indian fig
lǐxíng xiān rénzhǎng [*Opuntia ficus indica* (L.) Mill.;
O. tuna Mill.]

犁

lí

犁耕夫 ploughman
lígēngfū

犁冬晒白 'Plough in winter letting the
lídōng shàibái sun bleach the soil.'
(traditional saying)

离

lí

离乳 weaners
lírú

also: 断奶 duànnǎi

离氨酸 lysine
líānsuān

荔

lì

荔枝 lychee [*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.]
lìzhī

立

lì

立春 lit. 'beginning Spring'
lìchūn

Farmers' traditional holiday. Formerly the time of ceremonial ploughing (*gōnggēng*). Usually occurs between 5-18 February. See Figure 7: farmer's calendar.

立木生菜 upright tree lettuce (cos)
lìmù shēngcài [*Lactuca sativa* L.]

see also: 高苣 wōjù 生菜 shēngcài
卷心生菜 juànxīn shēngcài 玻璃生菜 bōli shēngcài
牛蒡生菜 niúlì shēngcài

立体饲养法 battery systems
lìtǐ sìyǎngfǎ

Intensive poultry production. Large numbers of chickens kept in cages for poultry meat or eggs.

粒

lì

粒肥 pellet fertilizer,
lìféi granulated fertilizer

粒饲 feedlots
lìsì

Enclosures for fattening and finishing livestock.

粒用高粱 grain sorghum [*Sorghum vulgare*]
lìyòng gāoliáng

LIANG

良

liáng

良种 high quality seed,
liángzhǒng pedigree stock

良种后裔 progeny pedigree
liángzhǒng hòuyì

良种试验 progeny testing
liángzhǒng shìyàn

良种繁育制度 to propagate in abundance
liángzhǒng fányù zhìdù

see also: 两级两田 liángjí liǎngtián

良好母性 mothering ability
liánghǎo mǔxìng

粮

liáng

粮米 food grain
liángmǐ

粮荒 grain famine, grain shortage
liánghuāng

粮栈 grain depot
liángzhàn

粮票 grain coupon, ration cards,
liángpiào food stamps

粮赋 land tax (originally a grain levy)
liángfù

粮庄 grain manors
liángzhuāng

This was division of land under the Manchus (1645 AD) and was basically a closed system of quota production with an annual amount of grain to be produced on the basis of fixed acreage, fixed cultivation, tools, seed, etc.

粮产 grain production,
liángchǎn food production

粮产区 food production districts
liángchǎnqū

A regional division of labour operates in rural areas of China based on natural, socio-economic conditions and local farming systems with the organization of food production districts at provincial, special district and county levels. Below this were ploughing and farming districts (耕作区 *gēnzhuòqū*). [See Liu Pai-t'ao, 'A preliminary discussion of several problems relating to crop arrangement', CCYC 7 (1963), p.6.]

粮分四类 four cereals (rice, wheat, tubers
liángfēn sìlèi and miscellaneous cereals)

粮价 grain prices
liángjià

For twenty-three years since 1949, grain prices in China have remained stable. Flour and rice, the main staples in the diet, are sold at an average of 0.35 yuan and 0.30 yuan per kg respectively. These prices have remained stable since 1953. In 1953 the State nationalized the purchase and sale of grain. Free trading ended and the policy of fixed grain price guarantees came into force to

ensure long-term stability of prices. Staple foods began to be supplied according to a planned ration which was designed to ensure that no one starved. It also ensured that if natural disasters occurred grain could, theoretically at any rate, be shipped to the disaster area fairly easily. On 5 Jan. 1949 grain prices were soaring rapidly. On the Shanghai market, for instance, the retail price of rice was 640 'gold yuan' (KMT currency) a picul (133 1/3 lbs). By 28 January this price had jumped to 1,800 yuan and by 4 February, on the eve of liberation, had reached 4,600 yuan. ['Grain prices do not go up in China', *China Reconstructs* 22.1 (1973), p.40]

粮帅 food commander-in-chief
liángshuài

Commune personnel designated to urge, assist and promote food production and conserve supplies.

粮储丰足 abundant grain reserves
liángchú fēngzú

粮食 foodstuffs, synonymous with cereals
liángshí

The terms 'grain' and 'food crops' are interchangeable in modern standard Chinese. This can give rise to error. The term **糧食** (*liángshí*) literally means 'food grain' and is simply translated as grain or cereals. However, to statisticians and economists in China, it invariably means food crops or foodstuffs, in contrast to colloquial usage. Hence, it includes all cereals and cereal equivalents, i.e. pulses, tubers and potatoes. However, since 1956 soyabeans have been included under oil crops. Still provincial data sometimes include soyabeans and grain ministry Statistics to do with tax, purchase and supply include soyabeans.

粮食市场 (粮市) the cereals market
liángshí shìchǎng

粮食税 grain tax
liángshíshuì

粮食作物 cereals
liángshí zuòwù

粮食生产 grain production
liángshí shēngchǎn

粮食政策 cereals policy
liángshí zhèngcè

粮食统制 food controls
liángshí tǒngzhì

粮食债券 food bond
liángshí zhàiquàn

粮食干部 grain cadre
liángshí gàn bù

A cadre with specific duties relating to grain production in certain parts of China.

see also: **粮帅** *liángshuài* (above)

粮食供给制 food supply system, food ration system (sometimes referred to as the 'free food supply system')
liángshí gòngjǐzhì

The following payments in kind operate in brigades based on a fixed quota principle: (1) All grain is rationed in China; therefore, an official amount is set aside per household member per year. The amount varies throughout different brigades but averages about 219 catties. (2) An additional distribution of grain is given to working members of the brigade. It is graded according to (a) area, (b) age and health, and (c) labour intensity. This means that those doing heavy manual work draw maximum rations, currently about 30 kg of grain a month extra [NCNA, 8 Nov. 1974]. (3) Excess output ration: obtainable when quotas have been exceeded; any surplus is retained for distribution later in the year. (4) Harvest ration: special distribution made at the end of the harvest to compensate for extra hours. (5) Retained foods: a small amount of certain categories of brigade produce may be retained for later distribution amongst members, e.g. fruits and vegetables.

see also: **固定供给** *gǔdìng gòngjǐ*

粮食供应证 grain ration card
liángshí gòngyìngzhèng

粮食供应部 grain ration book
liángshí gòngyìngbù

粮食供应站 grain rationing station
liángshí gòngyìngzhàn

粮食部 Ministry of Food
liángshíbù

粮食局 grain bureau, food bureau
liángshíjú

粮食支部 grain branch
liángshí zhībù

A party organization concerned with grain-distribution policy.

粮食管理站 grain management station
liángshí guǎnlǐzhàn

粮食管理所 grain management office
liángshí guǎnlǐsuǒ

粮食市场暂行管理办法 temporary ordinance on the management of food markets (1953)--see below
liángshí shìchǎng zàn xíng guǎn lǐ bàn fǎ

粮食计划收购和计划供应的命令
liángshí jìhuà shōugòu hé jìhuà gōngyìng de mìnglìng
 Order of planned food purchase
 and supply (1953)

This aimed at nationalizing all major food commodities and materials, and in fact gave the government for the first time state monopoly in the food market.

粮食增产 increased grain production
liángshí zēngchǎn

粮食耕地面积 acreage under food grains
liángshí gēngdì miànjī

粮食亩产 yield per *mu*
liángshí mǔchǎn

The actual amount of grain produced per *mu* of land. This is calculated by multiplying the individual crop yield by the number of individual plants per *mu*, usually on sample plots.

粮食每亩平均
年产量 average annual yield of grain
per *mu*
liángshí měimǔ píngjūn
niánchǎnliàng

粮棉产区 grain and cotton producing area
liángmián chǎnqū

粮棉产量 food grain and cotton yield
liángmián chǎnliàng

凉

liáng

凉瓜 bitter cucumber [*Momordica*
liángguā charantia; Jap. *kiuri*]

also: 苦瓜 *kǔguā*

两

liǎng

two; a tael when referring to
 silver; otherwise 1 chinese
 ounce for other weights

两季种 double cropping
liǎngjìzhòng

see: 复种 *fùzhòng*

两季两田 a slogan meaning 'to propagate
liǎngjì liǎngtián in abundance'

两放三统一包 the two decentralizations,
liǎngfàng, sāntǒng, three unifications and the one
yībào guarantee

This is a mnemonic describing the method the CCP took to improve the administrative framework for rural trade and finance in conjunction with the establishment of the communes in 1958. The 'two decentralizations' were: (a) staff, and (b) assets. The 'three unifications' were: (a) policy, (b) planning, and (c) management of floating capital. The 'one guarantee' meant to generate the accomplishment of financial tasks. In a nutshell, on the one hand, the state decentralized rural finance and trading organizations and, on the other, the communes had to manage their affairs in accordance with a unified central plan. The communes collected all revenue from rural trading organizations, guaranteeing to submit to the state through financial channels, i.e. the bank, an appropriate portion of their income. [Li Hsien-nien, 'How to reorganize improvement of financial and trading administration in rural areas', *Hung Ch'i* 2, 16 Jan. 1959]

两参一改三结合 'two participations, one reform
liǎngcān, yìgǎi, sānjiéhé and three unifications'

Public participation (workers in management and management in production), reform of outmoded methods of production. The 'three unifications' means coordination between peasants, technical experts and cadres (1963).

两条道路的斗争 'struggle between two roads'
liǎngtiáo dàolù de
dòuzhēng

A 1957 anti-rightist campaign over the two roads of economic development. This grew into a series of articles over a span of several months during 1967-68 in the journal *Agricultural Machine Technique*, Peking, claiming to recount a 10-year conflict between Mao and Liu over agricultural policy. The one road favoured by Mao was collectivization of the economy as a preparation for sustained development to make the best use of labour and natural conditions. The other road, ascribed to Liu Shao-chi, was mechanization on a massive scale. This required a high degree of capital investment in foreign machinery. In 1958, China opted for collectivization and semi-mechanization. [See 'China's Krushchev's crime of thwarting the farm tool renovation movement must be thoroughly reckoned with', *NYCHCS* 3 (1968); 'T'an Chen-lin's crime of sabotage against farm mechanization must be reckoned with', *NYCHCS* 6 (1968); 'Completely settle scores with crimes committed by T'an Chen-lin and his ilk in the construction of water wheel pumps' and 'A newborn thing is undefeatable' and 'A shocking class struggle', all in *NYCHCS* 7 (1968). Translated in *SCMM* 624 (1968).]

两条腿走路 the policy of 'walking on two
liǎngtiáotuǐ zǔlù legs',

i.e. simultaneous development of industry and agriculture.

An important principle of current policy which sets out to combine modern and traditional production methods in order to increase output. The term also refers to the

organized large communes on the principle of 'one to a county' (*xian*). Honan province, for instance, was reported at the time to have 95 'Federations of Communes' operating on the pattern of the old county structure. In 1969, a 'new commune system' came into operation which emphasized small unit control. ['CCP Honan Provincial Committee's plan this winter and next spring to overhaul, consolidate and elevate the people's communes', *Honan Daily*, 14 January 1959]

联合产品 joint product--as for example in
liánhé chǎnpǐn the case of mutton and wool

联合中农 alliance between proletariat
liánhézhōngnóng and middle peasants

联合管理 joint management
liánhé guǎnlǐ

联合需要 joint demand
liánhé xūyào

Demand for two or more products which are complementary in use, and therefore have to be produced at the same time, e.g. brace and bit.

联立方程式 simultaneous equation
liánlǐ fānchéngshì

连

lián

连作 double cropping
liánzuò

连作物 any crop grown with rotation
liánzuòwù

连锁布置 linkage groups
liánsǒu bùzhì

Long before mankind engaged in farming diverse plant groups prevailed. Under skilful human manipulation many 'linkage groups' have appeared. In arranging the structure of a linkage group, the main thing is to consider the ratio of planting, cultivation methods, relation between species, the ecological factor, group structure and adjustment and control of development. [Chiang Ch'en-kuan, Ts'ui Chi-lin and Ni Chin-kuei, 'On linkage group of farm crops', *CKNYKH* 2 (1962), 9-14]

连锁农场 chain farms
liánsǒu nóngchǎng

A group of farmers linked under one management.

连续种植 continuous cropping
liánxù zhòngzhí

The cultivation of the same crop on the same land in successive years.

莲

lián

莲藕 lotus (Rhizome)
liánǒu [*Nelumbium nucifera* Gaerta]

When prepared in vinegar it is called: 酸莲藕 *suānliánǒu*
When ground into powder: 藕粉 *ǒufěn* and in syrup: 糖莲子 *tángliánzǐ*

LIN

林

lín

林材 forest resources
líncai

China's natural forest resources are inadequate and on a *per caput* basis China has less forest area and less volume than any Asian-Pacific region except Pakistan. Demand for forest products outstrips supply. The first afforestation programme in 1956-68 involved new plantings covering 105 million *ha* within a 12-year period to achieve a 20% forest cover over the whole country. Special nationwide conservation campaigns have been launched concentrating on protective cover in barren regions such as the northern steppe, later moving southward and placing emphasis on economic crops. Since 1968 afforestation has relied on the 'three selfs policy': reliance on peasants to (1) select seeds, (2) nurture saplings, and (3) build forest stock in the spirit of self-reliance. [S.D. Richardson, *The Production and Consumption of Forest Products in Mainland China: Future Requirements and Trade Prospects* (1972)]

also: 森林资源 *sēnlín zīyuán*
see: 木林生产 *mùlín shēngchǎn*

林食品 forest food
línshípǐn

The utilization of forest and woods for food production. This movement originated in hilly minority areas where grain was in short supply and distribution difficult. Local peasants were urged to sow grain wherever possible on high slopes. In 1960 there was supposedly 2,660 sq. km of grain sown in high mountain wooded areas of China. [*JMJP*, 18 April 1960, p.8]

林业经济 forest economy
lín'yè jīngjì

林牧部 forest and livestock department--
lín mù bù a commune level organization

林牧业山区 upland forest and livestock
lín mù yè shān qū production area

临

lín

临时
línshí ad hoc, interim, temporary

临时工
línshígōng temporary labour

Farm labour taken on by industry during the slack season, or additional farm labour employed during the busy season.

临时工人
línshí gōngrén casual labourer,
temporary labourer

临时牧场
línshí mùchǎng temporary pasture

Short-term (usually only one season) grazing land, after which it is put to other productive use.

临时割禾队
línshí gēhéduì temporary harvesting teams

Teams organized in the busy season during the Kiangsi period (1927-34) when normal mutual aid teams could not meet the manpower requirements for early and rapid harvesting. These teams were composed of government cadres, servicemen and prisoners as well as peasants. The work offered no remuneration other than daily keep. [Pao Ch'eng, 'How Jui Chin solved its labour power problem during the autumn harvest', *HSCH* 216 (1934), p.5]

鳞

lín

鳞茎
línjīng bulbs

LING

铃

líng

铃铛麦
língdāngmài oats [*Avena* sp.]

领

lǐng

领导骨干
lǐngdǎo gǔgàn leading (essential) cadres

领导工人
lǐngdǎo gōngrén

leading worker (*peredovik* in Soviet terminology)

领导价格制度
lǐngdǎo jiàgé zhìdù

price leader system

领导部门
lǐngdǎo bùmén

leading sectors

领导农业生产
lǐngdǎo nóngyè
shēngchǎn

direct agricultural production

According to this theory, it is important to adopt a scientific attitude towards agricultural production in order to achieve a diversified farming system. Direct agricultural production ensures the rapid development of agriculture by placing agriculture at the base of the economy. Only by fully developing agriculture can industry be provided with basic raw materials and labour power. ['Direct agricultural production on the basis of seeking truth from facts', *Hung Ch'i* 1 (1973), 50-53]

菱

líng

water caltrop, water chestnut
[*Eleocharis dulcis*]

The stems and leaves of this plant are utilized. On 1 *mu* of land it can yield more fertilizer than 25 tons of river mud. A county in Hopei (Anhsin *xian*) has been described where two-thirds of the county's income comes from swampy land and only one-third from dry; 70% of wet land is devoted to the cultivation of this plant. [*TKP*, 10 Nov. 1961, edit.]

菱粉
língfěn

chestnut flour,
arrowroot flour

also: 菱角粉 língjiǎofěn water chestnut flour

LIU

流

liú

流域
liúyù river basin, drainage area

流民
liúmín displaced persons

Farmers who were victims of famine and warfare and who had to leave their land, rather than nomads or rural vagrants.

流行病
liúxíngbìng

epidemics

流通货币 <i>liútōng huòbì</i>	circulation of money
流通基金 <i>liútōng jījīn</i>	circulating capital (in the western economic sense) i.e. cash, bank deposits, finished products in stock.
流动人口 <i>liúdòng rénkǒu</i>	floating population
流动性 <i>liúdòngxìng</i>	liquidity
流动资产 <i>liúdòng zīchǎn</i>	liquid assets
流动资本 <i>liúdòng zīběn</i>	floating capital, circulating funds
流动资金 <i>liúdòng zījīn</i>	working funds, working capital

This term is synonymous with Marx's term 'circulating capital' and denotes that portion of capital, the value of which is all at once (i.e. not piecemeal or gradually) transferred into the value of the product. Consequently it is 'circulated' into replacement from product value, whence it is converted into money. At the same time, it is continually being renewed in its original material form, or is advanced in the form of cash outlay. Usually this includes capital advanced for raw materials, fuel, wages, etc. [Ch'en Kung, 'On several problems associated with the concept of working capital', *CCYC* 7 (1963), p.40]

Marx's aim in distinguishing fixed capital from working capital under socialism was ultimately to point out the differences in forms of replacement, thereby enabling an analysis of the influence of capital transformation on both amounts of advanced capital and surplus value. [*Ibid.*, p.39]

流动物质资金 <i>liúdòng wùzhì zījīn</i>	liquid material capital
流动性的固定资产 <i>liúdòngxìng de gùdìng zīchǎn</i>	fixed assets used in distribution

The control of working funds and credit funds is important in distribution and use of funds which must be according to the state plan: working funds must not be used for capital construction; credit funds must not be spent under fiscal expenditure, and it is not permissible to sell goods on credit or pay for goods in advance. The funds spent in purchasing the objects of labour and paying wages normally perform their function within the production cycle. They are mobile and cyclic in nature and are called 'working funds' (流动资金 *liúdòng zījīn*). No production is possible without 'fixed funds' (固定资金 *gùdìng zījīn*) and working funds. Fixed

funds are able to serve their purpose during a longer period of time covering a number of production cycles. Following gradual wear and tear in the production process, the value of equipment is converted step by step into finished products through the form of depreciation until it is utterly worn out and has to be renewed. Working funds take part in only one production cycle. [Tuan Yun, 'The question of working funds, credit funds and their control', *Hung Ch'i* 11 (1959)]

流浪乞讨 <i>liúlàngqǐtǎo</i>	drifting and begging
流质饲料 <i>liúzhì sùliào</i>	liquid feed

留

liú

留兰香 <i>liúlánxiāng</i>	mint [<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>]
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LUO

罗

luó

罗布麻 <i>luóbù má</i>	'lopu' hemp
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A hemp fibre crop grown in Sinkiang (Tarim Basin area) on the Lopu plateau. The fibre is similar to but stronger than that of cotton or ambar hemp (洋麻 *yángmá*). Some mills have tried to blend it with cotton. It is also used in paper manufacture. [*KMJP*, 29 Aug. 1962 and 27 Sept. 1962]

罗汉豆 <i>luóhàndòu</i>	broad beans [<i>Vicia faba</i> L.]
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Said to be taken from the 500 followers of Buddha who, as vegetarians, favoured these beans.

see: 蚕豆 *cándòu*

罗岛红鸡 <i>luódao hóngjī</i>	Rhode Island Red
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罗德斯草 <i>luódésī cǎo</i>	Rhodes grass [<i>Choris gayana</i>] --a forage crop
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萝

luó

萝卜 <i>luóbo</i>	oriental radish [<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i>]
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also: 萝卜仔 *luóbozǎi* (Cant.) 洋无青 *yángwúqīng*
菜头 *càitóu*

Not to be confused with the European radish: 红萝卜仔
hóngluóbozǎi

A Hongkong variety is: 扒齿萝卜 *páchǐ luóbo* [*pachi lohpaak*-Cant.]

also: 芦菔 *lúfú*

萝勒 *luólè* basil [*Ocimum basilicum* L.]
(bush, garden, sweet; Herbe royale)

裸

luǒ

裸麦 *luǒmài* hull-less barley [*Hordium nudum*
Ardvini ex Schult.]

So-called 'naked barley', that is with caryopsis free from lemma and palea and threshes free as in wheat. This type is grown in China mainly where barley is used for human consumption.

裸燕麦 *luǒyànmai* hull-less oats (naked oats)
[*Avena nuda* L.]

裸地 *luǒdì* non-utilized land

裸闲 *luǒxián* bare fallow

Land cultivated with non-economic crops in order to preserve moisture and keep down weeds and avoid soil erosion.

落

luò

落花生 *luòhuāshēng* groundnut, peanut
[*Arachis hypogaea* L.]

also: 花生 *huāshēng* (coll.)

落苏 *luòsū* aubergine (egg plant) [*Solanum melongena* L.; Jap. *nanbu-naga nasu*]

also: 矮瓜 *ǎiguā*, or 茄子 *qézi*

落户 *luòhù* to resettle (in the countryside)

A term first used in 1964 in connection with the *xia fang* campaign to get educated youths to settle in the villages and 'make a new home'. The term now has the

broader meaning of 'to accept a new way of life or ideology'. The use of this term comes from its original meaning 'to scatter' or 'to disperse', as well as 'to lose'. It also means a dwelling place, a village; hence to settle in villages.

see: 下放 *xiàfàng*

落后队 *luòhòu duì* backward teams

Backward in the undeveloped sense. The opposite of 先进 *xiānjìn* in modern Communist terminology. For statistics on backward teams in various parts of China, see *JMJP*, 15 June 1973, and *NCNA* reports of 4 March and 12 Dec. 1973.

落后国家 *luòhòu guójiā* underdeveloped nations

落后区 *luòhòu qū* underdeveloped regions
[see *JMJP*, 15 June 1973]

落后村屋 *luòhòu cūnwū* backward villages and hamlets

落后性之计算方法 *luòhòuxìng zhī jìsuàn fāngfǎ* lag in accrual of benefits

落伦茨曲线 *luòlúncí qū xiàn* Lorenz curve

A curve depicting the relation between the cumulative percentage of items and the cumulative total of their inherent variables. The curve illustrates degrees of inequality; the greater the curve then the greater inequality.

酪

lào

酪农 *lào nóng* dairy farmer

酪农场 *lào nóng chǎng* dairy farm

乐

lè

乐观错误 *lèguān cuòwù* error of optimism

芦

lú

芦笋 *lúsǔn* asparagus [*Asparagus officinalis* L.]
also: 露笋 *lùsǔn* and 龙须菜 *lóngxūcài*

芦田 *lútían* weedy fields

芦粟 *lúsù* sweet sorghum [*S. vulgare* var. *saccharatum* Boerl.]
see also: 蜀黍 *shǔshǔ*, or 高粱 *gāoliáng*

路

lù

路旁市场 *lùpáng shìchǎng* roadside marketing

露

lù

露井 *lùjǐng* an open well

露笋 *lùsǔn* asparagus
also: 芦笋 *lúsǔn* (as above)

露田 *lùtián* open field

Traditionally this term has referred to staple crop land in China and was associated with government-owned land.

露田制 *lùtiánzhì* open field system

六

liù

六定制度 *liùdìng zhìdù* six fixed system

This refers to the care and feeding of draft livestock and lays down six methods of improved handling to be adopted to raise livestock productivity: (1) fixed work

LU

load; (2) fixed amount of feed; (3) fixed body weight; (4) fixed ploughing; (5) fixed fertilizer retrieval; and (6) fixed incentives and penalties for improvement or deficiencies in performance. [Preliminary opinions on sending down of the accounting unit and brigade contract production policies of the Hung-t'ang brigade of the P'u-k'on Commune, 24 March 1963', in C.S. Chen and C.P. Ridley (eds), *Rural People's Communes in Lien-Chiang County, Fukien Province, 1962-1963* (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Inst. Press, 1969), p.69]

六畜 *liùchù* the six domestic animals of China: horse, ox, goat, pig, dog and fowls

六氯 *liùlǜ* benzene hexachloride (BHC)

Commonly called '666 liquid', this was the most popular insecticide and was sprayed over crops by aircraft. This insecticide, Russian in origin, was objected to by Chinese farmers because they believed it would poison their fields and that it had caused several deaths. Not only was it badly received, its price was considered too high and the technical application was too complicated for the simple farmer. In 1952 feeling was so strong that the Ministry of Agriculture thought it wiser to forbid the sale of some kinds of '666'. [*JMJP*, 9 June 1953, 10 June 1954]

六好 *liùhǎo* 'six good' (working style)

The meaning here is for farmers to have a good clear-cut sense of responsibility, to be good in labour, with everyone using their skills and initiative, with reliability in order to increase production. In addition, there should be good relations between cadres and peasants with cooperation in recording work norms, productivity and work-points.

六高 *liùgāo* 'six highs'; (high level of achievement)

These are: high quality of farmwork, high yields in grain production, enthusiasm for learning new skills, high reputation of labour models, high level of political consciousness, and finally high living standards.

六论 *liùlùn* 'six theories'-to be prevented from taking root amongst cadres

(1) joining the Party to become a mandarin; (2) withering away of the classes; (3) docile tools; (4) peasant backwardness; (5) merging of public and private interests; and (6) party peace [*Hung Ch'i* 10 (1968)].

陆

lù

陆地 *lùdì* upland rice area

Dry land as opposed to wet rice land.

祿

lù

祿田 lùtián provision fields

Land which was given in lieu of salary. Grants of land to government officials.

绿

lǜ

绿豆 lǜdòu Mung bean [*Vigna radiata*].

Syn. *Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.; also called Green gram.

绿茶 lǜchá green tea [*Camellia sinensis*]

绿洲 lǜzhōu oasis

绿肥 lǜféi green manure

绿肥草子 lǜféicǎozǐ pink clover (Chinese milk vetch) [*Vicia* spp.]

绿肥作物 lǜféi zuòwù green manure crops

绿屋 lǜwū glasshouses (cold), greenhouses

绿化 lǜhuà to landscape, tree planting, to beautify the countryside (usually with some productive crop)

In mainland China this was a campaign in 1956 to turn all China green; colloquially called 'to green up'.

绿化计划 lǜhuà jìhuà green plan

绿色带 lǜsè dài green belt

The preservation of farmland or fallow near to industry of urban areas. In China, the Taching oil fields are an example of this concept.

绿色革命 lǜsè géming green revolution

In view of Japan and Taiwan's growth experience, one cannot doubt China's ability to follow the 'green revolution', doubling, even tripling yields in the next decade

or so, provided investment continues to be channelled into agriculture and tested farm technology is extended to all parts of the country. The main constraint, however, will be rapid population growth and any increase in production will tend to be offset by this. Even the green revolution, which holds the promise of doubling grain output, will only postpone the day of reckoning in this respect. The NHYV that have been developed are mainly intended for use in tropical and semi-tropical areas, i.e. roughly south of the Yangtse river. [Lester R. Brown, *Seeds of Change* (1969)] The tragic implication is that China will not only have to run very fast just to keep where she is, so to speak, because of her large population, but also will not have to stop.

see also: 高产品种 *gāochǎn pǐnzhǒng*
and 改良品种 *gǎiliáng pǐnzhǒng*

绿辣椒 lǜlàjiāo capsicum, green pepper [*Capsicum* spp.]

also: 灯笼椒 *dēnglóngjiāo*

鹿

lù

鹿茸 lùróng antlers

鹿茸精 lùróngjīng essence of core of young deer's antlers

Deer are now herded in parts of China. Deer tending is a profitable sideline occupation for several brigades. The main areas centre around Szechuan and Shensi where since 1958 deer secretions and products have been used in the manufacture of perfumes and medicine.

LUN

论

lùn

论件计值制 lùnjiàn jìzhízhì piecework system

轮

lún

轮灌 lúnguàn rotational irrigation

轮作 lúnzuò crop rotation

also: 轮种 *lúnzhǒng*

轮牧 lúnmù	pasture rotation
轮作放牧 lúnzuò fāngmù	intermittent grazing (synonymous with rotation grazing)
轮流放牧 lúnlú fāngmù	rotational grazing
轮堂教学 lúntáng jiàoxué	'shift classroom teaching'
Classes located in different rooms with teaching staff going from room to room.	

LONG/LUNG

龙

lóng	
龙须菜 lóngxūcài	asparagus, lit. 'dragon whiskers' [<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>]
龙骨车 lónggǔchē	a water pump (lit. 'dragon-bone pump')
A device for lifting water from lower to higher levels in paddy fields.	
龙江风格 lóngjiāng fēnggé	'Lung Chiang' style
One who puts the collective interest before section or local interests. From the dramatic play by Chiang Ch'ing in praise of Lung Chiang; the story of a village which allowed its land to be flooded for the benefit of the commune (1972).	
龙眼 lóngyǎn	longan [<i>Euphoria longan</i> (Lour.) Stend.]
Dried or preserved longans are called: 桂园 guìyuán	
龙牙豆 lóngyádòu	dwarf kidney bean [<i>Phaseolus humilis</i> Alef]

MA

麻

má	
麻田 mátian	flax fields

Farmers on flax fields, though allowed to plant a variety of crops other than flax, were not permitted to plant mulberry trees or any other kind of tree which implied permanent ownership. This term, commonly used in the T'ang dynasty, is therefore synonymous with leasehold land.

麻豆 mádòu	black-eyed pea (cowpea) [<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. ssp. <i>sinensis</i>]
麻竹 mázhú	bamboo [<i>Dendrocalamus latiflorus</i> Munro]
麻子 mázi	hemp [<i>Cannabis sativa</i>]
麻子油 máziyóu	oil of hemp seed
麻纺厂 máfāngchǎng	flax mill
麻类 málèi	ramie, sisal, hemp
麻纱 máshā	jute yarn, sheer linen
麻布 mábù	jute fabrics
麻油 máyou	sesame oil
麻袋 mádài	gunney, gunney bags
马 mǎ	horse [<i>Equus caballus</i>]
Originally thought to be a native of Central Asia. The most common species found in China is the Mongolian pony (马蒙). The history of the horse and its use in China is set out in twenty-four sections of the <i>Pen Ts'ao</i> (本草) <i>Materia Medica</i> . The most detailed work, however, is to be found in the <i>Ma Ching</i> (马经) or those classics published in the seventeenth century.	
马厩 mǎjiù	stable
马蹄 mǎtí	water chestnut-lit. 'horse's hoof' [<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>]
马铃薯 mǎlíngshǔ	potato [<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.]
also: 薯仔 shǔzǐ, or 土豆 tǔdòu	

马克思 Karl Marx
mǎkèsī

马列主义 Marxist Leninism
mǎliè zhǔyì

A distinct feature of Chinese theory compared to Soviet theory has been the theory of permanent revolution. The belief that economic development on the basis of the existence of socialist production relationships creates in itself no guarantee for the establishment of communist utopia. This is, in effect, a rejection of the Marxist view that the superstructure automatically results from the foundation of economic relationships. [See, for instance, Joan Robinson, *The Cultural Revolution in China* (1969), p.12ff.]

马尔萨斯 Malthus (1766-1834)
mǎ'ěrsà'sī

see: 人口论 rénkǒulùn

MAI

埋
mái

埋草饲料 silage
máicǎo sìliào

买
mǎi

买办 comprador
mǎibàn

The term 'comprador' is derived from the Portuguese meaning 'buyer'. Its origins in Latin [*com-parare*] mean 'to furnish'. It came into use as China coast vernacular from colonial Portuguese who first used Chinese intermediaries for commercial contracts. The comprador was a prominent figure in the treaty ports. In handling the foreign merchants' Chinese business, he was a bi-cultural middleman between east and west. As European interests spread in China, so did the comprador class which prior to 1949 was extremely rich and powerful. The communists naturally held a special dislike for this class. [See Hao Yen-p'ing, *The Comprador in Nineteenth Century China: Bridge between East and West* (1970).]

买办封建制度 comprador-feudal system
mǎibàn fēngjiànzhìdù

买办大资产阶级 big comprador-bourgeoisie
mǎibàn dàzìchǎn jiējí

买手 a purchaser (Cant.)
mǎishǒu

买卖婚姻 purchase marriage
mǎimài hūnyīn

The traditional approach to marriage where a prospective partner is arranged through a go-between. This practice is reputed to be still widespread in China. [See *CNA* 919 (1973), p.3.]

MAN

蔓
mán

蔓菁 turnip [*Brassica rapa* L.]
mánjīng

MANG

盲
máng

盲目生产 blind production (production without planning)
mángmù shēngchǎn

盲流 (人口) 'blindly migrated' (population)
mángliú (rénkǒu)

This refers to the drifting unemployed in and around cities or along the lines of communication. The category includes youths who leave rural areas of their own accord and peasants who move out of their villages. Many earn their living by doing odd jobs in the streets. [Ch'iu K'ung-yuán, 'Current social problems in mainland China', *Issues and Studies* 10.4 (1974), p.63]

芒
máng

芒果 mango [*Mangifera indica* L.]
mángguǒ

also: 芒果 mángguǒ

MAO

毛
máo

毛瓜 bottle gourd or calabash
máoguā [*Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser.]
 also: 蒲瓜 *púguā* 夸瓜 *kuāguā* 葫芦瓜 *húlúguā*
 Colloqually referred to in parts of China as: 夜开花
yèkāihuā 'night opening flower' on account of it bloom-
 ing in the late evening.

毛皮 furs
máopí

毛豆 soybeans [*Glycine max* L.]
máodòu

also: 大豆 *dàdòu*, 黄豆 *huángdòu*, 黑豆 *hēidòu*

毛纺织业 wool textile industry
máofāngzhíyè

毛织厂 woollen textile mill
máozhīchǎng

毛织品 woollen textiles
máozhīpǐn

毛斤定等 to fix price according to quality
máojīn dìngděng and liveweight (livestock)
 毛斤计价 *máojīn jìjià*

茅

máo

茅菜 endives [*Cichorium endivia* L.]
máocài

also: 苦苣 *gǔjù*

茅草 fleshy grass (an aquatic weed)
máocǎo

卯

mǎo

卯子工 'work done by the day' system
mǎozǐgōng

This method of labour management ignores fixed quotas and the established practice of recording work-points according to the quota performed by work groups. Instead it bases its daily routine on 'off-hand' allocation of work. Labour efficiency is not considered high and the quality of work is poor. [See 'Vigorously improve the business management of agriculture', *Ch'ien Hsien* editorial, no. 10, 25 May 1964 (*SCMM* 437, p.41.)]

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN CHINA'S TRADE*

(US \$ million)

	1959	1965	1970	1973
<i>Exports</i>				
Food	835	530	645	1,595
Textiles (mainly cotton)	620	485	495	1,070
Crude materials†	495	405	430	870
—Subtotal	1,950	1,420	1,570	3,535
—As percentage of total exports	87.4%	69.8%	76.6%	72.2%
<i>Imports</i>				
Food	20	520	355	1,000
Textiles and fibres	92	230	155	464
Fertilizer	70	145	230	220
—Subtotal	182	895	740	1,684
—As percentage of total imports	8.8%	48.5%	33.0%	33.8%

* Traded commodities related to agriculture include traded farm products, imported inputs for agriculture (e.g. fertilizer), substitutes for agriculture products (e.g. synthetic fibres), and manufactured exports, a high proportion of the value added of which are agricultural inputs (e.g. cotton textiles).

† This category is mainly oil seeds, textile fibres, and crude animal materials, but it also includes some crude materials unrelated to agriculture.

Source: *Current Scene*, vol. XIII, no. 9 (Sept. 1975), p. 14.

Figure 4

贸

mào

贸易条款 terms of trade
màoyì tiáokuǎn

also: 贸易条件 *màoyì tiáojiàn*

贸易统计 trade statistics
màoyì tǒngjì

贸易差额 balance of trade
màoyì chā'é

贸易自由化 trade liberalization
màoyì zìyóuhuà

贸易议定书 trade protocol
màoyì yìdìngshū

贸易障碍 trade barriers
màoyì zhàng'ài

贸易优惠区域 preferential trade area
màoyì yōuhuì qūyù

贸易货栈 trade warehouse
màoyì huòzhǎn

A trading organization which operated in China prior to 1949, which not only was a warehouse in the normal sense but also was a place of business. These were taken over as joint state/private ownership undertakings in 1949 and later into full state ownership when they became incorporated into the SMCs in about 1957. [Collected Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China, vol. 6, pp.366-69]

MAI/MĒ

麦

mài

wheat [*Triticum* spp.]
 see also: 小麦 *xiǎomài*

麦苗 wheat shoots
màimiáo

麦粒 wheat grain
màilǐ

麦子 wheat germ
màizǐ

麦糠 wheat bran
màikāng

麦芽 malt
màiyá

麦带 wheat belt
màidài

麦地 wheat land
màidì

麦州 wheat state
màizhōu

麦面 wheat flour
màimiàn

麦饲肉牛 barley beef
màisì ròuniú

MEI

煤

méi

煤法 coal method (of germination)
méifǎ

Cleansed and sifted coal when mixed with rice seeds (7 chin per 100 seeds) increases humidity and helps rice seedlings sprout. [See Teng Kuang-chin, 'The coal method of rice germination is excellent', *HKH* 1 (1966), 7-8.]

also called: 煤米 *méimǐ*

梅

méi

the plum [*Prunus*]

The best variety is found in the north (Shantung). The stones of some varieties are used in medicine.

梅安求牛 Main-Anjou cattle
méiānqiúniú

美

měi

美化风景 landscaping
měihuà fēngjǐng

美利诺绵羊 Merino sheep
měilìnuò miányáng

美国牛蒡 parsnip [*Pastinaca sativa* L.]
meiguó niúbàng

also: 白笋 *báisǔn* or 白金笋 *báijīnsǔn*

MĚNG/MUNG

蒙

méng

蒙特卡罗模拟法 Monte Carlo simulation
méngtèkālúó mónǐfǎ

Probability sampling by building up large sets of variables into a model to predict probable outcomes, in contrast to mathematical analysis. The Monte Carlo method may be compared to the gambler who tries to hedge as many choices as possible. It is extensively used on operations research (OR).

MI

米

mǐ

rice (hulled rice)

米麦
mǐmài

6-row barley, rice wheat
[*Hordeum hexastichon* var.
trifurcatum]

米面
mǐmiàn

rice flour

米豆
mǐdòu

rice bean [*vigna umbellara*]

米照
mǐzhào

rice certificate

米粮保结
mǐliáng bǎojié

rice bond

迷

mí

迷信用品 objects of superstition
míxìn yòngpǐn

Incense, paper houses and paper money. These were sold by SMCs for a certain time.

密

mì

密植 close planting
mìzhí

The relationship between crop density and increased yields has had a long history in China and evidence of this practice can be traced back to the Ch'in dynasty (255-207 BC). More recently, however, the advantages of

close planting were suggested by Soviet experts (notably Lutsenko) in 1951. Farmers' acceptance has varied throughout China and, apart from the period of the Great Leap (1958) when the policy to sow 20-30 *chin* of wheat to one *mu* was urged in all wheat producing areas and 350,000-400,000 rice seedlings per *mu* in the south to double yields, official enthusiasm has been erratic. Nevertheless, the policy is still pressed from time to time.

see also: 合理密植 *hélǐ mìzhí*

蜜

mì

蜜蜂 bees
mìfēng

China has 5 million bee colonies [JMJP, 15 Feb. 1960, p.6].

蜜饯 preserves
mìjiàn

蜜梨 the honey pear (Hopeh)
mìlí [*Pyrus pyrifolia*]

蜜柑 mandarin orange [*Citrus nobilis*]
mìgān

also: 蜜橘 *mìjú*

蜜糖 honey
mìtáng

泌

mì

泌乳期 lactation period
mìrǔqī

The number of days a cow will produce milk after calving.

MIAO

苗

miáo

seedlings

苗圃 nurseries
miáopǔ

庙

miào

庙会 temple fairs
miàohuì

Traditionally a large three-day event held once in the third and once in the fifth moon of the lunar year. These fairs attract participants from within and outside the *xian*. The traditional religious function has been replaced by the commodity exchange function. Traditional concerts and operas are held. An editorial in *People's Daily* said that 'in view of the historical nature of the fairs and the need to foster economic growth and develop production, temple fairs had been retained in many localities and in others they had been taken over and developed'. The overall control of temple fairs in China is now in the hands of SMCs and revenue departments, while cultural and propaganda departments have taken over the entertainments function of the fairs. [*JMJP*, 25 Aug. 1964]

庙货 temple goods
miàohuò

Commodities purchased at temple fairs. This term sometimes has the meaning of 'lower quality merchandise'.

MIE/MIEH

灭
miè

灭绝 killing out
mièjué

A technical term used in slaughter houses and meaning 'to dress meat carcasses'.

MIAN/MIEN

免
miǎn

免税 duty free
miǎnshuì

免税期 tax holidays,
tax-free periods
miǎnshuìqī

免税准备基金 tax free reserve funds
miǎnshuì zhǔnbèi jījīn

免税单 tax exemption slip
miǎnshuìdān

免疫 immunization
miǎnyì

面
miàn

面皮 soft leather
miànpi

面向农村 'orientated towards the village'
miànxiàng nóngcūn

This slogan urges industry and commerce to support farm production by manufacturing farm tools and other inputs necessary for increased production. On the social side it also implies helping to raise rural living standards and working conditions by bringing daily necessities within the reach of farm families, and in order to ensure that villages do not remain cultural backwaters, theatrical troupes and other entertainment groups are encouraged to tour the countryside.

面积控制 acreage control
miànjī kòngzhì

面粉 wheat flour
miànfěn

面筋 gluten of wheat
miànjīn

棉
mián

棉花 cotton [*Gossypium herbaceum*]
miánhuā

The cotton most widely cultivated in China in the past was Asian cotton, colloquially called 中棉 (*zhōngmián*), and small quantities of African cotton, called 小棉 (*xiǎomián*) in Sinkiang and Kansu. Later, American cotton was introduced, mainly upland varieties: king cotton—金子棉 (*jīnzimian*), and acala cotton—脱子棉 (*tuozimian*). After 1950, mainly delrapine cotton—岱子棉 (*dáizimian*)—was cultivated. Upland cotton now accounts for more than 95% of all varieties cultivated, the most common being 木棉 (*mùmian*) [*Ceiba pentandra*, Gaertner]. China's cotton belt lies in the Yangtse and Yellow River basins.

棉田 cotton field
miántián

棉花栽培 cotton cultivation
miánhuā zāipéi

棉花收获器 cotton harvester
miánhuā shōuhuòqì

棉花亩产 <i>miánhuā mǔchǎn</i>	cotton yeild per <i>mu</i>
棉子 <i>miánzi</i>	cotton seed
棉子油 <i>miánziyóu</i>	cottonseed oil
棉布 <i>miánbù</i>	cotton cloth
棉纸 <i>miánzhǐ</i>	cotton paper
This is not, in fact, made from cotton but from mulberry fibre.	
棉织品 <i>miánzhīpǐn</i>	cotton fabrics, textiles
棉匹 <i>miánpǐ</i>	bolt of cotton (approx. 40 yds or 36.58 m.)
also: 布匹 <i>bùpǐ</i>	
棉纱 <i>miánshā</i>	cotton yarn
Divided up into: 棉纱大包 <i>miánshā dàbāo</i> large bale of cotton (400 lbs or 181.44 kg) 棉纱中包 <i>miánshā zhōngbāo</i> medium bale (200 lbs or 90.72 kg) 棉纱小包 <i>miánshā xiǎobāo</i> small bale (10 lbs or 4.54 kg).	
棉铃 <i>miánlíng</i>	cotton bolls
also: 棉桃 <i>miántáo</i>	
棉粮两熟 <i>miánliáng liǎngshú</i>	double cropping of cotton and food grains
棉纺织业 <i>miánfǎngzhīyè</i>	cotton textile industry
棉豆 <i>miándòu</i>	lima bean [<i>Phaseolus limensis</i> Macf.]

绵

mián

绵羊 <i>miányáng</i>	a broad-tailed sheep
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民

民

mín

民情 <i>mínqíng</i>	mutual trust
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This term is associated with rotating credit, or mutual savings societies and refers to the mutual trust which underlies the informal agreement. [See, for instance, D.K. de Gloppe, 'Doing business in Lukang', in W.F. Wilmott (ed), *Economic Organization in Chinese Society* (1972), pp.297-326.]

民稅 <i>mínshuì</i>	land tax
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民社 <i>mínshè</i>	the community
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民天 <i>míntiān</i>	food
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This is derived from: 民以食为天 *mínyǐshí wéitiān*, i.e. the masses regard food as their heaven.

民夫 <i>mínfū</i>	peasants, coolies
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民生 <i>mínshēng</i>	livelihood, welfare
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民运粮 <i>mínyùnlíang</i>	people's grain delivery
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民林 <i>mínlín</i>	private forest or woodland
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民族 <i>mínzú</i>	race, tribe, people, ethnic group [Jap. Kanji-- <i>minzoku</i>]
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民族贸易公司 <i>mínzú màoyì gōngsī</i>	National Minorities Trading Corporation
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民工队 <i>míngōngduì</i>	labour battalions
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Unskilled villagers recruited for compulsory labour on large-scale rural projects, viz. water conservancy, etc. The so-called 'large armies of labour'.

民俗学 <i>mínsúxué</i>	folk lore
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民主集中制 <i>mínzhǔ jízhōngzhì</i>	democratic centralism
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Democracy with centralized control, i.e. leadership by

the (communist) party founded upon democratic principles.

or: 民权集中制 *mínquán jízhōngzhì*

民主评分 *mínzhǔ píngfēn* democratic evaluation of work-points

A system of calculating work-points first utilized in the Tachai Brigade which, in addition to following the basic pattern, also adopted political criteria and made work-points subject to a monthly review, in contrast to the earlier system which was semi-permanent in nature. [Ch'en Yung-kuei, 'Put the thought of Mao Tse-tung in command and improve labour management', *NYCS* 6 (1967); (*SCMM* 600, 1967, p.26); M.K. Whyte, 'The Tachai Brigade and incentives for the peasant', *Current Scene* 7.16 (1969), p.5]

see also: 工分值 *gōngfēnzhí*, 自报公议 *zìbào gōngyì*
记工评分 *jìgōng píngfēn* 本劳动日 *jīběn láodòngrì*

民办公助 *mínbàn gōngzhù* popular management, public assistance

Capital construction with the peasants doing the work with the minimum of government help. It is the decentralization of administrative and financial responsibility. It emphasizes local organization and gives peasants more control over their own lives whilst at the same time reducing costs and the load on central government (1967).

民意测验 *mínyì cèyàn* public opinion polls

民营事业 *mínyíng shìyè* private enterprises

民间消费 *mínjiān xiāofèi* private consumption

敏

mǐn

敏儿豆 *mǐn'ér dòu* kidney bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.]

also: 菜豆 *càidòu* and 扁豆 *biǎndòu*
(*pintau*--Cant.)

MING

命

mìng

命令主义 *mìnglìng zhǔyì* commandism

The arbitrary issuing of orders; excessive centralization [Russ. *administrivanie*].

命令农作 *mìnglìng nóngzuò* command farming

This is a form of centralized planning of the type implemented under the first five-year plan with the aims of improvement of the total farm sector. It emphasized the relationship between institutional change and productivity. In China this approach has been criticized as a systematized inflexible approach to area development. [See J.F. Karcz, 'An organizational model of command farming', in M. Bernstein (ed), *Comparative Economic System* (1969), pp.278-99.]

MO

摩

mó

摩擦性失业 *mócāixìng shīyè* frictional unemployment

蘑

mó

蘑菇 *mógū* mushrooms [*Agaricus campestris* L.]

磨

mó (mò)

磨损 *mósun* wear and tear

磨房 *mófáng* a mill

磨粉 *mófěn* milling

磨粉厂 *mófēnchǎng* flour mill

秣

mò

秣草 *mòcǎo* silage

模

mó

模拟 mónǐ	simulation
模拟法 mónǐfǎ	simulation method
模拟模式 mónǐ móshì	simulation model

An analytical mathematical model of some farm activity constructed in order to examine the way it works and help solve specific problems.

模式建立 móshì jiànlì	model building
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A theoretical framework for the study of actual situations on the farm.

模范调查 mófàn diàochá	model survey
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The model survey is the fundamental method for China's farm-output surveys. A county or district is selected and divided into classes of smaller districts or villages and a few households. The volume of output per harvest is then checked. The results obtained are used as the base for estimating the volume of harvest for the county or district as a whole. The results of such surveys need to be interpreted with care since households are selected by the survey team itself and no statistical sampling design is involved. [Kung Chien-yao, 'A discussion of statistical methods of investigating the volume of farm output', *TCKTTH* 10 (1955), p.33]

模范农场 mófàn nóngchǎng	model farm
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模范农村 mófàn nóngcūn	model village
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MOU

牟

móu

牟麦 móumài	barley [<i>Hordeum</i> spp.]
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MU

牡

mù

牡牛 mǔniú	bull
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亩

mǔ

unit of measurement,
i.e. 1 *mu* = 1/6 acre,
15 *mu* = 1 *ha*

亩数 mǔshù	acreage
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China has never had a standard measure of land, each province adopting specific designations which would have no importance or use in another area. Measures were largely for the convenience of officials at a particular time. This practice continues. Originally the character *mǔ* meant a 'productive field', but the more complex farming became the greater the need for units of account. Hence, standards of measure gradually evolved. Land first became computed by consideration of the number of people that could be fed from a given unit. Later the rows of grain were estimated and more sophisticated divisions were evolved (畹 30 *mǔ*; 顷 100 *mǔ*). Eventually, however, the concept of surface area as opposed to lines developed. One *mu* has now been an established land measure for over 100 years. Nevertheless, its components vary throughout China and this has given rise to major difficulties in field calculations.

亩数分配 mǔshù fēnpèi	acreage allotment
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亩产量 mǔchǎnliàng	per mu yields
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see: 粮食亩产 *liángshí mǔchǎn*

母

mǔ

母牛 mǔniú	cow
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also: 牝牛 *pìnniú*

母猪 mǔzhū	sow
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母犊 mǔdú	heifer
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母羊 <i>mǔyáng</i>	ewe
母羊头数 <i>mǔyáng tóushù</i>	ewe equivalent
母权 <i>mǔquán</i>	matriarchal
母系的 <i>mǔxìde</i>	matrilineal
母居妻方同居 <i>mǔjū qīfāng tóngjū</i>	matrilocal

木

<i>mù</i>	
木耳 <i>mù'ěr</i>	dried fungus
木瓜 <i>mùguā</i>	papaya [<i>Carica papaya</i> L.]
木薯 <i>mùshǔ</i>	cassava, manioc [<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz]
A tuber, yam-like with an edible root. Planted as a vegetable; the leaves are fed to silkworms.	
木棉 <i>mùmián</i>	kapok [<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>]
木材 <i>mùcái</i>	timber, lumber
木材工业 <i>mùcái gōngyè</i>	timber industry
木材生产 <i>mùcái shēngchǎn</i>	timber production

Timber production is reported to have risen from 28 million cubic metres to 50 million cubic metres between 1957 and 1971. Industrial wood production increased little more than 5% annually and *per caput* annual wood consumption in China currently runs at between 0.062 cubic metres and 0.064 cubic metres with the construction industry taking 40-60%. Under such conditions China's growing demand for wood will have to be met by imports. The tight supply situation will force up costs as less accessible sources have to be tapped. The most pressing future need will be for veneer logs, pulpwood, coniferous sawnlogs, as well as softwoods. [S.D. Richardson, *The Production and Consumption of Forest Products in Mainland China: Future Requirements and Trade Prospects* (1972)]

see also: 林材 *líncai* and 三自己 *sānzìjǐ*

木炭
mùtàn charcoal

苜

mù clover, lucerne, alfalfa

苜蓿
mùxù toothed bur clover [*Medicago denticulata* Willd]

Introduced into China about second century BC, probably from Asia Minor. It is a forage crop.

see also: 紫苜蓿 *zǐmùxù* [*Medicago sativa* L.]

牧

mù

牧业
mùyè animal husbandry, livestock production

also: 畜牧业 *xùmùyè*

牧业区
mùyèqū pastoral region

also: 牧区 *mùqū*

牧地
mùdì meadow, pasture

牧主
mùzhǔ rancher

牧者
mùzhě herdsman

牧民
mùmín herdsman, shepherd

牧工
mùgōng shepherd

also: 牧羊者 *mùyángzhě*

牧场
mùchǎng livestock farms

牧场容量
mùchǎng róngliàng grazing capacity

The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to resources.

牧场分配
mùchǎng fēnpèi grazing distribution

Dispersion of livestock within a given management area.

牧场管理 <i>mùchǎng guǎnlǐ</i>	grassland management
牧场管理局 <i>mùchǎng guǎnlǐjú</i>	pasture management office
牧场改良 <i>mùchǎng gǎilǎng</i>	pasture improvement
牧场作物 <i>mùchǎng zuòwù</i>	pasture crops
牧场就地出售 <i>mùchǎng jiùdì chūshòu</i>	hoof sale on farm

畜牧业
mùxù zhǔyì
pastoralism
The type of economy where subsistence on livestock is the most important activity.

牧畜经济 <i>mùxù jīngjī</i>	pastoral economy
牧畜公社 <i>mùxù gōngshè</i>	pastoral commune

牧放制度 <i>mùfàngzhìdù</i>	pasture system
牧草 <i>mùcǎo</i>	feed crops, fodder

see also: 刍草 *chúcǎo*

牧草收割器 <i>mùcǎo shōugēqì</i>	forage harvesters
牧草农业 <i>mùcǎo nóngyè</i>	pastoral farming
牧草耕作制 <i>mùcǎo gēngzuòzhì</i>	grassland farming
牧草单位 <i>mùcǎo dānwèi</i>	grazing unit (any division of pasture used for livestock)
牧草保养 <i>mùcǎo bǎoyǎng</i>	fodder conservation

NAI

奶

nǎi

For milk and dairy products see: 乳 *rǔ*.

奶牛 <i>nǎiniú</i>	dairy cow
also: 乳牛 <i>rǔniú</i>	

耐

nài

耐旱 <i>nàihàn</i>	drought resistant
耐用品 <i>nàiyòngpǐn</i>	consumer durables
耐水作物 <i>nàishuǐ zuòwù</i>	crop resistant to water rot

NAN

男

nán

男全劳力 <i>nánquán láoli</i>	male-whole labour power
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A contraction of: 男性全劳力 *nánxìng quánláoli*
see: 出勤率 *chūqínlǜ*

男女同工同酬 <i>nánnǚ tóngōng tóngchóu</i>	equal pay principle for men and women
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The equal pay principle has been difficult to adopt in many communes, mainly because some male members are worried that it would lower the value of work-points and reduce productivity. [See 'How to realise equal pay for equal work for men and women', *Hung Ch'i* 3 (1972), 89-91.]

南

nán

南大 <i>nándà</i>	'Nan da' wheat--a high yielding variety
南瓜 <i>nánguā</i>	pumpkin, squash [<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i> L.]
南阳牛 <i>nányángniú</i>	ox (Honan province)
南达方牛 <i>nán dáfangniú</i>	South Devon cattle

南丘绵羊
nánqiū miányáng

South Devon sheep

NENG

能

néng

能活农场 viable farms
nénghuó nóngchǎng

Viability, especially in farming, means different things in different situations, but it must generally be assumed in a market economy that profits must be greater than zero or at least equal to some minimum amount of return to justify continued investment. In China, viable farms are holdings maintained to give an acceptable standard of living to families.

能工能农的大军 'a great army able to do both
nénggōng néngnóng de dàjūn industrial and agricultural work'

A reference to the mobility of labour and employment policy of creating a labour force capable of doing either farm work or industrial work.

see also: 亦工亦农 *yìgōng yìnóng*

NI

泥

ní

泥砂 silt
níshā

泥土肥 (泥肥) mud fertilizer
nítǔféi (níféi)

A traditional fertilizer rich in nutrients, taken from river banks and the bottoms of ponds, especially in south China. It is dried and cut into cubes and sold by some teams for extra income.

泥炭 peat
nítàn

also: 泥煤 *níméi*

泥炭肥 peat fertilizer
nítànféi

A mixture of peat, mud and nightsoil.

NIANG

酿

niàng

酿禾肥 pellet fertilizer
niànghéféi

Usually made from fermented beancake and ammonium sulphate.

酿酒业 brewery
niàngjiǔyè

NIAO

尿

niào

尿素 urea
niàosù

鸟

niǎo

鸟害 bird damage; crop damage
niǎohài due to birds

鸟屎 guano
niǎoshǐ

also: 鸟粪 *niǎofèn*

NIAN/NIEN

年

nián

a year

This originally referred to the harvest year.

年收 the year's harvest
niánshōu

年入 annual income
niánrù

年度预算 annual budget
niándù yùsuàn

年报 annual reporting,
niánbào annual review

年差 <i>niánchā</i>	annual variation
年龄结构 <i>niánlíng jiégòu</i>	age structure
年龄冲突 <i>niánlíng chōngtū</i>	age conflict
年龄分配 <i>niánlíng fēnpèi</i>	age distribution
年青农民 <i>niánqīng nóngmín</i>	younger generation of farmers
年代冲突 <i>niándài chōngtū</i>	generation conflict
年谷 <i>niángǔ</i>	annual grain
The amount of grain harvested in a single year. also: 收成 <i>shōuchéng</i>	
年产量 <i>niánchǎnliàng</i>	annual output
年生产能力 <i>niánchǎn nénglì</i>	annual productive capacity
年终分配 <i>niánzhōng fēnpèi</i>	year-end distribution (of grain)
The amount distributed is calculated according to work-points (工分 <i>gōngfēn</i>) accumulated during the year. see also: 夏收预分 <i>xiàshōu yùfēn</i>	
年间连续资料 <i>niánjiān liánxù zīliào</i>	time series data
The values accruing to a variable or set of variables over a given period of time or several consecutive intervals. see also: 时间数列资料 <i>shíjiān shùliè zīliào</i>	
年保证价格 <i>niánbǎozhèngjiàgé</i>	annual guaranteed prices

NIAN

粘

nián

粘稻 <i>niándào</i>	glutinous rice
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碾

niǎn

碾磨 <i>niǎnmó</i>	milling
碾谷子 <i>niǎngǔzǐ</i>	to husk
碾米厂 <i>niǎnmǐchǎng</i>	rice hulling mill
碾米率 <i>niǎnmǐlǜ</i>	milling rate

NING

柠

*níng*柠檬
*níngméng*citron [*Citrus medica*]lemon [*Citrus limon* Osbeck]Also: 黎檬 *líméng* which is a transliteration of the western sound.

NIU

牛

niú

牛王 <i>niúwáng</i>	the 'king' of cows
A deity invoked by peasants to ward off cattle diseases.	
牛耕 <i>niúgēng</i>	tilling with oxen
牛皮 <i>niúpí</i>	cowhide
牛舍 <i>niúshè</i>	cattle stall
牛圈 <i>niújuàn</i>	cattle pen, cattle stall
牛行 <i>niúháng</i>	cattle dealer
牛分娩 <i>niúfēnmǎn</i>	calving

牛犊 <i>niúdú</i>	calves
牛角骨器 <i>niúgǔ jiǎoqì</i>	bones and hornware
牛奶 <i>niúnǎi</i>	milk
牛奶蕉 <i>niúniǎijiāo</i>	cows' milk banana
So called for its white milky flesh, probably derived from <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> spp. <i>Sapientum</i> .	
牛乳 <i>niúrǔ</i>	milk
牛乳精制所 <i>niúrǔ jīngzhìsuǒ</i>	milk manufacturing plant
牛肉 <i>niúròu</i>	beef, beef cattle
牛肉运动 <i>niúròu yùndòng</i>	cattle movements
牛标准饲料等数 <i>niúbiāozhǔn sìliào dēngshù</i>	standard cow equivalent (SCE)
The amount of bulk feed a 1,000 lb lactating cow will consume in a 24-hour period.	
牛肉卖场 <i>niúròu màichǎng</i>	cattle market, salesyard, cattle auction
also: 牛市 <i>niúshì</i>	
牛疫 <i>niúyì</i>	rinderpest
also: 牛瘟 <i>niúwēn</i>	
牛炭疽 <i>niútànjū</i>	anthrax
人畜变工 <i>niúchù biàngōng</i>	labour-livestock exchange
see: 人工变牛工 <i>réngōng biànniúgōng</i>	
牛口蹄病 <i>niúkǒutí bìng</i>	foot and mouth disease
牛粪 <i>niúfèn</i>	dung
牛栏粪 <i>niúlánfèn</i>	barnyard manure

牛油 <i>niúyóu</i>	tallow/butter
牛油扁豆 <i>niúyóu biǎndòu</i>	golden wax bean [<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> var. <i>humilis</i>]
牛蛙 <i>niúwā</i>	see: 青蛙 <i>qīngwā</i>
牛蛙 <i>niúwā</i>	bullfrog (introduced from Cuba)
牛角椒 <i>niújiǎojiāo</i>	cayenne pepper [<i>Capsicum annum</i> L. var. <i>acuminatum</i>]
牛心椒 <i>niúxīnjiāo</i>	red pepper [<i>Capsicum</i> sp.]
牛心茄 <i>niúxīnqié</i>	egg plant [<i>Solanum melongena</i>]
牛豆 <i>niúdòu</i>	cowpea [<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> var. <i>Sinensis</i>]
牛皮菜 <i>niúpí cài</i>	Swiss chard [<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>cicla</i>]
牛喇生菜 <i>niúlì shēngcài</i>	rounded leaf lettuce (Cant.)

Sometimes called 'asparagus' lettuce or celtuce [*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *asparagina* Bailey]. [G.A.C. Herklots, *Vegetables in South East Asia* (1972), p.236]

see: 生菜 *shēngcài*

牛尾草 *niúwěicǎo* 'cows tail' grass--a pasture crop [*Festuca pratensis*]

牛鬼蛇神 *niúguǐ shéshén* 'oxen devils and snake spirits'

This is a reference made by Mao at the 12 March 1957 talk at the National Propaganda Working Conference of the CCP. It refers to what Mao called the three percent of intellectuals who are deadly opponents of the CCP. 'These poisonous weeds, oxen devils and snake spirits will be criticized and will not be allowed to roam freely. All intellectuals should be sent to villages and be united with the proletariat.'

纽

niǔ

纽喊西鸡 *niǔhǎnxījī* New Hampshire chicken

NUO/NO

糯

nuò

糯米 <i>nuòmǐ</i>	glutinous rice
NUAN	
暖 <i>nuǎn</i>	
暖季作物 <i>nuǎnji zuòwù</i>	warm season crops

NEI/NUI

内

nèi

内外交流 <i>nèiwài jiāoliú</i>	circulation of goods between home and abroad
内务劳动部 <i>nèiwù láodòngbù</i>	Internal Labour Department (commune)
内部合作业务 <i>nèibù hézuò yèwù</i>	inter-cooperative enterprises
内部纪律研究 <i>nèibù jìlǜ yánjiū</i>	inter-disciplinary research

NONG/NUNG

农

nóng

农活 <i>nóng huó</i>	farming jobs (i.e. sowing, ploughing, weeding, etc.)
农丁 <i>nóng dīng</i>	farmer, peasant
also: 农夫 <i>nóng fū</i> and 农人 <i>nóng rén</i>	
农妇 <i>nóng fù</i>	farming women
农事 <i>nóng shì</i>	field work, agricultural operations
农事劳力缺乏 <i>nóng shì láo lì quē fá</i>	agricultural labour shortage

农工 <i>nóng gōng</i>	agriculture and industry or peasant worker
农区 <i>nóng qū</i>	rural district
农船 <i>nóng chuán</i>	farm boats
Boats used in rice transplanting or collection of pond mud, etc.	

农桑 <i>nóng sāng</i>	agriculture and sericulture
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农科 <i>nóng kē</i>	agricultural course
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农界 <i>nóng jiè</i>	the field of agriculture; the agricultural world; the farming class
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农末 <i>nóng mò</i>	farming
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A derogatory term which includes the lower trades and businesses in pre-communist China.

农闲 <i>nóng xián</i>	slack season
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also: 农隙 *nóng xì*

农月 <i>nóng yuè</i>	busy season
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also: 农忙期 *nóng máng qī*

农庄 <i>nóng zhuāng</i>	village, homestead, farm estate, plantation (<i>hacienda</i>)
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A plantation economy is characterized by the lack of a viable labour force. The essential problem is the mobilization of a large wage-earning labour force, usually in the form of indentured labour, to permit profitable production. [J.R. Mandle, 'The plantation economy: an essay in definition', *Science and Society*, New York 36/1 (1972), 49-62]

农药 <i>nóng yào</i>	plant protection (insecticides)
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Insecticides did not come into use in China until the 1940s and were not used on a wide scale until after 1949. As a result, China's experience in use of plant protection, etc. has been limited. Application rules and controls are often inadequate. Little research has gone into ecological effects up to the present time. Not only were insecticides badly received up until the early 1970s, prices were considered too high and the technical difficulties of application were too complicated for the simple farmer. [Yang Hsien-tung, 'Strive for greater

success in the area of plant protection', *CKNP* 6 (1963), 23-26]

also: 杀虫药 *shāchóngyào*

农舍 <i>nóngshě</i>	peasant's house
农会 <i>nónghuì</i>	farmers' associations
农援 <i>nóngyuán</i>	agricultural assistance
农户 <i>nónghù</i>	farm family, peasant household
农户平均农场所得 <i>nónghù píngjūn nóngchǎng suǒdé</i>	farm income per farm household
农耕 <i>nónggēng</i>	farming
农耕地 <i>nónggēngyè</i>	agriculture
农耕地 <i>nónggēngfǎ</i>	types of farming
农艺学 <i>nóngyìxué</i>	agronomy
or: 农艺 <i>nóngyì</i>	
农艺技师 <i>nóngyì jīshī</i>	agro-technician (a term borrowed from the Soviet Union)
农艺学家 <i>nóngyì xuéjiā</i>	agronomist
农艺植物学 <i>nóngyì zhíwùxué</i>	agricultural botany
农艺方式 <i>nóngyì fāngshì</i>	type of farming
农场助手 <i>nóngchǎng zhùshǒu</i>	farm assistant
also: 农场助理员 <i>nóngchǎng zhùlǐyuán</i>	
农助手考试 <i>nóngzhùshǒu kǎoshì</i>	farm assistant examination
农学 <i>nóngxué</i>	agricultural science

农学家 <i>nóngxuéjiā</i>	agriculturist
农学院 <i>nóngxuéyuán</i>	agricultural college
农具 <i>nóngjù</i>	farm implements, tools
农具厂 <i>nóngjùchǎng</i>	farm tool plant
农具手 <i>nóngjùshǒu</i>	farm machinery hand
农具站 <i>nóngjùzhàn</i>	farm tool station
农具改革 <i>nóngjù gǎigé</i>	farm tool reform
农政学 <i>nóngzhèngxué</i>	farm administration
also: 农业行政管理学 <i>nóngyè xíngzhèng guǎnlǐxué</i>	
农田 <i>nóngtián</i>	arable land
农田水利 <i>nóngtián shuǐlì</i>	irrigation and water conservancy
农田操作 <i>nóngtián cāozuò</i>	tillage system
农田基本建设 <i>nóngtián jīběn jiànshè</i>	farm capital construction, i.e. canals, various engineering structures
农副业 <i>nóngfùyè</i>	sideline production, subsidiary production, ancillary production [<i>CNA</i> 583 (1965)]

In developing sideline production teams are urged to give priority to the collective plan for each brigade. Distinction is also drawn between 'collective subsidiary production' (ancillary production) and 'domestic subsidiary production' (sideline production). Firstly, those subsidiary undertakings which are large in scale require a large labour input and need to be developed in an integrated manner, and should be put under the control of specially designated management. The income derived from such operations should go to the collective. The same principle should also apply to all seasonal subsidiary occupations of a high income generating potential. Those subsidiary undertakings of a fixed nature but suitable to decentralized management should also be included in this way. However, small subsidiary occupations operated by members as spare-time activities should benefit the members themselves. [Wang K'ai, 'Adhere to the principle

of giving priority to the collective in developing subsidiary production', *Current Events* 21 (1963), p.21]

see also: 农业副业 *nóngyè fùyè*

农副产品 *nóngfùchǎnpǐn* ancillary products, sideline products

农副产品商品率 *nóngfùchǎnpǐn shāngpǐnlǜ* market rate of agricultural and subsidiary produce; or commodity rate of ancillary farm products

农地 *nóngdì* Land devoted to crop and livestock production including buildings and infrastructure connected with agriculture.

农地价格 *nóngdì jiàgé* land prices, value of farmland

农地市场 *nóngdì shìchǎng* land market

农地改革 *nóngdì gǎigé* farm land reform

农地开发 *nóngdì kāifā* opening up farm land

农贷 *nóngdài* agricultural loans

also: 贷借 *dàijiè*

农贷股 *nóngdàigǔ* agricultural loans section

农场住宅 *nóngchǎng zhùzhái* farm dwellings

农场资产 *nóngchǎng zīchǎn* farm assets

农务专员 *nóngwù zhuānyuán* agricultural attaché

农畜市场 *nóngchù shìchǎng* free market

农奴武士 *nóngnú wǔshì* serf fighter--a Tibetan term
or: 农奴 *nóngnú*

农奴制度 *nóngnú zhìdù* serfdom

农奴主 *nóngnúzhǔ* serf master (Tibet)

农产品 *nóngpǐn* agricultural commodities

农作物 *nóngwù* agricultural products

农产品物价指数 *nóngchǎnpǐn wùjià zhǐshù* index of agricultural prices

农垦部 *nóngkěnbù* Ministry of Reclamation

Sometimes referred to as the Ministry of State Farms since most of the work is concerned with opening up virgin lands. Established 1956 as a splinter minority of the Ministry of Agriculture: 农业部 (*nóngyèbù*).

农垦局 *nóngkěnjú* Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau

农垦地区 *nóngkěndìqū* land reclamation area

农林 *nónglín* agriculture and forestry

农林部 *nónglínbù* Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

农林轮作 *nónglín lúnzuò* alternation of forest and farm crops

农林渔牧业 *nóng, lín, yú, mùyè* agriculture, forestry, fishing and livestock husbandry

农林畜牧渔类产品 *nónglín xùmù yúliè chǎnpǐn* agriculture, forestry, livestock, hunting and fishery products

农林牧副渔全面发展 *nóng lín mù fù yú quánmiàn fāzhǎn* The all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries and auxiliary enterprises (a GLF slogan, 1958).

农林边际土地 *nónglín biānjì tǔdì* agriculture and forest marginal land

农林试验场 *nónglín shìyànchǎng* government experimental farm (1920)

农忙期 *nóngmángqī* busy period on the farm

农忙季节 *nóngmáng jìjié* busy season

农忙灌田农闲灌塘
nóngmáng guàntián, nóngxián guàntáng
 'irrigate in the busy season, collect pond water in the slack season'

农贸初级市场
nóngmào chūjīshìchǎng
 basic level agricultural market
 An early term for free market.

农家
nóngjiā
 the farm household

农家子
nóngjiāzǐ
 farmer (northern coll.)

农户家庭补助
nónghù jiāting bǔzhù
 farm family subsidy

农户家庭开支
nónghù jiāting kāizhī
 farm family budget

农户家庭收入
nónghù jiāting shōurù
 farm family receipts

农户家庭剩余
nónghù jiāting shèngyú
 farm family surplus

农户家庭进款
nónghù jiāting jìnkǎn
 farm family income

农户家庭可用所得
nónghù jiāting kěyòng sùodé
 disposable farm family income

see: 可用所得 *kěyòng sùodé*

农户家庭赚款
nónghù jiāting zhuànkǎn
 farm family earnings

农家收支调查
nóngjiā shōuzhī diàochá
 peasant household income and expenditure survey

The equivalent of the western concept of farm family budget survey. According to the *Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work* (p.43), the surveys were designed to elicit information regarding peasant family incomings and outgoings, as well as property status, grain reserve held in the house, marketable produce and general welfare status and purchasing power. [See also Ho Kan, 'An introduction to the programme for income and expenditure surveys of peasant households for 1955', *TCKTTH* 6 (1956), p.19.]

农作
nóngzuò
 ploughing and sowing, farming activities

农作物
nóngzuòwù
 farm crop

农作物保险
nóngzuòwù bǎoxiǎn
 crop insurance

农作图
nóngzuòtú
 crop map

农作型态
nóngzuò xíngtài
 cropping pattern

农产
nóngchǎn
 farm production, agricultural production

农产物
nóngchǎnwù
 agricultural produce

农产物商品化
nóngchǎnwù shāngpǐnhuà
 commercialization of agricultural products

农产税
nóngchǎnshuì
 farm property taxes

This usually includes taxes paid on real estate and personal property used in farming.

农产区域
nóngchǎn qūyù
 agricultural regions

农产加工
nóngchǎn jiāgōng
 processing agricultural products

农产事业
nóngchǎn shìyè
 agribusiness

also: 农产业 *nóngchǎnyè* 农业企业 *nóngyè qǐyè* and 农商业 *nóngshāngyè*

The term 'agribusiness' is believed to have first been used at a conference held in Boston, Massachusetts, USA in 1955 on the distribution of agricultural products, when it appeared in a paper given by J.H. Davis of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Davis later joined with R.A. Goldberg in 1957 and published *A Concept of Agribusiness*, the first book devoted to the new subject. In it agribusiness was described as 'the sum total of all operations involved in the manufacture and distribution of farm supplies; production operations on the farm; storage; processing and distribution of farm commodities and items made from them' [Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. (1957), p.1]. International aspects of this concept, including USSR, have been explored in H.V. Thimms and M. Bosch, *Die Nahrungswirtschaft (The Food Industry)*, Paul Parey Verlag, Hamburg (1972).

农产品
nóngchǎnpǐn
 farm products, agricultural commodities

农产品征购 requisition of farm produce
nóngchǎnpǐn zhēnggòu

This is a term taken from Soviet economics (*objazatel'nye postavki sel'skhozjajstvennyh produktov*). It means the obligatory delivery of agricultural produce from farms (state and collective and in some Eastern European countries also private farms) to the state in conjunction with the delivery plan. In the USSR this term has an additional meaning since it also includes produce sold at free prices on the kolkhoz market. The Chinese term simply means state purchase of agricultural products according to the pre-determined plan worked out with the communes. [Tseng Hung-yeh and Hsia Kuang-ren, 'Certain problems concerning requisition of farm produce', *CCYC* 11 (1962), 7-14]

农产品收购价格 agricultural products procurement prices
nóngchǎnpǐn shōugòu jiàgé

The total amount of farm products procured by the state accounts for about 30% of the total value of agricultural production. For instance, in 1957 the total value of agricultural production was *RMB* 60,350,000,000, of which *RMB* 20,280,000,000 or 33.6% of the agricultural and subsidiary products were produced by the state. [See *Ten Great Years* (Peking, 1959), pp.104 and 148.] From this it can be seen that the implementation of the agricultural products levy and plans may control only a minor portion of the agricultural products, not a major portion. The relationship between cereals and economic crops may be used as an example-under conditions where they are able to fulfil their agricultural products levy and procurement plans, the production brigades have a certain amount of leeway to cultivate more grain than economic crops or vice versa.

农产品价格 agricultural commodity prices
nóngchǎnpǐn jiàgé

农产品价格的季节变化 seasonal variation of agricultural commodity prices
nóngchǎnpǐn jiàgé de jìjìe biànhuà

农产品加工厂 agricultural products processing factory
nóngchǎnpǐn jiāgōngchǎng

农产品运销 agricultural marketing
nóngchǎnpǐn yùnxīāo

农作物产量调查 agricultural output investigations
nóngzuòwù chǎnliàng diàochá

To take the statistics of the harvest.

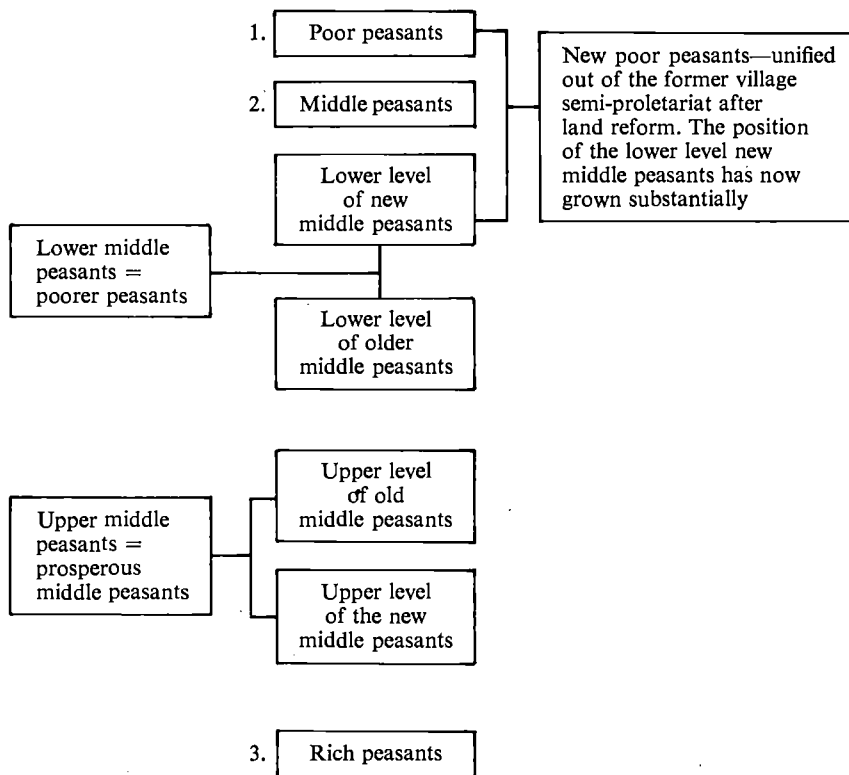
农民 peasant, farmer, rural folk
nóngmín generally [Jap. Kanji-*nōmin*]

The traditional picture of the Chinese farmer has been described in the Chinese press as follows: 'A plain, honest, reliable, friendly fellow attired in open breasted, coarse black fabric clothes, usually barefooted and pants rolled up and hands full of callouses' [Chang Chian and Jen Shan, 'Hoe in hand for 13 years', *Hung Ch'i* 10 July 1963, pp.13-14].

农民阶级 peasantry, peasant class
nóngmín jiējí [Jap. Kanji-*nomin kaikyū*]

A main problem in discussing peasant society, be it in China or elsewhere, is the lack of consensus among scholars as to a definition of what constitutes a peasant. The ethnographic cultural tradition ascribes the peasant structure as a kind of 'cultural lag' half way between modernization and industrialization. Durkheim, on the other hand, divided societies into traditional and modern, into closed and open societies with peasants as part of the closed rural society based upon the division of labour. One definition offered by T. Shanin ['Peasantry: delineation of a sociological concept and a field study', *European Journal of Sociology* 12 (1971), 289-300] gave eight marginal groups who shared some of the same characteristics which typify a peasant, proposing at the same time a list of sources of change which are intended to help understand the peasantry as a process. In the Marxist tradition of class analysis, peasants are approached in terms of power relationships; the peasants being exploited, powerlessness and productivity are essential features of the Marxist definition, since this accounts for peasant domination by powerful minorities for the expropriation of farm surpluses. This process of expropriation of surpluses leads to the accumulation of capital and the creation of new class structures culminating in the disappearance of both the *ancien régime* and the peasantry as such. [E. Mandel, *Marxist Economic Theory* (1968)]

In the case of China, the term peasant was traditionally defined as a household operator rather than a person running an economic enterprise, a rural cultivator whose surpluses were always sold to a dominant group. But even in China peasants formed a distinct society sharply characterized by poor subsistence households at one end and at the other extremity by rich peasants owing surpluses to landlords but who hired labour. The interesting fact about the Chinese communist definition of what constitutes the peasant class is not so much who it includes but who it excludes. Mao got his definition from Lenin who by 1890 had distinguished between: (1) the well-to-do strata (kulaks); (2) the middle peasant who owned his plot or produced an adequate surplus; and (3) the poor peasant who lived by hiring out his body and is therefore the true rural proletarian. [V.I. Lenin, *Development of Capitalism in Russia* (1899); cited in A. Rochester, *Lenin on the Agrarian Question* (New York, 1942), p.17] In 1950, the Agrarian Reform Law reorganized the concept of peasantry in China, breaking the term down into convenient sub-classes and putting emphasis for reform of rural society on one group of peasants, namely the poor and lower-middle class. (See Fig. 5.)



PEASANT ORGANIZATION

(According to the Government Division of Rural Classes, August 4th 1950)

Figure 5

农民人口 peasant population

nóngmín rénkǒu

Peasants make up the main part of the total manpower of China. A sample survey of agricultural producer co-operatives in 1955 gave a figure of 262 million peasants for 1955, of which 143 million were male and 119 million were female. [Chu Yuan-ch'ien, "The problems of agricultural surplus labour in China at present", *CHYYC 27* (1957), 17-20; quoted in Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, p.109]

农民经济 peasant economy

nóngmín jīngjì

农民经济两極化 The two extremes of the peasant economy, i.e. landlords and poor peasants (wealth and poverty).

nóngmín jīngjì liǎngjíhuà

农民耕田 peasant farming

nóngmín gēngtián

农民意识 peasant consciousness

nóngmín yìshì

农民意见 farmers' opinions

nóngmín yìjiàn

农民心理 the peasant mentality

nóngmín xīnlǐ

农民银行 farmers' bank

nóngmín yínháng

Prior to 1949, this was a major supplier of agricultural capital in China. No specific information about the

operation of the bank has ever been made available, it being absorbed into the communist banking system after 1950, but it is thought that the personnel of the farmers' bank may have provided the basic staff for the agricultural cooperative banking system, a first attempt at which was made in 1951. The Agricultural Cooperative Bank was, in effect, modelled on the Soviet *Sel'hozbank*, an independent long-term credit institution which functioned up to 1959, its place being taken by the *Stroi bank*. The Agricultural Cooperative Bank of China was replaced by the Agricultural Bank late in 1955. [*JMJP*, 8 July 1951; *Hsin Hua Yueh Pao* 4 (1951), p.875; A. Nove, *The Soviet Economy* (New York, 1961), p.113]

农民态度 farmers' attitudes

nóngmín tàidù

农民行为 farmers' behaviour

nóngmín xíngwéi

农民劳工 peasant workers

nóngmín láogōng

A peasant farmer who derives part of his income from work outside farming, usually in industry.

农民贸易 farmer's commerce, farmers' trade

nóngmín mào yì

Trade carried out in traditional free rural markets, but under state control and supervision. The term 'farmers' in this context gives rise to some confusion since it is not clear if it means (1) uncontrolled and direct consumer sales of farm produce, or (2) goods sold for cash to SMCs. It is most likely that it refers to rice production and exchanges of some village products within the village or neighbouring villages. It also includes livestock trade, as well as clothing and other minor items. According to the Central Taxation Bureau, 90% of livestock sales in 1953 were disposed of by farmers' trade, which accounted at that time for 20% of all peasant trading. [*TKJP*, 3 June 1955]

农民协会 farmers' association, peasant union

nóngmín xiéhuì

also: **农会** *nóng huì*

农民阳历 farmers' calendar

nóngmín yánglì

(see Fig. 6)

农民运动 peasant movements

nóngmín yùndòng

A collective reaction to low status. It may be collective without being coordinated; hence in many countries the reaction often takes the form of migration rather than active protest. While migration as a form of peasant reaction may be individual it has had, in the case of China, very serious effects when at periods of history whole lineage groups and villages have migrated.

农民联盟 farmers' union

nóngmín liánméng

农民联盟及小农协会 farmers' union and smallholders' societies

nóngmín liánméng jí xiǎonóng xiéhuì

农民党 agrarian party

nóngmíndǎng

农民翻身大队 peasant corps for effecting the turnover

nóngmín fānshēn dàduì

A small select group of peasants who spearheaded land redistribution.

农民个体所有制 individual ownership by the peasants

nóngmín gètǐ suǒyǒuzhì

农民退休金制度 farmers' pension scheme

nóngmín tuìxiūtīn zhìdù

农民业余教育 peasants' part-time education

nóngmín yèyú jiàoyù

农场 the farm, on-farm operations, farming

nóngchǎng

农场发展 farm development

nóngchǎng fāzhǎn

农场组织 farm organization

nóngchǎng zǔzhī

农场估价 farm appraisal

nóngchǎng gūjià

农场结构 farm structure

nóngchǎng jiégòu

农场合并 farm amalgamation

nóngchǎng hébìng

农场商业化 farm commercialization

nóngchǎng shāngyèhuà

农场会计 farm accounting

nóngchǎng kuàijì

农场计划 farm planning

nóngchǎng jìhuà

农场记录 farm records

nóngchǎng jìlù

		Cantonese		Mandarin		
January	6	Siu Hon	小寒	<i>xiǎohán</i>	moderately cold	
	22	Taai Hon	大寒	<i>dàhán</i>	severe cold	
February	5	Laap Ch'un	立春	<i>lìchūn</i>	beginning of spring	
	20	Ue Shui	雨水	<i>yǔshuǐ</i>	rain	
March	6	King Chat	惊蛰	<i>jīngzhé</i>	buzzing insects	
	21	Ch'un Fan	春分	<i>chūnfēn</i>	vernal equinox	
April	5	Ts'ing Meng	清明	<i>qīngmíng</i>	clear and bright	1st crop
	20	Kuk Ue	谷雨	<i>gǔyǔ</i>	grain rains	
May	6	Laap Ha	立夏	<i>lìxià</i>	beginning of summer	
	21	Siu Moon	小滿	<i>xiǎomǎn</i>	fattening grain	
June	6	Mong Chung	芒種	<i>wángzhòng</i>	ears of grain	
	21	Ha Chi	夏至	<i>xiàzhì</i>	summer solstice	
July	7	Siu Shue	小暑	<i>xiǎoshǔ</i>	moderate heat	
	22	Taai Shue	大暑	<i>dàshǔ</i>	heat wave	
August	8	Laap Ts'au	立秋	<i>lìqiū</i>	beginning of autumn	2nd crop
	23	Tsu Shue	处暑	<i>chùshǔ</i>	end of the heat	
September	8	Paak Lo	白露	<i>báilù</i>	white dew	
	23	Ts'au Fan	秋分	<i>qiūfēn</i>	autumn equinox	
October	8	Hon Lo	寒露	<i>hánlù</i>	chilly dew	
	23	Seung Kong	霜降	<i>shuāngjiàng</i>	hoar frosts	
November	7	Laap Tung	立冬	<i>lìdōng</i>	beginning of winter	
	22	Siu Suet	小雪	<i>xiǎoxuě</i>	first snow	
December	7	Taai Suet	大雪	<i>dàxuě</i>	heavy snow	
	22	Tung Chi	冬至	<i>dōngzhì</i>	winter solstice	

THE FARMER'S CALENDAR

Figure 6

农场要览 farm mirror [*Betriebsspiegel*]
nóngchǎng yàolǎn

农场工人 farm labour
nóngchǎng gōngrén

农场工资 farm wages
nóngchǎng gōngzī

see: 工资 *gōngzī*

农场以外收入 off-farm earnings
nóngchǎng yǐwài shōuru

In the western sense this means earnings from outside agriculture. In the communist context it can mean earnings from sideline occupations.

农场存货 farm inventory
nóngchǎng cúnhuò

The amount and value of items of farm property at a specified date.

农产赚款 farm earnings
nóngchǎn zhuànkǔǎn

农场收入 farm income
nóngchǎng shōuru

The net income a farmer obtains from farming as a return from total investment of own labour and management after deduction of other expenses. In China it is the collective income of a team, brigade or commune.

also: 农业收入 *nóngyè shōuru*, 农场所得 *nóngchǎng suǒdé*, 农业所得 *nóngyè suǒdé* and 农场进款 *nóngchǎng jìnkǔǎn*

农场总费 total farm expenses
nóngchǎng zǒngfèi

This includes cash disbursements for hired labour, seed, feed and fertilizers, machinery hire and taxation, net decreases of capital and charges for unpaid family labour.

农场总金 total farm capital
nóngchǎng zǒngjīn

The value of land which includes all crops and livestock, seed, feed and fertilizers, machinery and equipment, and any permanent improvements.

农场总劳动赚款 total farm labour earnings
nóngchǎng zǒngláodòng zhuànkǔǎn

农场净收入 net farm income
nóngchǎng jìngshōuru

The amount of income after taxes and losses.

农场社会收益 social income from farming (net farm output)
nóngchǎng shèhuì shōuyì

农场预算法 farm budgetary method
nóngchǎng yùsuànfǎ

农场计划与预算 farm plan and budget
nóngchǎng jìhuà yù yùsuàn

农场分科帐目 classification of farm accounts
nóngchǎng fēnkē zhàngmù

农场再投资额 farm re-investment allowance
nóngchǎng zàitóuzī'é

农场价格 farm prices
nóngchǎng jiàgé

Information on farm prices is usually presented in a didactic form to discourage private trading and to emphasize improvements in the purchasing power of farmers and rural folk generally by showing prices paid are higher each year; and also to increase the efficiency of farm procurement by criticizing local marketing practices. [Chiang Yen-ling, 'Concerning the purchasing prices for farm products', *Ta Kung Pao*, 23 March 1958, p.4]

see also: 价格 *jiàgé*

农场设计 farm layout
nóngchǎng shèjì

农场新手 farm entrants; new entrants into farming
nóngchǎng xīnshǒu

农场管理 farm management
nóngchǎng gǎnlǐ

The organization and operation of farms with the objective of increasing production and productivity and, in the western sense, profitability. The farmer needs to adjust the running conditions on his farm each year in order to keep abreast of new methods, price changes and resource availability. Farm management, therefore, is 'an applied discipline that finds its identity in relation to the whole set of established social institutions and to the structure of farming in a given country. It is designed to develop principles that provide understanding of agricultural practice and managerial performance as an aid to individual farm enterprises and as a basis for agricultural policy' [D.B. Williams, 'Production economics, farm management and extension', *American J. Agricultural Economics* 51/1 (1969), pp.57-70]. In socialist countries farm management is not a term in current usage; hence 'leadership', 'leading workers' and 'managerial cadres' are used to express this concept.

see also: 干部 *gānbù* cadres

农场管理法 farm management methods
nóngchǎng guǎnlǐfǎ

Since the function of farm management is not clearly defined, it may be thought of as a force which synthesizes and integrates scientific and technological information, knowledge of farming resources, and the technical and economic risks pertaining to the socialist economy. Thus leading workers or cadres transmit this knowledge and cultivating skill and policy decisions into some kind of production and income optimum to the farmers as organizers and decision makers. In China, decision making has been highly decentralized with regard to farming; hence farm management in this environment is people-orientated rather than as in the Soviet Union where it is functionary-orientated *per se*.

农场管理员 farm management technician,
nóngchǎng guǎnlǐyuán farm manager

see also: **干部** *gànbù*

农场管理顾问 farm management consultants
nóngchǎng guǎnlǐ gùwèn

农场管理公司 farm management company
nóngchǎng guǎnlǐ gōngsī

农场经营 farm management
nóngchǎng jīngyíng

农场经营指导 farm management guidance
nóngchǎng jīngyíng zhǐdǎo

农场经营指导局 farm information and management
nóngchǎng jīngyíng zhǐdǎojiú advisory bureau

农场经济调查 farm management survey
nóngchǎng jīngjì diàochá

农场助手 farm assistant
nóngchǎng zhùshǒu

abbreviated to: **农助手** *nóngzhùshǒu*

农场公司 farm corporations
nóngchǎng gōngsī

农场联合经营 group farming
nóngchǎng liánhé jīngyíng

农场规模 farm scale, farm size
nóngchǎng guīmó (size of enterprise)

农场面积 farm size
nóngchǎng miànjī

also: **农场大小** *nóngchǎng dàxiǎo*

农场建筑 farm buildings
nóngchǎng jiànzhù

农场内部运输 intra-farm transport
nóngchǎng nèibù yùnsū

农场中丘块 parcelling
nóngchǎng zhōng qiūkuài

The division of land into small fragments.

农场临时津贴费 farm prerequisites
nóngchǎng línshí jīntiēfèi

Short-term assistance for minor inputs.

农村 village, rural area
nóngcūn

According to the 1953 Census, a rural area was defined as (1) a village area with a minimum of 2,000 inhabitants; or (2) a district with more than 2,000 inhabitants but where at least half are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

农村人口 rural population,
nóngcūn rénkǒu village population

Rural population does not equal agricultural population since the former includes the inhabitants of towns. It is estimated that between 60-70% of China's village population belongs to the category of poor and lower middle peasants. This means that between 300-400 million peasants are living in some degree of poverty. An indication of the situation in villages was given in a *Ta Kung Pao* editorial (23 Sept. 1964) in a reference to the sale of industrial products to communes: 'If each of 500 million people in the villages bought in a good season 20 cents worth of commercial goods that would come to a tremendous sum.'

also: **农业人口** *nóngyè rénkǒu*

农村人民公社 rural peoples' commune
nóngcūn rénmín gōngshè

An organization which 'integrates government administration and economic management'. The commune is 'at the present stage' a three-level system of ownership: commune, brigade and team, with the latter designated both basic level and basic accounting unit. [Article 7, Constitution of PRC 1975, adopted by the 4th National Peoples' Congress and released by *NCNA*, 19 Jan. 1975; see *Current Scene*, Hongkong 13.3/4 (1975), p.10]

see also: **人民公社** *rénmín gōngshè*

农村分家制度 rural household division system
nóngcūn fēnjiā zhìdù

农村家族 rural family
nóngcūn jiāzú

农村寡妇 <i>nóngcūn guǎfù</i>	farm widows
农村社会 <i>nóngcūn shèhuì</i>	rural communities, rural society
农村社会学 <i>nóngcūn shèhuìxué</i>	rural sociology
	That branch of sociology which is concerned with the social organization of agriculture and the affairs of the countryside and those who work in it.
农村社会学家 <i>nóngcūn shèhuìxuéjiā</i>	rural sociologist
农村社会经济学 <i>nóngcūn shèhuì jīngjìxué</i>	rural social economy
农村经济 <i>nóngcūn jīngjì</i>	rural economy, the village economy
农村经济学 <i>nóngcūn jīngjìxué</i>	rural economics
农村经济学家 <i>nóngcūn jīngjìxuéjiā</i>	rural economist
农村经济政策 <i>nóngcūn jīngjì zhèngcè</i>	rural economic policy
	A new term, first coined in 1971. A campaign which stresses rural development through: (1) industrialization to provide new inputs for agriculture; (2) resettlement of youth in the countryside; (3) improvement of rural health and education and commerce; and (4) experiments with merging certain teams and brigades into larger units based on the Tachai model.
农村政策 <i>nóngcūn zhèngcè</i>	rural policy
农村委员会 <i>nóngcūn wěiyuánhui</i>	village committee [Russ. <i>sel'kom</i>]
农村领导 <i>nóngcūn lǐngdǎo</i>	village leadership
农村计划 <i>nóngcūn jìhuà</i>	rural planning
农村生机 <i>nóngcūn shēngjī</i>	rural animation [Fr. <i>animation rurale</i>]
	The creation and maintenance of mutual understanding and 'team spirit' among villagers in order to facilitate modernization.

农村调查 <i>nóngcūn diàochá</i>	rural investigation
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In an effort to provide factual evidence for his theories, Mao personally conducted a series of field surveys between 1927 and 1934 during the 'Long March' and published his findings in *Nung-ts'un Tiao-ch'ia* (Rural Investigation). His method was interesting in that he first assembled a number of local residents (保押 *bǎoyā*) from different walks of life and then organized a series of 'panel' discussions. In this way he was able to evaluate the economic conditions and class structure of local society. The Nationalists undertook similar surveys, sampling heads of families and the amount of land cultivated by them. Given regional variations, the results were remarkably similar. It is a picture of a pyramid composed at the base of 70% rural population, with 20% middle classes and 10% upper classes. [See *Social Research* 37.4 (1970), p.624.]

农村信贷 <i>nóngcūn xìndài</i>	rural credit
农村信用合作社 <i>nóngcūn xìnyòng hézuòshè</i>	rural credit cooperatives
see: 信用合作社 <i>xìnyòng hézuòshè</i>	credit cooperatives

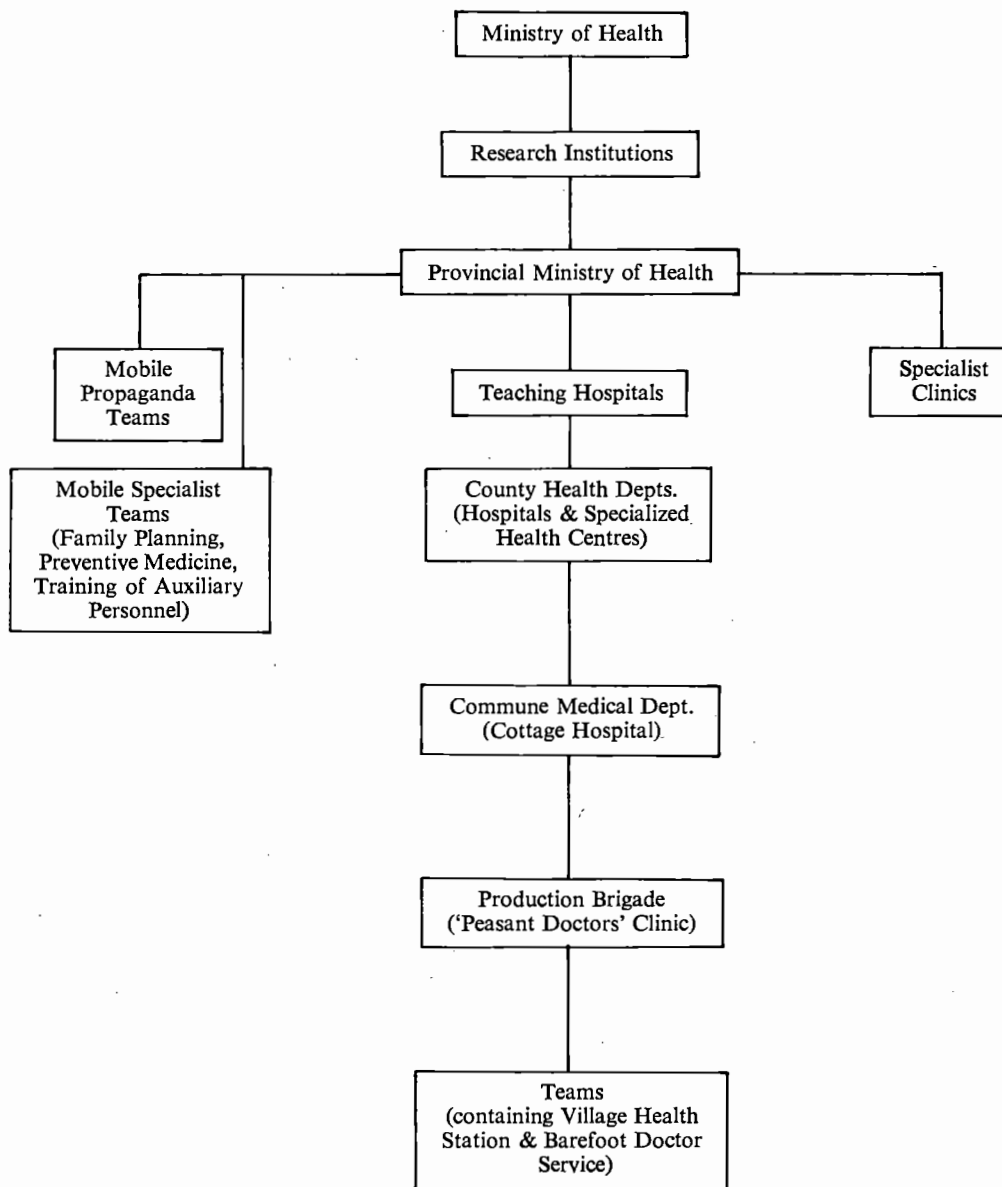
农村供销合作社 <i>nóngcūn gōngxiāo hézuòshè</i>	supply and marketing cooperative (SMC)
see: 供销合作社 <i>gōngxiāo hézuòshè</i>	

农村卫生 <i>nóngcūn wèishēng</i>	rural health
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At the base of this system in China are the clinics manned by so-called barefoot doctors. Each caters for 2,000-5,000 people, an area roughly the size of a production brigade, and gives rudimentary treatment for common ailments, carrying out preventive medicine and disseminating health information among the peasants. Next come commune hospitals with staff trained both in western and traditional medicines and dealing with the usual illnesses and carrying out emergency surgical operations. There is some 'barefoot doctor' support, X-rays and a general commune medical health care for a population of up to 50,000. Above this organization is the district hospital, located in the main town and dealing with major surgery and physical complaints. Mobile medical teams from these hospitals also tour remote rural areas to back up barefoot doctors. [SCMP 7028 (1970), 19-25; 7037 (1970), 16-101]

农村合作医疗 <i>nóngcūn hézuò yīliáo</i>	rural cooperative medical service
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On 5 Dec. 1968, *People's Daily* published a report on the 'new cooperative medical service' operating at the Loyuan commune, Chanyang county, Hupeh province. This marked the opening of a public discussion of the



THE RURAL HEALTH SYSTEM IN CHINA

Figure 7

subject, and by 29 January 1969 six series had been carried in the paper.

The rural cooperative medical service is a three level organization comprising (1) brigade, (2) team, and (3) individual. The production team (20-30 families) is responsible for organization and overall administration. Charges vary throughout China. In Hopeh province, for instance, each person pays an annual charge of 1 *yuan* (approx. US\$0.40); the teams add 10 *fen* (approx. 4 US cents) from the welfare fund for each subscribing member. In addition, each member pays 5 *fen* (2 cents) for each treatment. Medicines are free. By contrast, Chekiang communes require brigades to pay 3 *yuan* per member annually. Hospitalization is free but the patients have to pay 40% of medicine costs and chronic sufferers have to pay 50% of the cost of medicines to discourage malingering. ['Public health developments-continued focus on the farmer', *Current Scene* 7. 24 (1969), 1-12.]

A report from Hongkong in 1971 by an overseas Chinese who visited Guangzhou (Canton) in 1971 indicated how the present system operates. For most minor ailments, after seeing a doctor peasants have to go into the countryside and collect herbs themselves. Western medicines are for the most part unavailable. The same report pointed out that the rural cooperative medical service is operating for a payment of 2 *chiao* per person per month. Each production team has a 'red medical post' run by a barefoot doctor. The post is usually located in the ancestral hall or temple and consists mainly of posters advertising prescriptions for common ailments. The idea is that the peasant can come in, copy down the prescription and fill it himself and in the spirit of self-reliance go out to collect the herbs in the countryside. A charge of 5 *fen* is made for treatment in the native pharmacy in the communes, but there is no charge for medicines. [*Hsing-tao Jih-pao*, 23 June 1971, p.4]

see also: 赤脚医生 *chìjiǎo yīshēng* barefoot doctors

农村备用统计 统计 schedules for use
报告表 in rural areas

nóngcūn bèiyòng tǒngjì
bàogàobǎo

These were initiated in 1956 by the Statistical Bureau to assist the rural administration, and consisted of 21 items ranging from crop production data to the effects of disasters. The data were usually taken from model or key point surveys. In 1958 the system was dropped with the establishment of commune organization and monthly telegraphic reports were substituted. These were simply rapid reports submitted immediately after the harvest by each *xian* and for each crop, showing total acreage, output yield per *mu* etc. By 1959 most communes were operating a statistical office which collected primary source data showing changes in livestock population, health, cultivated acreage and farm accounts. In 1960 the national farm-output surveys were established. This system held good until 1966 when the CR disrupted all statistical work. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.3]

农村工业 rural industry
nóngcūn gōngyè

农村工作部 rural work department (party
political organization)
nóngcūn gōngzuòbù

农村副业 village sideline production,
rural subsidiary industries
nóngcūn fùyè

In 1964 it was stated that half the cash earned by communes came from the sale of sideline products. An example was given of a district in Shantung (Tschow Special District - 德州) where during the first four months of 1964 the peasants earned 5.3 million *yuan* (RMB) or about 5 *yuan* per peasant. This would seem to be a small sum compared with the average industrial wage in China, which at that time was estimated to be about 40-60 *yuan* a month, but in remote villages it represents quite a large amount. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 7 June 1965, edit.]

see also: 三类物资 *sānlèi wùzī*
and 农副业 *nóngfùyè*

农村教育 rural education
nóngcūn jiàoyù

Educational reform has been connected with resettlement policy, particularly since 1968. The nucleus of this new policy has been a decrease in the ratio of purely academic subjects in schools curricula to political theory. Moreover, emphasis is now placed on diffusion of practical and applied technology at all levels of the education process. Apart from the purely political desirability of such radical change, the reform can be regarded as China's response to rapid demographic/economic change: viz. urban industrial sectors growing too slowly to absorb highly trained industrial technocrats; hence there does not seem to be much sense in turning out highly trained graduates in either the sciences, humanities or, for that matter, engineering at China's present stage of development. A more sensible approach would be a restructuring of educational policy in favour of training large numbers of low level agricultural technologists in order to raise standards of farming in the shortest possible time. In this way China has concentrated emphasis on establishing a new type of agricultural middle school, at grass roots level, financed by communes themselves, with teachers and pupils recruited from among peasant farmers politically committed and at the same time with a certain level of expertise (the so-called 'red experts'). [See 'Revolution in education', *Current Background* 846 (1968), 1-56.]

see also: 教育 *jiàoyù*

农村师范学校 normal village schools
nóngcūn shīfānxuéxiào

农村市场 rural market
nóngcūn shìchǎng

农村集市 village market
nóngcūn jīshì

This is a periodic market which operates in various dis-

tricts at irregular intervals. The policy towards these markets was first outlined in 'The Directive concerning the organization of village markets' (关于组织农村集市贸易的指示 *guānyú zǔzhī nóngcūn jíshì mào yì de zhǐshì*) [*Collected Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China*, vol. 4 (1957), pp.330-1 and vol. 6 (1957), p.367]. This type of market serves a useful economic function. 'It supplies what cannot be handled by state marketing and builds up a connection between cities and villages' [TKP, 9 April 1962, edit.]. The participants, apart from the state, are communes, production brigades and individual commune members. It allows for the purchase and sale of articles under government monopoly, and those not under government monopoly provided requirements of the state have been satisfied. Fixed prices prevail, thus there is no complete freedom of trade. It has been described as 'a place where peasants can exchange their goods and satisfy their needs'. At the present stage 'when the accounting unit of the rural peoples' communes is the production team and when family sideline production of commune members still exists, this [village market] is an objective necessity' [*Ta Kung Pao*, 20 Jan. 1964, edit.].

农村建设 rural construction
nóngcūn jiànshè

This means that in the case of agriculture increases in production depend on grain and cotton production. Socialist construction cannot be accomplished without food grains.

农村定居 rural settlement
nóngcūn dìngjū

The traditional pattern of rural settlement is that of nucleated villages located either at the foot of a hill or at the centre of farmland, slightly higher than the surrounding fields. Farmers dislike to site their villages and houses on flat and therefore fertile land. A pond is usually found in front or surrounding the settlement. Pig sites and cowsheds are built among village houses. Manure is stored in the yard and artificial fertilizers in the house.

also: 农村住址 *nóngcūn zhùzhǐ*

农村实用手册 village practical handbook
nóngcūn shíyòng shǒucè

First printed in 1964 and reprinted in 1966 (660,000 copies), this handbook gives detailed instructions on various aspects of rural life: making contracts, agreements, social and cultural questions. It also includes an 18-page illustrated dictionary of farm practice.

农村文化工作队 rural cultural workers' teams
nóngcūn wénhuà gōngzuòduì

These are musicians, painters, theatrical and film actors, etc. who are sent to villages to transmit new socialist culture. In 1964 villages everywhere were flooded with amateur touring groups performing crude plays, dancing and singing. New plays introduced themes with a produc-

tion orientated element. As Mao pointed out, 'the purpose of culture is to unite the people, to educate the people, to beat the enemy and to annihilate the enemy'. [*Chinese Youth Daily*, 6 June 1963, p.5]

农村包围城市 the encirclement of the cities
nóngcūn bāowéi chéngshì
by the countryside

农村的社会主义高潮 the high tide of socialism in
nóngcūn de shèhuìzhǔyì gāocháo
the countryside

Originally a selection of documentary evidence on conditions in the countryside reported by local cadres to central government in 1955, and published a year later under the title *The High Tide of Socialism in the Chinese Countryside* (Peking, 1956). The purpose of the reports contained therein was to prove that the rapid cooperativization of the rural economy was not only possible but also desirable. The demand for greater collectivization was not so much proved as a result of peasant response but rather by examples of the problems rapidly being solved.

'It is a body of political and social theory, couched in terms of examples of actual development, with comments interspersed. It is in this respect in the Chinese tradition, in which political theory was usually expressed in the form of commentary on historical texts. It is perhaps difficult to appreciate the purpose and significance of the *High Tide* collection unless one remembers the precedents such as Wang Fu-chih's examination of the idea of the Mandate of Heaven, expressed as a commentary on the history of Sung, and Ku Yen-wu's examination of decentralization as a means of limiting imperial power, expressed in a vast historical gazetteer of the Empire. It is this tradition to which Mao Tse-tung was consciously or unconsciously appealing. By interpreting the historical events in the Chinese countryside in the preceding two years he sought to prove that a new level of social and political consciousness was appearing, and to show the conditions of its appearance.' [J. Gray in *Studies in the Social History of China and South-East Asia* (eds. Jerome Ch'en and Nicholas Tarling) (1970), p.91]

In some texts it is also referred to as:

农村合作化高潮 the high tide of the agricultural
nóngcūn hézuòhuà gāocháo
cooperative movement

农村复兴委员会 Joint Commission on Rural
nóngcūn fùxīng wěiyuánhui
Reconstruction — JCRR
(Taiwan)

Usually abbreviated to: 农复会 *nóngfùhuì*

农村财产法 rural estate law
nóngcūn cáichǎnfǎ

农村民兵制度 peasants' militia system
nóngcūn mínbīng zhìdù

农业 agriculture
nóngyè

This term refers to the agriculture industry generally and the production and utilization of crops and livestock.

农业社会 agricultural society,
nóngyè shèhuì rural society

农业社会主义 agricultural socialism
nóngyè shèhuìzhǔyì

Absolute egalitarianism based on the small farm economy.

农业社会主义改造 the socialist transformation of
nóngyè shèhuìzhǔyì agriculture
gǎizào

The modernization of farming on the basis of agricultural collectivization: mechanization, electrification, use of plant protection and fertilizers and the application of all aspects of water conservation. 'The socialist economy can only be transformed if reform is thoroughly completed in the social and economic system and if machines are used in all those sectors and areas where it is possible to use them.' In order to modernize agriculture, it is necessary to establish modern industry, the primary task of which is to serve agricultural technical reform. [Mao Tse-tung, *Questions Concerning Agricultural Cooperativization* (Peking, 1955), p.33]

The transformation began with an initial short phase (1950-52) of land reform, a non-collective movement based on mutual aid teams with the 'family' as the basic production/decision-making unit. It was followed in 1954-55 with the reform of production management, generally characterized by the establishment of elementary co-operatives of the Soviet type (pooling of means of production), in conjunction with reforms to income distribution (abolishment of private property and standard wage scales) in favour of labour contribution and need, collectivization of savings and reform of the tax structure. Non-economic aspects continued after 1956, which broadened the transformation with experiments in communal living and production conditions, culminating in 1958 with the establishment of the communes (inclusion of non-farm families and complete reform of cultural, educational and socio-political decisions). Data on socialization is given in *The Ten Great Years* (Peking, 1960), p.43.

also: 农业四化 *nóngyè sìhuà*

see: 四化 *sìhuà*, 农业八字宪法 *nóngyè bā zì xiànfǎ*

农业区 agricultural regions
nóngyèqū

also: 农区 *nóngqū*

农业区化 agricultural zoning [Fr. *zone*
nóngyè qūhuà *agricole*; Jap. Kanji - *nogyo*]

also: 农业分区 *nóngyè fēnqū*

see: 土地经济利用等级 *tǔdì jīngjì lìyòng děngjí*

农业区域图 map of agricultural regions
nóngyè qūyùtú

农业发展 agricultural development
nóngyè fāzhǎn

In China, agriculture occupies a predominant role in the national economy and agricultural development must keep pace with, if not outrun, sustained industrialization. Unless agriculture grows, it will be unable to: (1) produce increasing quantities of grain needed for the growing population; (2) provide raw materials to expand light industry; or (3) provide a surplus for exports in exchange for capital goods. Even with access to foreign grain, such as China has had in the last two decades, and in view of the fact that future supply may be unpredictable, the problem posed by slow agricultural development cannot be entirely eliminated. Imports of large quantities of grain at bargain prices cut into hard-earned foreign exchange badly needed for importing capital goods; and a reduction of these necessary imports could in turn slow down industrial growth. If the agricultural sector is unable to supply sufficient raw materials for light industry, China will find it difficult to expand light industry to the extent planned for, in order to export consumer goods in large enough quantities to pay for imports. Given a low acreage *per caput* and limited reclaimable land now being pushed to its limits, agricultural development rests largely on increasing per unit yield. This requires a high level of technology and of investment in capital inputs. [Ch'ü Meng-fei, 'The past, present and future of agriculture. On the overall significance of "Agriculture is the foundation of the development of the national economy"', *CCYC* 49 (1960), 39-47]

农业发展兵团 agricultural development
nóngyè fāzhǎn divisions
bīngtuán

Since 1951, PLA units engaged in farming, or farm related tasks, have been reorganized into 'agricultural development divisions' and 'military engineering divisions'. The former engages in food production and the latter mainly on reclamation and improvement work, as well as infra-structural improvements in remote rural areas.

农业发展机构 Agricultural Development
nóngyè fāzhǎn jīgòu Organization (USA)

农业发展纲要 Draft of National Agrarian
nóngyè fāzhǎn Development programme
gāngyào

The planned programme of development (1956-67) designed to follow up collectivization with a 'Big Leap' in productivity, science, technology and culture. [*Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development 1956-67* (Peking, 1956)]

see: 农业八字宪法 *nóngyè bā zì xiànfǎ*

农业发展理事会 Agricultural Development
nóngyè fāzhǎn lǐshìhuì Council

农业部 Ministry of Agriculture
nóngyèbù (pre-1968 term)
 A contraction of: **国民农业部** *guómín nóngyèbù*
 Distinguish from:
农业局 *nóngyèjú* Agricultural Department
 Division of Commune Management Committee
 see: **农林部** *nōnglínbù* (post-1968 term)

农业阶梯理论 agricultural ladder theory
nóngyè jiētī lǐlùn
 also written:
农业梯层 farming ladder
nóngyè tīcéng

农业公社 agrarian commune
nóngyè gōngshè
 The concept of total collectivization. China opted for common tillage groups in the early years of land reform, later progressing to the commune organization of the agrarian commune type (1958).
 see: **公社** *gōngshè*

农业公司 agricultural corporations
nóngyè gōngsī

农业会 Chambers of Agriculture
nóngyèhuì (especially S.E. Asia)
 also: **农业室** *nóngyèshì*

农业收益 agricultural returns
nóngyè shōuyì

农业收入 farm income
nóngyè shōurù

农业收成说 harvest theory
nóngyè shōuchéngshuō (Jevons & Moore)

农业教育 agricultural education
nóngyè jiàoyù
 Before 1949, China had 25 national agricultural colleges and about 20 provincial and private colleges providing undergraduate courses in agriculture. In addition, there were a few intermediate level agricultural vocational schools. Drastic reorganization after 1950 increased the number of colleges to 42 by 1960. This included seven universities, 26 colleges of agriculture and 9 technical institutes. The Chinese Academy of Sciences recruited postgraduates in agriculture. The CR had a profound effect on agricultural education. Basically this has centred on reorganization of courses, 'part study part farming', and has emphasized peasant participation. Greater reliance has been placed on teaching agriculture at the primary level and at the agricultural middle school. [*JMJP*, 9 March 1966, p.1]

see also: **教育** *jiàoyù*
农业中学校 *nóngyè zhōngxuéxiào*,
农村教育 *nóngcūn jiàoyù* and
工业办学校 *gōngnóng bànxuéxiào*

农业学校 agricultural schools
nóngyè xuéxiào

农业学大寨 In agriculture learn from
nóngyè xué dàzhài Tachai.

农业中学 agricultural middle schools
nóngyè zhōngxué

These were established in 1958 on a part-study part-farming basis. They should not be confused with secondary agrarian schools (**中等农业学校** *zhōngděng nóngyè xuéxiào*) which are genuine professional schools with limited enrolment and a definite curriculum. [See R.D. Baredsen, 'The Agricultural Middle School in Communist China', *China Q.* 8 (1961), pp.106-34.]

The curriculum in agricultural middle schools is:

political theory – Studying class struggle, thoughts of (indoctrination) Chairman Mao, international questions.
 transmission of – Ability of read and write and to do simple theory book-keeping.
 and language
 applied agricul- – Crop and livestock production; know-
 tural techniques ledge of fertilizers; servicing of agricul-
 tural machinery; plant protection
 methods.

The schools have three distinct advantages:

- (1) Schools are financed locally and cost the state nothing. This enables the state to channel revenue otherwise allocated to other investment purposes.
- (2) Because schools are located 'on the farm', students can devote half their time to practical farm work, especially in the busy season. There are no employment problems afterwards.
- (3) They are a quick and cheap way of training large numbers of grass-roots technocrats who are indispensable to the nation-wide extension of modern farming methods.

see: R.F. Price, *Education in Communist China* (1970), pp.211-20.

农业大学 agricultural university
nóngyè dàxué (communist labour college)

Students never leave the production front and peasants participate in teaching. It is actually a part-farm work part-study training course. After two years of study and practice, students are considered graduates. Less emphasis is placed on politics and more on technology. ['The I-Cheng 7 May Agricultural University of Kiangsu Province' (formerly Nanking University), *Hsing-tao Jih-pao*, 1 Sept. 1971, p.4]

see also: **共产主义劳动大学**
gōngchǎnzǎnláodòng dàxué

- 农业企业** agribusiness
nóngyè qǐyè
 see: 农产事业 *nóngchǎn shìyè*
- 农业产业主人** agricultural producer
nóngyè chǎnyè zhǔrén
- 农业产业大军** the industrial army for agriculture
nóngyè chǎnyè dàjūn
- 农业生产** agricultural production
nóngyè shēngchǎn
- 农业生产力** agricultural productivity
nóngyè shēngchǎn lì
- 农业生产指数** index of agricultural production
nóngyè shēngchǎn zhǐshù
 The monetary expression of the total value of crop and livestock production and ancillary industries. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.39]
- 农业生产成本指标** index of cost of agricultural production
nóngyè shēngchǎn chéngběn zhǐbiāo
 This may be expressed in *Yuan* (RMB) as total costs of production or as the cost of mechanized cultivation per *mu*, transportation expenses per *mu*, irrigation expenses per *mu* and expenses for seeds, fertilizers, etc. per *mu*.
- 农业生产周期** agricultural production cycle
nóngyè shēngchǎn zhōuqī
- 农业生产合作社** agricultural producer cooperative (APC)
nóngyè shēngchǎn hézuòshè
 see: 高级农业合作社 *gāojí nóngyè hézuòshè*
 and 低等农业合作社 *dīděng nóngyè hézuòshè*
- 农业生产合作部** agricultural production cooperative department
nóngyè shēngchǎn hézuòbù
 This department coordinates all farm work between branches. A predecessor of: 农村工作部 *nóngcūn gōngzuòbù* – Rural Work Department.
- 农村生产互助组** mutual aim team for production purposes
nóngyè shēngchǎn hùzhùzǔ
 see: 互助组 *hùzhùzǔ*
- 农业生产可能性** agricultural production capacity
nóngyè shēngchǎn kěnéngxìng
- 农业生产高潮** high tide of agricultural products
nóngyè shēngchǎn gāocháo
 see: 农村的社会主义高潮
nóngcūn de shèhuìzhǔyì gāocháo-
- 农业生产第一线** the forefront of agricultural production
nóngyè shēngchǎn dìyíxiàn
- 农业战线** agricultural front
nóngyè zhànxiàn
 The military tone is a reference to the urgency to win the food supply/population battle.
- 农业建设兵团** agricultural production corps
nóngyè jiànshè bīngtuán
 see: 生产建设兵团 *shēngchǎn jiànshè bīngtuán*
- 农业建设** rural construction
nóngyè jiànshè
 The progressive build-up of rural infrastructure, production bases and cultural life.
- 农业药剂** farm chemicals
nóngyè yàojì
- 农业科学技术** agricultural science techniques
nóngyè kēxué jìshù
- 农业加工** processing of agricultural products
nóngyè jiāgōng
- 农业品初步加工** preliminary processing of agricultural products
nóngyè pǐn chūbū jiāgōng
- 农业加工工业** agricultural processing industry
nóngyè jiāgōng gōngyè
- 农业抵押公司** agricultural mortgage corporation
nóngyè dīyā gōngsī
- 农业为基础** to take agriculture as the foundation (of economic life)
nóngyè wéi jīchǔ
 A key policy statement following the GLF (1959).
- 农业保护主义** agricultural protectionism
nóngyè bǎohùzhǔyì
- 农业集体化** collectivization of agriculture
nóngyè jítǐhuà
- 农业简单再生产** simple reproduction of agriculture
nóngyè jiǎndān zàishēngchǎn

also: 简单再生产 *jǎndān zàishēngchǎn*

This is a Marxist term for investment (capital construction). It means to make more rational use of labour and material inputs, care of equipment, replacement of worn-out machinery, development of natural resources. It should not be confused with the western concept because it serves existing production.

see: 再生产理论 *zàishēngchǎn lǐlùn*

农业扩大再生产 *nóngyè kuòdà zàishēngchǎn* enlarged reproduction of agriculture

Reproduction on an enlarged expanding basis, with technique, machinery and labour productivity increasing all the time. In the western sense, it simply means increased investment in agriculture. Synonymous with extended reproduction. [Tung Fu-jeng, 'Proportionality in socialist reproduction under varying means of expanded reproduction', *CCYC* 11 (1963), 37-50; Liu Shih-pai and Ch'ai Yung, 'Tentative treatise on the forms of enlarged reproduction of socialist agriculture', *CCYC* 8 (1963), 10-19]

also: 扩大再生产 *kuòdà zàishēngchǎn*

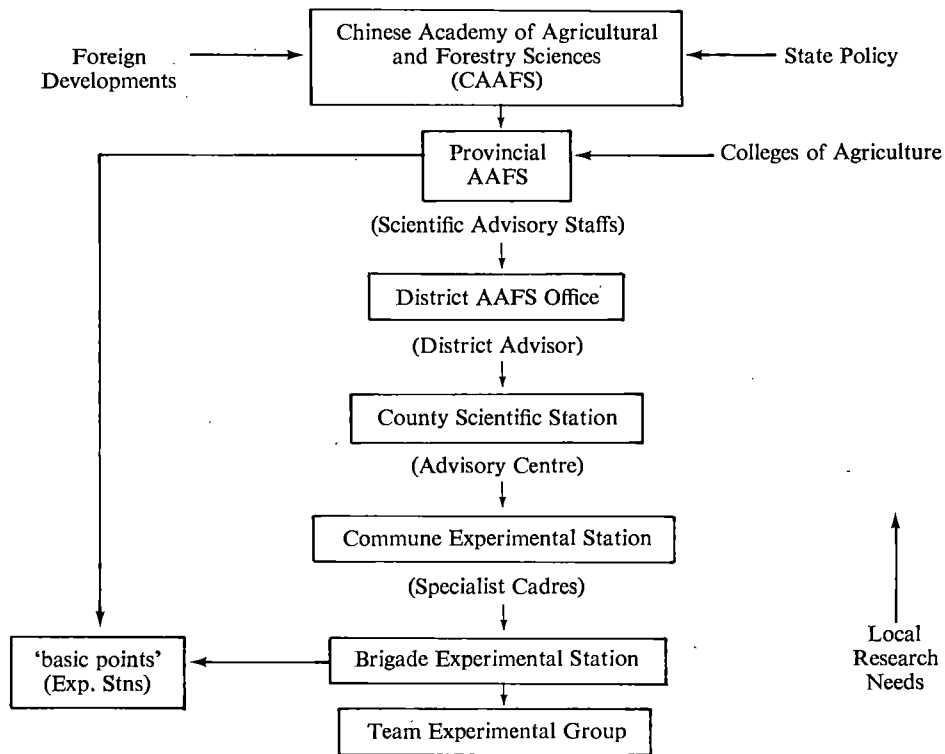
农业系统 *nóngyè xìtǒng* farming systems

The development of farming in China depends on a reduction in the area of fallow, or on changing the farming system in more areas to continuous cropping and bringing into production more marginal land. The policy has been tackled in several ways: (a) resettlement (下放 *xiàfàng*); (b) massive cereal imports from Canada and Australia; (c) by increasing arable area; (d) increased productivity from local specialization; (e) use of fallow for grazing in a mixed farming system; (f) cultivation of hills, slopes and roadsides; and (g) the spread of urban agriculture.

农业上人手少 *nóngyèshàng rénshǒushǎo* shortage of farm labour

农业统计 *nóngyè tǒngjì* agricultural statistics

农业经营 *nóngyè jīngyíng* farming enterprise



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Figure 8

农业经营型 type of farming
nóngyè jīngyíngxíng

农业经济 rural/agricultural economy
nóngyè jīngjì

农业经济学 agricultural economics
nóngyè jīngjìxué

That branch of economics which is mainly concerned with aspects of agricultural policy, planning and trade, the supply, demand and prices of agricultural commodities, marketing and distribution, finance and credit, farm management and production, as well as with the co-operative and collective arrangements of agriculture. There is a general tendency, as structural changes take place in the countryside in all countries, to widen the definition to mean applied economics.

农业经济学家 agricultural economist
nóngyè jīngjìxuéjiā

also: **农业经济技术员** *nóngyè jīngjì jìshùyuán*

农业经济破产 bankrupt rural economy
nóngyè jīngjì pòchǎn

农业人口 agricultural population
nóngyè rénkǒu

The estimated number of those employed in agriculture in mainland China has been given as 608,000,000 [*Ta Kung Pao*, 23 Sept. 1964].

see: **农村人口** *nóngcūn rénkǒu*

农业耕作机 cultivator
nóngyè gēngzuòjī

农业职工运动 agricultural labour movement
nóngyè zhígōng yùndòng

农业运销 agricultural marketing
nóngyè yùnxīāo

农业税 agricultural tax
nóngyèshuì

Agricultural tax is an important part of communist Chinese income. One of the main characteristics is its form of grain collection. From the communist uprising in 1928 to the present time, this has been the main form of tax. The proportion of all kinds of crops in the final gross collection is: grain 85%, cotton and oil plants 8%, and cash about 7%. It is sometimes called 'agricultural tariff'. This tax is sometimes referred to as 'collection of public grain', or simply 'the grain tax'. This was levied according to average annual agricultural income of each member of the household, calculated on the basis of normal annual production. In the so-called 'old liberated areas' a proportional system of payment was adopted whilst in the 'newly liberated areas' an accumulation

system was practised. Up until 1950, the accumulation system was based on class, taking total income as the basis of assessment. In this way it was graduated and the greatest burden fell on the rich peasants. Moreover, the taxpayer was obligated to travel up to 100 *li* to transport public grain. In 1949, the tax rate was 'about 21 per cent of the total income of peasants in the old liberated areas, about 18 per cent in the newly liberated areas'. This system of collecting public grain continued for several years. In 1952, *People's Daily* recorded that the summer tax rate reached 70% of the annual total output. During the first Five-year Plan, this tax consisted as follows: grain 181.5 million chin; cotton 9.34 million tan; and peanuts 7.4 million *tan*.

The advent of the communes in 1958 altered the tax situation. A new rate was set in June 1958 (see below) which in effect raised the total tax levied in absolute terms by just over 5%. State aid to agriculture far exceeds its revenue from agricultural tax. The costs of grain subsidies alone are far greater than the total agricultural tax revenue. Moreover, prices have continually been adjusted to help the farmer. Between 1950-61 the price paid to farmers for basic grains nearly doubled, although the selling price to the public was kept constant. At the same time, the cost of industrial products for the agricultural sector has fallen. [See A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System* (1967); Ting K'e, 'The levy of agricultural taxes in Communist China', *China Monthly*, Hongkong 9 (1964), 20-24.]

see also: **公粮** *gōngliáng* **土地税** *tǔdìshuì*
and **屠宰税** *túzǎishuì*

农业累进税 agricultural progressive tax
nóngyè lěijìnshuì

Before tax reform in 1958, agricultural taxes in China were progressive in nature. That is to say, an increment was added to normal annual yields (常年产量 *chángnián chǎngliàng*), the incidence of which was different in each province. For instance, in the provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang the rate was 23%, while in Liaoning province it was 21% and only 18% in Ninghsiahui. [Li Hsien-nien, 'Report on the 1955 final accounts and the 1956 state budget', *HHPYK* 14 (1956), 1-9; also 'Directive of agricultural tax work 1951', *JMJP*, 23 June 1951]

农场管理 farm management
nóngchǎng guǎnlǐ

see: **农业管理** *nóngyè guǎnlǐ*

农业稳收 stable farm yield
nóngyè wěnshōu

农业调查 farm surveys
nóngyè diàochá

农业试验场 experimental farm
nóngyè shìyànchǎng

or: **农试验场** *nóng shìyànchǎng*

see also: **样板田** *yàngbǎn tián*

农业商品 primary commodities
nóngyè shāngpǐn
 There are twelve staple agricultural products: cereals, cotton, oils, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, herbs and miscellaneous crops.

农业商品生产 agricultural commodity production
nóngyè shāngpǐn shēngchǎn
 see: **商品生产** *shāngpǐn shēngchǎn*

农业工人 farmhand
nóngyè gōngrén

农业工会 agricultural labour union, farmers' association
nóngyè gōnghuì
 see: **工会** *gōnghuì*

农业工作 farm work, farming tasks
nóngyè gōngzuò

农业工资 agricultural wages
nóngyè gōngzī
 see: **工资** *gōngzī*

农业工程 agricultural engineering
nóngyè gōngchéng
 The application of the principles of engineering to the design, construction and operation of farm buildings and equipment as well as to soil and water use, rural electrification and the processing of farm products.

农业工厂性 industrialized agriculture
nóngyè gōngchǎngxìng
 Farming with a high degree of technology.

农业工厂化 industrialization of agriculture
nóngyè gōngchǎnghuà
 The correct interpretation of this term is 'making agriculture into a factory-like operation'. Farming with a high degree of mechanization and technical inputs.

农业革命 agrarian revolution, agricultural revolution
nóngyè géming

农业改革 agrarian reform
nóngyè gǎigé

农业土地改革法 Agrarian Reform Law, 1950
nóngyè tǔdì gǎigé fǎ
 see: **土地改革法** *tǔdì gǎigé fǎ* Land Reform Law

农业就业 agricultural employment
nóngyè jiùyè

农业劳动 agricultural labour
nóngyè láodòng

农业劳动力 agricultural labour force
nóngyè láodòng lì

In 1965 it was estimated that in the age group 15-19 the agricultural labour force approximated 368 million, of whom 191 million were men. Allowing for net increase of about 2% a year for the population as a whole, the force probably rises each year by about 7 million. [C. Hoffman, *Work Incentive Practices and Policies in the People's Republic of China* (Albany, State University of New York Press, 1967)]

农业劳动季节性 seasonal nature of agricultural labour
nóngyè láodòng jìjìxìng

农业劳动生产率 index of agricultural labour productivity
nóngyè láodòng shēngchǎnlǜ

This can be expressed by: (a) value of production per labour day (or working day) – the ratio of annual gross value of production to annual total labour days reflecting the conditions of increased labour efficiency after the land use plan was put into effect; or (b) the value of production per *yuan* (RMB) of cost – the ratio of annual total cost, reflecting agricultural investment. [*Handbook for Labour Statistical Work* (Peking, 1956); 'Several theses on the discussion of labour productivity in China's economic circles in recent years', *CCYC* 5 (1963), 73-77]

农业劳动模范 model farmers
nóngyè láodòng mófàn

农业妇女协会 Farm Women's Association
nóngyè fùnǚ xiéhuì

农业政策 agricultural policy
nóngyè zhèngcè

see: **农业经济政策** *nóngcūn jīngjì zhèngcè*

农业技术 agricultural technology
nóngyè jìshù

农业技术指导站 agrotechnical station
nóngyè jìshù zhǐdǎozhàn

also: **农业技术站** *nóngyè jìshùzhàn*

A Soviet concept (see below) of groups of highly skilled technicians who would spearhead the reform of traditional agriculture.

农业技术改革 agricultural technical reform
nóngyè jìshù gǎigé

农业技术推广 agricultural extension
nóngyè jìshù tuīguāng

A specific activity of adult training with the aim of passing on to the farmer, farm manager or farm labourer ideas that are directly applicable to local needs so as to enable him to make the best use of all existing economic, technical and financial factors. The training is adapted to the aims of the beneficiary and to his intellectual level that he is best able to realize the best farm results. Two basic books on the distribution of extension in rural areas are: *A Hundred Lectures on Knowledge of Agricultural Science*, edited and published jointly by Hupeh Province Scientific and Technical Association and the Province Agricultural Department (June 1963); and *Fundamental Knowledge of Agriculture*, edited and published by Shansi Provincial Scientific and Technical Association (1963).

农业技术推广站 agrotechnical extension station (extension and advisory bureau)
nóngyè jìshù tuiguāngzhàn

Established in Manchuria in 1951 on an experimental basis. As a result of initial successes, 4,500 stations had been established in other parts of China by 1954. This figure had increased to 13,669 by 1957 [*Ten Great Years* (Peking, 1960), p.136]. After 1960 and the departure of Soviet advisers, emphasis was placed on demonstration farms (**样板田** *yàngbǎntián*) so that by the end of 1964 about one-quarter of China's research workers and one-half of its extension personnel were located at over 5,400 demonstration farms in 12 provinces. Since 1966 emphasis has been placed on peasant involvement and grass roots demonstrations of local techniques, and peasants have toured the provincial areas to spread their knowledge in conjunction with research workers and advisers. [See Hsi Feng-chou, 'Improve the extension work for agricultural techniques', *NYCS* 1 (1964), 2-5.]

see also: **样板田** *yàngbǎntián*

农业技术指导员 agro-technical extension worker
nóngyè jìshù zhídǎoyuán

农业技师 master farmer
nóngyè jìshī

农业推广协会 extension association
nóngyè tuīguāng xiéhuì

农业形势 agricultural situation
nóngyè xíngshì

农业电气化 electrification of agriculture
nóngyè diànlìhuà

农业机器 farm machinery
nóngyè jīqì

also: **农业机械** *nóngyè jīxiè*

农业机械化 mechanization of agriculture
nóngyè jīxièhuà

Mechanization is based on (1) farm tool reform, (2) semi-mechanization of certain farm tasks, and (3) the gradual introduction of larger and more sophisticated machines in established cereal areas and state farms. [T'ao Ling-lai, 'The direction and order of our country's development of agricultural mechanization', *Hung Ch'i* 7/8 (1964), p.60]

农业机械站 agricultural machine station, farm machine and tractor station
nóngyè jīxièzhàn

There were 2,263 such stations in 1,300 counties and towns. About 32% of the tractor parks were operating on state farms. [*JMJP*, 13 April 1966, p.2]

or: **农业机器站** *nóngyè jīqìzhàn*

农业机械厂 agricultural machinery plant
nóngyè jīxièchǎng

农业机器制造工业 agricultural machine industry
nóngyè jīqì zhìzào gōngyè

The manufacture and repair of farm machinery suited to local conditions, including such items as rice transplanters, seeders, threshers, rice huskers, rubber tyred carts, flour mills, tractors and tractor parts, carts of all types, heavy duty five-bladed ploughs. Emphasis is now placed on repair and servicing and on training peasants to do their own repair work in remote rural areas. ['County run factories should serve agricultural production: Investigation report on an agricultural machinery plant in Funing county, Hopei province', *Hung Ch'i* 3/4 (1969), 37-40]

农业信用 agricultural credit
nóngyè xìnyòng

see: **信用** *xìnyòng* and
信用合作社 *xìnyòng hézuòshè*

农业信用法案 Farm Credit Act
nóngyè xìnyòng fǎ'àn

农业资本 agricultural capital

nóngyè zīběn
 The term now refers to the exploitation of hired farm labour.

农业合作 agricultural cooperation
nóngyè hézuò

农业合作化运动 agricultural cooperative movement
nóngyè hézuòhuà yùndòng

农业合作化高潮 the high tide of the agricultural cooperative movement
nóngyè hézuòhuà gāocháo

农业合作银行 agrarian cooperative bank
nóngyè hézuò yínháng

First established in July 1951 under the control of the People's Bank, it was replaced in March 1955 by the Chinese Agrarian Bank (**中国农业银行** *zhōngguó nóngyè yínháng*). This in turn was abolished, being incorporated into the People's Bank which then dealt with the villages. In 1964 the bank developed branches down to commune level. [*JMJP*, 11 Sept. 1964, p.1]

农业采购科 commune purchasing section
nóngyè cǎigòukē for farm products

农业水利 farm water conservancy
nóngyè shuǐlì

农业水利化 to irrigate all farmland
nóngyè shuǐlìhuà

农业检查制度 system of agricultural inspection
móngyè jiǎncházhìdù

The system of inspection in agriculture is based on 'reporting to one's superiors', that is to say peasants report to cadres the results achieved and actual conditions and problems confronted by individual teams. This is passed on through brigades to the inspection teams located at commune level, who 'go on tour' and 'conduct sample surveys' which are then compared with model results. The reorganization of the reporting system gave way after 1964 to more cadre participation and revolving teams who spent part of their time on tour and part on actual production and another part on actual office work writing up their results. [*NCNA*, 12 Dec. 1969]

see: 三同 *sāntóng* and 三三制 *sānsānzhì*

农业的合理布局 rational distribution of
nóngyè de hélǐ bùjú farmland

农业总产值 gross value of agricultural
nóngyè zǒngchǎnzhí production

The structural composition includes the following branches of production, which reflect the different development and nature of Chinese agriculture: (1) crop production, (2) livestock production, (3) collecting, fishing and hunting, (4) preliminary processing of farm products, (5) handicrafts for home consumption, (6) consumer processing, (7) machine and tractor stations, and (8) domestic fertilizer. In the West, locally produced manure is not usually counted in the total value since it is used as a farm input. In China it is always included. With regard to categories 3-6, these are usually collectively annotated as subsidiary occupations **农副业** *nóngfùyè* and are included since they reflect the general nature of the peasant economy in China. Production activities of subsidiary industries are wide and include handicrafts, transportation, commerce and catering, and home construction. The importance of this category in total receipts of farm households is important. It should be noted, however, that the output of these enterprises for national account-

ing purposes usually comes under the heading 'Industry, building and transportation, etc.' [See Liu Ch'un-sheng, 'Should subsidiary farm businesses be included in agriculture', *TCYC* 5 (1958), p.11.]

The gross output value of agriculture was given as US \$30,000 million by Chou En-lai in an interview with Edgar Snow in December 1970 and reported in the *New York Times*, 1 Jan. 1971. Gross output values in China should be interpreted with care as the figures appear larger in volume than do net domestic product calculated in the West by national income statistics, because of double counting of the value of subsidiary products. The net value added in agricultural production is generally 73.5% of the gross output value of agriculture in 1957. On the assumption that the rate has remained unchanged, the net value added in industrial production in 1970 would be US \$30,780 million. The net value added in agricultural production would be US \$221,050 million. This latter figure would account for 41.6% of total net domestic product for the year. [Prof. Ma Yin-ch'u, *JMJP*, 5 July 1958]

see also: 总产值 *zǒngchǎnzhí*

农业工业总产值 gross output value of industry
 and agriculture

nóngyè gōngyè zǒngchǎn jiàzhí

Given as US \$120,000 million [Chou En-lai to Edgar Snow, Dec. 1970; reported in *New York Times*, 1 Jan. 1971].

农业净产值 net value of agricultural
nóngyè jìngchǎnzhí production

This is obtained by deducting material expenditure from gross value of production, i.e. it is total value less the amount outlaid on depreciation, seed, feed and fertilizer, farm chemicals and veterinary services. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, pp.42-43]

see also: 净产值 *jìngchǎnzhí*

农业净收入指标 index of agricultural net
nóngyè jìng shōurù income
zhìbiāo

This can be expressed by: (1) net income per unit of area of farmland, expressed as a difference between gross value of production per unit of area and total costs; (2) net income per unit of area of cultivated land and the total cost per unit of area; (3) total net income (the difference between annual total value of production and annual total costs); and (4) net income from standard units of labour. [Yang P'ei-hsin, 'A study of the problems of balance among financial revenue and expenditures, cash income and outlay, material supply and demand', *CCYC* 16 (1957), 43-49]

农业八字宪法 eight-point charter for
nóngyè bā zì xiànfǎ agriculture

This sets out in mnemonic form the National Programme of Agricultural Development 1956. The eight key cha-

acters of this strategic programme are:

- (1) 水 *shuǐ* water conservation
- (2) 肥 *fēi* fertilizer use
- (3) 土 *tǔ* land improvement
- (4) 种 *zhǒng* seed improvement
- (5) 密 *mì* close planting
- (6) 保 *bǎo* plant protection
- (7) 工具 *gōngjù* farm tool reform
- (8) 管 *guǎn* management

also: 八字宪法 *bā zì xiànfǎ*

and 农业发展纲要 *nóngyè fāzhǎn gāngyào*

[‘Conscientiously implement the “eight-point charter” for agriculture’, *Hung Ch’i* 3 (1972), 82-88]

农业立法 *nóngyè lǐfǎ* agricultural legislation

农业服务 *nóngyè fúwù* agricultural services

农业服务处 *nóngyè fúwùchù* agricultural services office

农业增产竞赛 *nóngyè zēngchǎn jìngsài* emulation campaigns for higher farm output

农业气象学 *nóngyè qìxiàngxué* agricultural meteorology

农业研究 *nóngyè yánjiū* agricultural research

The responsibility for agricultural research in China rests with the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Peking, founded in 1957 and re-organized after the Cultural Revolution as the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences by the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1965 it had 27 departments and 21,000 technicians, of which 15,000 were dispersed throughout China. Research organization is multi-tiered and follows the province-county-commune structure. Research institutes are located at provincial level, with research stations located at county level within the communes, but are usually managed by technical staff of the County Agricultural Department. Exchange of personnel and working relations with peasants has become an established feature of these organizations since 1968 when research organizations were urged to follow the ‘May 7th road’. [‘Scientific research institutions should follow the May 7th road: an investigation report of the Tantung Sericultural Institute, Liaoning’, *KMJP*, 1 Dec. 1969.] See Fig. 9.

农业研究所 *nóngyè yánjiūsuǒ* agricultural research institutes

农业研究机关 *nóngyè yánjiū jīguān* agricultural research organizations

A description of how agricultural scientific research organizations have evolved in China since 1949, with special reference to the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanghai, is to be found in: J. Deltour, ‘Le cas de l’Académie des Sciences Agronomique de Shanghai’ [The organization of agricultural research in China: the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanghai], *Annales de Gembloux*, Belgium 80/1 (1974), 29-38.

农业金融 *nóngyè jīnróng* agricultural finance

农业统计 *nóngyè tóngjì* agricultural statistics

农业的基层工业化 *nóngyè de jīcéng gōngyèhuà* grass roots industrialization

农业土地 *nóngyè tǔdì* agricultural land, i.e. land in regular production

农业保险 *nóngyè bǎoxiǎn* agricultural insurance

农药机器厂 *nóngyào jīqìchǎng* agricultural chemical equipment plant

农闲多办 *nóngxián duō bàn* 农忙少办 *nóngmáng shǎo bàn* 大忙停办 *dà máng tíng bàn*

‘More labour in the slack season, less when farmers are moderately busy, and total stoppage during busy season.’ A reference to the rational use of manpower on construction projects.

see: 劳动积累 *láodòng jīlěi* labour accumulation

浓

nóng

浓缩饲料 *nóngsuō sīliào* concentrated feeding stuffs

A high energy feed low in fibre content and rich in proteins and vitamins.

also: 浓缩 *nóngsuō* concentrates

浓缩炼乳 *nóngsuō liànrǔ* condensed milk

NŪ

女

nǚ

女全劳力 female whole labour power
 nüquán láoli

E/O

The participation rate of female labour is considered low compared to men except in certain occupations where female labour can be used to its best advantage. Such occupations include tea and cotton picking as well as rush-season planting jobs. [Chia Wen-lin and Hsu En-po, 'Concerning certain problems of the seasonal nature of agricultural labour', *CCYC* 7 (1963), 8-15]

also: 女劳动力 nǚláodònglì

Sometimes referred to as: 半劳动力 bànláodònglì semi-labour power.

see also: 出勤率 chūqínlǜ participation rate

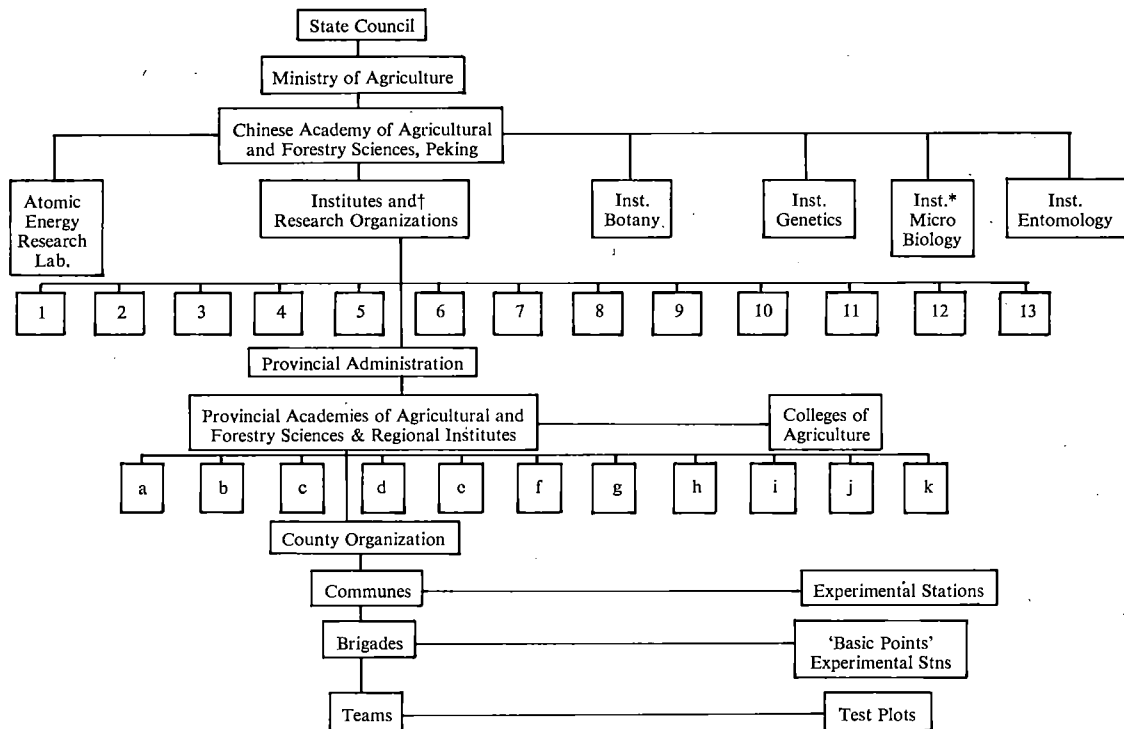
鳄

è

鳄梨
 èlì

avocado [*Persea gratissima*
 Gaertn.]

Lit 'crocodile pear', so-called because of its hard skin.



* Includes former Institute of Applied Mycology.

† Administrative control of research was decentralized during CR and many institutes were reorganized, moved to the provinces and placed under the supervision of the province to serve the needs of local agriculture. Locations are given where known.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sericultural Research Institute, Chenchiang, Kiangsu 2. Institute of Agricultural Economics, Peking 3. Institute of Mechanized Agriculture, Peking 4. Institute of Animal Husbandry 5. Cotton Research Institute 6. Institute of Plant Physiology, Shanghai 7. Institute of Biochemistry, Shanghai 8. Institute of Plant Protection 9. Institute of Soils and Fertilizers, Nanking 10. Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Peking 11. Meteorology Research Laboratory, Peking 12. Institute of Pomology 13. Institute for Research into Oil Crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kirin Academy of Agricultural Science, Peking b. Shensi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Sian, Shensi c. Central/South Institute of Entomology, Peking d. East China Institute of Applied Entomology, Shanghai e. N/W Institute of Plateau Biology, Tsinghai f. Nanking Agricultural Research Institute, Nanking, Kiangsu g. Kwangtung Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Kwangtung h. Liaoning Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Chaoyang, Liaoning i. Szechwan Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Chengtu, Szechwan j. Hunan Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Changsha, Hunan k. Hupeh Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Wuchang, Hupeh |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN CHINA

Figure 9

OU

欧

ōu

欧洲越橘树 bilberries (whortleberry)
 ōuzhōu yuèjúshù [*Vaccinium* spp.]
 see: 蓝浆果 *lánjiāngguǒ* blueberries (huckleberries)
 [*Vaccinium* spp.]

欧洲共同市场 European Common Market
 ōuzhōu gòngtóng (EEC)
 shìchǎng

欧洲自由贸易 European Free Trade
 协会 Association (EFTA)
 ōuzhōu zìyóu mào yì xiéhuì

欧洲农业指导与 European Agricultural
 保证基金 Guidance and Guarantee
 ōuzhōu nóngyè zhǐdǎo Fund (FEOGA)
 yǔ bǎozhèng jījīn

沤

òu

沤田 damp land
 òutián

BA/PA

把

bǎ

把式 skilled peasant
 bǎshì

More precisely any professional skill acquired by a worker or peasant.

also: 把势 *bǎshì*

芭

bā

芭蕉 plantain [*Musa paradisiaca* L.]
 bājiāo common to S. China

芭蕉扇 banana leaf fan
 bājiāoshàn

Native sideline product made from the palm-like leaves of the plantain.

埧

hà

埧子地区 an area enclosed by dykes
 hàzi dìqū

八

bā

八字宪法 Eight Point Charter for
 bā zì xiànfǎ Agriculture

see: 农业八字宪法 *nóngyè bā zì xiànfǎ*

八丰

bāfēng

'eight abundances'

A slogan for higher productivity meaning abundant manure collection, the raising of more pigs, more people learning more skills, more 1,000 catty plots (i.e. higher yields), a higher number of skilful farmers, more hard working labour, more persons concerned with production, more harmony and unity in the team, and more persons who go into the fields to work.

PA

扒

pá

扒齿萝卜 Chinese radish (summer
 páchǐ luóbó variety; S. China) [*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *Longipinnatus*]

爬

pá

爬拉草 paragrass [*Panicum purpurascens*]
 pálācǎo

also: 爬山虎草 *páshānhǔcǎo*

BAI/PAI

拜

bài

拜老农为师 to acknowledge the peasants
bàilǎonóng wèishī as masters, i.e. *master farmers*

Intellectuals, scientists and technicians generally had a tendency to look down on small farmers and poor peasants as ignorant, mismanagers of the means of production. This tendency has been discouraged by several policy means, such as 'living, eating and working with the peasants', exchange of tasks as decreed in the 'three three system' (三三制 *sānsānzhi*), etc. This particular slogan therefore urges everyone to acknowledge the peasants' innate farming ability. [Ch'en ho-ch'ing, 'The theory of knowledge based on "From the masses to the masses - Notes on the study of "On methods of leadership" "', *Che-hsueh Yen-chiu* (Philosophical Research) 5 (1963), 23-33]

败

bài

败苗 'sprouts of perdition'
bàimiáo

A common practice in China was to pluck all excessively tall growing plants since these, if left, might according to ancient tradition bring disaster on the village.

PAI/P'AI

排

pái

排水 to drain, drainage
páishuǐ

排涝 to drain waterlogged areas
páilào

排涝治碱 to drain and treat alkaline
páilào zhìjiǎn soils

排灌设备 drainage and irrigation
páiguàn shèbèi equipment

牌

pái

牌长 head of ten households
páizhǎng

派

pài

派得蒙牛 Piedmont cattle
pàidéméngniú

派生收入 derivative income
pàishēng shōurù

That part of primary income (原始收入 *yuánshǐ shōurù*) which passes through the redistribution process.

see: 国民收入分配 *guómín shōurù fēnpèi*:
 national income distribution

BAN/PAN

半

bàn

半年报 semi-annual reporting
bànniánbào

半番鸭 'Panfan' duck
bànfānyā

A hybrid of *Carina moschata* and *Anas domestica*.

半都市地区 semi-urban area
bàndūshì dìqū

半劳动力 semi-labour power
bàn láodònglì

Used to describe groups who usually fulfil below normal quotas, predominantly in such tasks as cotton picking, tea picking etc. Also light, flexible use of labour.

Sometimes called: 女劳动力 *nǚláodònglì*:
 female labour

半脱离生产 to be partially disengaged
bàn tóulí shēngchǎn from production

or: 半脱产 (脱产) semi-divorced from
bàntuōchǎn (tuōchǎn) labour, half exempt
 from labour

This refers to cadres not wholly employed in official duties who reduce their fixed subsidies (补贴工分 *bǔtiē gōngfēn*) by limited participation in productive labour. [See *NFJP*, Canton, 24 May 1963, p.2.]

半读制 half-time system,
bàndúzhì part-time system (see below)

半耕半读 part-farm, part-study
bàngēng bàndú

The part-farm part-study system of education operates at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. But the most important levels are the agricultural high school (农业中学 *nóngyè zhōngxué*) at the secondary level,

and the Communist Labour College (共产主义劳动大学 *gòngchǎnzhǔyì láodòng dàxué*) at the tertiary level. However, this term should not be taken too literally. The most common form of part-time studying in rural areas of China is to spend more time at school during the slack season and more time in the fields during the busy season.

半耕半读中等
专科学校
bàngēng bàndú
zhōngděng
zhuānkēxuéxiào half-tilling, half-studying
secondary professional
schools

Established in 1964 (see *JMJP*, 27 Aug. 1964, p.1).

see also: 中等农业学校 *zhōngděng nóngyè xuéxiào*
secondary agrarian school

教育 *jiāoyù* education
and 农业教育 *nóngyè jiāoyù* rural education

半工半读
bàngōng bàndú part-work, part-study

The urban equivalent of the above concepts.

半自耕农
bàn zìgēngnóng semi-tenant farmer,
semi-tenant status

半技术
bàn jìshù semi-skilled

半机械化
bàn jīxièhuà semi-mechanization

半制品
bànzhìpǐn semi-finished product

半制成品
bàn zhìchéngpǐn intermediary products

Products used in the production of other goods.

半对数式
bàn duìshùshì semi-logarithmic function

斑

bān

斑点高地牛
bāndiǎngāodìniú spotted highland cattle

PAN/P'AN

盘

pán

盘固草
pángùcǎo pangola grass [*Digitaria*
decumbens]

also: 潘古拉草 *pāngǔlācǎo*

盘存表
páncúnbiǎo inventory

盘存范式
páncún fànshì inventory model

潘

pān

潘古拉草
pāngǔlācǎo pangola grass

see: 盘固草 *pángùcǎo* (above)

BAO/PAO

包

bāo

包谷
bāogǔ maize [*Zea mays*]

also: 包粟 *bāosù* 包芦 *bāolú* 包玉 *bāoyù*
包儿米 *bāo'ér mǐ* and 包萝 *bāoluó*

包心生菜
bāoxīn shēngcài head lettuce [*Lactuca sativa*]
-- a crispy hard heart variety

see: 生菜 *shēngcài*

包含物
bāohánwù enclosures

包饭
bāofàn catering

In the communes this means to supply food at a fixed price.

包产
bāochǎn contracting for production

To agree crop production targets based on the previous year's yields.

包产计划
bāochǎn jìhuà plans for contract production

'Contracts are the method of harmonizing state economic planning and an enterprise's economic accountability.' Contracts are, therefore, made at all stages of production and distribution and sale of commodities. [Hsieh Ming, 'On

the contract system', *CFYC* 2 (1959), 41.43]

see also: 合同制度 *hétóngzhìdù*

包产到户 to give back land to private households; to guarantee production down to household level
bāochǎn dàoù

A theory held for a time by some Chinese economists, notably Lo Keng-mo, that if this took place production would rise. Larger brigades, in 1959, were divided into smaller brigades, each being responsible for a different task. In some cases peasants tried to get round this arrangement by subdividing responsibilities down to each individual household, though this was strictly against Party directives at that time. This move was defended by some on the grounds of efficiency. Taken to its logical conclusion, it could ultimately signify the end of collectivization, since in some places old family properties were re-activated and even old boundary signs put up. [*JMJP*, 2 Nov. 1959, p.4] Later, decentralization recognized the need for small unit control in making the most efficient use of land, especially in the rice areas of the south.

This term has also been used in conjunction with **三包到户** (*sānbāo dàoù* -- 'three contracts to households') during the period 1956-65. The expression 'one contract' (一包 *yībāo*) in the slogan **三自一包** (*sānzì yībāo* -- 'three freedoms one contract' system), condemned during the CR, also refers to this system.

包产指标 to guarantee the production quota; 'target contracting'
bāochǎn zhǐbiāo

包工包产 to pledge the labour and guarantee the results
bāogōng bāochǎn

包工合同 a labour contract (guaranteed fixed output)
bāogōng hétóng

包工制 (包工) contracting for labour
bāogōngzhì (bāogōng)

Fixed responsibility for a specific job, i.e. piece working, calculated on total number of basic hours plus contracted over-time hours. The assessment of work-points in crop and livestock production; teams under contract also have to pay for labour employed on minor construction work. Non-contracted hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours and arise in communes because of the seasonal nature of farm work.

包工活 contract labour
bāogōnghuó

包工包料 to contract for labour and materials
bāogōng bāoliào

包收 to guarantee the harvest (1954)
bāoshōu

Brigades were given the responsibility for a definite out-

put. Targets were set taking into consideration soil conditions, degree of fertilizer and labour inputs required. The targets were set higher than the average yield over the previous three year period, but lower than estimates of the fields' true potential. [See *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957), p.38.]

包干制度 responsibility (guarantee) system
bāogàn zhìdù

The original meaning of this concept was 'to guarantee' a certain level of production to higher authority, or a degree of productivity in the case of labour. In return the higher level allowed a certain degree of freedom to meet the agreed 'contract'. The modern interpretation, taken mainly from Soviet practice, places emphasis on individual performance, though the general practice at present leans more to 'collective fulfilment of tasks along traditional Chinese lines of relying on the village and its various units'. Up to 1955 this term also referred to the so-called 'free supply' system, or system of public care, whereby cadres received their board and lodging in lieu of wages. [*Collected Financial Laws and Regulations of the Central Government* (Peking, 1955), p.459; see F. Schurmann, *Ideology and Organization in Communist China* (1968), pp.242-62]

包干价格 contracting for prices
bāogàn jiàgé

Guaranteed prices for products not subject to the state procurement plan, i.e. tea, tobacco, flax, etc.

包干成本 costing-by-contracts (responsibility in costing)
bāogàn chéngběn

The principle by which all production team expenditure is predetermined by contract as either basic expenses (i.e. purchase of seed, fertilizer, etc.) or incidental expenses (repairs, maintenance, etc.). The total sum is paid by the brigade as its 'investment' in products, the team being responsible for any deficit but can retain any surplus. In some areas this is expressed as:

包干财务 *bāogàn cáiwù* financing-by-contract

see: **投资包干** *tóuzī bāogàn* investment-by-contract

包完银粮 to contract production in payment of the land tax
bāowán yínlíang

包喂 to contract for feeding livestock
bāowèi

To guarantee sufficient feed for livestock.

饱

bǎo

饱食大肚猪 'full belly pigs'
bǎoshí dàdùzhū

Pigs which have just been fed prior to sale. Such pigs are about 10 cattles heavier when marketed, but mortality has been found to be higher during transportation.

保

bǎo

保吃 bǎochī to guarantee people enough to eat

see: 五保 wǔbǎo the five guarantees

保烧 bǎoshāo to guarantee fuel

see: 五保 wǔbǎo

保藏 bǎocáng conservation

保安 bǎoān protect, conserve, conservation

保安林 bǎoānlín forest conservation

Chinese policy towards reafforestation is to rely on local peasant organization at team level rather than on specialized agencies. The general policy is to plant hardy varieties with dual purpose use such as fruit or timber. Large amounts of ash have been planted because it is fast growing and can provide timber for furniture and house construction. Other preferred varieties are: apricot, apple, chestnut and walnut. Peasants can be paid the equivalent of a day's work-points for cultivating up to 30 seedlings in their spare time, and a day spent planting or tending trees is treated as a day's farm labour. [*London Times*, 19 June 1973, p.3]

保土 bǎotǔ soil conservation

保土地 bǎotǔdì land conservation

保水利 bǎoshuǐlì water conservation

保健站 bǎojiànzhàn health station

保险 bǎoxiǎn insurance

保正 bǎozhèng the headman of a ward

also: 保长 bǎozhǎng

保甲制度 bǎojiǎ zhìdù 'Pao Chia' system

A pre-communist enumeration system in which a set of households (normally 100) were used as the main base for tax population estimates. [See Li Ts'ung-huang, *The Present Pao-Chia System* (Chungking, 1943), 194 pp.; Library of Congress cat. no. E833.1. L.62.]

保证价格 bǎozhèng jiàgé guaranteed prices

保证小麦 bǎozhèng xiǎomài certified wheat

保护贸易 bǎohù mào'yì protective trade

保护关税 bǎohù guānshuǐ protective tariffs

保留地 bǎoliúdì a reservation, a conservation area

保留亩数 bǎoliú mǔshù acreage reserve

also: 准备亩数 zhǔnbèi mǔshù

保留盈余的成本 bǎoliú yíngyú de chéngběn cost of retained earnings

报

bào

报酬 bàochóu emolument, remuneration, wages, salary

报酬递减 bàochóu dìjiǎn diminishing returns

报酬递减律 bàochóu dìjiǎnlǜ law of diminishing returns

The theory that if one of the factors of production is increased and all other factors are static, then after a period of time the increases in production gradually diminish. In the case of Chinese agriculture, with the growth of population fallow is reduced and forests are denuded and marginal land is brought into production. Technology develops so that farmers can get a living from a smaller area of arable land by increased productivity. As the peasant population is absorbed into technical society, the cultivator is made to part with half or more of his gross produce. Rising numbers in a given area reduce the cultivator's income per unit of work, partly by reducing average output because of diminishing returns and partly by weakening his bargaining position and reducing the

share he can keep for himself. [Chang Hsi-ch'ang, 'The reactionary nature of bourgeois agricultural economic theories', *CCYC* 26 (17 Sept. 1958), 7-12]

报酬递增律 law of increasing returns
bào chóu dì zēng lǜ

The expansion of productive capacity with costs increasing less proportionally as a result of economies of scale with rises in total output.

see: 经济规模 *jīng jì guī mó* economies of scale

报酬率分析法 rate of return method
bào chóu lǜ fēn xī fǎ

报告制度 reporting system [Russ. *Otchetnost'*]
bào gào zhì dù

BEI/(BAI) PO, PĚ, PEH, PAI

北

bèi

北京葱 Peking onion [*Allium* spp.]
bèi jīng cōng

also: 胡葱 *hú cōng* shallots [*A. ascalonicum*]

北京黑白牛 Peking black and white cattle
bèi jīng hēi bái niú

A second generation cross between a domestic breed and a Holstein. Sometimes called:

黑白低地牛 *hēi bái dī dì niú*.

白

bái

白菓 white nuts of ginko tree
(a medicine)
bái guǒ

白布 calico
bái bù

白梨 white pear (northern variety)
[*Pyrus ussuriensis*];
'Tientsin' pear
bái lí

also: 白梨子 *bái lí zǐ*

白鸽 doves
bái gē

白薯 sweet potato [*Ipomoea batatas*]
bái shǔ

白菌 English mushroom
bái jūn [*Agaricus campestris*]

白榄 'paklaam' (Canton) -- South/
Central China olive
bái lǎn

see: 橄榄 *gǎn lǎn*

白桂木 breadfruit [*Artocarpus hypargyreae* Hance]
bái guì mù

白金笋 parsnip [*Pastinacea sativa* L.],
lit. 'white carrot'
bái jīn sǔn

also written: 白笋 *bái sǔn* or 胡萝卜 *hú luó bo*

白萝卜 turnip [*Raphanus sativus* L.]
bái luó bo

白菜 Chinese white cabbage
bái cài [*Brassica chinensis* L.]

Also called Shanghai cabbage; *pak tsoi* (Canton), of which common cultivars are:

高脚白菜 *gāo jiǎo bái cài* 'giant'

矮脚白菜 *ǎi jiǎo bái cài* 'dwarf'

马尾白菜 *mǎ wěi bái cài* 'horse's tail'

广东白菜 *guǎng dōng bái cài* 'Canton'

白豆角 white string bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.]
bái dòu jiǎo

白甜菜 white sweet vegetable [*Beta vulgaris* L. var. *Cicla* Moq.;
bái tián cài *Jap. tojisa*]

A variety of Swiss chard or spinach beet.

also called: 君达菜 *jūn dá cài* 'royal beet'

白花除虫菊 pyrethrum [*Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*]
bái huā chú chóng jū

A perennial having daisy-like flowers and deeply lobed leaves. Substances in the plant are toxic to many insect species, hence its use as a pesticide. Use of the flower for insecticidal purposes is believed to have originated in Iran. The plant was first introduced into China experimentally during World War I. [P.J. van Rijn, 'The production of pyrethrum', *Tropical Abstracts* 29.4 (1974), 237-44]

白花芥兰 Chinese kale [*Brassica oleracea* var. *albiflora* O. Kunze]
bái huā jiè lán

also: 芥兰菜 *jiè lán cài* [*B. oleracea* var. *gongylodes* L.]
or 红花芥兰 *hóng huā jiè lán*,
and 皱叶芥兰 *zhòu yè jiè lán*

白壳齐眉 a high-yielding variety of rice
bái kē qí méi

白色莱享鸡 White Leghorn hen
báisè láihǎngjī

also: 白色力康鸡 báisè lìkāngjī

百

bǎi

百分数 percentage
bǎifēnshù

also: 百分率 bǎifēnhù and 百分比 bǎifēnbǐ

百慕达草 Bermuda grass [*Cynodon dactylon*]
bǎimùdácǎo

掰

bāi

掰蓝 kohlrabi [*Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes* L.]
bāilán

also: 苜蓝 piělán

PAI/P'O, P'E (P'EH)

拍

pāi

拍卖 auctions
pāimài

also: 竞卖 jìngmài

拍卖合作社 auction cooperatives
pāimài hézuòshè

BEI/PEI

背

bēi

背篓商店 'basket-on-one's-back store',
bāilǒu shāngdiàn i.e. travelling grocery

Instituted in some SMCs in remote rural areas to sell to villagers.

辈

bèi

辈数 generation series
bèishù

辈份 generation status
bèifèn

see also: 身份 shēnfèn and 级份 jífèn

备

bèi

备蓄 stockpiling
bèixù

also: 储备 chǔbèi

备战备荒为人民 'Prepare for war, provide for
bèizhàn bèihuāng lean years in order to serve
wèi rénmin the people.'

A reference to the need for equitable grain distribution and stockpiling of reserves.

PEI/P'EI

培

péi

培养典型 'to foster exemplary
péiyǎng diǎnxíng experience' (an emulation
campaign slogan)

see: 插标布点 chābiāo bùdiǎn
and 以点带面 yǐdiǎn dàimiàn

培养优良植物 to propagate improved seeds
品种

péiyǎng yōuliáng
zhíwù pínzhǒng

培养液耕种法 tank farming (hydroponics)
péiyǎngyè gēngzhòngfǎ

Growing plants in a liquid feed solution in place of soil.

配

pèi

配种 artificial insemination
pèizhǒng

配种员 breeder
pèizhǒngyuán

配种站 <i>pèizhǒngzhàn</i>	breeding station (livestock)
配给制 <i>pèijǐzhì</i>	ration system
配合曲线 <i>pèihé qūxiàn</i>	fitting curve

盆地灌溉 <i>péndì guàngài</i>	basin irrigation
A method of irrigation in which a level or nearly level area surrounded by an earth ridge or dyke is flooded with water.	

喷

pēn

喷灌 <i>pēnguàn</i>	spray irrigation, sprinkler irrigation
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本

běn

本田 <i>běntián</i>	a field
Used to calculate amount of seed per mu.	

本织 <i>běnzhi</i>	pongee
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A soft silk or fine cotton; the literal meaning is 'locally woven'.

本地芹菜 <i>běndì qíncài</i>	native celery [<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.]
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本利分析 <i>běnlì fēnxi</i>	cost-benefit analysis
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本钱 <i>běnqián</i>	assets, capital
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本位主义 <i>běnwèi zhǔyì</i>	particularism
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The tendency to consider only one's own area and problems and disregard the collective interest.

本年度支出 <i>běnniándù zhīchū</i>	current annual expenditure
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本年度收入 <i>běnniándù shōurù</i>	current annual revenue
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PEN/P'EN

盆

pén

盆栽 <i>pénzāi</i>	potted plants [Jap. <i>bonsai</i>]
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PENG/P'ENG

棚

péng

棚廄 <i>péngjiù</i>	a stable
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棚舍 <i>péngshè</i>	a tent shelter
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A simple portable construction used for rearing ducklings in paddy fields or on ponds. It is a simple construction erected at the pondside to provide rudimentary and temporary shelter for ducklings. It is common in Szechwan where ducklings are allowed to 'bob around' among the young rice shoots, using the canopies for shelter at night. [*Chung-kuo hsu-mu hsüeh tsa-chih* 4.3 (1960), 31-33]

see: 田舍 *tiánshè*

棚鸭业 <i>péngyāyè</i>	tent method, to rear ducklings in the paddy
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also: 棚鸭的育雏 *péngyā de yùchú*

漂水鸭 *piāoshuǐyā*
'to bob around' -- to allow ducklings to
bob around among the rice shoots

膨

péng

膨胀 <i>péngzhàng</i>	inflation
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蓖

bì

蓖麻

bímá

BI/PI

castor oil plant [*Ricinus communis* L.]

蓖麻油

bímáyóu

castor oil

比

bǐ

比学赶帮

bǐ xué gǎn bāng

compare, study, catch up and assist campaign (1963)

An emulation campaign in the villages following from the earlier PLA movement.

比例

bǐlì

proportion, ratio

比例分配

bǐlì fēnpèi

proportionate sharing method

比例分派法

bǐlì fēnpàifǎ

proportionate allocation

比率

bǐlǜ

ratio

比率估计法

bǐlǜ gūjìfǎ

ratio method of estimation

比较分析法

bǐjiào fēnxīfǎ

comparative analysis

比较利益原则

bǐjiào lìyì yuánzé

law of comparative advantage (Ricardo)

The underlying principle of international trade which implies trade takes place where cost differences exist.

or: 比较成本法则 *bǐjiào chéngběn fǎzé*
law of comparative costs

比较经济利益

bǐjiào jīngjì lìyì

comparative economic advantage

币

bì

币制

bìzhì

currency

币制改革

bìzhì gǎigé

currency reform

必

bì

必要劳动剩余劳动

bìyào láodòng,
shēngyú láodòng

necessary labour and surplus labour

According to Marx: (1) Labour is differentiated into necessary labour and surplus labour according to the value created by the abstract labour of workers and labour product value composed of three parts C + V + M where V = necessary labour and M = surplus labour. (2) From the social character of labour and the function of its product, labour can be differentiated into necessary labour and surplus labour. All labour producing the means of production is called necessary labour. All else is called surplus labour. (3) In agriculture the self demand and 'supplying others demand' labour can be differentiated into necessary labour and surplus labour according to material form. In analyzing 'agriculture as the foundation of the national economy' in China, the second of these explanations applies. [Li Yu-p'ing, 'Important problems discussed at the first annual meeting of the Peking Economics Society, CCYC 9 (1963), p.62]

PI/P'I

皮

pí

皮蛋

pídàn

preserved eggs ('100 years old' eggs)

皮棉

pímian

ginned cotton

皮革

pígé

hides and skins

皮革及皮毛

pígé jí pí máo

leather, hides and bristles

皮革渣

pígézhā

leather waste -- utilized as a slow-acting N fertilizer

皮革制品

pígé zhìpǐn

leather products

批

pī

批发商 <i>pīfāshāng</i>	wholesalers
批发商业 <i>pīfāshāngyè</i>	wholesale trade
批发市场 <i>pīfā shìchǎng</i>	wholesale marketing
批发价格 <i>pīfā jiàgé</i>	wholesale price
批发及零售业 <i>pīfā jí língshōuyè</i>	wholesale and retail trade

枇

pí

枇杷果 <i>pípáguǒ</i>	loquat [<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>]
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啤

pí

啤酒 <i>píjiǔ</i>	beer
啤酒花 <i>píjiǔhuā</i>	hops (coll.) [<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.]
see: 蛇麻草 <i>shémácǎo</i> or: 霍布花 <i>huòbùhuā</i>	
啤酒大麦 <i>píjiǔ dà mài</i>	malting barley (coll.) [<i>Hordeum</i> spp.]
see: 大麦 <i>dà mài</i>	

匹

pǐ

匹头 <i>pǐtóu</i>	piece goods
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劈

pī

劈山治水 <i>pīshān zhìshuǐ</i>	to build irrigation canals through mountains
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辟

pì

辟土 <i>pìtǔ</i>	land reclamation
also: 辟田 <i>pìtián</i>	

BIAO/PIAO

标

biāo

标准误 <i>biāozhǔnwù</i>	standard error
also: 标准误差 <i>biāozhǔn wùchā</i>	
标准等级法 <i>biāozhǔn děngjífǎ</i>	standard method
标准偏差 <i>biāozhǔn piānchā</i>	standard deviation
标准质量 <i>biāozhǔn zhiliàng</i>	standard quantities
标准牛头数 <i>biāozhǔnniú tóushù</i>	standard cow equivalent (SCE)
This represents the amount of bulk feed a 1,000 lb lactating cow will consume in 24 hours.	
标准数据 <i>biāozhǔn shùjù</i>	standard data
标准原价计算 <i>biāozhǔn yuánjià jìsuàn</i>	standard cost accounting
also: 标准成本会计 <i>biāozhǔn chéngběnkuàijì</i>	
标兵 <i>biāobīng</i>	pacesetter
标兵工分 <i>biāobīng gōngfēn</i>	pace setter labour points

A feature of the Tachai brigade policy after 1964 in which extra points were awarded to brigade pacesetters in production and ideology.

便

biàn

便利食品 convenience foods
biànlì shípǐn

鞭

biān

鞭春牛 ‘beating the spring ox’ ritual
biānchūnniú

Farmers’ spring ceremonial rites in which the clay effigy of an ox is paraded through the fields and beaten with sticks in an effort to revive spring.

see also: 迎春 yíngchūn, 立春 lìchūn,
and 躬耕 gōnggēng

扁

biǎn

扁桃 a variety of peach
biǎntáo

扁豆 lentil [*Lens culinaris* Medic;
biǎndòu *Masurdhal* -- India]

Lentils are sown in arid areas of China. These legumes not only prevent wind and soil erosion but can also be used for fodder. [‘A precious grass’ of semi-deserts – the lentil, *NYCS* 11 (1963), 48-50] Care should be taken in texts to distinguish from the kidney bean (see below).

扁豆 (藕豆) Egyptian kidney bean
biǎndòu [*Dolichos lablab* L.]

扁担 carrying pole
biǎndān

扁虫 tapeworm
biǎnchóng

also: 条虫 tiáochóng

编

biān

编村 incorporated villages
biāncūn

编序教育
biānxù jiàoyù

programmed teaching

贬

biǎn

贬值 to devalue,
biǎnzhí devaluation

辩

biàn

辩证唯物论 dialectical materialism
biànzhèng wéiwùlùn

边

biān

边豆 snap bean [*Phaseolus*
biāndòu *vulgaris* L.]

边币 border region currency
biānbì (issued by Communist Border
Region Government)

边境贸易 frontier trade
biānjìng mào yè

Two kinds have been distinguished: (1) small-scale, which allows the border residents of neighbouring states to cross into China and trade at designated centres for goods of limited value; and (2) local trade – a mutual exchange of goods between friendly neighbouring countries supervised by local state-run agencies. The countries involved are Vietnam, Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Burma. [Liaoning Fiscal Institute, *Primer on International Trade* (Peking, 1973). Translated by T.I. Mathews, in *Chinese Economic Studies*, White Plains, New York, vol.3/2 (1974-75), p.16]

边际地 marginal land
biānjiǐdì

Farm land which is near the margin between profitable and non-profitable use.

边际分析 marginal analysis
biānjiǐ fēnxi

The analysis of the very small changes between related economic variables.

边际农民 marginal farmer
biānjiǐ nóngmín

A farmer whose total income over a given period is unlikely to exceed total costs of production.

边际成本 marginal cost
biānji chéngběn

The change in costs of production due to unit variation.

边际支出 marginal expenditure
biānji zhīchū

The change in outlay for a given unit of production due to variation in prices or costs of an additional unit of output.

边际价格 marginal price
biānji jiàgé

Where prices are equal to marginal costs of production.

边际收益 marginal revenue
biānji shōuyì

That change in farm returns resulting from a change in unit output.

边际贡献 marginal contribution
biānji gòngxiàn

The additional amount required to effect a small alteration in output.

边际效率 marginal efficiency
biānji xiàolǜ

The degree of efficiency obtained by the addition of an extra unit of input where the other inputs remain constant.

边际效应 marginal effect
biānji xiàoyìng

边际储蓄倾向 marginal propensity to save
biānji chǔxù qīngxiàng

That proportion of extra income which can be saved. It is a constituent part of Keynesian multiplier theory in that as income rises so does the marginal propensity to save.

边际消费倾向 marginal propensity to consume
biānji xiāofèi qīngxiàng

The very small amount of extra income which will permit an increase in consumption. Part of Keynesian theory which states that as national income rises the marginal propensity to consume falls.

边际代替率 marginal rate of substitution
biānji dàitìlǜ

The amount of one input saved by the addition of another where production is maintained at the same level.

边际生产力 marginal productivity
biānji shēngchǎnlì

边际生产量 marginal product
biānji shēngchǎnliàng

The increase in production resulting from an additional input and where the quantities of all other inputs remain the same.

边际生产价值 marginal value
biānji shēngchǎn jiàzhí

Marginal product x price = marginal value.

边际生产价值率 marginal value productivity
biānji shēngchǎn jiàzhílǜ

A measure of the additional productivity resulting from one additional input, the others remaining constant.

边际效用分析 marginal utility analysis
biānji xiàoyòng fēnxī

The increase in the utility consumption of a product as a result of the additional amount of a product consumed by one unit.

边际灌溉 border irrigation
biānji guàngài

A surface method of irrigation by flooding between border dykes.

边缘杂交 hybridization
biānlü zájiāo

变

biàn

变化函数 transformation function
biànhuà HÀNSHÙ

A term synonymous with production function.

变数 random variable
biànshù

变动率 rate of change
biàndònglǜ

变动成本 variable costs
biàndòng chéngběn

Costs which vary with the rate of production.

see also: **成本** *chéngběn* costs, prime costs, operating costs

变工 transformation work, work exchange; also labour exchange
biàngōng

Adopted from Shensi area and applied with such terms as 队 (*duì*) and 合作 (*hézuò*) to mean exchange work of any kind (see below).

see also: 人工变工 *rénɡōng biàngōng*

变工队 *biàngōngduì* labour exchange teams;
transformation work squad

An early form of cooperation in which management and equipment was shared, but land was not brought into collective use.

变工合作 *biàngōng hézuò* transformation work
cooperation, i.e. cooperation
in its basic sense

see: 耕田队 *gēngtiánduì*

变异 *biànyì* variance

A measure of the degree to which a set of figures are dispersed about their arithmetic mean. The greater the variance the larger dispersion of figures.

变异系数 *biànyì xìshù* coefficient of variation

变异分析 *biànyì fēnxī* variance analysis

or: 变方分析 *biànfāng fēnxī*

变瘠土为良田 *biàn jíǔ wéi liánɡtián* to transform barren land into
fertile soil

变曲弧线法 *biànqūhúxiànfǎ* diversion curve method

变天账 *biàntiānzhàng* 'accounts kept for a change
in heaven' -- retention of land
titles

This means 'for a change in regime', and is a reference to those farmers, mainly in the south, who still retain their old land deeds and titles to land in case there is another change in the economic system and a return to the old system of the landlord/tenant relationship in rural areas.

变相劳改 *biànxìàng láogǎi* 'Being sent to the villages is
camouflaged corrective
labour.'

This view, reported in *JMJP*, 21 March 1965, was reputed to be widely held by rusticated youth and should be discouraged by emphasizing that 'going to the countryside presents a glorious opportunity'. Later articles tried to discourage this view by the use of such phrases as 'serving the people' and the emulation of Norman Bethune and the story of the 'Foolish Old Man who removed the mountain'.

偏*piān*

偏生产力 *piān shēngchǎnlì* partial productivity

偏测定值 *piān cèdìngzhí* biased estimates

偏回归系数 *piān huíguī xìshù* partial regression coefficient

偏平均分析 *piān píngjūn fēnxī* partial equilibrium analysis

Where a single branch or market is analyzed to determine the equilibrium position.

片*piàn*

片面契约 *piànmiàn qīyüē* a unilateral contract

片烟 *piànyān* leaf tobacco

贫*pín*

贫民 *pínmín* the poor

贫民法 *pínminfǎ* Poor Law

贫雇 *píngù* poor and hired (labourers)

贫困 *pínkùn* hardship, poverty

贫穷 *pínqióng* poverty

or: 贫穷性 *pínqióngxìng*

贫穷的恶性循环 vicious circle of poverty
 pínqióng de èxíng
 xúnhuán

贫农 poor peasants
 pínóng

贫农团 poor peasant corps
 pínóngtuán

These had the responsibility for helping the government carry out laws and ordinances and were organized at township level to attract middle peasants and bring all measures of the Soviet agencies in harmony with the interests of the poor peasants. [See: 'General principles of the poor peasant corps', in *A Guide to the Land Investigation Drive* (Document 75), pp.35-40; reproduced in T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, p.91]

贫农会 poor peasant union
 pínónghuì

Membership was much wider than the name suggests and included, in addition to poor peasants, hired hands, manual workers, cooks and artisans; a three-tier organization.

贫农核心小组 poor peasants' core group
 pínóng héxīn xiǎozǔ [NFJP, 27 Aug. 1964]

贫下中农 poor and lower middle peasants
 pínxià zhōngnóng

According to official estimates, this social group comprises 60-70% of all farmers in China. [Chinese Communist Party, General Committee, *Decisions on Certain Concrete Policies regarding Socialist Education Movements in Rural Districts* (Peking, Sept. 1963)]

贫下中农代表小组 poor and lower middle peasants' representative groups
 pínxià zhōngnóng dàibiǎo xiǎozǔ

The tasks of this rudimentary farmers' association were to assist management, conduct class education among poor and lower middle peasants as well as among the broad mass of commune members, to raise peasants' ideological consciousness, to consolidate the collective economy and to take the lead in production (1963). It was composed of poor and lower middle peasants who were considered to perform a social and revolutionary function in the countryside.

also: 贫农小组 pínóng xiǎozǔ

贫下中农代表会议 poor and lower middle peasants' assembly
 pínxià zhōngnóng dàibiǎo huìyì

A CR term referring to a provincial or local organization set up in 1969. [9th Party Congress, 1-24 April 1969]

also: 贫代会 píndàihuì

苹

pín

苹果 apples
 píngguǒ

European apples [*Malus sylvestris*] are not grown in China. Local varieties are cultivars of *Malus prunifolia*.

牝

pìn

牝牛 breeding cow
 pìnniú

牝鸡 hen
 pìnjī

牝马 mare
 pìnmǎ

品

pǐn

品种 variety
 pǐnzhǒng

品种退化 variety digression, hybrid
 pǐnzhǒng tuìhuà

品种改良 improved varieties
 pǐnzhǒng gǎiliáng

also: 品种改造 pǐnzhǒng gǎizào

品格培养 character building
 pǐngé péiyǎng

品格评级 character rating
 pǐngé píngjí

品格测验 character tests
 pǐngé cèyàn

品质管理 quality control
 pǐnzhì guǎnlǐ

or: 品质管制 pǐnzhì guǎnzhi

并

bing

并吞 mergers
bingtūn

also: 合并 hébìng

并社升级 the merger of cooperatives
and promotion
bìngshè shēngjí

A 1956 term which marked the establishment of the Advanced Producer Cooperatives (APCs). The APC first came about as a result of a merger of several elementary cooperatives. The reference to promotion means an advance from semi-feudalism to socialism.

see: 高级形式的农业合作社
gāojí xíngshì de nóngyè hézuòshè
advanced agricultural cooperatives

and 低级形式的农业合作社
dījí xíngshì de nóngyè hézuòshè
elementary agricultural cooperatives

槟

bīng

槟榔 betel nut [*Areca catechu* L.;
bīngláng Malay *pinang*]

PING/P'ING

平

píng

平均主义 equalism, egalitarianism
píngjūn zhǔyì

The equal distribution of pay for different kinds of work and the equal distribution of raw material amongst industry and agriculture. Egalitarianism has been severely condemned as a deviation. Distribution should be carried out according to labour with the same remuneration for the same labour among both sexes; but labour points should not be the dominant consideration.

平均价差 average price spreads
píngjūn jiàchā

平均数 arithmetic mean
píngjūnshù

Contrast this with 'median' (中位数 *zhōngwèishù*), which is the number which has the same number of values less than as there are greater than; and 'mode' (众数 *zhòngshù*) - the most frequent value occurring in any set of figures.

平均产量 average yield
píngjūn chǎnliáng

平均生产函数 average production function
píngjūn shēngchǎn hánshù

平均利润 average profit
píngjūn lìrùn

平均支出 average expenditure
píngjūn zhīchū

平均工资 average wages
píngjūn gōngzī

平均储蓄倾向 average propensity to save
píngjūn chǔxù
qīngxiàng

That proportion of income available for saving after expenditure on goods and services is taken into account.

平均消费倾向 average propensity to
consume
píngjūn xiāofèi
qīngxiàng

That proportion of national income given over to consumption, or in the case of an individual, that portion of his income available for consumption, arrived at by dividing the total value of expenditure on goods and services by the value of national income.

平均地权 equalization of land
ownership
píngjūn dìquán

平均地权政策 policy of equal land
ownership
píngjūn dìquán
zhèngcè

平分一切土地 'equal land redistribution for
everyone'
píngfēn yīqiè tǔdì

平面图 vertical bar chart
píngmiàntú

平系的 bilateral
píngxìdi

平衡成长 balanced growth
pínghéng chéngzhǎng

平方和 sum of squares
píngfānghé

平方设计法 <i>píngfāng shèjìfǎ</i>	quadratic programming
平行开发 <i>píngxíng kāifā</i>	parallel development
平等费用分析 <i>píngděng fèiyòng fēnxi</i>	equal cost analysis
平等效果分析 <i>píngděng xiàoguǒ fēnxi</i>	equal effectiveness analysis

评

píng

评分 <i>píngfēn</i>	evaluation of work-points
see: 工分 <i>gōngfēn</i>	
评估比率 <i>pínggū bǐlǜ</i>	evaluation ratio
评工摆好 <i>pínggōng bǎihǎo</i>	emulate success in work; lead by example

BO/PO

菠

bō

菠薐 菠菜 <i>bōléng</i> or <i>bōcài</i>	spinach [<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>]
see also: 莧菜 <i>xiàncài</i> Chinese spinach [<i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i>]	

菠萝 <i>bōluó</i>	pineapple [<i>Ananas comosus</i>]
also: 凤梨 <i>fènglǐ</i>	

玻

bō

玻璃温床 <i>bōli wēnchuáng</i>	hothouses
also: 温室 <i>wēnshì</i>	

玻璃生菜 <i>bōli shēngcài</i>	curly loose-leaved lettuce
see: 生菜 <i>shēngcài</i>	

播

bō

播种机 <i>bōzhǒngjī</i>	broadcaster, sowing machine (a seed scatterer)
播种面积 <i>bōzhǒng miànjī</i>	sown area
or: 播种地 <i>bōzhǒngdì</i>	

Sown area is calculated on the basis of the year a particular crop is harvested, irrespective of the time of sowing. It represents the total area sown with productive crops and any transplanted crops, and is therefore larger than cultivated area (耕地面积 *gēngdì miànjī*). Because land left fallow is not included in the category, continuous cropping must also be taken into account, as well as perennials which do not yield a crop in the year of sowing. Care must also be taken to include those crops grown on land not specifically counted as farmland (mulberry fields, fish ponds which can be reconverted to rice). The guidelines for calculating sown area are laid down in the *Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work* (Peking, 1956), pp.11-12. [See also Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics* (1967), p.58.]

see also: 耕地面积 *gēngdì miànjī*
cultivated area

博

bó

博弈论 <i>bóyìlùn</i>	games theory [Neumann & Morgenstern]
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Theoretical analysis of the essential elements of behaviour patterns which can be both social and economic to determine, under different conditions of conflict and cooperation, if an equilibrium can be reached.

薄

bò, bó, báo

薄荷 <i>bòhe</i>	mint [<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.]
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坡

pō

坡地
pōdì坡地利用
pōdì lìyòng

婆

pó

婆罗门参
póluóménshēn

PO/P'O

sloping land

cultivation of sloping land

salsify [*Scorzonera hispanica*]

BU/PU

布

bù

布袋
bùdài布拉曼牛
bùlámànniú

哺

bǔ

哺乳
bǔrǔ哺乳牛
bǔrǔniú哺乳猪
bǔrǔzhū

圃

pǔ

圃地
pǔdì

allotments set aside for supplementary produce

捕

bǔ

捕捉
bǔzhuō

补

bǔ

补贴
bǔtiē

The extra allowance paid to cadres unable to work in the fields. These benefits should not exceed 1% of total value of labour points of the Great Brigade. Leading cadres may get more but the difference should not be excessive.

also: 补贴工分 *bǔtiē gōngfēn*
supplementary work-points, subsidies in work-points

补助

bǔzhù

relief subsidy (in cash or kind, but usually in kind)

补助金

bǔzhùjīn

subsidies

补助付款

bǔzhù fùkuǎn

deficiency payments

A British farm support measure which began with the Wheat Act 1932 and which now operates under the 1947 Agricultural Act, by which farmers receive the difference between average free market prices and those guaranteed at the annual price review for certain farm products.

补助手段

bǔzhù shǒuduàn

support measures (price support)

A US system of payments to farmers, similar to the above term, to fix prices for certain crops above free market levels and to guarantee farmers' incomes.

补助企业

bǔzhù qǐyè

complementary enterprise

Any farm enterprise which is mutually contributive to farm income.

also: 相辅企业 *xiāngfǔ qǐyè*

补偿基金

bǔcháng jījīn

replacement fund

补偿牲畜

bǔcháng shēngchù

replacement stock

Young livestock used to replace breeding stock.

补充成本 replacement cost
bǔchōng chéngběn

The total cost to the farmer of replacing one unit of the factors of production, e.g. one tractor, an amount of fodder.

补充关系 complementarity
bǔchōng guānxi

One or more factors of production used in any given proportion to produce a given crop or unit of livestock.

补充企业 supplementary enterprise
bǔchōng qǐyè

Any farm unit which works with another unit or branch of the farm operations without hampering the farmers' productive resources.

补充作物 supplementary crop
bǔchōng zuòwù

Crops which when grown together do not compete for the farmers' productive resources but combine to make best use of existing resources.

补充牲畜 supplementary livestock
bǔchōng shēngchù

Livestock which do not engage in competition for existing farm resources but supplement each other and make best use of the operator's resources.

补充饲料 supplementary feed
bǔchōng sìliào

Concentrates fed to livestock when normal fodder ration is insufficient. A feed with higher nutritive value than the basic ration.

簿

bù

簿记 bookkeeping, a bookkeeper,
bùjì an accountant

also: **会计** *kuàijì*

部

bù

部门 sector, department
bùmén

部门间经济学 inter-departmental
bùménjiān jīngjìxué economics

部门关联 inter-sectoral relations
bùmén guānlián

部分调整模式 partial adjustment model
bùfèn tiáozhěng móshì (Nerlove)

部分预算法 partial budgeting
bùfèn yùsuàn fǎ

部分就业 partial employment
bùfèn jiùyè

部分最优化 sub-optimization
bùfèn zuìshìhuà

部分新派理论 neo-classical theory
bùfèn xīnpài lǐlùn

部长级干部 ministerial level cadre
bùzhǎngjí gānbù (Ministry of Agriculture)

不

bù

不变资本 constant capital,
bùbiàn zīběn fixed capital (Comm.)

This is the value of inputs used in the production of a commodity and which add to its value. The labour element which produces its equivalent value plus any surplus value is termed variable capital.

不变价格 constant prices (Comm.)
bùbiàn jiàgé

[Ho Chang, 'A brief discussion on constant prices of products', *CCYC* 8 (1963), 50-54.]

Synonymous with: **可比价格** *kěbǐ jiàgé*
comparable prices

不变的投资系数 fixed investment coefficient
bùbiàn de tóuzī xīshù

不纯浮动 dirty floating (exchange rate)
bùchún fú dòng

不定动态线性 variable dynamic linear
bùdìng dòngtài
计划法 programming method
xiānxíng jìhuà fǎ

不动产 immovable property
bùdòngchǎn

不可分割性 indivisibility
bùkě fēngéxìng

The term is used to describe those parts of the production process that are only viable at specific rates of production.

不可分割基金 indivisible funds
bùkě fēngé jījīn

不可改革的地主阶级 unreformed landlord class
bùkě gǎigé de dìzhǔ jiējí

Landlords whose behaviour has not been 'meritorious' (立功 *lìgōng*) enough. To be meritorious a landlord must have fulfilled certain conditions; (1) he must not have exploited the peasants; (2) he must have worked with his own hands; (3) he must not have shown any antagonism towards the Party. The five-year period of good behaviour for 'meritorious' service dates from the conclusion of land reform. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 6 Aug. 1953]

不可新生的资源 non-renewable resources
bùkě xīnshēng de zīyuán

不含酒精饮料业 non-alcoholic beverages industry
bùhánjiǔjīng yǐnliào yè

不完全就业 underemployment
bùwánquán jiùyè

In order to cope with the unemployed and the underemployed, a figure estimated as high as 35 million in 1957, large labour-intensive projects have been launched together with a policy of resettlement, from 1957 onwards. [Nai-ruenn Chen & W. Galenson, *The Chinese Economy under Communism* (1969), p.45] The rural aspects, though not as severe as urban unemployment being largely seasonal in nature, have also been dealt with in the general labour laws. [See *Labour Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China* (Peking, 1956), p.76.]

不一致系数 inequality coefficient
bùyīzhì xīshù

不劳所得 unearned income
bùláo suǒdé

不平衡 disequilibrium
bùpínghéng

A situation in which the opposing forces in the economy are not in balance causing some internal variables to change over time.

不二价 uniform prices
bú èr jià

不毛之地 sterile land, barren soil
bù máo zhī dì

不断需求 constant demand
bú duàn xū qiú

不开放经济 closed economy
bù kāifàng jīng jì

A country who supposedly does not take part in international trade having no imports or exports or balance of payments problem.

PU/P'U

普

pǔ

普查 censuses
pǔchá

普及 popularize, popularization, disseminate
pǔjí

普通作物 common crops
pǔtóng zuòwù

普通高粱 grain sorghum, common sorghum [*Sorghum vulgare*]
pǔtóng gāoliáng

普通股的成本 cost of common stock (capital)
pǔtónggǔ de chéngběn

普通干部 ordinary cadres
pǔtóng gānbù

普通职业认识训练 general vocational orientation training
pǔtóng zhíyè rènshì xùnliàn

葡

pú

葡萄 grapes [*Vitis vinifera*]
pútao

葡萄干 raisins, sultanas
pútaogān

葡萄糖 glucose
pútaotáng

SA

撒

sā or sǎ

撒种 *sǎzhǒng* broadcasting, sowing

SAN

三

sān

三奈 *sānnài* capoor cutchery, or root of camphor (Hindi); [*Kaempferia galanga* L.]

This plant grows in Fukien and Szechuan and its root is ground into powder for medicine.

also: 山奈 *shānnài*

三轮车 *sānlún jīchē* auto tricycle

三鸟 *sānniǎo* the three fowls

The three main domesticated birds—ducks, geese and chickens.

三部分 *sānbùfēn* three quotas

(1) manpower, (2) output, (3) costs. Quoted in *JMJP* edit., 10 March 1960.

三留食 *sānlíúshí* three retained foods

i.e. seed, feed and human rations.

三废物 *sānfèiwù* three wastes

i.e. waste water, waste gas, waste refuse. For example, waste water from industrial plants has been used to irrigate 60,000 *mu* of farm fields. Representatives of local communes were invited to participate and help solve the problem of pollution of farm fields and health of commune members. ['Comprehensive utilization of the three wastes reported in Shanghai', *Ching-chi Tao-pao*, 1 Nov. 1971, p.12]

三麦 *sānmài* three cereals

i.e. wheat, barley and naked barley.

三秋 *sānqiū* three autumns

see: 三夏 *sānxià*, and 三秋 *sānqiū*

三深 *sānshēn* 'three deep' (method of farming)

i.e. deep ploughing, deep planting, and deep digging.

三深窝 *sānshēnwō* method of corn cultivation

Initiated by Ching-ching county (*chihsha k'ou*) production team in 1965 following the success of deep pit cultivation of squash taken from Tachai in 1964.

三河牛 *sānhé niú* Sanho dairy cow

These are found mainly in the north east of IMAR and are a cross between local cattle and imported Friesian stock. [H. Lung, 'The Sanho dairy cows of China (Die Sanho-milchkühe in China)', *Milchwissenschaft* 18.10 (1963), 500-502]

三河马 *sānhémǎ* Sanho horse (Inner Mongolia)

A draught horse [see H. Epstein, *Domestic Animals of China* (1969), p.104].

三角洲 *sānjiǎozhōu* a delta

三角麦 *sānjiǎomài* buckwheat [*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench]

三品种以上轮流杂交 *sānpǐnzhǒng yǐshàng lúnlíú zájiāo* three breeds rotational crossing

三作 *sānzuo* triple cropping

see: 复种 *fùzhǒng*

三均 *sānjūn* three equals (three equal applications of inputs)

This refers to equal amounts of seed, fertilizer and irrigation to each part of any given field.

三三制 *sānsānzhì* three three system

This is a complex term which has had several different meanings and interpretations. Accordingly, it is distinguished as follows: (1) It was used in the Sino-Japanese war period to describe the division of areas into (a) communist controlled (Red area), (b) Nationalist (KMT), and (c) minor political parties and factions. (2) Later Mao used it to describe the assumption that under conditions of socialization of agriculture there would be less farms and higher productivity of land. Land would be divided up into (a) crop and livestock, (b) forests, and (c) fallow. It was held that with these increases in productivity, one-third of China's farmland would be sufficient to provide food for the population. The remaining two-thirds could be left fallow and part could

be used to provide 'National Parks'. 'Our land will become a great park ... all People's Communes should work hard to attain this objective.' CCP Central Committee 'Resolution on some questions about the People's Communes' [*JMJP* edit., 19 Dec. 1958]. (3) In 1964 the slogan came to be associated with a form of cadre management under which one-third of the personnel at any one time would be transferred to the grass roots level to engage in farm work, one-third should go on inspection tours, whilst the remainder should be available to carry out normal routine management functions. This system was designed to change attitudes to leadership and assure a more flexible approach to farm work. [*JMJP*, 29 Nov. 1969]

In some provinces, such as Shensi, this latter application of the concept was referred to as the 'two-five system' (二五制 *èrwǔzhì*), while in mountain areas, due to travel difficulties, an extended system is called the 'three-seven system' (三七制 *sānqīzhì*). [*JMJP*, 9 Nov. 1960]

三区制 three field rotation
sānqūzhì

i.e. three fields with one in fallow in an annual rotation.

also: 三区轮作 *sānqū lúnzuò*
OR: 三年轮作 *sānnián lúnzuò*
three year rotation.

三自己 'three selfs'
sānzìjǐ

A 1968 post-CR term referring to the afforestation programme in which brigades were requested to rely on their resources to (1) select their own seeds, (2) nurture their own saplings, and (3) rebuild forest stock on the spirit of self-reliance. The shortage of seed for most trees has been pointed out elsewhere [S.D. Richardson, *The Production and Consumption of Forest Products in Mainland China* (1972)], and this slogan underlines the fact that the shortage of seeds means communes are having to rely on trees being cut into segments for new plantings.

三自一包 'three freedoms, one contract',
sānzì yībāo or 'three selfs, one assignment'

This phrase has been attributed to Chou En-lai who, speaking at the National Congress, 2-22 Dec. 1964, accused certain high level officials from 1959 to 1962 of having launched an attack on socialism. Many people sought, in the face of domestic problems, to encourage some sort of 'go it alone' (三自一包 *sānzì yībāo*), suggesting a revival of private enterprise, 'liberalization' (自由化 *zìyóuhuà*) and 'rehabilitation' (翻案风 *fān ànfēng*). The implicit meaning of 'going it alone' which Chou referred to was the handing back of collective land to private ownership, re-establishing free markets and giving more freedom to units to organize production and make a profit, with the responsibility for filling production quotas given to households. The contract referred to means the farmer's obligation to produce a fixed amount of grain for sale to the State. [See 'Six

anti-Liu Shao-ch'i lectures for rural youth', *Nung-ts'un Ching-nien* (Rural Youth), 17/18 (1967); translated in *Current Background* 847 (1968), 1-29.]

三包 'three guarantees'
sānbāo

A refinement of the piecework system (1954) where guarantees were given by brigades for specific tasks: (1) a definite quantity will be produced; (2) high quality; (3) that the job would be completed on time. [See *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957), p.37.]

see also: 按件包工 *ànjiàn bāogōng*

三包一奖 'three guarantees, one reward',
sānbāo yījiǎng or 'three assignments, one premium'

A new commune regulation introduced in 1960, the meaning of which was: the small brigade must guarantee (1) the production target will be achieved, (2) assigned work will be done in time, and (3) costs of production will be met. In other words, it fixed output, costs and length of working day. The reward is the bonus paid for extra output. The premium referred to means the brigade could retain any surplus. This regulation went further in that it insisted that the work of each peasant should be noted and that work-points should be fairly allocated. The major objection to this system was its reliance on material incentives to boost production. [*JMJP* edit., 20 Nov. 1960; also Feng Tien-fu, 'On the "three guarantees, one reward" system', *CCYC* 2 (1961), 1-30]

三挂钩 'three audits'
sānguàgōu

i.e. regular checking on (1) registration of production teams, (2) households, and (3) fields [*NFJP*, 3 March 1965].

see: 四算 *sìsuàn*

三早 'the three earlies'
sānzǎo

i.e. early-sowing, sprouting and fertilization of crops.

三查 三改良 'three check-ups and three
sānchá, sāngǎiliáng improvements'

A Party consolidation movement and ideological education campaign carried out by the CCP during the Liberation War 1946-49. It was both an army and civilian movement. The latter aimed to identify rich peasants and unreformed landlords. In the liberated areas the three check-ups stood for: (1) class origin, (2) political ideology, and (3) working style. The three improvements were: (1) consolidation of organization, (2) ideological education, and (3) rectification of working style.

三八工作作风 'three eight working style'
sānbā, gōngzuò fēnggé

Chairman Mao epitomized the work of the PLA in three

phases and eight characters: keep in trim, maintain a correct political orientation, work hard and live plainly and be flexible in strategy and tactics. The eight compound characters mean unity, vigour, seriousness and liveliness. [See: 'Guarantees of new victories for socialism', *Peking Review*, 8 Jan. 1965, p.22.]

三级行业 tertiary industry
sānjí hángyè

**三级所有，
队为基础** three-grade system of owner-
ship
sānjísuǒyǒu duìwéijīchǔ

An economic policy evolved in 1958 prescribing a three-level system of ownership and control: (1) commune, (2) brigade, and (3) production team. The brigade was the basic accounting unit. However, since 1961 the production team has become the basic accounting unit and is virtually independent for the purposes of production and distribution. An additional meaning is the distribution according to labour; exchange at corresponding prices; and permission for commune members to own private plots and engage in sideline production. In pastoral areas this meant retention of some livestock in private herds. The position was emphasized in 1971 in editorials in the press: 'The People's Communes should in general, at the present stage, persist in the system of three-level ownership with the team as the basis, in the principle of sharing out according to one's labour, and should also correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual' [*JMJP* edit., 18 Feb. 1971]. See also: *Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, article 7 (Peking, 1955).

三级政府委员会 three levels of administration
*sānjí zhèngfǔ
wěiyuánhui*

This refers to government councils at village, district and county levels.

三要求 'three demands'
sānyāoqiú

This refers to ideological understanding of the attitude towards loans and income, and in particular to the payment of fixed interest. The demands were for: (1) extension, (2) consideration after abrogating income from fixed interest, and (3) a plea for high salaries after losing fixed income. [Pamphlet, Tientsin Municipality, 'East is Red' Group Investigation Team, 'Liu Shao-ch'i's crimes in carrying out the capitulationist line for transforming the capitalists at the People's Commercial Centre' (Hopei, 1967); translated in *SCMM* 619 (1968), p.25.]

see also: **四害怕** *sìhàipà* 'four fears'

三基金 'three funds'
sānjījīn

The three main funds of the brigade/team, which are: (1) the reserve fund, usually taking up to about 5% of total income for investment purposes; (2) the welfare fund, also taking about 5% for the care of its members;

and (3) the administrative fund, which takes about 2% to cover day-to-day expenses, approximately 1½% of which goes to management expenses and payment of managerial cadres.

三大 'three bigs'
sāndà

This term, and the one following, appeared as a result of the public health drives in 1968 and refers to the policy of decentralization and rural health responsibility. The 'three bigs' are: (1) universities, (2) hospitals, and (3) cities. The phrase is usually linked with the phrase 'the three smalls' (below). [*JMJP*, 9 July 1968; *CNA* 738 (1969, p.5)]

三小 'three smalls'
sānxiǎo

(1) small towns, (2) small schools, and (3) small clinics. [*Ibid.*]

**三项因素分组
表列法** three-way tabulation
*sānxiàng yīnsù fēnzǔ
biǎolièfǎ*

三项提留 'the three deductions'
sānxiàng tíliú

This relates to the build-up of cash reserves for the coming years for (1) the production fund for purchase of inputs, (2) public accumulation fund for cash reserve, and (3) welfare fund for relief.

三统一 'three unifications'
sāntǒngyī

In 1963 communes were urged to adopt a unified sales, purchasing and accounting procedure with (1) unified accounting, (2) unified sales and purchases, and (3) unified distribution work. [*JMJP*, 20 April 1963]

三反双减 'three anti, double reduction'
sānfǎn shuāngjiǎn

This slogan related to conditions in Tibet and was a policy directive designed to ameliorate the conditions of Tibetan peasants following the Chinese suppression of the 1960 rebellion. **三反** *sānfǎn* refers to anti-rebellion, anti-corvée and anti-slavery; **双减** (*shuāngjiǎn*) refers to reductions in land rent and rate of interest.

三反运动 'three anti (campaign)'
sānfǎn yùndòng

i.e. against corruption, waste and bureaucracy. This campaign, first started in north-east China, was provoked as a natural consequence of the intensified campaign towards increased production and savings, and was sparked off by the Korean War as early as the end of August 1951. In December 1951, it was enhanced further by a mass movement under the direction of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative

Conference and by the end of 1952 it had developed into the five-anti movement (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, fraud, and selling of state secrets). It was part of the nationwide ideological remoulding campaign designed to root out class enemies and generally shake up the bourgeoisie and intellectuals, as well as move the Party further to the left. [*JMJP*, 1 Jan. 1952]

三关 'the three passes'
sānguān

In order to fully understand this term, one must go to the original meaning of 关 (*guān*)—a frontier pass or customs barrier; hence, 'to shut out', 'close off' or 'exclude'. The symbolic meaning here is to pass through, or avoid exclusion from a society in connection with the peasant's membership in an agricultural cooperative during land reform. Poor peasants wishing to join the cooperatives were said to be confronted with three barriers where: (1) their credentials might be unacceptable, (2) their financial position might be too poor, or (3) their position as day labourers might be jeopardized.

三不行 'three don'ts'
sānbùxíng

Three rules relating to rural communities to be followed in order to conserve the general nature of the countryside set out in 1964. Local authorities were advised not to (1) usurp farmland for industrial purposes, (2) demolish farms or villages, or (3) break up farm households. This slogan included the 'four musts' (四必需 *sìbìxū*) to be carried out for a balanced rural development programme. These were: (1) adequate provision of water for agricultural use, (2) electricity, (3) fertilizer (nightsoil and manure), and (4) industrial support. [See Wang Pin, Tsai Tso-hua and Liu Hing-shu, 'Resolutely handle the relationship between capital, industry and agriculture in capital construction', *Hsin Chien-she* (New Construction) 4 (1965); transl. in *SCMM* 485 (1965), p.31.]

三从 three rules of obedience
sāncóng (for a woman)

In her family she obeys her father; after marriage her husband; and after his death her eldest son.

三弯腰 'the three stoopings'
sānwānyào

These are: deep ploughing and lifting of seedlings, seedling transplanting, and reaping [*Hung Ch'i* 8 (1973), p.35].

三夏三秋 'three summers, three autumns'
sānxià, sānqiū

The three summer tasks refer to (1) harvesting, (2) planting, and (3) hoeing; the three autumn tasks are (1) harvesting, (2) ploughing, and (3) autumn sowing. The need for continuity in farm work is emphasized. The land must not be neglected.

三件宝 'three precious things'
sānjiàn bǎo

Namely, fertilizer, capital and draft livestock.

三类物资 third-class products
sānlèi wùzì

A lower category of merchandise handled at rural markets and which consists of a variety of things not included in the state plan, i.e. oil from wild plants, kitchen utensils, working animals, palm leaf fans. These are allowed to be sold by the peasants for extra income.

see: 农村副业 *nóngcūn fùyè*

三类物资交流会 third-class products fair
sānlèi wùzì jiāoliúhuì

The marketing of miscellaneous products. First set up as a result of a cabinet decision of 18 March 1959: 'The cabinet approves and transmits the Report of the Ministry of Commerce demanding level-by-level con-voking of materials-exchange fairs' [*HHPYK* 7 (1959)].

三头主义 the doctrine of the third head
sāntóu zhǔyì

A term used in the Party reconstruction campaign. It has been defined as cadres displaying a 'negative attitude towards leadership'. i.e. (1) afraid to take the lead, (2) afraid to be a leader, (3) those afraid to go over the heads of others to make their point, e.g. those who are content to jog along with the mainstream. [*JMJP*, 21 Jan. 1970]

三多三少 'three too many, three too few'
sānduō, sānshǎo

This term has been used by the authorities to rebuke cadres for their attitude towards work and the masses. It has generally been used to refer to those cadres who do their work perfunctorily, making arbitrary decisions and not consulting with the masses, and paying only lip service to public participation. [Yang P'ei-hsin, 'Cadres to the grass roots is a good way of re-education'. *Pei-ching Jih-pao*, Peking, 6 Oct. 1968]

三忆三查 'three reflections and three checks'
sānyì sānchá

An educational formula designed to counteract the influence of revisionism and to consolidate Mao's pattern of government. The three reflections were: (1) past bitter experiences, (2) past persecution by the capitalist/landlord class, and (3) subversion by Liu Shao-ch'i, the latter being contained in the 'Black Cultivation', Liu's treatise on 'How to be a good communist'. The three checks to be carried out by cadres were: (1) loyalty to Mao's thought, (2) consistency with Mao's policies, and (3) correct stance, thought and feeling at all times. [*JMJP*, 18 Oct. 1968]

三忠于 'three loyalties'
sānzhōngyú

i.e. loyalty to Mao personally, to his thought, and to his policy [*JMJP*, 17 Nov. 1967].

三层管理制度 three level system of management
sāncéng guǎnlǐ zhìdù

三差别 'three differences'
sānchābié

i.e. between (1) industry and agriculture, (2) rural and urban areas, and (3) mental and manual labour.

三同 'three together'
sāntóng

i.e. living, eating and working.

see also: **四同** *sìtóng*: 'four together'

三化 'three transformations'
sānhuà

These were to be effected following the establishment of the communes in 1958 and referred to: (1) the adoption of military forms of organization and management, (2) maintenance of a combat-ready state, and (3) pursuance of the collectivization of all levels of society.

see also: **四化** *sìhuà*: four transformations'

三依靠 'three dependences'
sānyīkào

i.e. production depends on the availability of credit; foodgrains on state sales; and the livelihood of the masses on relief and distribution.

三强 'three strong's'
sānqiǎng

The literal meaning of 强 (*qiǎng*) is superiority in wealth as well as sheer physical power. The term has evolved from colloquial usage in northern China where the stronger of any given side is said to be *qiǎng*. In this context, the 'three strong's' represent: superiority in labour power, in livestock, and in land. Generally speaking, this summed up the financial basis of the middle peasants as a class and provided the basis for their inclusion in the cooperatives. [*JMJP*, 23 Jan. 1955, p.2]

三好 'three goods'
sānhǎo

A term first coined by Mao in Sept. 1955 at the First National Convention of Positive Youth Elements. The 'three goods' are: health, studies and working style. It became a mass movement between 1963 and 1964 following reports of several model peasants and soldiers who were taking Chairman Mao's advice (see below). [*JMJP*, 12 Sept. 1955]

三好运动 'three good' activity
sānhǎo yùndòng

This refers to unfolding the activity of (1) good production teams, (2) good cadres, and (3) good commune members; i.e. the active participation of cadres and

members in production. The movement grew out of the 'Learn from Sung En-chen (宋恩珍)' emulation campaign, 1963. [*SCMM* 372 (1963)]

三勤四检查 'three diligences and four inspections'
sānqín sìjiǎnchá

This refers to the care and management of working livestock. In a newspaper report in 1955, describing a model herdsman Wang Ping-hsiang, this phrase was ascribed to his own activities which were: diligence in sweeping the stable yard, changing straw and cleaning troughs. The four inspections were: (1) seeing that the animals were well fed before being put out to work, (2) seeing that they were in good condition on return from work, (3) during feeding seeing if they had been rolling, and (4) inspecting at night. [*JMJP*, 12 Feb. 1955]

三光四不留 'three all and four non-retentions'
sānguāng sìbùliú

The 'three all' are distribution, consumption and utilization of everything. The 'four non-retentions' are of the public accumulation fund, public amenity fund, production fund and grain reserves. [See: 'Penetrating by conduct education on the struggle between two roads in rural areas', *Hung Ch'i* 9, 27 Aug. 1969.]

三老 elderly peasants, party members and retired cadres
sānlǎo

Originally this term referred simply to village elders. Current usage means all elderly peasants, party members and retired cadres. It is a contraction of the following term:

三老干部 (三老) 'three old cadres'
sānlǎo gānbù (sānlǎo)

These are the old and the sick, old but good, and elderly or retired, usually over 60 years of age. It is a CR classification (1964) denoting the harmless elements in the political establishment.

三老四严 'the three honesties and four strict aspects of discipline' (to be observed)
sānlǎo sìyán

These were (1) personal honesty, (b) honesty in day-to-day contacts, and (3) in deeds; and strictness in (1) personal detail, (2) organization, (3) attitude, and (4) homelife.

三史 'three histories'
sānshǐ

The re-writing of village records or histories as part of the Socialist Education Campaign 1963-65. Cadres and students went into the villages, carried out surveys and stimulated class feeling. In the case of peasants, this term refers to the histories of families, villages and communes. The writing up of the three histories was to help reveal how the poor peasants suffered before 1949. [*JMJP*, 1 July 1964]

see also: 五史 *wǔshǐ*: 'the five histories'

三结合
sānjiéhé three-way alliance,
three-in-one combination
(team)

A coordination effort between cadres, workers and peasants, and among the government, research institutions and villages in scientific agricultural experimentation. The proletariat should take firm root in educational positions. [*JMJP*, 14 May 1969]

三定
sāndìng 'the three fixes'

Regulations governing farm production (产 *chǎn*), state purchase and procurement, (购 *gòu*) and consumer sales (销 *xiāo*). These were promulgated by the State Council on 25 August 1955 and amended the earlier unified purchase and unified sale policy, 1953 (统购统销 *tǒnggòu tǒngxiāo*). The 'three fixes' were an important reminder of the failure of initial response to the state unified purchase and sale policy which had to be continually reinforced on the countryside to prevent hoarding, speculating and acts of sabotage. The character 定 (*dìng*) has the ancient meaning of 'to settle', 'to pacify', as well as 'to fix a contract'. Its meaning has been in widespread usage for several centuries. The actual 'fixing' was done at village (乡 *xiāng*) level by village councils on the basis of production fixed for three years.

三定一项
sāndìng yíxiàng 'three fixed, one substitution'

A commune rectification movement 1961-65. Cadres working in factories or on farms must keep regular working hours. The 'three fixed' are: regular working hours, fixed responsibility and fixed posts on the production process. The 'one substitution' is job mobility.

三支两军 (三支)
sānzhi liǎngjūn (sānzhi) 'three aids, two military'

This is derived from the CR and is a PLA inspired movement ascribed to Lin Biao. The 'three aids are: industry, agriculture, and leftists. The 'two military' are: administration in important economic units, and the use of military training. The phrase as a whole signifies military participation in the economy at all levels.

三大纪律，
八项注意
*sānda jìlǜ bāxiàng
zhùyì* 'three main rules of discipline,
and eight points for attention'

The three rules are: (1) obey orders in all actions; (2) do not take even a needle or a thread from the masses; and (3) turn in everything that is captured. The eight points are: (1) speak politely; (2) pay fairly for what you buy; (3) return everything you borrow; (4) pay for anything you damage; (5) do not hit or swear at people; (6) do not damage crops; (7) do not take liberties with women; and (8) do not ill-treat captives.

三变
sānbìan 'three changes'

Refers to one crop becoming two, intermediate rice becoming early rice, and turning dry fields into wet (1955/56). Thus is linked to the term below.

三改
sāngǎi 'three reforms'

This emphasized the need for close planting, deep ploughing and irrigation.

三改四注意
sāngǎi sìzhùyì 'the three reforms and four items for attention'

This local slogan, said to have originated as a mass response to the Central Government's austerity programme in 1955 in Hunan province, was designed to remind the population to change to: (1) coarse rice instead of polished rice for meals; (2) thin rice (congee) instead of dry cooked rice; and (3) the use of bran instead of cereal for small livestock feed. The four items for attention were: (1) stop children wasting food; (2) substitute other cereals (杂粮 *zàiliáng*) for rice as the staple food; (3) give up ceremonial meals and feasts; and (4) husk rice efficiently.

三家村
sānjiācūn three family village; a hamlet

An old colloquialism which reappeared in 1961 in the journal *Ch'ien Hsien* (前线 *Frontline*) as 'Notes from a three-family village' by Teng T'o, a former editor of *JMJP* who was dismissed in 1966. A three-family village represents a backward, old-fashioned village and is, therefore, a derogatory term. Reference to it appears in the *Water Margin* (水浒传 *shuǐhúzuàn*) and in several other literary works. The original author of the article, together with several colleagues, were said to have used the title to register their discontent with the government and were removed during the early stages of the CR.

三户
sānhù three families; hence an insignificant number

三代会
sāndàihuì workers, peasants and Red Guard assembly

三促，三控三桃
sāncù, sānkòng sāntáo 'three promotions, three controls for three kinds of cotton bolls'

Intensive cultivation of cotton to produce pre-summer, summer and autumn harvesting of cotton by deep ploughing, heavy fertilization and watering of high-yielding varieties. [The Learning Group of Ni-cheng, Institute of Crop Cultivation, Shanghai Academy of Agriculture: 'Continuously enriching the experience of three promoting, three controlling for three kinds of bolls in cotton', *Acta Botanica Sinica*, Peking 16.3 (1974), 203-7.]

SANG

桑

sāng

桑树 mulberry tree [*Morus alba* L.]
sāngshù

桑田 mulberry fields
sāngtián

Traditionally, mulberry fields were simply hereditary land holdings not necessarily planted out to mulberries. In the T'ang dynasty, for instance, the term was synonymous with 'permanent holding', in a period of Chinese agrarian history when private and public ownership of land existed side by side.

SHANG

墒

shāng

墒情 degree of moisture in
shāngqíng the soil

SUO/SO

所

sù Sometimes a measure of land
(equivalent to 130 *mu*)

所有制 ownership system
sùoyǒu zhìdù

Four kinds of ownership in China are: (1) State, all land and capital except under commune control; (2) communal, land, means of production and rural industry; (3) co-operative, production, services and trade; and (4) private, rural housing, private plots, minor tools and small animals.

所得税 income tax
sùodéshuì [Jap. *Kanji--shotokuzei*]

There is no income tax in the Chinese People's Republic. Public revenue is obtained from profits drawn from directly-administered state enterprises like key industrial plants, customs duties and foreign trade (approximately 90%). About 90% of revenue comes from the provinces—40% from profits of state enterprises under local management, 40% from taxes on the output of industrial goods, varying according to the nature of the commodity,

10% from agricultural output including the handicraft industry. Of the total state revenue thus collected, 60% goes in industrial investment and infrastructure, subsidies and farming. After 1952 the tax burden on agriculture fell from 13.2% of output to only 6%, since tax is permanently fixed as a percentage of the 1952 yield; it is also reduced in years of bad harvests. Social expenditure is a third priority, and finally aid to minority areas. [See A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System* (1967), ch.13; Ting K'e, 'The level of agricultural taxes in communist China', *China Monthly*, Hongkong 9 (1964), 20-24; R.K. Diao, *Taxation System of Communist China* (Hongkong, 1969), in Chinese.] See also: 税制 *shuizhi*.

所得所用 income effect
sùodé sǔoyòng

The effect price changes exert on consumer real incomes and consequently on demand for goods and services.

also: 所得效果 *sùodé xiàoguǒ*

所得流向 income flows
sùodé liúxiàng

所得分摊 income shares
sùodé fēntān

所得功能分配 functional distribution of
sùodé gōngnéng fēnpèi income

see: 收入分配 *shōurù fēnpèi*

所得衡量 measures of income
sùodé hēngliáng

所得生产能力 income producing capacity
sùodé shēngchǎn nénglì

所得与就业 shift-share analysis
生长分开研究
sùodé yú jiùyè
shēngzhǎng fēnkāi yánjiū

Where an area's income and employment growth is separated into: (1) national growth; (2) industrial; and (3) regional share effects.

SU

苏

sū

苏区 Soviet areas
sūqū

Areas under the control of workers' and peasants' councils following the Russian pattern after 1917. In the intensified struggle areas, solid Soviet regimes have been

thoroughly redistributed and the land struggle of the peasant masses has entered upon the stage for the reform of land and the development of its productivity.' [Mao Tse-tung, Document 62: 'The land investigation drive is the central task of great magnitude in vast areas', *Red China* 86 (1933), p.3; repr. in T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, p.202.]

苏维埃农场 Soviet farm
sūwēi'ái nóngchǎng

A model farm cooperative with all land under cooperative ownership, production divided up according to classes of labour, and produce apportioned out according to need.

苏维埃国立农场 Soviet state farm
sūwēi'ái guóliàngnóngchǎng

苏联援助 Soviet aid
sūlián yuánzhù

The introduction of Russian methods of farming began in 1949, along with the arrival of Lusenko and other experts in Peking. He remained as adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture until August 1952 [*Hsin-hua Min-tzu* (Sept. 1952), p.123 ff.]. About the time of his departure a general reorganization of agricultural teaching was set up and at the National Agricultural Conference (27 Oct.-12 Nov. 1954) all previous policies were reversed and respect for traditional Chinese farming methods was called for [祖国农业遗产 *zǔguó nóngyè yíchǎn*; *JMJP*, 28 Oct. and 14 Nov. 1954, edit.]. However, assurance was given that this did not mean there had been too much reliance on the Soviet model. On the contrary, it was stated it was the Russian experts themselves who, impressed with traditional Chinese methods, proposed these traditional methods might be studied and that old Chinese books on agriculture should be collected and Chinese methods of cultivation blended with Soviet agricultural scientific techniques [*KMJP*, 22 Nov. 1954].

苏联领导的共同经济联盟 Council for Economic Aid (COMECON)
sūlián lǐngdǎo de gòngtóng jīngjì liánméng

This has been renamed CMEA.

苏俄领导的经济互助委员会
sū lián lǐngdǎo de jīngjì hùzhù wěiyuánhuì

宿

sù

宿根草 perennial root
sùgēncǎo

宿根作物 stubble crop
sùgēn zuòwù

宿根栽培 stubble cropping
sùgēn zāipéi

素

sù

素菜 vegetarian diet
sùcài

粟

sù

grain, millet [*Setaria italica* Beauv.]

In Southern areas it also means 'rice in the paddy'; hence its ancient meaning of a 'tithe' (rent in kind).

粟米 rice (in the paddy)
sù mǐ

SUAN

酸

suān

酸乳酪 yogurt
suānrǔlào

蒜

suàn

蒜头 garlic
suàntóu

算

suàn

算帐 to reckon accounts (coll.)
suànzhàng

算帐对比 'reckoning accounts competition'
suànzhàng duìbǐ

Cadres and peasants joint consultation over production plans [*NFJP*, 27 Oct. 1961, p.1].

算细帐 to reckon accounts meticulously
suàn xìzhàng

This term, which has its origins in the land reform movement, relates to the cooperation between landlord

and peasants in order to clarify item by item sources of grievances. It became a regular feature of the land reform movement. Subsequently, the phrase has taken on the slightly different meaning of meticulous calculation of gains and losses during the programme of thrift and economy.

SUI

随

suí

随开随种 sowing whilst at the same time
suíkāi suízhòng opening up new soil

This practice is not recommended for the sake of the soil as it results in environmental damage. Nevertheless, it has gone on all over China. [*JMJP*, 1 Dec. 1960, p.1]

also: 随开随耕 *suíkāi suígēng*

随机抽样 random sample
suíjī chōuyàng

also: 随机取样 *suíjī qǔyàng*

随机抽样法 random sampling
suíjī chōuyàngfǎ

随机分配 random distribution
suíjī fēnpèi

also: 随机分布 *suíjī fēnbù*

随机误差 random error
suíjī wùchā

随机变数 random variables
suíjī biànshù

随机步态 random walk (theory)
suíjī bùtài

This theory implies that successive price changes in commodity markets are single, isolated occurrences and that previous prices are not, therefore, a reliable guide to future prices. The theory is largely based on the existence of an 'efficient' market, i.e. a market consisting of informed, competitive interests, all seeking to maximise profits. Because of uncertainty, however, discrepancies occur between intrinsic value and true prices. In the 'efficient market' these prices alter randomly around intrinsic value. In commodity markets, prices tend to rise and fall in response to supply and demand, especially for agricultural products. But the competitive nature of commodity trading hinges on and effects information which, in turn, is reflected in prices. It is the random quality of this information rather than changes in the supply situation that causes irregularity in futures prices. The nature and extent of price adjustments as a result

of this erratic behaviour emerge as random variables that tend to trigger off price changes sometimes prior to or after information in a pattern that makes successive prices appear independent.

穗

suì

穗子 ear of grain
suìzǐ

碎

suì

碎玉米 ground corn
suìyùmǐ

碎稻米 ground rice
suìdàomǐ

岁

suì

see: 上寿 *shàngshòu*

岁入 annual income
suìrù

岁出 annual expenditure
suìchū

SUN

笋

sǔn

笋芽 bamboo shoots
sǔnyá

笋干 preserved bamboo shoots
sǔngān

SONG/SUNG

松

sōng

松鸡
sōngjī grouse

松香
sōngxiāng pine resin

送

sòng

送公粮
sònggōngliáng grain procurement, sale of grain to the state

送货上门下乡
sònghuò shàngmén xiàxiāng to bring goods to the door and into the villages

This is a reference to the increased scope and activities of the supply and marketing cooperatives in the more equitable distribution of food and other commodities. [JMJP, 16 Jan. 1965]

SI/SZU (SSU)

私

sī

私产
sīchǎn private property

私养猪
sīyǎngzhū pigs raised privately

私有权
sīyǒuquán private ownership

私有地
sīyǒudì free land, private land

私有权农场
sīyǒuquán nóngchǎng farms under private ownership

These can be found in remote minority areas where collectivization is difficult to organize. Such farms account for less than 5% of all land.

私营农场
sīyíng nóngchǎng private farms

Sometimes used to refer to private plots. See: 自留地
zìliú dì

私人企业
sīrén qǐyè private enterprise

In China peasants retain few rights to private income outside the collective. The main avenues open to in-

dividuals seeking to increase their livelihood are:

- (1) the private plot This is by far the largest source of additional income amongst farmers, and while the plot is not as securely established as its counterpart in the Soviet Union, a measure of its importance can be gauged from Walker's estimates that from 2½ to 3% of arable acreage so devoted, the farmer was able to obtain about 14% of his calories in 1956 and between 9 and 60% of total peasant income in 1956-7. [K.R. Walker, *Planning in Chinese Agriculture* (London, 1965), pp.32-3]
- (2) certain tracts of reclaimed land The ownership of such land, often of poor quality, remains with the collective, but the right to cultivate it for private purposes can often be given for temporary periods.
- (3) sideline occupations - small domestic enterprises such as knitting, embroidery, weaving, the products of which may be sold on the free market; and
- (4) miscellaneous activities These include peddling, odd-jobbing (commonly called 'rat-work'), money-lending, and speculating, all of which activities are discouraged. Generally speaking, selling what one has produced is accepted, but selling what others have produced is denounced.

私人耕种
sīrén gēngzhòng individual cultivation

私人资本主义
所有制
sīrén zīběn zhǔyì
sūǒyóuzhì private capitalist ownership

丝

sī

丝经
sījīng raw silk

丝绒
sīróng floss, velvet

丝织品
sīzhīpǐn silk products

丝绸
sīchóu silk material

丝瓜
sīguā silk gourd; acute angled 'loofah' [*Luffa acutangula* L.]

see also: 瓜 guā

饲

sì

饲料 feed, feeding stuffs
sìliào
 This can mean: (1) harvested forage, fodder or grain fed to livestock; (2) to provision livestock economically; and (3) the quantity of fodder per portion.

饲料添加剂 feed additives
sìliào tiānjiājī
 Substances added to the feed containing such items as vitamins, minerals, hormonal compounds and antibiotics. Also called 'feed supplement'.

饲料厂 fodder mill
sìliào chǎng

饲料作物 fodder crops
sìliào zuòwù

饲料谷物 feed grains
sìliào gǔwù

饲料单位 feed unit
sìliào dānwèi
 1 lb of maize or equivalent in value of other livestock feed.

饲料分析 feed analysis
sìliào fēnxī
 The chemical, nutrient or material analysis of commercial feed preparations.

饲料效力 feed efficiency
sìliào xiàoli

饲料平衡 feed balance
sìliào pīnghéng
 The amount of nutrients mixed in a livestock feed in the correct proportion.

饲料换算量 feed conversion
sìliào huànsuànliàng
 The ratio of weight of food intake to carcass weight or unit of egg weight (usually calculated as 1 dozen).
 see also: 饲料草效换算 *sìcǎo sùxiào huànsuàn*

饲料配合 feed combination, feed mix
sìliào pèihé

饲料利用 feed utilization
sìliào lìyòng
 The efficiency of feeding expressed as liveweight gain per unit of feed consumption.

饲料青贮 silage
sìliào qīngzhù

Green harvested crops—maize, sorghum, legumes, grasses of various kinds, etc.—preserved by partial fermentation for feeding to livestock at a later date.

饲料窖 silo, a pit silo
sìliào jiào

An underground store for silage.

饲草 fodder, forage, roughage
sìcǎo

Dry livestock feed which can be made up of stalks, leaves or heads of plants, especially maize and sorghum.

饲草饲效换算 fodder conversion
sìcǎo sùxiào huànsuàn

饲油 feed oil
sìyóu

Vegetable oils such as cottonseed oil fed as a supplement.

饲用作物 forage crops (not grass)
sìyòng zuòwù
 see above: 饲草 *sìcǎo*

饲用甜菜 fodder beet
sìyòng tiáncài

饲用燕麦 feed oats
sìyòng yànmài

Oats used for livestock or any grain crop consisting of more than 30% but less than 80% cultivated and wild oats combined, or 80% oats and 10% wild oats.

饲养员 stockman
sìyǎngyuán

饲养日 feed day
sìyǎngrì

The amount of feed required to maintain one unit of large or small livestock per day.

饲养地 feedlot
sìyǎngdì

An enclosed area where cattle are intensively fattened and finished.

or: 饲养所 *sìyǎngsuǒ*

饲养率 stocking rate
sìyǎnglǜ

饲养场 a run
sìyǎngchǎng

A fenced area of ground of undeterminate size for exercising livestock.

also: 牧场 *mùchǎng*

饲养价值 <i>siyǎng jiàzhí</i>	feeding value
饲养站 <i>siyǎngzhàn</i>	feeding station
A part of a poultry enterprise where birds are specially fed and finished to improve their quality.	
饲养牲畜 <i>siyǎng shēngchù</i>	livestock husbandry
饲养管理 <i>siyǎng guǎnlǐ</i>	feed management
饲肥畜育牛 <i>siféi chùyùniú</i>	store, feeder (US)
This means young livestock which exhibit an ability to gain weight at an economic rate.	
饲马员 <i>sīmǎyuán</i>	a groom

死

sǐ

死亡率 (死率) death rate
sǐwánglǜ or (*sǐlǜ*)

Death rates have been estimated to have fallen from 32 per 1,000 in 1949 to 17 per 1,000 in 1970. [See L.A. Orleans, *Every Fifth Child* (1972).] Official Chinese sources claim a lower rate of 15 per 1,000.

死角粮
sǐjiǎoliáng

Grain stored in mountain areas and inaccessible due to poor transport facilities; or any grain that cannot be distributed due to lack of transportation. [JMJP, 6 June 1964]

死分活评
sǐfēn huópíng

Each peasant was assigned a definite number of work-points based on his own skill and ability. This was flexibly applied each day in discussion with the peasant. If the job assigned had been done well this base might be increased or if not decreased. Contrast with below. [Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside (1957), p.34]

死分死记
sǐfēn sǐjì

The term was introduced during the CR. It means that work-points are assigned on a rate for the job, usually based on a person's political standing.

四

sì

四季桔
sìjìjú

nutmeg orange

四季豆
sìjìdòu

kidney beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.]also: 扁豆 *biǎndòu*

四民
sìmín

the four traditional 'classes'

i.e. scholars (士 *shì*); peasants (农 *nóng*); artisans (工 *gōng*); and merchants (商 *shāng*).

四留
sìliú

the four retentions

i.e. what the peasant may reserve for himself and his family, or more precisely, what the peasant is allowed to retain in reserve after grain procurement. According to regulations in effect in 1955, the four items were: (1) family rations; (2) seed; (3) feed; and (4) emergency grain. [JMJP, 12 Nov. 1955]

四清
sìqīng

four clean-ups

The rural socialist education campaign initiated in response to Mao Tse-tung's admonition to the Central Committee's 10th Plenum, September 1962: 'Never forget the class struggle'. The campaign was launched in 1964, its main aim being to heighten the vigilance of rural cadres against a resurgence of 'spontaneous capitalism'. Following the GLF certain liberal economic tendencies emerged which stimulated peasants 'to go it alone', relying on income earned from private plots and ancillary occupations. There was some haphazard reclaiming of fields and migration to urban centres as well as contracting production amongst individuals. The 'four clean-ups' referred to were: (1) accounting systems; (2) revisionist tendencies; (3) spontaneous capitalism; and (4) revival of superstition in villages. The campaign was called the 'three antis' movement in some provinces. [H. Munthe-Kaas, 'China's four clean-ups', *FEER*, Hongkong, 9 June 1966, pp.479-84.]

see also: 社会主义教育运动
shèhuìzhūyì jiàoyù yùndòng

四个第一
sìge dìyī

four firsts

i.e. human factor, political work, ideological work and living thought (1960). First put forward by Lin Piao and it 'represents a conscious application of the law of contradiction first developed by Mao Tse-tung' [Kuo Li-chun, 'The dialectics of the "four firsts"', *Hung Chi* 4 (1964), 24-31]. See description in *Current Background Hongkong* 888 (22 Aug. 1969), p.19.

四项主义 the four items for attention
sìxiàng zhǔyì (1964)

This was an important reminder to families to economise and prevent waste: (1) improve food processing; (2) substitute other cereals for rice; (3) give up feasts and festivals; and (4) prevent children from wasting food. [*JMJP*, 23 Sept. 1964]

四害 four pests, i.e. rats, sparrows,
sìhài flies and mosquitoes

四害怕 four fears
sìhàipà

Under the regulations abrogating fixed interest rates on capital, the higher echelons in China were said to fear: (1) they would be reproached if they did not release their stock; (2) living standards would be lowered; (3) difficulties would increase; and (4) salaries would be lowered. [Pamphlet, Tientsin Municipality 'East is Red Group' Investigation Team, 'Liu Shaochi's crimes in carrying out the capitulationist line for transforming the capitalists at the People's Commercial Centre', Hopei College of Finance (1967); transl. in *SCMM* 619 (1968), p.25]

四改 four improvements
sìgǎi

(1) improved sanitation; (2) improved pigsties; (3) improved silos for farmyard manure; and (4) improved cattle sheds and chicken coops [*NYCS* 12 (1965), p.12].

四同 the 'four togethers'
sìtóng

(1) eating; (2) living; (3) working; and (4) consulting together with the peasants (1961).

see also: **三同** *sāntóng*: 'three togethers'

四病 four diseases
sìbìng

i.e. schistosomiasis (snail-borne disease), filariasis (mosquitoes), tapeworm (spread by animals) and malaria.

四旧 'four olds'
sìjiù

i.e. old thoughts, culture, habits and customs.

四化 the four transformations
sìhuà

i.e. (1) agricultural mechanization, (2) electrification, (3) irrigation, and (4) fertilization. [Liu Chih-cheng, Ho Kuei-t'ing and Hsu Hsing, 'The relationship between the four transformations and economic effects', *CCYC* 2 (1964), 19-26]

四化主义 fourism
sìhuà zhǔyì

A CR phrase meaning: (1) military organization of work;

(2) military lifestyle; (3) collectivization of living and working arrangements; and (4) democratic management.

四算 the four audits
sìsuàn

Checking on: (1) household grain supply and income; (2) strengthening production arrangements; (3) labour management; and (4) financial management [*NFJP*, 15 Mar. 1963].

see also: **三挂钩** *sānguàgōu*

四好连队运动 the 'four good movement'
sìhǎo liánduì yùndòng

or: **四好运动** *sìhǎo yùndòng*

Ascribed to Lin Piao: (1) good in politics; (2) good in the 3-8 spirit; (3) good in production; and (4) good in accomplishing tasks. A 'five good' man is one who: (1) studies Mao's thoughts; (2) has the 3-8 spirit; (3) works well in the collective; (4) protects public property and uses materials sparingly; and (5) looks after his own health.

四定制度 'four fixed' (factors of pro-
sìdìng zhìdù duction

Each team has a fixed labour force, draft animals and farm implements to carry on production on a fixed area of land [*Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (1957) p.1328]. The term also sets out the unwritten contractual nature of the relationship between the peasant and the collective, in that the peasant is paid for his share (labour and manure) of the factors of production, and in return he is required to attend work regularly and not work on his private plot. Therefore, the additional meaning of the term is: fixed jobs, fixed times for labour, fixed quantity and fixed quality, by which everyone is required to do 'collective productive labour'. When applied to cadres, the system is said to regularise cadre participation in manual labour and prevent them from becoming revisionist and a privileged class. [*JMJP*, 26 Nov. 1969 (*SCMP* 4553)]

四大自由 'four main freedoms'
sìdà zìyóu

The major objections to the development of the rich peasant economy, these were: (1) to practice usury; (2) hire labour; (3) buy or sell land; and (4) engage in private enterprises. Ascribed to Liu Shao-ch'i who proposed, protecting the rich peasant economy as a long-term policy objective, with collectivization being introduced only after the full development of a healthy family farm economy based on mechanization. According to Liu, it was only when 70% of all peasant households owned three horses and a plough that it would be possible to go for collectivization. [*NYCH* 5 (1967); also *URS* 49.4 (1967), p.51]

四优先，一帮助 'four priorities, one aid'
sìyōuxiān yībāngzhù

In order to encourage the increase in the factors of

production, this slogan refers to: (1) amount of varieties supplied; (2) supply of high quality, low-priced commodities; (3) timely deliveries; and (4) cooperation in support among various related departments. Assistance must be given for 'impoverished teams' to increase subsidiary production and income, and assist them in obtaining credit from the bank [CCYC 2 (1965), p.13].

四现代化 'four modernizations'
sìxiàn dàihuà

i.e. in agriculture, industry, defence and science and technology.

四个一样 four identical forms of
sìgè yīyàng behaviour

These are labour efficiency: (1) at night or day; (2) in good or bad weather; (3) with or without supervision; and (4) regardless of the nature of the task. [JMJP, 21 July 1966]

四类分子 the four bad elements
sùlei fēnz

i.e. landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and speculators.

四废 'four wastes'
sìfèi

(1) gases, (2) liquids, (3) residues, and (4) scrap [Hung Ch'i 4 (1970)].

四必需 the 'four musts'
sìbìxū

see: 三不行 sānbùxíng

四间作 four intercropping system
sìjiānzuo

This really means intercropping in the accepted sense, i.e. the cultivation of two or more crops together, such as cereals with technical crops. The term is usually used in conjunction with 二利用 (èrlìyòng--'two utilizations'), meaning resolving the competition for land between cereals and economic crops. A 'four intercropping and two utilizations' activity would involve, for instance, the production of cereals, fruit and vegetables with the production of herbs on marginal land, especially slopes, denuded ridges and land by the roadside.

四健会 4-H clubs (USA)
sìjiànhuì

SHA

沙
shā

沙皮 (树)
shāpí shù

lit. 'sand skin' (tree)
[*Broussonetia papyrifera*,
vent.]

A tree, the leaves of which can be used as fodder. Also known as 构 (gōu tree), 株 (zhū tree) or 沙纸 (shāzhǐ--'sandpaper'). The flowers have a rich content of nutrients. The fruit is also used as fodder as well as for brewing. Pigs can grow well on shāpí leaves without additional fine fodder. The bark can be used to make paper. The trunk can be used for charcoal and decayed roots are used to cultivate fungus. The sap is said to be a cure for ringworm. [JMJP, 4 July 1965, p.2]

沙梨 sand pear [*Pyrus serotina*
shālí Rehd var. *Culta* Rehd]

砂

shā

砂糖 refined sugar
shātáng

纱

shā

纱件 bale of yarn
shājiàn

纱厂 cotton mill
shāchǎng

纱布 gauze
shābù

杀

shā

杀牛 slaughter cattle
shāniú

杀猪 slaughter pig
shāzhū

杀草药剂(杀草剂) herbicides
shācǎo yàojì (shācǎoji)

杀虫药剂(杀虫剂) insecticide
shāchóng yàojì
(shāchóngjì)

杀虫设备 anti-pest equipment
shāchóng shèbèi

also: 抗虫设备 *kàngchóng shèbèi*

杀菌剂 *shājūnjì* fungicide

杀菌奶 *shājūnnǎi* pasteurized milk

also: 消毒奶 *xiāodúnnǎi*

SA/SHAI

洒

sǎ

洒水机 *sǎshuǐjī* sprinklers

SHAN

山

shān

山甜子 *shāntiánzi* sweet orange (Western China) [*C. sinensis* (L.) Osb.]

also: 香橙 *xiāngchéng*

山芝麻 *shānzhīmá* flax seed [*Linium usitatissimum*]

山药 *shānyào* Chinese yam [*Dioscorea opposita* Thunb.]

also called: 山薯 *shānshǔ*

山药蛋 *shānyàodàn* Irish potato [*Solanum tuberosum* L.]

山橙 *shānchéng* mountain orange [*Melodinus sauveolens* Champ.]

sometimes called: 马骝藤 *mǎliúténg* (Cant.)

山榄 *shānlǎn* mountain olive, 'Shanlaam' (Cant.)

see: 橄榄 *gǎnlǎn*

山黄麻 *shānhuángmá* mountain hemp [*Trema orientalis* Bl.]

山东牛 *shāndōngniú* Shantung cattle

Reputed to be the best domestic beef bred in China

with a carcass weight of animals in good condition equal to 56% of liveweight. [See H. Epstein, *Domestic Animals of China* (1969), p.12.]

山羊 *shānyáng* goat

Goats are more widely distributed than sheep in China but are less numerous. The most important breeding area is IMAR where large flocks of cashmere goats are based.

山羊奶 *shānyángnǎi* goat's milk

山茶 *shānchá* variety of upland tea, oil-bearing [*Camellia Japonica* L.]

山绿豆 *shānlǜdòu* a narrow-leaved kidney bean [*Desmodium podocarpum* D.C. var. *Japonica*]

山荆 *shānjīng* the crab apple [*Malus baccata*] common in North China; Siberian crab

山樱桃 *shānyīngtāo* hill cherry [*Prunus tomentosa* Thunb.]

This is the most common variety of cherry growing in China. Usually grafted onto the wild peach. It is common in Shensi, Kansu, Hunan and Hopei provinces.

山脚 *shānjiǎo* foothills

山区经济 *shānqū jīngjì* alpine economy, mountain economy

山区生产 *shānqū shēngchǎn* alpine production, hill production

山区农场 *shānqū nóngchǎng* upland farm, hillfarm, mountain farm, alpine farm

or: 山地农场 *shāndì nóngchǎng*

Hill farms are employed as a means of expanding farm area and agricultural production. Current policy is to establish new farms in mountain areas and conservation of old ones, with preference being given to local environmental conditions. [JMJP edit., 12 May 1962]

膳

shàn

膳食形态 *shànshí xíngtài* dietary patterns

上

shàng

上中农 upper middle peasant
shàngzhōngnóng

上白米 best quality rice (polished)
shàngbáimǐ

上膘 fattening (livestock)
shàngbiāo

上缴 contract payments
shàngjiǎo

上寿 to attain the position of elder
shàngshòu

Traditionally set at 61 but varies according to area. The day is marked by a special feast. It confers the right to attend the council of village elders, to attend lineage feasts and officiate at ceremonies. In some parts of China only the successful, i.e. wealthy, were chosen, the poor being excluded.

上山下乡 to go up to the mountains
shàngshān xiàxiāng and down to the farms; or up
to the hills and into the villages

A variation of the *xiafang* movement, dealing with resettlement of intellectuals in the countryside. [JMJP, 1 Nov. 1960, p.4]. It refers exclusively to youth. See also: 下放 *xiàfang*.

上山下水 'Up to the mountains, down to
shàngshān xiàshuǐ the waters.'

To search for useful commodities such as food, fuel and anything of use. When harvests are poor, substitutes must be found. [JMJP, 2 July 1964]

上层建筑 superstructure
shàngcéng jiànzhù

In socialist terminology this refers to social and political organisations of which the economic system is considered to be the foundation.

商

shāng

商品生产 commodity production
shāngpǐn shēngchǎn

In agriculture, commodity production refers to the value of all farm commodities sold to the state from all sources and expressed in monetary terms, as well as

SHANG

off-farm sales to cadres and mess halls but excluding wages in kind. It chiefly comprises the actual amounts sold by state farms and reclamation farms, the communes and individual peasants (agricultural taxation), as well as what is sold on the 'free market'. It also includes those categories of produce used to pay off loans, exchange of goods between state enterprises and payments for services of a kind. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.41]

商品性生产 production for exchange
shāngpǐnxìng shēngchǎn

A variation of the above term.

商品市场 commodity markets.
shāngpǐn shìchǎng

In 1957, the State Council issued a directive excluding all agricultural products subject to state procurement from free markets. Farm commodities surplus to state requirements were to be disposed of through state agencies or supply and marketing cooperatives. [*Collected Laws and Regulations*, vol. 6, p.367]

see also: 供销合作社 *gōngxiāo hézuòshè*

商品价格 commodity price
shāngpǐn jiàgé

Commodity prices are determined according to their value, that is cost price plus profit arrived at by multiplying the wages bill by wage-profit ratio $(c + v) + m$. The commodity price (value) school reject production price theory (生产价格 *shēngchǎn jiàgé*) maintaining that since under socialist conditions of production no free movement of capital exists there can be no equalization of profit ratio. [Yün Hsi-liang, 'In a socialist economy no production price exists', *CCYC* 11 (1964), 1-9]

see also: 生产价格 *shēngchǎn jiàgé*

商品价值 commodity value
shāngpǐn jiàzhí

The value of commodities is considered to have a purely social reality. They acquire this reality only insofar as they are expressions of one identical social substance, viz. live labour. Commodity value, therefore, can only manifest itself in the social relations between various commodities. [R. Freedman (ed), *Marx on Economics* (1971), p.38] Commodity value is directly determined by socially necessary labour time in the production process. It is the amount of item required by a given unit of labour input for the production of any use value under current social production conditions. Supply and demand is not a factor in the determination of this concept. [Teng Han-wei, 'Several problems on the determination of commodity value', *CCYC* 6 (1963), p.54]

see also: 社会必要的劳动时间
shèhuì bìyào de láodòng shíjiàn

商品协定 commodity agreements
shāngpǐn xiédìng

商品作物 commercial crops,
cash crops
shāngpǐn zuòwù

商品资金 commodity capital
shāngpǐn zījīn

The physical amount of commodities stocked by commercial departments.

商品粮食(商品粮) commodity grain,
marketable grain
shāngpǐn liángshí
(*shāngpǐnliáng*)

Grain surplus to peasants consumption needs. Gross marketing, i.e.

$$\frac{\text{procurement}}{\text{output}} \times 100$$

see also: 征购粮 *zhēnggòuliáng*: grain procurement

商品采购 commodity procurement
shāngpǐn cǎigòu

商品流通 commodity flow
shāngpǐn liúttōng

Commodity circulation in the communist sense which means the circulation of goods along three channels: (1) state managed trade; (2) cooperative trade; and (3) private market trade. These are dictated by the conditions of socialist production. [Chiang Huai, On socialist channels of commodity flow', *CCYC* 5 (1963), 17-22]

商品流通过费 commodity circulation expenses
shāngpǐn liúttōng fèiyòng

These are selling expenses and include: wages in cash and in kind, transportation and storage costs, depreciation and interest charges, etc. [*Trade Statistical Work Handbook* (Peking, 1957), pp.22-23; Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, p.77]

also: 商品流转费用
shāngpǐn liúzzhuǎn fèiyòng

商品流通过额 volume of commodity circulation.
shāngpǐn liúttōng'é

The general volume of trade. Excluded from the various sales and purchase is peasants' barter trade. [Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, p.77]

also: 商品流转额 *shāngpǐn liúzzhuǎn'é*

商品流通环节 commodity circulation transactions
shāngpǐn liúttōng huánjié

[See Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, pp. 402-405.]

商营农场 commercial farms
shāngyíng nóngchǎng

商务专员 commercial attaché
shāngwù zhuānyuán

商务监督制度 trade control system
shāngwù jiāndū zhìdù

State purchasing, supply of commodities as well as wholesaling and retailing.

商业部 commerce department (commune)
shāngyèbù

商业信用 commercial credit
shāngyè xìnyòng

[See Hwang Ta, 'The credit policy of banks and the circulation of currency', *CCYC* 9 (1962), 5-9]

商业资本 commercial capital
shāngyè zībēn

[*Ibid.*; *Collected Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China*, vol. 7, pp.132-33]

商业网 network of trading establishments
shāngyèwǎng

In agriculture this consists of a number of procurement units (单位 *dānwèi*) and wholesale and retail level agencies (支各 *zhīgè*) classified according to ownership, i.e. state, collective or joint. [*Trade Statistical Work Handbook*, pp.18-19]

商业奖励 trade premiums
shāngyè jiǎnglì

商业获利程度 commercial profitability
shāngyè huòlì chéngdù

商业盛衰的周期性 business cycles
shāngyè shèngshuāi de zhōuqūxìng

SHAO

少

shǎo

少数民族 minority groups
shǎoshù mínzú

Approximately 6% of China's population are officially designated national minority groups. Population figures for 50 minor nationalities were given in 1961 [*The Nationalities of China* (Peking, 1961)]. But, according to the 1953 Census, there are only nine minority groups with population over 1 million, the two most important of which are the Chuangs (6,611,455) of Kwangsi Province, and the Uighurs (3,640,125) of Sinkiang. [See A. Lal, 'Sinification of ethnic minorities in China',

Current Scene 8/4 (1970), 1-25.]

少扣多分 deduct less, distribute more
shǎokòu duōfēn

少花钱多办事 spend little, do much
shǎohuāqián duōbànshì

The complete phrase meaning 'to do more with less money and do something with no money at all' [JMJP, 11 July 1965, edit.], which originated in the Nanniwan brigade, sometimes referred to as the Great Thrift Brigade, is:

少花钱多办事 不花钱也办事
shǎohuāqián, duōbànshì, bùhuāqián yě bànshì

少吃多卖 eat less, sell more
shǎochī duōmài

少种多收 sow a little, reap a lot
shǎozhòng duōshōu

少年劳动团 youth productive labour group
shàonián láodòngtuán

An early term (1957) for groups of youths settled in the countryside. See: 下放 xiàfàng.

绍

shào

绍菜 celery cabbage (Tientsin
shàocài cabbage) [*Brassica peitsai*
Bailey; *B. chinensis* var.
Pekinensis (Rupr.) Sun]

also: 津白 jīnbái

烧

shāo

烧荒 to burn fields
shǎohuāng

烧山 slash and burn farming,
shǎoshān shifting cultivation

SHE/SHĚ

奢

shē

奢侈品 luxury goods
shēchǐpǐn

蛇

shé

蛇肉 snake meat (S. China)
shéròu

蛇皮 snake skin
shépi

蛇泡勒 raspberry [*Rubus idaeus* L.]
shépào lè

also: 覆盆子 fùpénzǐ

舍

shè

舍饲 barn feeding (zero grazing)
shèsi

Cutting and carrying of forage for cattle instead of loose grazing.

舍饲肥育 fattening
shèsi féiyù

社

shè

社区 community
shèqū

社仓 village granary
shècāng

Probably the first granaries were initiated by Chu Tzu in the Sung dynasty.

社首 village head
shèshǒu

社长 commune leader or director
shèzhǎng

社员 A member of any society or
shèyuán organization, but especially a
commune member in modern
terminology.

社稷 the spirits of land and grain
shèjì

See: the farmer's calendar, Fig. 6.

社会类型 social type
shèhuì lèixíng

- 社会集团** social group
shèhuì jítuán
- 社会秩序** social order
shèhuì zhìxù
- 社会学** sociology [Jap. *shakai gaku*]
shèhuìxué
The original Chinese term was: 群学 *qúnxué*.
- 社会思潮** social trend (always in a bad sense)
shèhuì sīcháo
- 社会学说** social theory
shèhuì xuéshuō
- 社会科学** social sciences
shèhuì kēxué
- 社会科学研究协会** Social Science Research Council
shèhuì kēxué yánjiū xiéhuì
- 社会购买力** social purchasing power
shèhuì gòumǎilì
'The capacity of rural and urban residents and members of collective units to purchase retail commodities, expressed in monetary terms.' This concept is used in China to measure the total effective monetary demand for consumer goods and to estimate the social commodity retail volume (see below: **社会商品零售额** *shèhuì shāngpǐn língshòu'é*). [Ch'en Yi, *The Commodity Turnover Plan of State Commercial Enterprises* (Shanghai, 1956), p.35]
also: **社会可买力** *shèhuì kěmǎilì*
- 社会商品零售额** the value in monetary terms of all retail sales
shèhuì shāngpǐn língshòu'é
This excludes, however, the total volume of peasant trade (**农民商品额** *nóngmín shāngpǐn'é*). It is compiled, therefore, from the statistical data of state and collective sales, the retail trade figures supplied by supply and marketing cooperatives, as well as estimates of the trade carried out in the free markets. [Sun Chih-fang, 'Tabular form of commercial planning', *CHCC* 2 (1957), 27-31; Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, p.76]
- 社会经济** social economics
shèhuì jīngjì
- 社会经济制度** socio-economic system
shèhuì jīngjì zhìdù
- 社会经济集团** socio-economic group
shèhuì jīngjì jítuán
- 社会性消费** social consumption
shèhuìxìng xiāofèi
see: **消费基金** *xiāofèi jījīn* consumption fund
- 社会休耕** social fallow
shèhuì xiūgēng
Land left idle for social or aesthetic reasons.
- 社会调查法** social survey method
shèhuì diàocháfǎ
- 社会阶层化** social stratification
shèhuì jiēcéng huà
- 社会治安指挥部** Social Public Order Commands
shèhuì zhì'ān zhǐhuībù
A Chekiang province labour reform organisation at brigade level set up to supervise class enemies engaged in farm labour and capital construction projects.
- 社会基图** social base map
shèhuì jītú
- 社会图** sociogram
shèhuìtú
- 社会测量学** sociometrics
shèhuì cèliángxué
- 社会人类学** social anthropology
shèhuì rénlèixué
- 社会研究** community studies, social research
shèhuì yánjiū
- 社会产品** social product
shèhuì chǎnpǐn
In socialist economies, in national income accounting this can be defined as the total volume of goods and services produced in industry, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, construction, handicrafts, communications, transportation, public services, trade, tourism and catering in a given period of time expressed in values calculated at commodity turnover prices. It is the sum of gross value of production in individual branches of production and includes gross output value of non-material services, including monetary counter-balances for all services. It differs from the western concept in that it excludes governmental services, defence, health and welfare, insurance, and scientific, cultural and professional associations. [Yüeh-Wei, 'Methods of calculating national income', *CCYC* 8 (1956), p.63]
- 社会生产** social production
shèhuì shēngchǎn
Under the socialist system, the objective of social production is basically different from that of the capitalist

system. The purpose is not the increment of capital value but the creation of more material products to meet the demands of society. [Liu Kuo-kuang and Lian Wen-sen, 'The relationship between replacement and depreciation of fixed assets', *CCYC* 9 (1963), p.39]

社会生产基金 social production funds
shèhuì shēngchǎn jījīn

The production funds of different enterprises combined together.

社会生产力 socially productive forces
shèhuì shēngchǎnlì

社会生产效率 social productivity
shèhuì shēngchǎn xiàolǜ

A term used in centrally planned economies meaning output of live plus embodied labour.

社会资金 social capital
shèhuì zījīn

The total amount of capital possessed by the nation as a whole. It includes not only plant and equipment and buildings used in production but also institutions such as schools, hospitals, etc. In China it refers to: (1) accumulation of surplus labour created by material production; (2) social aggregate capital distributed by the state among all branches according to production needs. [Yang Chien-pai, 'The question of national economic balance and production price', *CCYC* 12 (1963), p.47.1]

or: **社会资本** *shèhuì zībēn*

社会间接资本 social overhead capital
shèhuì jiànjiē zībēn

Transportation, communications, electricity, etc.

社会总资金 social aggregate capital
shèhuì zǒngzījīn

The capital created by various state and collective enterprises, productive units and individual producers. [Yang Pei-hsin, 'A study of the problems of balance among financial revenue and expenditures, cash income and outlay, material supply and demand', *CCYC* 16 (1957), 43-49.]

社会必要劳动 socially necessary labour
shèhuì bìyào láodòng

The proportional division of the total social labour into each specific productive field. [Wei Ch'i, 'Comment on the two interpretations of the joint determination of value by the socially necessary labour', *CCYC* 3 (1963), p.32]

社会必要的劳动时间 socially necessary labour time
shèhuì bìyào de láodòng shíjiān

'Socially necessary labour time refers to the labour time necessary for production of a use value with average social labour skill and intensity under production conditions of present social standards.' [K. Marx, *Capital*, vol. 3, p.831]

Two interpretations of this term are possible. The first refers to labour time allocated to various departments of production in accordance with the quantities of social demand for various types of products. The second is the necessary labour input of departmental products controlled by social demands as well as conventional supply and demand relations.

社会劳动力 social labour power
shèhuì láodònglì

社会性质 social characteristics
shèhuì xìngzhì

社会态度 social attitudes
shèhuì tàidù

社会公论 public opinion
shèhuì gōnglùn

also: **公众舆论** *gōngzhòng yúlùn*

社会价值 social value
shèhuì jiàzhí

The social value of products is determined by the consumption of social labour in the production process. 'The labour time socially necessary is that required to produce an article under normal conditions of production and with the average degree of skill and intensity prevalent at the time.' [*Das Kapital* I (1953), p.11]

社会制度 social system
shèhuì zhìdù

社会成本 social costs
shèhuì chéngběn

Costs borne by society as a whole, consisting of opportunity costs plus costs due to losses of amenities, welfare or other activities detrimental to society in general. [Tai Yuan-ch'en, 'On individual and social costs of commodities in a socialist system', *CCYC* 9 (1962), 16-22]

社会机会费用率 social opportunity cost rate
shèhuì jīhuì fèiyònglǜ

社会演化 social evolution
shèhuì yǎnhuà

社会变态 social deviation
shèhuì biàntài

社会过程 social process
shèhuì guòchéng

社会遗产 social heritage
shèhuì yíchǎn

社会改良 social reform
shèhuì gǎiliáng

or: **社会改革** *shèhuì gǎigé*

社会改变 social change
shèhuì gǎibiàn

Any theory, design, plan or programme implemented with the aim of altering basic social structures of a given society with a view to bringing out a more efficient type of social organization.

社会改造 social reconstruction
shèhuì gǎizào

社会发展 community development
shèhuì fāzhǎn

see: **街坊会** *jiēfānghuì*

社会组织 social organization
shèhuì zǔzhī

社会解组 social disorganization
shèhuì jiězǔ

社会福利 social welfare
shèhuì fúli

see: **公益金** *gōngyìjīn*

社会福利函数 social welfare function
shèhuì fúli hánshù

In western economic theory it is the degree of importance society places on a given group of alternative economic situations.

社会均衡 social symmetry
shèhuì jūnhéng

社会会计 social accounting
shèhuì kuàijì

An input-output matrix of the national income and expenditure showing the transactions between different sectors of the economy over a given period, usually a fiscal year.

社会流动 social mobility
shèhuì liúdòng

社会互动 social interaction
shèhuì hùdòng

社会概况 social conditions
shèhuì gàikuàng

社会问题 social problems [Jap. Kanjii-
shèhuì wèntí *shakai mondai*]

社会商品 social commodities
shèhuì shāngpǐn

A socialist term for consumer goods.

社会决定 social decisions
shèhuì juéding

社会构成 social structure
shèhuì gòuchéng

or: **社会结构** *shèhuì jiégòu*

社会意识 social consciousness
shèhuì yìshì

社会主义 socialism [Jap. Kanjii-
shèhuìzhǔyì *shugi*]

The term 'socialist' refers to those countries in a state of transition between capitalism and communism which have collectivized most means of production and are committed to the implementation of Marxist-Leninism. Other features are: (1) control by a communist party (doubtful in the case of China); (2) the substitution of the market by a central plan; and (3) equality in income distribution, this latter being for the time being a relative term. [See N. Spulber, *Socialist Management and Planning: Topics in Comparative Socialist Economies* (1970); and J. Wilczynski, *The Economics of Socialism: Principles governing the Operation of the Centrally Planned Economies in the USSR and Eastern Europe under the New System* (1970).]

社会主义经济 socialist collective economy
shèhuìzhǔyì jīngjì

社会主义经济企业 socialist economic enterprise
shèhuìzhǔyì jīngjì qǐyè

'Any socialist economic enterprise must stress full utilization of manpower and equipment ... improve management control ... economize in manpower and material power.' [*The High Tide of Socialism in the Chinese Countryside* (1956), p.22]

社会主义积累 socialist accumulation
shèhuìzhǔyì jīlěi

see: **积累** *jīlěi*

社会主义农业 socialist agriculture
shèhuìzhǔyì nóngyè

Agriculture based on cooperatives and collective arrangements for the production and supply of primary products.

社会主义改造 socialist transformation
shèhuìzhǔyì gǎizào

The so-called socialist transformation referred actually to the change from private ownership of factories or business concerns to collective or government ownership, which took place between 1955-6. The organization of private industrial and commercial enterprises into 'joint state-private enterprises' or 公私合营 (*gōngsī héyíng*) in those years was referred to as the socialist transformation of industry and commerce. Later, the organization of farmers into cooperatives and then into communes became known as the socialist transformation of agriculture.

see also: 农业社会主义改造
nóngyè shèhuìzhǔyì gǎizào

社会主义生产价格 socialist production price
shèhuìzhǔyì shēngchǎn jiàgé

see: 生产价格论 *shēngchǎn jiàgé lùn*

社会主义建设 socialist construction
shèhuìzhǔyì jiànshè

[Shantung Province Economic Research Institute, 'Discussions in Shantung Economic Circles on "strengthening centralized unity in socialist economic construction"', CCYC 7 (1962), 43-47]

社会主义文化大革命 Great Socialist Cultural Revolution
shèhuìzhǔyì wénhùadàgémíng

An earlier term for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which supplanted it in 1966 [*JMJP*, 5 May 1966, edit.].

社会主义教育运动 socialist education campaign
shèhuìzhǔyì jiàoyù yùndòng

In many ways this was a forerunner to the CR. The 1963-65 campaign, first raised by Mao Tse-tung at the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee Meeting, 1962, was designed to prevent damage to the superstructure by revisionists. It attempted to reach the revolutionary successors at all levels of society and show them the importance of the class struggle and the need to reject material incentives. [R. Baum & F.C. Tewes, *Ssu Ch'ing: The Socialist Education Movement 1962-1966*. Research Monograph 2 (Berkeley, 1968).] Abbreviated to: 社教运动 *shèjiào yùndòng*.

see also: 四青 *sìqīng*

社会化 socialization
shèhuìhuà [*Ger. Vergesellschaftigung*]

This direct translation of the German term typifies the social character of the production process and its adaption to the needs of society rather than pure market forces.

Thus, there is no 'value' to production, the goods produced merely being 'social' products. The term is distinct from 'nationalization' which merely implies the state control of individual enterprises.

社会化大规模经济 socialized large-scale economy
shèhuìhuà dàguīmó jīngjì

社会游资 socially idle capital, 'hot money'
shèhuì yóuzī

Funds which flow into an economy simply to take advantage of favourable rates of interest. This has a strengthening effect on the balance of payments of a country but can be highly unreliable in the long term. also: 社会热钱 *shèhuì rèqián*.

社会自由市场 social free-market economy (L. Erhard)
shèhuì zìyóu shìchǎng jīngjì

社会保险制度 social security system
shèhuì bǎoxiǎn zhìdù

社会关系的失调 social maladjustment
shèhuì guānxì de shītiao

社里来，社里去 coming from the commune, returning to the commune
shèlǐ lái, shèlǐ qù

A 1962 part-work part-study campaign at secondary agrarian schools, with either evening or part-time courses. This phrase first appeared in 1962 when agricultural middle schools decided to enrol students from among young commune members and return them, after graduation, to the communes [*JMJP*, 12 June 1962]. Abbreviated to: 社来，社去 *shè lái, shè qù*.

This slogan reappeared in the Chinese press in 1970 following the establishment of a new type of agricultural college at Chaoyang, Liaoning province. The college was heralded as a 'socialist new thing' which grew out of the Cultural Revolution. The faculty has been held up as 'a teaching contingent of a new type' based on peasant lecturers. The college itself moved from its urban location in Shenyang to the village of Chaoyang in 1970. The six departments teach basic agricultural subjects to 1,000 students drawn from both rusticated youth and production team members. The staff conduct courses 'in the field' during the busy season and students rotate classes with actual work on farms. [*JMJP*, 2 Dec. 1974, pp.1, 2]

社办事业 commune-run undertakings
shèbàn shìyè

Abbreviated to: 社办 *shèbàn*

社员代表大会 commune congress
shèyuán dàibǎo dàhui

A commune level administrative meeting.

社员代表会议 commune conference
shèyuán dàibiǎo huìyì

A brigade level meeting concerned with administration.

设

shè

设算银行利息 imputed interest
shèsuàn yínháng lìxī

设备使用率 equipment utilization rate
shèbèi shǐyòng lǜ

SHEN/SHĚN

神

shén

神农 shénnóng

The legendary emperor (2838-2698 BC) who is reputed to have taught the Chinese the art of agriculture.

also: 田祖神农 tiánzǔ shénnóng

神米 'miracle rice'
shénmǐ

see: 新选稻米育良种 xīxuǎn dàomǐ yùliángzhǒng
new high-yielding varieties of rice

身

shēn

身分 shēnfèn status, personal record (in the sense of one's personal achievement); social position [from pre-modern Jap. *mibun*]

Distinguish from: 成分 chéngfèn and 辈分 bèifèn

身分制度 social stratification
shēnfēnzhìdù [Jap. *mibunsei*]

深

shēn

深入到一个点 penetrating a point,
shēnrù dào yīgè diǎn 'on spot investigation'

An expression used to denote the practice of sending responsible cadres from the higher echelons down to the basic level to study actual conditions on the farm. [JMJP, 23 Feb. 1963] compare: 深入到现场 shēnrù dào xiànchǎng deeply penetrating the actual situation.

深翻 shēnfān to turn over deeply

To thoroughly aerate the soil, also 'to reform completely'.

深耕 shēngēng deep ploughing

To improve the soil, to strengthen plants, and aid weed control and prevent diseases. On 29 August 1958, a policy directive issued by the Party Central and State Council urged communes to deep plough their land to increase production. This should be done every three years to a depth of 14 inches and where possible, on highly productive land, to a depth of 28 inches. [JMJP, 11 Sept. 1958, p.1]

also: 深耕地 shēngēngdì deep ploughed land

深耕细作 shēngēng xīzuò deep ploughing and intensive cultivation

深耕易耨 shēngēng yìniù deep ploughing and frequent weeding

深灌溉 shēnguàngài deep irrigation

This is a method of plant protection first advocated after trials by a production team in Anwei province where rice fields were flooded to a depth of 5.5 inches for sixteen days. [See Wang Hung-jen, 'Reasonably deep irrigation destroys second generation caterpillars in rice', NYCS 6 (1965), p.42.]

深水稻 shēnshuǐdào deep water rice

Also called 'floating rice'. Rice grown in water 6 meters deep. During floods stems will grow as much as 30 cm. per day in adjustment to water depth, yields, however, are low. The main advantage is that even when uprooted, it can produce some yield. (See Fig. 12.)

SHENG/SHĚNG

生

shēng

生菜 shēngcài lettuce [*Lactuca sativa* L.]

Several varieties which include:

包心生菜 bāoxīn shēngcài head lettuce--a crispy heart variety

立木生菜 <i>lìmù shēngcài</i>	cos lettuce-long upright leaf
玻璃生菜 <i>bōlí shēngcài</i>	curly loose-leafed lettuce (northern cultivar)
牛喇生菜 <i>niúlè shēngcài</i>	celtuce or asparagus lettuce (southern cultivar--Cant.)
Also called: 萵苣 <i>wōjù</i>	
生胶 <i>shēngjiāo</i>	crude rubber
生态学 <i>shēngtài xué</i>	ecology
also: 区位学 <i>qūwèixué</i>	
The study of the relation of organisms or groups of organisms to their environment. Broadly this can be defined as the analysis of the structure and function of natural systems.	
生态结构 <i>shēngtài jiégòu</i>	ecological structure
生态经济学 <i>shēngtài jīngjì xué</i>	ecology (economic ecology)
The study of how man can effectively use elements of the natural environment (natural resources) to meet his own needs while managing natural systems for future economic use.	
生长率 <i>shēngzhǎnglǜ</i>	growth rate
生物防除 <i>shēngwù fángchú</i>	biological control
The use of natural or biological means to combat harmful insects or weeds (e.g. bacterial viruses, sterilization, sex attractants or fungi). It usually takes the form of (1) control of insects by insects; (2) control of weeds by insects; (3) control of fungi by fungi; or (4) chemical and integrated control programmes. [See Chu Ju-tso & Hu Ts'ui, 'The combined problem of chemical and biological control of harmful crop pests', <i>CKNYKH</i> 4 (1962), 1-8.]	
also: 化学防除 <i>huàxué fángchú</i>	chemical control
生物产量 <i>shēngwù chǎnliàng</i>	biological yield
This is harvested output minus losses in the reaping and threshing.	
see also: 常年产量 <i>chángnián chǎnliàng</i>	normal annual yield
生物居所 <i>shēngwù jūsuǒ</i>	ecological niche

生命表 <i>shēngmìngbiǎo</i>	life table
生荒地 <i>shēnghuāngdì</i>	virgin land
also: 处女地 <i>chǔnǚdì</i>	
生存生产 <i>shēngcún shēngchǎn</i>	subsistence production

The term 'subsistence' is ambiguous. Confusion arises because the term is used both to describe the minimum of food and shelter needed to support life as well as the means of obtaining the basic necessities of life. Dictionary definitions allow 'subsistence' to be used to describe 'subsistence production' or 'subsistence livelihood'. Use of these terms often coincides though they are not necessarily synonymous. Actual subsistence production refers to a self-contained and self-sufficient unit where all production is consumed with no surplus available for sale and where no consumer goods or services from external sources are purchased. It is characterized by the total absence of commercialization and cash products. The term 'subsistence' is also associated with low living standards. But it should be distinguished from 'subsistence production'; both are often used in conjunction with one another. While subsistence production usually results in poverty standards, it is possible to find cases where the living standards are fairly adequate. [See C. Clark & M.R. Haswell, *The Economics of Subsistence Agriculture* (1964).]

生存农户 <i>shēngcún nóng hù</i>	subsistence farmer
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This term is often synonymous with the term 'peasant' (农民 *nóngmín*). The main aim of the subsistence farmer is food production rather than acquisition of cash income. There is a direct relationship between production and consumption.

生存经济 <i>shēngcún jīngjì</i>	subsistence economy
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That sector of the economy where the majority of the population is engaged in subsistence pursuits of production, consumption and distribution, and exchange of goods and services for the satisfaction of the basic needs of society.

生存都市化 <i>shēngcún dūshìhuà</i>	subsistence urbanization
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A concept borrowed from the idea of subsistence farming and corresponding to an urban situation in which people have only the bare necessities of life. The majority of citizens in many less developed countries are thought to live under such conditions. These circumstances are directly related to a rate of urbanization which often exceeds that of industrial growth and the pressures on urban society as a result of large numbers of rural migrants. The implicit idea is that the urban community, whilst being a centre of modernization also experiences

peasantization since rural characteristics are brought into the city due to migrants and its proximity to the countryside which it serves. [See, for instance, G. Breese, *Urbanization in Newly Developing Countries* (1966).]

生殖力 fertility
shēngzhīlì

生殖率 fertility rate
shēngzhīlǜ

生活区 home maintenance area
shēnghuóqū (living space, *lebensraum*)

生活日制度 living day system
shēnghuórìzhìdù

The Shensi province variation of the slogan 'planned eating', in which instruction is given each fortnight in the sparing use of food. This takes the form of giving names of families who have solved the problem of daily hardship. A welfare committee controls the daily life of each family. [*JMJP*, 19 Jan. 1962, p.2]

生活程度 standard of living
shēnghuóchéngdù

also: 生活水平 *shēnghuóshuǐpíng*

生活费用 living expenses,
shēnghuófèiyòng cost of living

生活费补贴 living allowance
shēnghuófèibǔtiē

生活费指数 cost of living index
shēnghuófèizhǐshù

生活资料 means of living
shēnghuózīliào

The standard communist term for consumer goods. [See Liang Chih and Lei Chun-ho, 'Initial study of the relations of production and consumption goods to budgetary revenue and expenditure', *CCYC* 5 (1959), 1-5] see also: 生产资料 *shēngchǎnzīliào*

生活必需品 basic necessities of life,
shēnghuóbìxūpǐn daily necessities

生活集体化 to live collectively
shēnghuójítǐhuà

生产者 producer
shēngchǎnzhě

生产因素 factors of production
shēngchǎnyīnsù

In the classical sense these are land, labour and capital. In socialist economics the factors of production consist of 'production forces' (生产力 *shēngchǎnlì*) plus the 'subjects of labour' (raw materials, fuel and the commune's own labour input), i.e. the subject's manufactures, semi-manufactures and plant. See below:

INTERRELATIONSHIPS GOVERNING THE MODE OF PRODUCTION

The dialectic between productive forces and production relations is a situation in which the increasing capacity to produce due to the gradual industrialization of production creates a conscious need for social change, which in turn induces the exploitation of new technology. This was a major theme in Mao Tse-tung's 'On the Correct Handling of the People'. It is represented diagrammatically below.

TECHNICAL FACTORS	ECONOMIC FACTORS
Productive forces (means of production)	Production relations
Labour (work input)	Labour (surplus product)
Machinery	Machinery use
Technological division of labour	Social division of labour
Technological division of the means of production	Distribution of products
Product exchange	Commodity exchange

Source: Cheng Kai, 'Discussions in Chinese Economic Circles in Recent Years on Problems of the Forces of Production and the Relations of Production', *CCYC*, 17 February 1963.

Figure 10

生产手段 means of production
shēngchǎn shǒuduàn [Jap. seisan ryoku]

In China this refers to non-labour inputs. It includes land, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous materials used in the production process. The term is broader than the western concept of 'capital goods' because of the inclusion of both land and intermediate products. In the classical sense the means of production are the factors of production plus non-factor inputs (minor inputs). In capitalist countries the means of production are in the hands of a minority of manufacturers. In socialist countries the means of production are distributed free according to need.

also: 生产工具 shēngchǎn gōngjù instruments of production [Russ. orudiya proizvodstva]

Synonymous with the above term.

生产关系 production relationships
shēngchǎn guānxi [Jap. seisan kankei]

生产力 production forces
shēngchǎnlì

In the western sense, productivity, productive capacity. In China, this is the means of labour, plus labour power.

生产费 production costs, production expenses
shēngchǎnfèi

These traditionally include all farm inputs which the production team has to purchase from outside, but generally it has excluded that portion of costs represented by inputs of one's own seed, fodder or fertilizer, or team-produced items. Several devices adopted by communes to reduce production expenses include: (1) accumulation and preparation of manure fertilizer themselves; (2) self-supply and repair of farm equipment; (3) funds raised by investment from members and by breeding livestock, etc. ['Objective commune management', NYCS 4 (1963), 47-48]

生产扩张 extended reproduction
shēngchǎn kuòzhāng (enlarged reproduction)

A socialist term denoting increased investment.

生产经营权 production rights
shēngchǎn jīngyíngquán

The right of communes and brigades to determine what to produce, the amount and the means to carry out production of a crop, i.e. what crops, targets and technical measures necessary, together with amount of labour and other means of production. Production rights are one of the basic aspects of ownership because ownership of the means of production and direction of labour is mainly determined by whether one has full power to utilize and dispose of them. In the current situation, production rights belong to the production team which is now considered the basic accounting unit. [CCYC 3 (1965), p.36]

生产量 volume of production
shēngchǎnliàng

生产时期 production period
shēngchǎn shíqí

生产面 production surface
shēngchǎnmiàn

生产率 productivity (modern standard Chinese); rate of production (western terminology)
shēngchǎnlǜ

There are several important forms of productivity:

- (1) total productivity (总生产率 zǒngshēngchǎnlǜ) which is a measure of labour productivity relating to all activities undertaken within an enterprise. In socialist terminology this is synonymous with social productivity (社会生产率 shèhuì shēngchǎnlǜ q.v.);
- (2) net productivity (净生产率 jìngshēngchǎnlǜ) which is the productivity of live labour; in western terms this is usually called individual productivity;
- (3) integral productivity (整数生产率 zhěngshù shēngchǎnlǜ). This is the ratio of output to total labour time (live plus embodied in socialist terminology) spent on production;
- (4) technical productivity (技术生产率 jìshù shēngchǎnlǜ). The ratio of volume of work done or value of output produced to labour input;
- (5) marginal productivity (边际生产率 biānjì shēngchǎnlǜ). The change in output arising out of the employment of an additional unit of the factor to which the productivity measure refers, all other things being equal. A further socialist category is: collective productivity (集体生产率 jítǐ shēngchǎnlǜ) which refers to the average labour productivity (劳动生产率 láodòng shēngchǎn) per worker in a team or unit.

生产信用 production credit
shēngchǎn xìnyòng

生产试验 production testing, experimental production
shēngchǎn shìyǎn

生产曲线 production curve
shēngchǎn qūxiàn

生产可能性曲线 production possibility curve
shēngchǎn kěnéngxìng qūxiàn

Also called the 'transformation curve' whereby a given product can be 'transformed' into another by transfer of resources.

生产前线 production frontiers
shēngchǎn qiánxiàn

生产能力 productive capacity
shēngchǎn nénglì

The full capacity of a combination of the means of labour in yielding products under normal conditions per year, day, hour or other time unit.

生产能力累计 cumulative production capacity
shēngchǎn nénglì lěiji

The product of the production capacity multiplied by life span concerned. Indicated by the equation $P = M \times (N-n)$ where M = production capacity of a given combination of the means of labour, P = cumulative production capacity, N = life span and n = the time the combination of means of labour has been in operation.

生产潜力 productive potential,
(latent productive capacity)
shēngchǎn qiánli

生产研究 production study
(syn. work study)
shēngchǎn yánjiū

生产技术 production technique
shēngchǎn jìshù

生产价格 costs of production,
production price
[Russ. *Tsena proizvodstva*]
shēngchǎn jiàgé

Translated verbatim this means the price of production. In socialist economics it means cost price of production or delivery price according to the context. The Marxist reading of this term should be costs of production though in many texts it is rendered as 'production price'. The Chinese took this term from the Russian, which was originally taken from Marx's theory of cost of product plus average profits. Difficulties from the socialist point of view arise from the fact that commodities are not simply exchanged as commodities but as the products of capital. Although commodity exchange exists in a socialist society, such exchange is merely seen as an exchange of labour products and not the products of capital. Finally, Marx said that 'In order to exchange commodities according to production costs, the development of capitalism to a certain level is necessary'. [K. Marx, *Das Kapital*, vol.iii (Peking, 1962), p.201; see also Ts'ai Chien-hua, 'Refute Comrade Yang Chien-pai's theory of production cost', *CCYC* 1 (1965), 10-19.]

Also: **生产成本** (*shēngchǎn chéngběn*) which is the usual translation of the western term 'costs of production'.

生产价格论 theory of production price/
costs
shēngchǎn jiàgélùn

生产价格论者 production cost theorists,
production price theorists
shēngchǎn jiàgélùnzhe

生产必空 fall-off in production
shēngchǎn bìkōng

生产协作 production coordination
shēngchǎn xiézuò

see: **经济协作** *jīngjì xiézuò* economic
coordination

生产劲头 productive vigour
shēngchǎn jìntóu

An expression of the need for sustained productivity.

生产救灾 to step up production after
natural calamities
shēngchǎn jiùzāi

生产部门 branches of production
shēngchǎn bùmén

In agriculture the division between crop and livestock production, handicrafts and subsidiaries and services.

生产资料 producer goods, 'the means
of production'
shēngchǎn zīliào

see: **生活资料** *shēnghuó zīliào*

生产资金 productive capital
[Russ. *proizvodstvennyi kapital*]
shēngchǎn zījīn

The enterprise's fixed (固定 *gùdìng*) and working (流动 *liúdòng*) capital (资本 *zīběn*). The former includes only that which is considered 'means of production', and excludes 'means of consumption' such as housing belonging to the collective. It is capital required to pay for seed, fodder, fertilizer, repairs, veterinary services, etc. [Liang Wen-sen, 'The relationship between the reproduction of fixed capital and the reproduction of social products', *CCYC* 5 (1964), 28-40]

生产单位 unit of production
shēngchǎn dānwèi

生产系数 production coefficient
shēngchǎn xīshù

生产方式 patterns of production,
production forms,
production methods
shēngchǎn fāngshì

生产型态 pattern of production
shēngchǎn xíngtài

生产队基本帐 production brigade foundation
account
*shēngchǎnduì
jīběnzhàng*

This method has been urged in order to calculate the accumulation fund properly. It consists of each brigade building up accurate first-time records on the basis of each team's income for the previous year. [*NYCS*, 1 (1964), p.64]

生产补助 production subsidy
shēngchǎn bǔzhù

生产门路 *shēngchǎn ménlù* production outlets, production channels

生产总值 *shēngchǎn zǒngzhí* gross value of production
see: 总产值 *zǒngchǎnzhí*

生产函数 *shēngchǎn hánshù* production function
A mathematical statement of the input-output relationship.

生产贡献 *shēngchǎn gòngxiàn* production contribution
This means to give labour freely, to offer one's labour.

生产计划 *shēngchǎn jìhuà* production plan
The annual plan which is worked out between communes and lower levels.

生产计划与管制 *shēngchǎn jìhuà yǔ guǎnzhi* production planning and control

生产指标 *shēngchǎn zhǐbiāo* production target, production quota

生产指数 *shēngchǎn zhǐshù* index of production

生产竞赛 *shēngchǎn jìngsài* production drive (emulation)
An all-out effort to raise productivity for a given product or range of products.

生产过剩 *shēngchǎn guòshèng* over-production, surplus production

生产过程 *shēngchǎn guòchéng* the production process

生产效率 *shēngchǎn xiàolǜ* productive efficiency (economic efficiency)
The relationship between output and cost, whereby producers seek to increase output and lower costs.

生产效率系数 *shēngchǎn xiàolǜ xīshù* productivity coefficient

生产斗争 *shēngchǎn dòuzhēng* 'struggle for production'

生产责任制 *shēngchǎn zérènzhi* fixed responsibility in production (responsibility system)

see: 包产到户 *bāochǎn dàoù*

生产信心 *shēngchǎn xìnxīn* to establish faith in production

生产信用公司 *shēngchǎn xìnyòng gōngsī* production credit corporation

生产管理区 *shēngchǎn guǎnlǐqū* production management district

These were organized at the administrative village level when higher advanced producer cooperatives were formed. After 1958, this fell between the communes and the brigades.

生产大队 *shēngchǎn dàduì* great production brigade

A powerful but small bureau of economic management above village level but below commune level, which has taken the place of 区 (*qū*). Also referred to as 生产队 (*shēngchǎnduì*) and 管理区 (*guǎnlǐqū*), administrative area. Right of ownership belongs to the great production brigade, while the small production brigade retains right of use (使用权 *-shíyòngquán*) of manpower, land animals and implements. The great production brigade was the fundamental accounting unit, which meant that in addition to accounting, everything the small production brigade produces within the production plan was handed over to the great brigade, together with any surplus. [*JMJP*, 20 Nov. 1960, p.1 edit.]

生产队 *shēngchǎnduì* production brigade, production team

Often coinciding with the area of a natural village, the brigade is at the intermediary level between team and commune. With populations of between 1,500 and 2,500, brigades direct basic education, health, as well as increasing number of small industries, workshops and stores. They are the focal point of farm technical innovation, providing overall leadership to the teams. Decision-making is shared among brigade members.

生产队的集体粮食储备 *shēngchǎnduì de jíjí liángshí chǔbèi* collective stockpile of food grain with production team

生产中队 *shēngchǎn zhōngduì* intermediate production team

生产小队 *shēngchǎn xiǎoduì* production team

The smallest permanent production unit. The team 'should not be too large; otherwise workers will have to walk too far, waste transport, and it will be inconvenient to exercise good field management'. Before 1960 a production team, quoted in an article by Ting Lü-shu, was thought to be too large if it consisted of more than

27,000 *mu*. In 1961, the team was divided into two. But for a mechanized team a sown acreage under 10,000 *mu* was too small: machinery was underutilized and there were too many non-productive personnel. [Ting Lü-shu, 'The rational management of state-operated farms', *CCYC* 12 (1963), p.16]

生产小组 production squad
shēngchǎn xiǎozǔ

A sub-team group usually concerned with carrying out specific jobs.

生产突击队 front-line production brigade
shēngchǎn tūjīduì (shock brigade)

生产劳动 productive labour
shēngchǎn láodòng

Generally a combination of labour power and the means of production, the labour which creates certain products. Such labour merely expresses 'the relationship between activity and useful effects, between the labourer and the labour product'. The difference of productive relationship in each form of society determines the characteristics of productive labour. Under capitalism

labour is considered productive if it directly increases the value of capital or produces surplus values. Under socialism labour in all production branches is considered productive labour regardless of its form (i.e. state collective or individual). [San Li, 'Rationally utilize rural labour forces to raise labour efficiency', *CCYC* 7 (1961), 6-9]

生产运动会 lit. 'production sports meeting'
shēngchǎn yùndònghuì

A term referring to informal contests between teams and brigades to raise production levels.

生产净值指数 index of net worth
shēngchǎn jìngzhí zhǐshù

生产费用基金 production expenditure share
shēngchǎn fèiyòng jījīn fund

生产按人口计算 per caput production
shēngchǎn àn rénkǒu jìsuàn

生产盲目性 blind production, lack of
shēngchǎn mángmùxìng planning in production

CHINA—AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAIN CROPS, YEARS 1955, 1965 AND 1974

Crop	Area (1 000 ha)			Production 1 000 Metric tons			Yield (kg ha)		
	1955	1965	1974	1955	1965	1974	1955	1965	1974
Rice, (paddy)	29 173	30 953	35 210	78 024	89 000	115 275	2 670	2 780	3 274
Wheat	26 739	25 175	29 001	22 965	26 000	37 002	860	883	1 276
Millet	27 800	27 985	29 804	24 870	17 126	23 505	210	612	789
Sorghum		3	6		4	14		1 183	2 333
Potatoes	3 190	3 211	3 792	18 940	27 012	38 027		8 412	10 028
Potatoes, Sweet	—	9 865	11 910	—	83 988	113 100		8 514	9 496
Sesame seed	—	895	903	431	368	367		411	406
Cotton seed	5 771	—	—	3 030	3 298	4 295	530	—	—
Rapeseed	6 200	1 920	2 501	3 650	1 143	1 252	590	595	500
Groundnuts in shell	2 268	2 044	2 173	2 926	2 426	2 700	1 290	1 187	1 243
Soyabeans	11 442	13 533	14 335	9 121	11 036	11 860	800	815	827
Seed cotton	—	4 858	4 817	—	4 946	6 442		1 018	1 337
Sugarcane	204	400	584	8 110	23 500	40 000		58 800	68 493
Sugarbeet	115	200	270	1 596	4 000	6 200	13 900	20 000	22 963

Source: FAO Production Yearbook, 1974

Figure 11

生产合作 <i>shēngchǎn hézuò</i>	cooperative production
生产合作社 <i>shēngchǎn hézuòshè</i>	producer cooperative
生产建设兵团 <i>shēngchǎn jiànshè bīngtuán</i>	production-construction corps

The origins of this term are found in 1940 when the communist 359th brigade were ordered to reclaim land near Yanan in order to overcome supply difficulties. Following 1950, the PLA organized several such specialist corps concerned with farming and conservancy, especially in remote rural areas, where they engaged in such pursuits as cattle production and soil improvement. In 1954, Sinkiang troops merged units engaged in farm work into 'production-construction corps' and began to recruit and accept a variety of personnel from educated youths to those undergoing labour reform. The corps are now active in 21 provinces and contain an estimated 1.9 million men. The organization is characterized by its military style, collective lifestyle and production. Earnings are said to be about RMB 18-21 per month with deductions made for board. [J. Gittings, *The Role of the Chinese Army* (1967), pp.176-88]

生产弹性 <i>shēngchǎn tánxìng</i>	elasticity of production
生产弹性系数 <i>shēngchǎn tánxìng xīshù</i>	coefficient of production elasticity
生产自救节约 度荒 <i>shēngchǎn zìjiù jiéyuē dùhuāng</i>	'self-relief through production, endure disaster by frugality'
see: 自救工作 <i>zìjiù gōngzuò</i>	

生产基金占用 系数 <i>shēngchǎn jījīn zhànyòng xīshù</i>	employment coefficient of production capital
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生产社会化和生产资料私人占有 <i>shēngchǎn shèhuìhuà hé shēngchǎn zīliào sīrén zhànyǒu</i>	the social character of production and private ownership of the means of production
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生产用消费 <i>shēngchǎnyòng xiāofèi</i>	productive consumption [Russ. <i>proizvodstvennoe potreblenie</i>]
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The use of raw materials or semi-manufactures in the production process.

牲

shēng

牲口 <i>shēngkǒu</i>	beast, cattle, livestock population
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[See D. Tretiak & B.H. Kang, 'An assessment of changes in the number of livestock in China, 1952-1970', *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts* 14/4 (1972), 1-32.]

see also: 黑牲口 *hèishēngkǒu*

牲口过剩 <i>shēngkǒu guòshèng</i>	overstocking
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牲畜生产 <i>shēngchù shēngchǎn</i>	livestock production
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In China all livestock is divided up into large (horses, cattle, camels, etc.) and small (sheep, pigs, poultry) animals. Livestock products are classified under the products of slaughtered beasts (meat, hides and skins, etc.) and non-slaughtered products (milk, eggs, wool, etc.). It should be noted that all processed livestock products are found in industrial statistics in China. [Liao Hsien-hao, 'Tabular forms for agricultural production planning, CHCC 4 (1957), p.31]

牲畜业 <i>shēngchùyè</i>	cattle breeding
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牲畜市场 <i>shēngchù shìchǎng</i>	cattle market
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The main cattle marketing areas of China are at Fan Chia-t'an and Feh-hui *xians* on the borders of Kirin province and Cheng Chia-t'un on the border of IMAR. There is a daily movement of over 1,000 head of cattle. The cattle are sold mainly to neighbouring Liaoning, Hopei and Shantung provinces where they are re-sold on medium sized markets such as T'ai-wan (Shenyang municipality) and Tu-shih-ch'ao of Liaoning (a central district for industrial crops). Some animals find their way as far as Hongkong from these markets. Elsewhere in China cattle markets are held in conjunction with rural fairs fixed according to the lunar calendar. [See Chang Hao-hsing, 'Some points on cattle marketing', *CKNP* 8 (1963).]

牲畜圈肥 <i>shēngchù quānfēi</i>	deep litter (manure from penned livestock)
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牲畜组合 <i>shēngchù zǔhé</i>	livestock combination
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Any two groups of animals reared together, e.g. pigs and poultry.

牲畜单位 <i>shēngchù dānwèi</i>	livestock unit
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A measure of livestock numbers based on the equivalent of a mature cow (approx. 1,000 lbs liveweight). An animal unit is roughly one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, five pigs or six goats.

also: 家畜单位 *jiāchù dānwèi*

牲畜标准单位 livestock standard unit
shēngchù biāozhǔn dānwèi

There are two usual methods of calculating the livestock standard unit in China: (1) the total number of animals method (i.e. simple head count), according to economic value, feed consumption, work capacity and fertilizer output; and (2) conversion unit. Most countries use the former. Traditionally China used sheep but the yellow ox is now preferred. The following general conversion coefficients may be adopted in the study of China's livestock industry: yellow ox, water buffalo 1; horse, mule 1.2; donkey 0.5; camel 1.8; goat, sheep, hog 0.2; and domestic fowl 0.01. [Teng Ching-chung, 'Methods of calculating livestock standard units', *Ti-li-hsueh Tzu-liao* 4 (1959)]

牲畜配种 artificial insemination
shēngchù pèizhǒng

牲畜配种站 livestock breeding station
shēngchù pèizhǒngzhàn

牲畜饲养管理 livestock management
shēngchù sìyǎng guǎnlǐ

牲畜农具经理处 livestock and farm tool station
shēngchù nóngjù jīnglǐchù

省

shěng

省级 provincial level
shěngjí

省劳力(的) labour saving
shěngláolì (de)

升

shēng

升降机 elevators
shēngjiàngjī

升科 to declare reclaimed land for taxation
shēngkē

升级 to upgrade (a job of work)
shēngjí

剩

shèng

剩余 surplus
shèngyú

剩余劳动 surplus labour
shèngyú láodòng

剩余劳动力 surplus labour force
shèngyú láodònglì

see: 社会必要劳动 *shèhuì bìyào láodòng*

剩余价值(剩值) surplus value
shèngyú jiàzhí (shèngzhí)

Marx claimed that the value of a person's labour equals its subsistence value. Under modern conditions the labourer is able to earn his subsistence by a few hours work; the remaining hours are accrued as surplus value. Marx considered this to be the main source of capitalist profit.

剩余农产品 surplus farm produce
shèngyú nóngchǎnpǐn

SHI/SHIH

师

shī

师父 master craftsman
shīfu [Ger. *Meister*]

also: 师傅 *shīfu*

师傅农场 master farm
shīfù nóngchǎng

师傅课程 master's course
shīfù kèchéng

师傅考试 master's examination
shīfù kǎoshì

师傅带徒弟的方式 master apprentice system
shīfù dàitúdi de fāngshì

see: 学徒制度 *xué tú zhì dù*

施

shī

施食
shīshí relief rations,
charitable food

施用肥料 (施肥) fertilizer use,
shīyòng féiliào (shīféi) fertilizer application

Fertilizer application is crucial to crop yields in China. According to a 1954 report, no fertilizer was used on 40% of cultivated land in 1953 [*K'o-hsueh Tung-pao* 9 (1954), p.59]. Even in the 1960s fertilizer use was low compared to other countries. In 1966, for instance, the amount of fertilizer used was just over 21 lbs per *mu* or 1/10th of Japan's ratio. [See G. Uchida, 'Technology in China', *Scientific American* (Nov. 1966), p.416.]

see also: 肥料, 化肥, 粪便 and 有机肥料
féiliào huàféi fènbiàn yǒujī féiliào

施肥法
shīféifǎ fertilizer application technique

施底肥
shīdǐféi deep application of fertilizer

施行价格
shīxíng jiàgé administered prices

All prevailing prices in China are 'administered' prices. This means they are determined by revenue raising and consumption restricting considerations and they are not designed to reflect factor deficiencies and marginal utilities. Hence, for comparative purposes one must employ the prices in other countries as the standard for evaluation. India is taken in most comparative studies.

also: 规定价格 guèdìng jiàgé

使

shǐ

使用权
shǐyòngquán rights of use

see also: 长期使用权 chángqī shǐyòngquán
and 生产大队 shēngchǎn dàduì

使用价值
shǐyòng jiàzhí use value, utility value

Output values computed on the basis of constant prices.

使用分区
shǐyòng fēnqū use zoning

时

shí

时间分配
shíjiān fēnpèi time allocation

时间数列
shíjiān shùliè time series
The values of a variable through several periods of time.

时间数列分析
shíjiān shùliè fēnxī time series analysis
The analysis of statistical data through a period of time.
see also: 断面分析 duànmiàn fēnxī

时间与动作研究
shíjiān yǔ dòngzuò yánjiū time and motion studies,
work study

时序相关
shíxù xiāngguān temporal correlation

时差模式
shíchā móshì lag models

时差变数
shíchā biànshù lagged variable

矢

shǐ

矢车菊
shǐchējú cornflower [*Centaurea cyanus*
L.]

矢量
shǐliàng a vector

also: 向量 xiàngliàng

事

shì

事业费用
shìyè fèiyòng operating expenses

Synonymous with 'variable costs'.

示

shì

示范田
shìfàntián demonstration plot

示范区
shìfànqū demonstration area

see also: 样板田 yàngbǎntián

示范工作
shìfàn gōngzuò model work

世

shì

世论指导者 opinion leader

shìlùn zhǐdǎozhě

also: 舆论指导者 yúnlùn zhǐdǎozhě

世界银行 World Bank

shìjiè yìng'háng

世界食粮计划 World Food Plan (WFP)

shìjiè shíliáng jìhuà

世界指示性计划 Indicative World Plan (FAO)

shìjiè zhǐshìxìng jìhuà

世界卫生组织 World Health Organization

shìjiè wèishēng zǔzhī (WHO)

市

shì a market (Chekiang province)

see also: 墟. (xū)

市情 market intelligence

shìqíng

also: 市况消息 shìkuàng xiāoxi

市况报告 market reports

shìkuàng bàogào

市篮分析 shopping basket analysis

shìlán fēnxī

市场机构 market mechanism

shìchǎng jīgòu

Under conditions of commodity production which exist under socialism, the market mechanism is dictated by economic conditions. This follows from the commodity-money character of production and circulation. The essential difference between the working of the market mechanism under socialist conditions and capitalist conditions is that in centrally planned economies market relations do not include manpower and some basic funds of production. From this point of view, marketing as a form of commodity-cash relation has a limited function under socialist conditions. In the West the market is spontaneous, unplanned and flexible. In centrally planned agriculture the market occupies a crucial position, since the prices at which most primary product are sold are often considerably lower than what the farmer has to pay for manufactured goods. There is a tendency for farmers, in some instances, to try to limit deliveries to the state. On the other hand, there is some flexibility in using the cooperative market where sale prices are higher than those at which the state buys up farm produce. The

effort to maintain market price stability is the main problem of planners. [G. Popov. *Market Mechanism and its Use in Socialist Agriculture* (Pazarnijat mehaniz'm i Nezovoto izpolzavane v socialisticeskoto Selsko stopan-sovo). Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1973]

市场经济 market economy (free market economy)

shìchǎng jīngjì

A market in which the forces of supply and demand are allowed to operate with state direction.

市场生产 market production

shìchǎng shēngchǎn

That portion of farm output for sale outside the producing farm.

市场条例 market regulations

shìchǎng tiáoli

市场组合 marketing pools

shìchǎng zǔhé

市场差额 marketing margins

shìchǎng chā'è

市场议事会 marketing boards

shìchǎng yìshìhuì

市场价格 market price

shìchǎng jiàgé

Sometimes written: 市价 shìjià

In the West this is generally determined by 'free market forces'. In centrally planned economies, market price is simply the official selling price (sum of planned costs and estimated profit net of indirect taxes) plus any turnover tax. In China, market price means the price set by the state over and above that paid to the commune or industry concerned. [Chao Lü-k'uan & Hsiang Ching-ch'uan, 'On the objective basis of differential commodity prices and the criteria for formulating differential prices in a socialist system', *CCYC* 2 (1964), 52-61]

市场分析 market analysis

shìchǎng fēnxī

市场调查 market research, market survey

shìchǎng diào chá

市场研究 market research

shìchǎng yánjiū

市场失败研究 market failure research

shìchǎng shībài yánjiū

市场需要 market demand

shìchǎng xūyào

市场需求分析 <i>shìchǎng xūqiú fēnxī</i>	market demand analysis
市场需求函数 <i>shìchǎng xūqiú HÀNSHÙ</i>	market demand function
市场管理 <i>shìchǎng guǎnlǐ</i>	market management
市场管理委员会 <i>shìchǎng guǎnlǐ wěiyuánhui</i>	market management committee
also written: 市管会 <i>shìguǎnhuì</i>	
市场缺点 <i>shìchǎng quēdiǎn</i>	market imperfections
市场利率 <i>shìchǎng lìlǜ</i>	market rate of interest
市场区隔潜力 <i>shìchǎng qūgé qiánliàng</i>	market segment potential
市场繁荣物价 稳定 <i>shìchǎng fánróng wùjià wèndìng</i>	brisk market and stable prices
市场活动观念 <i>shìchǎng huódòng guānniàn</i>	marketing concept
市场活动手段 组合 <i>shìchǎng huódòng shǒuduàn zǔhé</i>	marketing mix
市场规范契约 <i>shìchǎng guīfàn qìyuē</i>	market specification contract
市郊农场 <i>shìjiāo nóngchǎng</i>	suburban farms
市郊贫下中农 联合会 <i>shìjiāo pínxiàzhōngnóng liánhéhuì</i>	Association of Poor and Lower Middle Peasants
An anti-Maoist organization which operated in Canton province in 1966. [From leaflet by Canton Red Guards. San Chung military troop, 23 Aug. 1967; in <i>Ming Pao</i> , Hongkong, 10 Sept. 1967.]	
市镇居民粮食 供应证 <i>shìzhèn jūmín liángshí gōngyǐngzhèng</i>	City Residents' Food Supply Certificates
In November 1955, official and universal rationing was	

introduced in China. Anyone leaving a province had to get a national ration card.

柿

shì

柿子
shìzǐ Japanese persimmon, Chinese date plum [*Diospyros kaki* L.]

试

shì

试点
shìdiǎn spot testing

To go out and actively gather data and not rely on oral briefings and written reports. [See *Yang-ch'eng Wan-pao*, Canton, 10 Mar. 1966, p.2.]

试区
shìqū trial plot, an experimental area

试作
shìzuò farm trials

试验田
shìyàntián experimental plot

Up to 1963 most counties ran experimental plots under the direction of County Extension Stations. After the crop failures of 1959-61 and the departure of Soviet advisers, agricultural extension was reorganized and decentralized by combining all existing organizations into commune-based organizations suited to develop local conditions. [Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of China, Directive on the strengthening of agricultural extension stations and improvement of their work, 26 Dec. 1962. *Compilation of Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China*, XIII, Jan. 1962/Dec. 1963 (Peking, 1964), 199-202.]

see also: 样板田 *yàngbǎntián*

试验设计
shìyàn shèjì experimental design

试算表
shìsuànbǎo trial balance [Russ. *Probanii balans*]

also: 决算表 *juésuànbǎo*

试情公牛
shìqíng gōngniú a teaser (vasectomised bull)

嗜

shì

嗜好农友 hobby farmers
shǐhào nóngyóu

嗜好损失 hobby losses
shǐhào sǔnshī

嗜好种类 taste
shǐhào zhǒnglèi

失

shī

失业 unemployment
shīyè

In China the term 'unemployment' technically does not exist. Instead the term 'non-labouring citizens' (脫離勞工 tuōlí láodòng) is used, or 'awaiting employment' 待工 dàigōng). China's main answer has been the xiāfang system of resettlement of the urban population in rural areas. [JMJP, 22 Dec. 1968, p.1]

十

shí

十二通讯 twelve articles
shí'èr tōngxùn

Directives on rural development issued by the Central Committee of the CCP in January 1961. The articles stressed the three grade system in the communes with the production brigade as the base. The importance of private plots was admitted as well as small-scale domestic sideline occupations. Rural markets were advocated in order to reactivate the rural economy. [JMJP, 8 Jan. 1961. p.1]

十大增加 the ten big increases
shí dà zēngjiā

This term originated at a conference of Party cadres concerned with the unified state management of grain supplies. It relates to the promotion of the cooperative movement on a nationwide basis. The ten big increases were listed as: (1) number of cooperatives; (2) number of credit cooperatives; (3) number of consumer cooperatives; (4) increases in peasant understanding of the socialist movement; (5) increases in activists; (6) upsurge in agricultural production; (7) increases in large livestock; (8) heavy farm implements and tractors; (9) better housing; and (10) better clothing. It is linked to 'the five big decreases' (五大減少 wūdà jiǎnshǎo). [JMJP, 8 Feb. 1955, p.2]

十大关系 the ten great relationships
shí dà guānxi

The ten great relationships, of which the most important is industry and agriculture, given by Mao in April 1956

to the meeting of the Politbureau and later quoted in the 'Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development 1956-1957'. [Second Session of the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (Peking, 1958), pp.36-37]

拾

shí

拾粪 to collect nightsoil
shí fèn

食

shí

食堂 mess hall,
shítáng dining hall

食堂试验田 mess hall experimental plot
shítáng shìyàntián

食粮 food grain,
shíliáng food

食粮政策 food policy
shíliáng zhèngcè

食粮生产地带 food producing areas
shíliáng shēngchǎn dìdài

食品 food commodities,
shípǐn primary products

食品业 food industry
shípǐnyè

also: 食品工业 shípǐn gōngyè

食品罐头业 canned food industry
shípǐn guāntóuyè

食品杂货 groceries
shípǐn záhuò

食品冷冻 frozen foods
shípǐn lěngdòng

食品冷冻法 methods of freezing food
shípǐn lěngdòngfǎ products

食品消费趋向 food consumption trends
shípǐn xiāofèi qūxiàng

食用作物 food crops
shíyòng zuòwù

食用植物油 <i>shíyòng zhíwùyóu</i>	edible vegetable oil
食用油炼制业 <i>shíyòngyóu liànzhìyè</i>	edible oil industry
食物 <i>shíwù</i>	food stuffs
食物消费 <i>shíwù xiāofèi</i>	food consumption
食物之热量 <i>shíwù zhī rèliàng</i>	calorific value of food
食物之化学成分 <i>shíwù zhī huàxué chéngfèn</i>	chemical composition of food

石

shí

石刀柏 asparagus [*Asparagus officinalis*]
shídāobǎi

石榴 pomegranate [*Punica granatum*]
shíliú

Not indigenous to China, this fruit was said to have been imported during the Han dynasty about 126 BC. It was originally called 安石榴 (*ānshíliú*) after Kabul from where it was supposed to have originated.

石花菜 agar agar [*Gelidium amansii* Lamx]
shíhuācài

A kind of seaweed from Malaya.

石膏 gypsum/lime
shígāo

石灰 lime, calcium oxide
shíhuī

实

shí

实地惯习 field practice
shídì guànxí

实地工作 field work
shídì gōngzuò

also: 田间工作 *tiānjiān gōngzuò*

实地调查 follow-up interview
shídì diàochá

实习训练 practical vocational training
shíxí xùnlìan

实业标准 business barometer
shíyè biāozhǔn

实验区 experimental plot
shíyànqū

see: 样板田 *yàngbǎntián*

实验费 experimental expenses
shíyàn fèi

实验农场 experimental farm
shíyàn nóngchǎng

实现收益率 realized rate of return
shíxiàn shōuyíù

实作学习 learning by doing
shízuò xuéxí

实物国民收入 real national income
shíwù guómín shōurù

Gross national product (GNP) less net transfers abroad, deflated by the factor of domestic expenditure.

实物税 tax in kind
shíwùshuì

实物投入量 physical inputs
shíwù tuórùliàng

实物交换贸易 barter trade
shíwù jiāohuàn mào yì

实际产量 physical output
shíjì chǎnliàng

实际工资 real wages
shíjì gōngzī

The purchasing power of money wages.

or: 实质工资 *shízhì gōngzī*

实质价值 intrinsic value
shízhì jiàzhí

实质间接资本 physical overhead capital
shízhì jiānjiē zīběn

实割实测调查 projection investigation based on actual harvest
shí gē shí cè diào chá

A process in which when the majority of crops are ripe but not yet harvested representative plots are selected, unit production calculated and total output projected according to the characteristics of various crops. The figures thus obtained are reckoned to be closer to reality than preliminary estimates since output is basically fixed at time of investigation. Investigation is carried out by the commune and teams in some areas; in others, the department above commune level takes over. In some areas a ranking according to estimated unit production is obtained and mechanical sampling is employed to choose representative units. Above commune level, these can be chosen by grouping and class mark selection. [Sun Shih-cheng, 'On agricultural-output investigations', CCYC 9 (1963), p.25]

适

shì

适度放牧 normal grazing
shìdù fàngmù

适当的牧草利用 proper grazing use
shìdàng de mùcǎo
lìyòng

Maintenance of adequate cover.

适当的比率曲线 optimum ratio curve
shìdàng de bǐlǜ qūxiàn

湿

shī

湿度 moisture
shīdù

湿田 wetlands
shītián

also: 湿地 shīdì

SHOU

收

shōu

收益权 usufruct
shōuyìquán

see also: 运用权益 yùnyòng quán'ì

收帐 to collect debts
shōuzhàng

收银员 a shroff, a cashier

shōuyíngyuán

or: 收帐者 shōuzhàngzhě

收入 income, earnings, returns
shōurù

Incomes in China generally refer to remuneration in the socialist sector in cash and in kind, and income from private product enterprises. It should be noted that private plots and free markets have been periodically banned in China and therefore data on farmers' incomes should be treated with care. Incomes in Soviet agriculture generally refer to income from both private and socialized sectors of farming. The 1972 Soviet Statistical Yearbook gives a percentage breakdown for an average *kolkhoz* family income. [See *Narodnoe Khozyaistvo SSSR v 1972* (Moscow, 1973) pp. 563 and 388; for China see Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, pp.431, 435.]

收入分配 income distribution

shōurù fēnpèi

Personal incomes are calculated out of gross income after making deductions for the reserve and welfare funds. In 1964, the average payment received by peasants in 13 communes was 388.5 *yuan* [S.J. Burki, *A Study of Chinese Communes 1965* (1969), p.28]. In China the money value of the agricultural wage depends on prices at which distributed grains are valued. However, there is a difference in the price the state pays to production units for their product and what it charges the communes. Valuation of agricultural wages at these two prices can lead to over- or under-estimation. Further danger arises out of the fact that in trying to calculate what a farm labourer would receive as actual cash income, transfer payments have to be taken into account. Provincial statistics vary: some include transfer payments in their final figures, some do not. Calculations of income which arrive at a figure simply by dividing total distributed income by the number of able-bodied workers will not be accurate. [See 'How Chaoli production team distributes its income', *China Reconstructs* 21.9 (1972), 26-29.]

see also: 农家收支调查 *nóngjiā shōuzhī diàochá*
family budget surveys

收入差距 income gap

shōurù chājù

收支 revenue and expenditure,
receipts and disbursements

shōuzhī

收支平衡 to balance receipts and pay-
ments

shōuzhī pínghéng

收获 yield, crop, harvest

shōuhuò

收获量 (收量) harvest yield

shōuhuòliáng

(shōuliáng)

The actual amount of crops harvested in the fields before any losses due to flood, pests or on the way to the barn.

see also: 生物产量 *shēngwù chǎnliàng*,
and 常年产量 *chángnián chǎnliàng*

收获面积 harvested area
shōuhuò miànjī

收获率 rate of harvest
shōuhuòlǜ

The volume of crops harvested from each unit of area, a term synonymous with yield per *mu* [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.18]

收获多种指数 harvest diversity index (HDI)
shōuhuò duōzhǒng zhǐshù

Calculated in the same way as the crop diversity index (作物多种指数 *zuòwù duōzhǒng zhǐshù q.v.*) except that the value of each harvest is used rather than each crop. Thus, if three rice crops are harvested in a year the CDI will be 1.0, while the HDI will be 3.0 (assuming the value of each crop to be the same).

收获时期 harvesting period
shōuhuò shíqī

The period between gathering in one crop and planting another, or treating the soil.

收获弹性 harvest elasticity
shōuhuò tánxìng

收货 to take delivery
shōuhuò

Collection of produce from farms for wholesale markets.

收成佃户 sharecroppers
shōuchéng diànhù
see: 分租 *fēnzū*.

收购 purchase, procurement
shōugòu

收购价格 procurement price, purchasing price
shōugòu jiàgé

The prices set for agreed sales by peasants to the State. [*Collected Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China*, vol.I, p.306]

收割机 harvester, harvesting machinery
shōugējī

收割农作物 to harvest a crop
shōugē nóngzuòwù

收割队 combine crew
shōugēduì

收归国有 to nationalize
shōuguī guóyǒu

收益等线 iso-revenue curve
shōuyì dēngxiàn

收益成本分析 benefit-cost analysis
shōuyì chéngběn fēnxī

Analysis designed to ascertain if a certain programme or plan should be carried out by evaluation of various costs and benefits to society as a result of an investment.

收租院 rent collection court
shōuzūyuàn

A feature of the countryside in pre-communist China.

手

shǒu

手册 manuals, handbooks
shǒucè

手艺人 craftsman, artisan
shǒuyìjiàng

手艺人 craftsman
shǒuyì gōngrén

手工艺 handicrafts
shǒugōngyì

手工业 handicrafts industry
shǒugōngyè

This refers mainly to handicraft cooperatives organized on the basis of individual craftsmen. A handicraft cooperative is: (1) an industrial organization of a mass nature; (2) a local commodities promotion centre; or (3) a local enterprise based on indigenous methods. [Shao Yen, 'Explanation of several problems concerning handicraft cooperatives', *Ta Kung Pao*, 17 Sept. 1963]

see also: 农副业 *nóngfùyè*

手工业者 handicraftsman
shǒugōngyèzhě

手工业工人 handicraft worker
shǒugōngyè gōngrén

手工业作坊 handicrafts workshop
shǒugōngyè zuòfáng

手工业合作化 cooperative handicrafts
shǒugōngyè hézuòhuà

手工业生产合作社 handicrafts producer cooperative
shǒugōngyè shēngchǎn hézuòshè

手工业专业队 specialized handicraft brigade
shǒugōngyè zhuānyè duì
see: 专业队 zhuāngyèduì

手织空花边 openwork, hand-made lace
shǒuzhī kōnghuābiān

手扶拖拉机 hand-guided tractors
shǒufú tuōlājī

A two wheeled small field tractor.

受

shòu

受督导贷款 supervised credit
shòudūdiǎo dàikuǎn

受雇人员报酬 employee compensation
shòugù rényuán bàochou

狩

shòu

狩猎 hunting
shòuliè

also: 狩猎业 shòulièyè

狩猎业管理处 hunting administration
shòulièyè guǎnlǐchù

狩猎条例 game laws
shòuliè tiáolì

In September 1962, the State Council issued a directive setting out conservation measures for wild animal reserves. [‘Talk on the problem of the development of the hunting industry in nationality areas’, *Min-tsu Tuan-chieh* 213 (1964); SCMM 416 (1964), 27-29]

兽

shòu

兽尸 carcasses
shòushī

Market-ready, dead livestock.

兽医 veterinary
shòuyī

兽医工作 veterinary services
shòuyī gōngzuò

兽力 draft power
shòuli

兽力车 draft-drawn cart
shòulìchē

SHU

枢

shū

枢纽工程 multi-purpose project, key project
shūniǚ gōngchéng

蔬

shū

蔬菜 vegetables
shūcài

蔬菜农场 vegetable farm
shūcài nóngchǎng

蔬菜园艺 market gardening
shūcài yuányì

蔬菜栽培 market gardening, truck farming (US)
shūcài zāipéi

蔬菜堆藏 storing vegetables in piles
shūcài duīcáng

蔬菜田间贮藏 storing vegetables in the field
shūcài tiánjiān zhùcáng

Usually only a temporary measure.

蔬油 vegetable oil
shūyóu

also: 植物油 zhíwùyóu

输

shū

输入贸易 shūrù mào'yì	import trade, importation
输入许可证 shūrù xǔkězhèng	import licence
输入边际倾向 shūrù biānji qīngxiàng	marginal propensity to import
输出贸易 shūchū mào'yì	export trade, exportation
输出市场发展 shūchū shìchǎng fāzhǎn	export market development
输出许可证 shūchū xǔkězhèng	export licence

数

数 shù	
数阵表 shùzhènbǎo	simplex table
数学方法 shùxué fāngfǎ	mathematical methods

It has long been a widely held view that it was Marx's influence which delayed by decades the development of mathematical economics in the economic systems of socialist countries, which in turn, it is said, has adversely affected the efficiency with which they operate. From 1930 to 1960 the use of advanced mathematical methods in economic research and planning was banned in the USSR and so far as we know are still banned in China as being anti-Marxist. Mathematical tools used were limited to the four arithmetical operations, percentages and the arithmetic (but not geometric) mean listed in *Das Kapital*: 'When drawing the plan for the national economy ... only the four arithmetical operations are utilized.' [V.V. Novozhilov, Comment in *Trudy nauchnogo soveshchania o primenii matematicheskikh metodov v ekonomicheskikh issledovaniakh i planirovanii*, vol. 1 (Moscow, 1961), p.103]

This widely held view has recently been questioned by Leon Smolinski ['Karl Marx and Mathematical Economics', *Journal Political Economy* 81.5 (1973), pp.1189-1204] who suggests Marx was neither ignorant nor opposed to mathematical methods, nor was he interested primarily in non-quantifiable qualitative problems. Past problems in the Soviet economy stemmed from the fear that model builders might interfere with their monopoly on goal setting. China's fear is a mixture of this with the desire to preserve pure ideology.

数理模式 shùlǐ móshì	mathematical model
数量经济 shùliàng jīngjì	economies of scale

薯

薯 shǔ	
薯类 shǔlèi	tubers
薯蓣 shǔgēn	a dye plant (S. China)
薯子 shǔzǐ	seed potatoes
薯芋 shǔyù	taro [<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L.]
also: 芋头 yùtóu	
薯蕷 shǔyù	Chinese yam [<i>Dioscorea opposita</i> Thunb.]
also: 山药 shānyào	
薯粉 shǔfěn	sweet potato flour

黍

黍 shǔ	
黍米 shǔmǐ	millet [<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>]

熟

熟 shú	
熟练工人 shúliàn gōng rén	skilled worker
熟荒地 shúhuángdì	disused land, long fallow land

蜀

蜀 shǔ	
蜀品 shǔpǐn	Szechwan products
蜀树 shǔshù	jowar
蜀黍 shǔshǔ	grain sorghum [<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers. var. <i>nervosum</i> Forb. et Hemsl.]

The literal meaning is 'millet from Szechwan' (the character *shǔ* 蜀 being the ancient name for Szechwan). The original Japanese name was *morokoshi-kibe* ('millet from China'), later abbreviated to *morokoshi*.

see also: 高粱 *gāoliang* and 芦粟 *lúsù*

SHUANG

双

shuāng

双耨 'double-rush'

shuānggǎn

To rush-harvest the early rice and rush-plant the late rice.

双价制 two-tier price system

shuāngjiàshì

双季作区 double cropping area

shuāngjì zuòqū

双季稻 double cropping rice

shuāngjìdào

双算函数 double arithmetic function

shuāngsuàn hánshù

双算术式 double arithmetic form

shuāngsuànshùshì

双对数式 double logarithmic form

shuāngduìshùshì

双对数函数 double logarithmic function

shuāngduìshù hánshù

双轮双铧犁 two-wheeled two-shared plough

shuānglún shuānghuáilí

This was popular in the 1950s, but is now no longer promoted since it requires too much iron to produce.

SHUI

水

*shuǐ*水芹 Chinese celery (with circular cross sections) [*Oenanthe stolonifera* D.C.]also: 芹菜 *qíncài*

水田 paddy fields, irrigated land

水田芥 (水菜) watercress [*Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.]or: 水焯菜 *shuǐhāncài* also: 西洋菜 *xīyángcài*水栗 water chestnut [*Trapa natans* L.]水萍 duckweed [*Spirodela polyrhiza* Schleid.]see also: 青浮草 *qīngfúcǎo*

水稻 lowland rice, wet rice, paddy

水稻三化螟 paddy borer [*Schoenobius incertellas* Walker]

水稻化 to cover the land with paddy fields; to change over to wet rice cultivation

This is really a reference to the inflexibility of cadres in some areas who, without reference to local conditions, urge peasants in a pseudo-scientific way to irrigate traditional dryland areas.

水稻地带 rice region

shuǐdào dìdài

水稻水直播 direct seeding of paddy

shuǐdào shuǐzhíbō

水平式合并 horizontal integration

*shuǐpíngshì hébìng*or: 水平连结 *shuǐpíng liánjié*

水旱风灾 flood, drought and wind damage

shuǐhàn fēngzāi

水肥 liquid manure

*shuǐféi*also: 液肥 *yèféi*

水井 wells

shuǐjǐng

水车 waterwheels

shuǐchē

水竹 water bamboo

shuǐzhú

Used in the production of mats, screens, etc.

水权 water rights
shuǐquán

These consist of riparian rights acquired by appropriation and prescription. Riparian rights are those rights to use and control by virtue of ownership of the bank. Appropriated rights are those acquired by an individual to the exclusive use of water, based strictly on priority of appropriation and application of the water to beneficial use and without limitation of the place of use to riparian land. Prescribed rights are those to which legal title is acquired by long possession and use without protest by other parties.

水柿 a hard yellow persimmon
shuǐshì

水浇地 irrigated land
shuǐjiāodì

This definition, after 1958, includes all wetlands as well as artificially watered fields.

see: 灌溉面积 *guàngài miànjī*

水牛 water buffalo [*Bubalus bubalis*]
shuǐniú

There are an estimated 100 million domesticated buffalo in the world and China is thought to have about one-quarter of this number. It is an essential draft animal, meat and milk producer, as well as an important supplier of manure. Every part of this animal is utilized down to the bones, horns, hoofs, hide and hair. [See W.R. Cockrill. *The Buffaloes of China*. Rome: FAO (1976).]

水牛皮 buffalo hide
shuǐniú pí

水堤 a dyke, bund
shuǐdī

水库 reservoir
shuǐkù

In the last 25 years China has built more than 2,000 large and medium-sized reservoirs and set up pumping stations with a total of 30 million units of hp. [NCNA, 15 Oct. 1974; reported in *Current Scene* 12/12 (1974), p.21]

水力工程学 hydraulic engineering
shuǐlì gōngchéngxué

水经济学 water economics
shuǐjīng jìxué

水资源 water resources
shuǐzīyuán

There are four major sources of water supply in China: (1) precipitation, (2) rivers and streams, (3) surface storage and reservoirs, and (4) underground water (wells).

Little use has been made of desalination since costs of this sort of technology are prohibitive for agricultural purposes. Rivers and streams are a very important source of water in China. Water from this source is generally led to the fields through diversion dams and channels by gravity or by pumps. Diversion dams are usually built of earth and rocks and the channels are simply dug out of the earth and are unlined. The conveyance loss through seepage in earth irrigation can be as high as 40% in areas with permeable soils. Surface reservoirs were few and far between prior to 1949. Following 1950 several major projects have been undertaken in different parts of the country and each individual commune has been encouraged to build surface reservoirs and mud dams to conserve rainfall. Small storage reservoirs have been most important. The storage capacity of these small reservoirs is usually between 25,000-50,000 gallons, sufficient to irrigate 10-15 acres of cropland or a production brigade's area. Some reservoirs in poorer areas have sufficient water only to irrigate one production team's fields. The materials used in construction are mostly old iron bars, gravel and sand, and anything the brigade can find in the form of solid rubbish, cement being supplied from the commune, whilst labour is contributed by the peasants themselves.

see also: 地下水 *dìxiàshuǐ* underground water

The main types of rock that yield substantial supplies of underground water are sandstone, gravel, chalk and limestone.

水域污染 water pollution
shuǐyù wūrǎn

水利 water conservancy
shuǐlì

水利会 irrigation association
shuǐlìhuì

水利部 water conservancy department
shuǐlìbù

A commune-level organization.

水利管理 water control
shuǐlì guǎnlǐ

水利保持 water conservation
shuǐlì bǎochí

or: 水源保持 *shuǐyuán bǎochí*

水利干部 water conservancy cadre
shuǐlì gānbù

水利兵团 water conservancy corps
shuǐlì bīngtuán

Groups of cadres responsible for taking over irrigation associations and water supply to villages during land reform.

水利是农业的命脉
shuǐlì shì nóngyè de mìngmài

'Water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture.

[Mao Tse-tung, 'Our Economic policy', *Selected Works* 1 (Peking, 1952), p.127]

水土保持 shuǐtǔ bǎochí

water and soil conservation

水土保持委员会 shuǐtǔ bǎochí wěiyuánhùi

water and soil conservation committee (a brigade organization)

水利有效利用 shuǐlì yǒuxiào liyòng

water use efficiency

Crop production per unit of water used, irrespective of water source, expressed in units of weight per unit of water depth per unit area. The concept of use applies both to dryland and irrigated farming.

水文学 shuǐwénxué

hydrology

稅

shuì

稅制 shuìzhì

tax system, taxation

Until 1949 a triangular system of revenue collection existed in China consisting of 'taxes', 'levies' and 'rents' or 'dues'. Broadly, taxes were traditionally paid to the government by the gentry. Levies, though originally military in nature, were raised from farmers in the form of grain, whilst rents were collected by landlords from tenants. [See R.K. Diao, *Taxation System of Communist China* (Hongkong, 1966) [in Chinese].]

see: 农业稅 *nóngyèshuì* also: 所得稅 *sùodéshuì* income tax

稅項 shuìxiàng

levies

also: 賦 *fù*

稅地 shuìdì

taxable land

稅率 shuìlǜ

tax rate

稅推膨胀 shuìtuī péngzhàng

tax-push inflation

稅捐信貸 shuìjuān xìndài

tax credits

大

dà

大蒜 dàsuàn

leek [*Allium porrum* L.]

see: 韭菜 *jiǔcōng*

大蒜头 dàsuàntóu

garlic [*A. sativum* L.]

also: 蒜头 *suàntóu*

大葱 dàcōng

Welsh onion [*A. fistulosum* L.; Ger. *Welsche*]

大黄 dàhuáng

rhubarb [*Rheum rhaponticum* L.]

see also: 叶根 *yègēn*

大麻 dà má

hemp [*Cannabis sativa* L.]

大麻子 dà má zǐ

hemp seed

大豆 dà dòu

soybean [*Glycine max* Merrill]

also: 黄豆 *huángdòu*, 白豆 *báidòu*, 毛豆 *máodòu*, and 枝豆 *zhīdòu*

In some provinces it can mean sweet potato.

大豆油 dà dòu yóu

soybean oil

大豆饼 dà dòu bǐng

soybean oil cake

大豆粉 dà dòu fěn

soybean meal

大黍 dà shǔ

guinea grass [*Panicum maximum* Jacq.]

大头甜竹 dà tóu tián zhú

Bambusa beecheyana

A bamboo shoot native to S.E. China.

木耳 dà ěr

an edible fungi [*Hirneola polytricha*, Fr. Schroet (*Auricularia Auricula-Judae*, Schrödt)]

also: 木耳 *mù ěr*

Considerable use is made of fungi as food. Commercial production also includes: *Agaricus bisporus* F. *albida*, *Lentinus Shiitake* and *Volvaria violaces*.

大刀豆 sword bean [*Canavalia ensiformis* (L.) D.C.]
dàdāodòu

大白菜 Chinese cabbage [*Brassica chinensis*]
dàbáicài

also: 黄芽菜 *huángyá cài*

大芥菜 pickled leaf mustard cabbage [*Brassica juncea* var. *Rugosa* Bailey]
dàjiècài

When pickled and stored it is called 咸酸菜 *xiánsuāncài* (Canton).

大磨盘柿子 millstone persimmon
dàmòpán shìzǐ

A large variety grown in northern China and which sometimes reaches 1 lb in weight.

大麦 barley [*Hordeum vulgare*]
dàmài

大麦肉牛 barley beef
dàmài ròuniú

Stock fed on barley concentrate.

大牲畜 large livestock
dàshēngchù

大家畜 or 大耕畜 large livestock
dàjiāchù or dàgēngchù

大粪 nightsoil
dàfèn

大春作物 main spring-sown crops
dàchūn zuòwù

Crops sown in spring and harvested in the autumn.

大秋作物 late autumn crop
dàqiū zuòwù

A crop sown in the autumn and harvested before winter.

大田作物 field crop
dàtián zuòwù

大田种子 field seed
dàtián zhǒngzǐ

大田栽培 field production, field cultivation
dàtián zāipéi

大田生产 field crop production
dàtián shēngchǎn (crop production)

大平原 great plains
dàpíngyuán

大型农业单位 large-scale units
dàxíng nóngyè dānwèi

大农法 extensive farming
dànóngfǎ

大农场 large farm, estate
dànóngchǎng

大比生产 mass production (with nationwide emulation)
dàbǐ shēngchǎn

or: 大量生产 *dàliàngshēngchǎn*

大生产 large-scale production
dàshēngchǎn

大量消费 mass consumption
dàliàng xiāofèi

大量生产及规模 economies of mass production and scale
dàliàng shēngchǎn jí guīmó

大面积增产运动 the movement to encourage high yields on large tracts of land
dàmiànjī zēngchǎn yùndòng

大面积丰收 a rich harvest over a large area
dàmiànjī fēngshòu

大规模农场 large-scale farming
dàguīmó nóngchǎng

Large-scale farming in the form of *Sovkhozy* and *Kolkhozy* was introduced from USSR when the first state farms were established. At that time Russia sent experts and farms were equipped with Soviet farm machinery. Russian methods of management and remuneration were adopted and several papers were written advising Soviet methods. [*JMJP*, 8 Nov. 1954]

大协作 large-scale cooperation
dàxiēzuò

大屋子 big hamlets
dàwūzǐ

大村子 big villages
dàcūnzǐ

大公社 large commune [*Hung Ch'i*, 15 July 1958]
dàgōngshè

see: 联合社 *liánhéshè*

大队 *dàduì* production brigade

see: 生产大队 *shēngchǎndàduì*

大队长 *dàduìcháng* brigade chief

大队管理委员会 *dàduì guǎnlǐ wěiyuánhui* brigade management committee

大灶 *dàzào* communal kitchens

大寨大队 *dàzhài dàduì* Tachai (great) brigade

Tachai is located in the T'ai-hang mountains some 65 miles southeast of T'ai-yuan, the capital of Shansi province in northern China. The village became nationally known after the emulation campaign (1964): 'In agriculture learn from Tachai.' Tachai is a village of 80 households. The average elevation of this section of the mountains is 3,000-4,000 feet from hillcrest to valley floor. The region lies on the eastern edge of the loess lands of the Fen river and the middle drainage of the Huang Ho. Tachai gets 15 inches of rainfall and subsists on rainfall farming on unstable terraces and cleared but unterraced flanks of the hills. In good times yields approximate one-half to three-fifths of the average yields of the north China plain. In bad times floods devastate the terraces, or drought reigns. In 1946, three years before the communist takeover, Tachai established a mutual aid team and by 1948 full-scale land reform had been carried out by the villagers. Tachai developed through the 1950s with a focus on increasing yields per *ha* through better allocation of tools and labour, as well as through increased use of fertilizers. Tachai gained national acclaim in 1963 when a flood devastated 97% of its housing and terraces. The whole system was reported to have been rebuilt in eighteen months, without state assistance. [H.W. Hsin & F.N. Chao, *Tachai, Standard Bearer in China's Agriculture* (Peking, 1972), 29 pp.]

大寨田 *dàzhàitián* Tachai-type fields

High-yielding plots after the Tachai pattern.

大寨式 *dàzhàishì* Tachai type

A national agricultural exhibition held in Peking on 1 Nov. 1965 featured the achievements of the Tachai brigade. After this date any agricultural production unit modelled on Tachai was designated a 'Tachai type'.

大寨精神 *dàzhài jīngshén* Tachai spirit

大慶 *dàqìng* Taching

Taching (lit. 'great celebration') is the name of an oil field in northern China, the exact location of which at the present time has never been disclosed. It symbolizes the integration of agriculture and industry, resolves the difference between rural and urban areas and factory work and farm work, and is presented as a model for industry in the same way as Tachai in agriculture. [*China Pictorial* 7 (1966), p.8; 'A new type of industrial and mining area', *Peking Review* 14.53 (1971), 6-9]

大慶精神 *dàqìng jīngshén* Taching spirit

大跃进 *dàyuèjìn* Great Leap Forward

A phrase used to describe economic development trends in the period 1956-58. In 1958 the Great Leap Forward (GLF) was conceived to resolve China's basic economic problems in one heroic effort. Together with the rural people's communes, the GLF was designed to sweep nineteenth century China into the mid-twentieth century, i.e. into a modern industrial state. Mao's address at the 2nd National Water and Soil Conservation Conference (Peking, 1958) is commonly thought to have been the place where he resurrected his shelved national agricultural development programme, thereby starting off the sequence of events leading to the GLF. [See Teng Tzu-hui, 'Report of the Second National Water and Soil Conservancy Conference', *Chinese Water Conservancy*, Peking 11 (14 Jan. 1958), p.7.] Mao's personal contention was that a combination of ideological incentives, human willpower and improved cadre organization could surmount *any* problem. It was commonly accepted among economists in the West until recently that both the communes and the GLF were failures [H.J. Lethbridge, *The Peasant and the Communes* (Hongkong, 1973)]. But many now regard Mao's ideas as basically sound, some of which should not have been too easily overlooked. Developing economies need a breakthrough and need to be thrust forward and to be propelled at a fast rate. [See, for instance, A.O. Hirshmann, *The Strategy of Economic Development* (1958), p.5.] This type of determination and 'breakthrough' concept was the basis of the GLF. However, not all Chinese have agreed with the principles behind the GLF. Teng T'o, writing in *People's Daily*, 18 May 1966, p.3 wrote: 'The Great Leap Forward was a fraud and ended in disaster; it destroyed the wealth of the people and left them with only boiled water to drink. We have emerged from the Great Leap with bloody noses ... The communes are the product of subjective wishes; lack of respect for the free will of the masses; coercion and commandism.' An article in *Yang Ch'eng Wan Pao*, Canton, 19 June 1966, thought the GLF was 'mess': 'it brought us suffering and misfortune'. Again, in another article by Kang Pao (*ibid.*, 7 July 1966) a slower pace of development was called for: 'If we want to have some sort of balance between agriculture and industry we should slow down a little'.

大丰收 great abundant harvest
dàfēngshōu

大宗处理 bulk handling
dàzōng chǔlǐ

大坝 dam
dàbà

大众 people
dàzhòng

In the mass sense; hence its pejorative meaning of 'popular'.

大众化 popularize,
dàzhònghuà popularization

A form of extension. Popularization in the Chinese sense means a 'dialogue', a dialogue between the masses and the experts, the untrained and the well-informed; between those who are already committed to a new technique and those who are not. Popularization of methods cannot be done merely by demonstration or formal instruction but by public participation. To suggest that popularization is synonymous with 'simplification' is misleading. Popularization is precise and difficult, but because its object is to involve the masses in disciplines of thought and enquiry, as well as application of new techniques which may have taken experts years to acquire, then the experts must do all they can to remove ambiguity and present the innovation in both language and application the local peasant can understand. In this sense, popularization is not what the French call 'vulgarisation'.

大众社会 mass society
dàzhòng shèhuì

大集体小自由 lit. 'large collective,
dàjítǐ xiǎozìyóu small freedom'

The exact meaning of this phrase implies that individual freedom is only possible within the collective.

大吃，大喝， 'big eating, big drinking and
铺张，浪费 display of waste'
dàchī, dàhē, pūzhāng
làngfèi

A reference to the need to keep weddings, funerals and even festivals on a modest scale.

大鸣大放 vigorous debate and frank
dàmíng dàfàng criticism

打

dǎ

打谷子 to thresh
dǎgǔzǐ

大禾机 threshers
dǎhéjī

大草站 hay-making station
dǎcǎozhàn

答

dá

答布 a coarse cloth
dábù

Made from mulberry bark, and also used in paper manufacture.

also: 榻布 *tàbù*

TA/T'A

踢

tī

踢棵菜 Chinese flat cabbage [*Brassica*
tīkēcài *chinensis* var. *rosularis*]

also: 太古菜 *tàigǔcài* 'ancient vegetable'

塔

tǎ

塔式温室 tower greenhouses
tǎshì wēnshè

塔式灌溉 tower irrigation
tǎshì guàngài

塔式粮秣室 tower silos
tǎshì liángmòshì

DAI/TAI

代

dài

代购 purchasing agency
dàigòu

代销 sales agency
dàixiāo

代销人 retailer (State commission agent)
dàixiāorén

代进代出 import-export agency
dàijìn dàichū

代理变数 proxy variable
dàilǐ biànshù

贷

dài

贷借 loans
dàijiè

The primary purpose of loans in China is given as: 'to assist poor peasants and lower middle peasants in improving their economic position by providing them with funds' [*Ta Kung Pao*, 12 Sept. 1963, edit.]. Any enterprise seeking capital from the Peoples Bank is generally subject to the following conditions: (1) it should be state approved; (2) it must be an independent economic accounting unit; and (3) it should also have self-owned liquid funds proscribed by law. [Li Cheng-jui and Tso Chun-tai, *Socialist Banking Works* (Peking, 1964), p.93] NB: In most generally planned economies, bank loans are a form of planned redistribution of funds by the state. It is an important means of supervising each sector of the economy. In China the Peoples Bank is the centre of all loans. The three sources of loan funds are: (1) deposits; (2) the bank's own funds; and (3) currency issue. Deposits consist of state financial deposits, state commercial and industrial enterprises, rural commune funds, and private individuals. In China it is strictly prohibited to provide commercial credit between enterprises. Those in need of short-term funds must go through the Peoples Bank. [See A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System* (1967), p.418 et seq.]

also: 贷款 dàikǎn

待

dài

待工 awaiting employment
dàigōng

A category of persons, usually the subject of purges or intellectuals displaced as a result of re-education and who are 'unemployable'. This term is usually stamped on identity cards.

带

dài

带形图 horizontal bar chart
dàixíngtú

带状放牧 strip grazing
dàizhuàng fàngmù

TAI/T'AI

太

tài

太古菜 flat cabbage [*Brassica chinensis* var. *rosularis*]

also: 踏棵菜 tàkēcài

DAN/TAN

单

dān

单作 monoculture
dānzuo

Single crop cultivation, as in some Asian countries with rice.

also: 单一耕作 dānyī gēngzuò

单一钱 mono-money
dānyīqián

For instance, to take up farming alone, giving up sideline occupations altogether.

单位 a unit

dānwèi

(1) an item of produce; (2) a measure of weight, volume or distance; (3) a group, a small work-force.

单位牲畜价格法 unit-livestock price method
dānwèi shēngchù
jiàgéfǎ

A method of valuation in which the inventoried stock consists of livestock multiplied by average unit costs of rearing to a given age.

单位收量 unit yield
dānwèi shōuliàng

单位成本 unit costs
dānwèi chéngběn

单位面积 unit area
dānwèi miànjī

单位面积产量 <i>dānwèi miànjī</i> <i>chǎnliàng</i>	yield per unit of area (unit area yields)
单位农场劳动 收益 <i>dānwèi nóngchǎng</i> <i>láodòng shōuyì</i>	farm labour earnings per man work unit
单价 <i>dānjià</i>	unit price
单价指数 <i>dānjià zhǐshù</i>	unit value index
单干 (風) <i>dāngàn(fēng)</i>	'going it alone' (tendency)

This means to neglect the collective and tend one's own plot, and to usurp collective land for private use. It was condemned during the socialist education campaign (Oct. 1962 to May 1963). Hence below:

单干农户 <i>dāngàn nóngù</i>	individual peasant household (“going it alone”)
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The term is also synonymous with 个体农民 (*gètǐ nóngmín*) and refers to those peasants who initially refused to join the cooperative and which now tends to have a more folk usage.

also: 单干户 *dāngànhù*

单纯业务观点 <i>dānchún yèwù</i> <i>guāndiǎn</i>	'a simple business point of view'
--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

A reference to those peasants who lose sight of collective interest as a whole, caring only for their own profit and loss.

单方面贸易 <i>dānfāngmiàn mào yì</i>	unilateral trade
单回归模型 <i>dānhuiguīmó xíng</i>	simple regression model
单元化 <i>dānyuánhuà</i>	modular

蛋

dàn

蛋鸡 <i>dàn jī</i>	laying hens
also: 卵鸡 <i>luǎnjī</i>	which is more colloquial.
蛋类 <i>dàn lèi</i>	eggs

蛋黄 <i>dānhuáng</i>	yolks
蛋品 <i>dàn pǐn</i>	egg products
蛋白质 <i>dàn bái zhì</i>	protein
蛋白质缺口 <i>dàn bái zhì quē kǒu</i>	protein gap
蛋白质补充 <i>dàn bái zhì bǔ chōng</i>	protein supplement

淡

dàn

淡水 <i>dànshuǐ</i>	fresh water, potable water
淡季 <i>dàn jì</i>	slack season

DANG/TANG

当

dàng or *dāng*

当票 <i>dàng piào</i>	pawn ticket
当头 <i>dàng tóu</i>	to pledge
当铺 <i>dàng pù</i>	pawnshop
当家作主 <i>dāngjiā zuòzhǔ</i>	'masters of the house'

This term first appeared in the Chinese press in 1964 and was used to refer to peasant control, or more precisely it was an acknowledgement of the contribution to rural development by the poor and lower middle peasants. [*JMJP*, 12 Nov. 1964]

当年币值 <i>dāngnián bìzhí</i>	current prices
当年估计单位 <i>dāngnián gūjì dānwèi</i>	estimated unit production figures for current year

当归 a medicinal root
dāngguī

TANG/T'ANG

糖

táng sugar

糖蜜 molasses

also: 糖浆 tángjiāng

糖碗 'sugar bowl'
tángwǎn

糖业 sugar industry
tángyè

糖类 sugar varieties
tánglèi

糖用作物 sugar crops
tángyòng zuòwù

糖用甜菜 sugar beet
tángyòng tiáncài

or: 糖萝卜 tángluóbo

塘

táng

塘泥 pond mud fertilizer
tángní

see: 泥土肥 nítǔfēi

塘蒿 garland chrysanthemum
tánghāo [*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.]

A delicacy in south China.

also: 茼蒿 tónghāo

DAO/TAO

刀

dāo

刀豆 sword bean [*Canavalia ensiformis* (L.) D.C.], string bean

also: 肉豆 ròudòu

倒

dǎo

倒茬 reverse cropping
dǎochá

A system of long-term rotation; for example, mixed planting of wheat and lucerne in one season, lucerne alone in the second season, followed by cotton, cowpeas, etc. in successive seasons. A decade later the rotation begins again with wheat and lucerne.

道

dào

道格拉斯函数 Cobb-Douglas function
dàogēlāsī hánshù

A production function which seeks to explain the constant relationship between capital and labour in national income [*American Economic Review* (1928)].

see also: 生产函数 shēngchǎn hánshù
production function

道德刺激 moral incentives
dàodé cìjī

The implication of this concept is that the peasant is not solely motivated by reward and personal welfare but seeks individually to maximize the collective good. This is in contrast to 'material incentives' where the peasant works solely for reward in the form of a wage, added bonuses or premiums of any kind in cash, goods or services. Also: 精神刺激 jīngshēn cìjī.

see: 物质刺激 wùzhì cìjī material incentives

稻

dào

rice (unhusked),
paddy

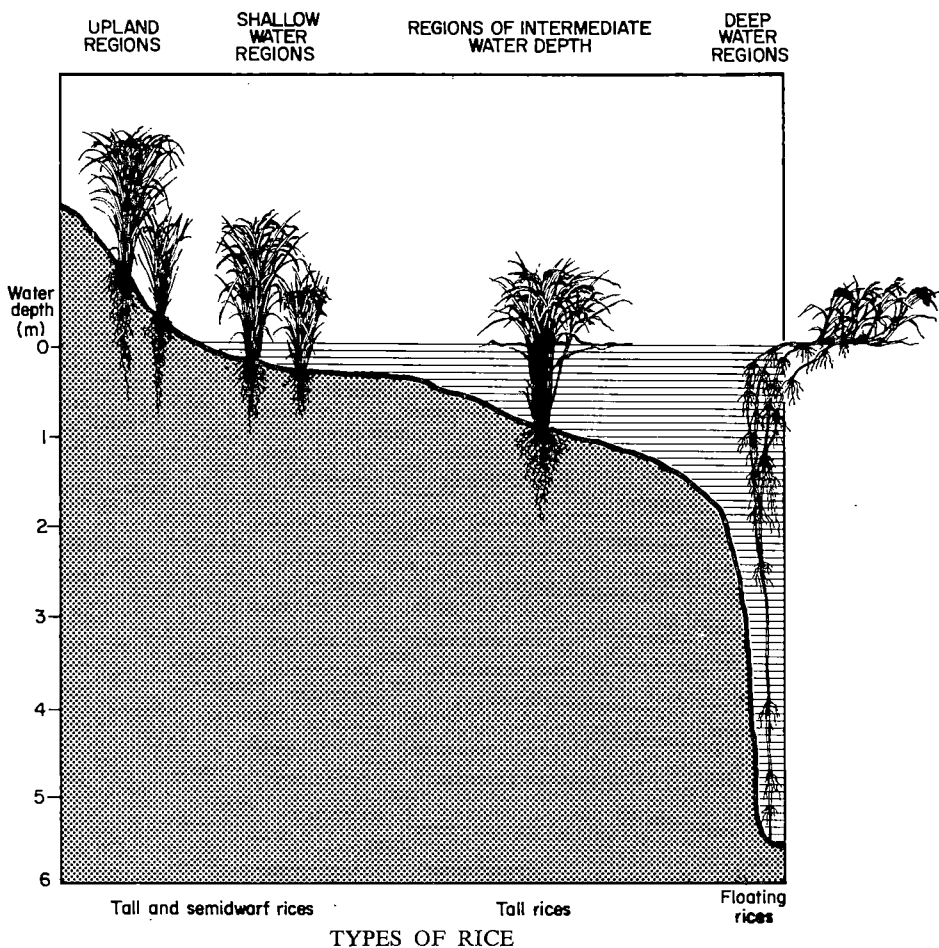
稻子 rice in the husk
dàozi

also: 早稻 zǎodào early rice
中稻 zhōngdào semi-late rice
晚稻 wǎndào late rice

稻作 rice culture

dàozuò

Rice was first domesticated in the area between north India and the Pacific coast adjoining Vietnam and China. Land preparation, transplanting, and irrigation were largely developed in the Yellow-Han River basins, spreading later to Southeast Asia. As rice culture expanded from the naturally flooded areas into fringe areas where the



DIFFERENT RICE TYPES CLASSIFIED BY WATER REGIMES

Source: International Rice Research Institute

Figure 12

water was deep or the soil was mesic, human and natural selection greatly accelerated the development of specialized types such as floating and upland rices. Recognizable races of rice resulted from man's extension of its culture and persistent selection within a geographic region, but rapid changes in predominant varieties occurred within an area due to extensive contacts among the peoples. Such exchanges also resulted in population increases, changes in diet, and predominance of specific draft animals and associated farm tools. While rice cultivars lost their primitive characteristics and acquired wider adaptation, sterility barriers developed and some duplicate loci disappeared. A thrifty and productive plant-type evolved. [See: Chang T.T. 'The rice cultures' Phil. Trans. R. Soc. London (1976), B275 143-157.]

稻米 rice [*Oryza sativa*]
 dào mǐ

Sown area is about 34 million ha., yielding 100-110 million tons of grain annually. Breeding of varieties began about 1956. IR-8 arrived in China ca. 1967. All other IRRI seed, including later IR-34 have been tested under local conditions. Crossing with indigenous varieties is common. Multiple cropping needs quick maturing varieties rather than slow maturing IRRI characteristics.

稻田 paddy field
 dào tián

A field surrounded by irrigation channels and under water for part of the crop year. It refers not only to rice fields but also to fields used for the cultivation of aquatic plants. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.8.]

稻谷 rough rice, paddy rice
 dào gǔ

稻秆 rice straw
dàogǎn
 Used for paper-making, matting, thatch, fertilizer, cattle feed. When used as a fuel it is called: 稻柴 *dàochái*.

TAO/T'AO

桃

táo

桃子 peach [*Prunus persica* Batsch]
táoz

桃胶 peach sap or gum (used in medicine)
táojiāo

桃仁 peach kernels (used in medicine)
táorén

逃

táo

逃稅 tax evasion
táoshuì

逃亡地主 fugitive landlord, absconded landowner
táowáng dìzhǔ

淘

táo

淘汰 culling
táotài

To reject livestock because of unprofitable production, disease, etc.

讨

tǎo

讨来养家畜 adopted livestock
tǎoláiyǎng jiāchù

During the slack season or on account of shortage of feed, it had long been the practice of poorer farmers in China to stall their livestock, especially pigs, with a richer neighbour. The accumulated manure was usually taken as payment. No change of ownership was involved.

套

tào

套汇 arbitrage
tàohuì

The movement of funds from one investment to another in order to obtain the maximum interest.

套作 companion crop, catch crop
tàozuò

A secondary crop cultivated alongside the main crop to increase returns.

套作间作 intercropping
tàozuò jiānzuo

The cultivation of two or more crops on the same area of land, usually in alternate rows.

套种 inter-plant
tàozhòng

TE/T'E

特

tè

特产 key products [pre-mod. Jap. *tokusan*]
tèchǎn

特产品 specialities, novelties
tèchǎnpǐn

特有财产 special property
tèyǒu cáichǎn

Property originally belonging to husband or wife prior to marriage.

特用作物 special crop
tèyòng zuòwù

特别股 preferred stock
tèbiégǔ

see also: 优先股 *yōuxiāngǔ*

特别提款权 special drawing rights
tèbié tíkuǎnquán

特惠关税制 preferential tariff system
tèhuì guānshuìzhì

DENG/TÈNG

登

dēng

登记种子 <i>dēngjì zhǒngzǐ</i>	certified seed
登记牛群 <i>dēngjì niúqún</i>	registered herd
登记土地 <i>dēngjì tǔdì</i>	registered land
登记单位 <i>dēngjì dānwèi</i>	unit of account

灯

dēng

灯笼椒 <i>dēnglongjiāo</i>	lit. 'lantern pepper', capsicum, green pepper [<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>grossum</i>]
also: 绿辣椒 <i>lǜlàjiāo</i>	

等

děng

等比级数 <i>děngbǐ jìshù</i>	geometric programming
等高耕作 <i>děnggāo gēngzuò</i>	contour farming
An anti-erosion method of cultivating along the contour line.	
等高带作 <i>děnggāo dàizuò</i>	strip cropping
Planting on the contour line and crosswise to the slope line.	
also: 条带耕作 <i>tiáodài gēngzuò</i>	
等量曲线 <i>děngliáng qūxiàn</i>	iso quant (iso-product curve)
A curve showing combinations of two inputs which are required to produce a commodity.	
等效用曲线 <i>děngxiàoyòng qūxiàn</i>	iso utility curve
see also: 无异曲线 <i>wúyì qūxiàn</i>	
等化赋税 <i>děnghuà fùshuì</i>	equalization levies
等价交换 <i>děngjià jiāohuàn</i>	exchange by equal value, exchange at corresponding prices

This refers to an equal amount of labour for an equal amount of products, i.e. payment in goods and services.

等值价格 <i>děngzhí jiàgé</i>	parity price
等差中项 <i>děngchā zhōngxiàng</i>	arithmetic mean

DI/TI

低

dī

低级形式的农业合作社 <i>dījī xíngshì de nóngyè hézuòshè</i>	elementary producer cooperative
abbrev. to: 低级社 <i>dījīshè</i>	

In the elementary cooperative a unified management structure was implemented for the first time and a share of the harvest was paid out as a dividend on the basis of the amount of land pooled with the rest being paid as part of one's labour contribution. This dividend was progressively reduced so that payments were finally made for labour contribution only. [*Model Regulations for Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives*—adopted at 33rd meeting of the Standing Council of the National People's Congress, 17 March 1956 (Peking, 1956).]

see also: 高级社 *gāojíshè*

低草地 <i>dīcǎodì</i>	summer pasture
低地农场 <i>dīdì nóngchǎng</i>	lowland farms
低入息农场 <i>dīrùxī nóngchǎng</i>	low income farms
低入息地区 <i>dīrùxī dìqū</i>	low income areas
低产 <i>dīchǎn</i>	low yielding
低产田 <i>dīchǎntián</i>	low yield fields
低产量 <i>dīchǎnliàng</i>	low yield
低产区 <i>dīchǎnqū</i>	low yielding area

低产作物 <i>dīchǎn zuòwù</i>	low yield crop
低工资职工 <i>dīgōngzī zhígōng</i>	low paid workers
低息贷款 <i>dīxī dàikuǎn</i>	low interest loan
低生产力土地 <i>dīshēngchǎnlì tǔdì</i>	poorly productive land
低生产力农场 <i>dīshēngchǎnlì nóngchǎng</i>	poorly productive farms, marginal farms
低水准均衡陷阱 <i>dīshuǐzhǔn jūnhéng xiànjǐng</i>	low level equilibrium trap (Liebenstein)

A situation where farming technology and infrastructure are at such a low level that it is extremely difficult to break out. Farmers are, therefore, unwilling to invest to achieve the necessary breakthrough in production.

底

<i>dǐ</i>	
底土 <i>dǐtǔ</i>	subsoil
底肥 <i>dǐféi</i>	base manure
also: 底粪 <i>dǐfèn</i>	
底分 <i>dǐfēn</i>	basic points (labour points)

The fixed norm for various jobs first set out in 1956 advanced the notion that each day's norm should be expressed in 'points' earned. After 1960 further elements were introduced which fixed points according to: (1) a person's political convictions and standing within the Party; (2) the individual's attitude towards work; and (3) what is described as 'working technique and physical strength'. [A. Nathan, 'China's work-point system: a study in agricultural splittism', *Current Scene*, 15 April 1964, pp.1-13]

地

<i>dì</i>	
地瓜 <i>dìguā</i>	sweet potatoes [<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> L.]
also: 番薯 <i>fānshǔ</i>	

地瓜叶 <i>dìguāyè</i>	sweet potato leaf (utilized as a pig feed)
地豆 地蛋 <i>dìdòu, or dìdàn</i>	potato (coll.) [<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.]
also: 马铃薯 <i>mǎlíngshǔ</i> , 土豆 <i>tǔdòu</i> ,	

地蚕 <i>dìcán</i>	Chinese artichoke
	The colloquial for <i>Stachys affinis</i> Bunge, <i>S. tubifera</i> , <i>S. Sieboldii</i> .

also: 草石蚕 *cǎoshícán*, 干萝 *gānlúo*, 菊芋 *júyù* and 朝鮮薊 *cháo xiānji*

地杨梅 <i>dìyángméi</i>	strawberries [<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> L.]
see also: 杨梅 <i>yángméi</i>	

地契 <i>dìqì</i>	farm deed, land contract
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地丁 <i>dìdīng</i>	land poll tax
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Formerly the Chinese fiscal system included two main forms of tax: (1) 地賦 (*dìfù*)—the land tax; and (2) 丁賦 (*dīngfù*)—the poll tax. The latter was assessed at 10-20% of the amount of land tax.

地租 <i>dìzū</i>	ground rent, land rent
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In socialist terms ground rent is seen as a specific temporary economic category which reflects the degree of development in capitalist society. Absolute ground rent does not exist under socialism. Within the production process differences in individual values accrue to farm products produced under various conditions, labour expended creates extra production and net income which is taken as the material basis of differential rent I. The 'extra over-production' arises from the additional inputs of labour and means of production in land as a result of more intensive farming which is the basis for differential rent II. Marx and Engels, who did not acknowledge the existence of consumer goods under socialism, did not admit to the existence of ground rent either. Marx's view of ground rent was that the factor determining the social value of farm production was labour. [See, for example, V. Vacha, 'K pojati pozemkové renty za kapitalismu a za socialismu' (The theory of ground rent under capitalism and socialism), *Sborník Vysoké Školy Zemědělské v Praze Fakulty Provozně ekonomické v Českých Budějovicích* 9.2 (1971), 3-13; also Wei Hsing-hwa, 'Some problems concerning the theory of rent under capitalism', *CCYC* 1 (1956), 67-83.]

地金 <i>dìjīn</i>	land rent
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地价税 <i>dìjiàshuì</i>	land assessment tax	State-owned enterprises under control of the local commune.
地亩 <i>dìmu</i>	'acreage'; also, used non-specifically, 'the land'	地方国营农场 <i>dìfāng guóyíng nóngchǎng</i>
地块 <i>dìkuài</i>	a parcel of land, a plot	地方分权 <i>dìfāng fēnquán</i>
Land used mainly for comparative studies and in tests, uniform in shape, the size varying with the aim of the investigation.		地方自治 <i>dìfāng zìzhì</i>
地产 <i>dìchǎn</i>	real estate	local self-government [pre-mod. Jap. <i>chiho jiji</i>]
地产税 <i>dìchǎnshuì</i>	estate duty	This term was borrowed from the Japanese where it was first used in the local administrative system devised by Yamagata Aritomo in the 1880s. Yamagata simply took the term from German usage, where it had been used by Rudolf Gneist with reference to the English system of local honorary posts (Justice of the Peace, etc.). Gneist simply used the term 'self-government', not translating it into German (<i>Selbstverwaltung</i>). Reference to it in China was first found in an essay by K'ang Yu-wei in <i>Hsin-min Ts'ung-pao</i> , vol.I (1902), and thereafter it became the subject of growing literature. The meaning varies according to who is using it, but a basic definition should include administrative councils at county and provincial levels. The various systems promulgated since the late Ch'ing onwards generally remained on paper or were used by local dignitaries to legitimize their existing rural power. 'Local self-government' was an integral part of Sun Yat-sen's 'Outline of National Reconstruction' (1924), and it was later adopted by the National Government in 1929 but was abolished in anti-communist campaigns. It later appeared in 1946 as the theoretical basis for local authorities until the advent of the communes in 1958.
地籍册 <i>dìjícè</i>	cadastre, land registration	
地政 <i>dìzhèng</i>	land administration, local government	
地甲 <i>dìjiǎ</i>	a political agent	
After 1932 this was changed to: 乡丁 <i>xiāngdīng</i>		
地主 <i>dìzhǔ</i>	landlord	
also: 田主 <i>tiánzhǔ</i>		
地方 <i>dìfāng</i>	a place	地方行政 <i>dìfāng xíngzhèng</i>
In Tibet it means 'a region'.		local administration
地方主义 <i>dìfāngzhǔyì</i>	localism, provincialism	地区 <i>dìqū</i>
After land reform in 1950, there was some resistance in some areas between the central government and local authorities. This intensified in Canton province and polarized as the 'north-south conflict'. Initially it was a powerful force against rural social change; later it degenerated into an emotional reaction against land reform measures among the better-off peasants which lingered on in isolated pockets until about 1960.		an area, a region, a prefecture
地方粮 <i>dìfāngliáng</i>	local grain	地区供给型式 <i>dìqū gōngjǐ xíngshì</i>
A local surtax on land tax.		regional supply patterns
also called: 地方税 <i>dìfāngshuì</i>	land tax	地区抽样 <i>dìqū chōuyàng</i>
地方国营企业 <i>dìfāng guóyíng qǐyè</i>	locally administered state enterprises	地区购销型式 <i>dìqū gòuxiāo xíngshì</i>
		regional trading patterns
		地区性会计 <i>dìqūxìng kuàijì</i>
		regional accounting
		地区性发展 <i>dìqūxìng fāzhǎn</i>
		regional development
		地区性计划 <i>dìqūxìng jìhuà</i>
		regional planning

also: 地域计划 *dìyù jìhuà* [From Ger. *Landesplanung*; Jap. *chi-iki keikaku*]

地区间的互助
依存关系
*dìqūjiān de hùxiāng
yīcún guānxì* inter-regional interdependence

地面水
dìmiànshuǐ ground water

地下水
dìxiàshuǐ subterranean water

see: 水资源 *shuǐzīyuán*

地面灌溉
dìmiàn guàngài surface irrigation

地富反壤右
dì, fù, fǎn, huài, yòu landlords, rich peasants, counter revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists (the five bad elements)

采

dī
采粮
dīliáng to buy grain

采米
dīmǐ to buy rice

TIAO/T'IAO

堤

dī
堤堰
dīyàn a bund

堤防
dīfáng a water barrier, a bank

堤埧
dīyū an embankment

堤坝
dībà a dyke

TI/T'I

提

tí
提高生产
tígāo shēngchǎn to increase production

提水灌溉
tíshuǐ guàngài manual irrigation

Manual irrigation by carrying water to the fields in buckets or cans or other methods in a continuous chain. There are various other methods:

(1) *Carrying bucket* (担水桶 *dānshuǐtǒng*)

This is still the basic means of irrigation in many parts of China and S.E. Asia but is estimated to have the highest costs in terms of labour.

(2) *Counterpoise* (平均法 *píngjūnfǎ*) or "well sweep"

This device consists of a long wooden pole which is pivoted as a lever from a crossbar or other means of support. A weight, usually a large stone, is fixed to one end of the level and on the other a water bucket is hung on a rope. It lifts water at an average speed of 500-600 gallons per hour from wells 20-25 ft. deep. Depreciation and other costs are negligible and the equivalent labour cost for an acre-inch of water is fairly low.

(3) *Swing bucket* (摇动桶 *yáodòngtǒng*)

A small wooden bucket to which four ropes are attached. The men, facing each other and each holding two of the ropes, swing the bucket between them. The height to which water is lifted is limited and can seldom exceed 2-3 ft. At this height two men can shift about 500 gallons an hour, with an equivalent labour cost for an acre-inch of water of about double the counterpoise method.

(4) *Water ladder* (水梯 *shuǐtī*) or (龙骨车 *lónggǔchē*)

This consists of a series of small wooden boards and ranges in length from 10-20 ft. depending on height and distance to which water is to be lifted. But the depth is also limited and seldom exceeds 4 ft. The ladder can move 1,500 gallons of water an hour and compares favourably with the counterpoise method.

(5) Various types of pumps can be made to operate to achieve a maximum capacity of up to 6,500 gallons per hour. This is a much more efficient method since land is used more efficiently.

TI

梯

tī
梯田
tītían terraced fields

梯牧草
tīmùcǎo timothy grass (hedgrass) [*Phleum pratense* L.]

also: 牛草 *niúcǎo*

替

tì

替代弹性 cross elasticities,
tìdài tánxìng elasticities

The response of demand to price changes between two similar goods whereby the rise in price of one causes an increase in the demand for another.

TIAO/DIAO

调

tiáo/diào

调味品 food flavourings,
tiáowèipin condiments

调味品制造业 food flavouring manufacture
tiáowèipin zhìzàoyè

调整 adjustment
tiáozhěng

'The 1961-65 guideline of adjustment, consolidation and filling out and raising standards with the chief emphasis on adjustment.' The central link of this policy was the rehabilitation of agricultural production, and to win a better harvest in agriculture. The policy of adjustment was modified during the Cultural Revolution with emphasis being placed on the great production brigade rather than planning and income distribution being in the hands of teams. [Kuang Chun, 'Understand correctly the character guideline with chief emphasis given to adjustment', *Current Events*, Peking 9 (1962), 10-14.]

调查研究 census, survey
diàochá yánjiū

These censuses are not comparable with western practice, but are policy-orientated surveys carried out by cadres to: (1) realize the mass line, and (2) to reflect the basic level conditions to higher authority [Hung Yen-liu, *Survey Research and Evaluation of Work* (Peking, 1956), p.26]. There are three types of survey: (1) Data collection for policy formation by direct investigation and intensive case studies, rather than indirect extensive surveys. (2) Models (典型 *dianxing*), used in order to classify totality into different categories similar to Weber's concept of the ideal type. But it should be noted that Chinese practice sets up both advanced and backward models so that positive and negative experiences may be evaluated. Reports of 'typical' models with positive characteristics are then channelled up to higher authority and selected by policy-makers as trend-setters suitable for nationwide emulation. (3) Policy evaluation. These are reports presented to higher levels which are based on thorough investigation and frequent inspections and

interviews at basic level. [Hung Yen-liu, *JMJP*, 18 April 1961]

调合牛乳 reconstituted milk
tiáohé niúrǔ

调剂物资的机构 organization for redistributing
tiáoji wùzī de jīgòu material

When in 1958 the shortage of raw materials became acute, a nationwide search for materials and substitutes was organized, especially so that surpluses in one area might be moved to another area.

TIAO/T'IAO

条

tiáo

条作 row culture
tiáozuò

条作物 row crop, i.e. beans, beets,
tiáozuòwù maize

条带种植 strip cropping
tiáodài zhòngzhí

条带耕作 strip farming
tiáodài gēngzuò

Protecting field crops by ploughing on the contour to avoid erosion.

also: 等高耕作 *děnggāo gēngzuò*

条带轮作 strip rotation
tiáodài lúnzuò

Alternating strips of erosion resistant crops with other crops.

卖

tiào

卖粮 to sell grain
tiàoliáng

卖米 to sell rice
tiàomi

TIE/T'IEH

铁

tiě

铁牛 <i>tiěniú</i>	'iron ox'
Colloquial name for tractor.	
also: 铁马 <i>tiěmǎ</i>	
铁质 <i>tiězhì</i>	iron (body)

DIAN/TIEN

点

<i>diǎn</i>	
点播 <i>diǎnbō</i>	dibbling
Planting, weeding and application of fertilizer by individual holes rather than broadcasting.	
点肥 <i>diǎnféi</i>	careful application of fertilizer
点办法 <i>diǎnbànfǎ</i>	class mark selection method
点数评比法 <i>diǎnshù píngbǐfǎ</i>	points rating method
点面结合， 以点带面 <i>diǎnmiànjiéhé,</i> <i>yǐdiǎndàimiàn</i>	to combine small plots with larger areas and to combine work on key-points with work in other areas
i.e. to promote production in all areas, drawing on the experience gained in key areas and on small plots.	

典

<i>diǎn</i>	
典押 <i>diǎnyā</i>	mortgage
典契 <i>diǎnqì</i>	mortgage deed
典田 <i>diǎntián</i>	to mortgage one's land
also: 典地 <i>diǎndì</i>	
典租 <i>diǎnzū</i>	interest on land given as security on a loan

典型 <i>diǎnxíng</i>	a model, typical; current usage-'representative'
典型调查 <i>diǎnxíng diàochá</i>	survey by models
Distinguish from:	抽样调查 <i>chōuyàng diàochá</i> survey by sample

The latter has a statistical meaning. The former is the usual method of party propaganda machinery which sets up the models to be imitated. These models are exceptions which produced outstanding achievements and are said to be 'typical'. They are used for representative sampling but any results should be interpreted with care if taken from such 'models'.

典型县 <i>diǎnxíngxiàn</i>	typical 'xian', model 'xian', representative 'xian'
典型社 <i>diǎnxíngshè</i>	typical communes, representative communes
典型地块 <i>diǎnxíng dìkuài</i>	typical plots, representative plots
典型试验 <i>diǎnxíng shìyàn</i>	exemplary model

佃

<i>diàn</i>	
佃农 <i>diànnóng</i>	a sharecropper
also: 分益农 <i>fēnyìnóng</i>	
佃户 <i>diàn hù</i>	tenant, tenant household
佃户耕植者 <i>diàn hù gēngzhízhě</i>	tenant cultivator
佃耕地 <i>diàngēngdì</i>	tenant-operated land

淀

<i>diàn</i>	
淀粉 <i>diànfěn</i>	starch
淀粉类作物 <i>diànfēnlèi zuòwù</i>	starch crops

电

diàn

电力排灌 electric drainage and irrigation
diànlì páiguàn

电围篱 electric fences
diànwéilí

电脑 computer (coll.)
diànnǎo

电脑定策法 computer programming,
diànnǎo dìngcèfǎ programming

电子计算机 electronic computer
diànzǐ jìsuànjī

电子仪资料分析 electronic data processing
diànzīyí zīliào fēnxī

电子资料处理机 computer
diànzǐ zīliào chǔlǐjī

电动计算机 electric calculator
diàndòng jìsuànjī

垫

diàn

垫育法 deep litter
diànyùfǎ

The use of straw or sawdust mixed with lime to a depth of 6 inches to catch poultry droppings. The material is usually removed once a year. It is also a thick (6 inch deep) nest of straw to catch eggs to prevent breakages.

TIAN/T'IEN

天

tiān

天然橡胶 natural rubber
tiānrán xiàngjiāo

天然草地 natural pasture
tiānrán cǎodì

also: 天然牧场 tiānrán mùchǎng

天丝瓜 (丝瓜) the rag gourd [*Luffa cylindrica*
tiānsīguā (sīguā) L.; *Jhinga* (Hindi)]

also: 天络 tiānuò 天罗 tiānuò

田

tián

田主 landlord
tiánzhǔ

also: 地主 dìzhǔ

田家 farmer
tiánjiā

田客 tenant farmer
tiánkè

田夫 peasant, landless labourer
tiánfū

田假 school holidays
tiánjià

Traditionally given for the busy farming season.

田界 field boundary, hedgerow
tiánjiè

田坎 a pathway between the fields
tiánkǎn

also: 田垄 tiánlǒng

田沟 an irrigation ditch between
tiángōu fields

田沟灌溉 check irrigation
tiángōu guàngài

A method by which the irrigated area is surrounded by earth ridges which are cut to let the water flow in as desired.

田舍 a field shelter
tiánshè

A simple portable construction for rearing poultry in field conditions, consisting of a roof and sides with perches. An apex construction.

see: 棚舍法 pēngshèfǎ tent method

田地 arable land
tiándì

田地价格 value of farmland
tiándì jiàgé

田场 farmland, arable farms
tiánchǎng

田场工资 farm wages
tiánchǎng gōngzī

田场企业的大小 size of farm business
tiánchǎng qǐyè de dàxiǎo

田亩 cultivated land
tiánmǔ

田畦 smallholding
tiánqí

A small area of arable land suitable for family or part-time labour, producing a cash crop or subsistence, or both. The character 畦 (*qí*) means a field of less than 50 *mu*, a parcel of garden. It is not usually a specialist enterprise in Asia but sometimes is in the West. Distinguish from private plot in centrally planned economies. The amount of land a smallholder can use is largely determined by population density and the system of land tenure, government policy and the price the farmer can get for his produce. Insecurity of tenure is the most acute problem. Amongst Sarawak Chinese, for instance, this has led to militancy with farmers aligning with terrorists or forming closely knit farmers' associations with political undertones.

田庄 farm house, homestead (US)
tiánzhuāng

田产 field produce, farm product
tiánchǎn

田底 secondary crops which were not included in the rental
tiándǐ

田圃 field
tiánpǔ

田型 field shape
tiánxíng

田面积 field size
tiánmiànjī

田青 a green manure crop grown annually to improve alkali soil
tiánqīng

田薯 Chinese yam [*Dioscorea opposita*, *D. batatas* Decaisne]

also: 山薯 *shānshǔ*, 山药 *shānyào*

田鸡 'paddy chicken'--edible bullfrog (S. China)
tiánjī

Colloquial name for bullfrog [*Rana catesbeiana*], edible frog (Taiwan). Introduced into Taiwan from USA by Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction in the late 1950s. South Taiwan is an ideal spot since this species of frog does not have to go into hibernation in winter.

also: 牛蛙 *niúwā* and 青蛙 *qīngwā*

田契 land title, deed
tiánqì

田赋 land tax, tax in kind, or grain payment
tiánfù

田赋征收处 land tax collection office
tiánfù zhēngshōuchù

田间作物 field crop
tiánjiān zuòwù

田间工作 field work
tiánjiān gōngzuò

also: 实地工作 *shídì gōngzuò*

田间操作 field practice
tiánjiān cāozuò

田间管理 field management
tiánjiān guǎnlǐ

田间作业机械化 mechanization of field jobs
tiánjiān zuòyè jīxièhuà

田间登记 field registration
tiánjiān dēngjì

田祖神农 Shěn Nung (the god of agriculture)
tiánzǔ shénnóng

田房契稅 a deed tax on land and houses
tiánfáng qìshuì

甜

tián

甜椒 bell pepper, pimienta, paprika, sweet pepper
tiánjiāo [*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum*]

甜瓜 melon, cantaloupe
tiánguā [*Cucumis melo* L.]

see: 果瓜 *guǒguā*

甜橄榄 sweet olive--a condiment
tiángǎnlǎn

甜荞麦 buckwheat [*Fagopyrum esculentum*]

甜竹笋 bamboo shoots [*Dendrocalamus* spp.]

甜菜根 *tiāncài gēn* sugar beet [*Beta vulgaris*]

or: 甜菜 *tiāncài*

甜菜叶 *tiāncài yè* beet crops (a livestock feed)

or: 甜菜头 *tiāncài tóu*

甜高粱 *tiāngāoliang* sweet sorghum [*Sorghum vulgare* var. *saccharatum* Boerl.]

A forage crop for hay or silage, similar to grain sorghum but having sweet juicy stems and leafier. Mainly summer annuals seeded in rows like corn. Varieties of this species have grown in Asia since pre-historic times.

甜玉米 *tiányùmǐ* sweet corn [*Zea mays* L.]

This is distinguished from field maize by its high sugar content.

添

tiān

添加剂 *tiānjiājì* additives

填

tián

填方 *tiánfāng* a dam, a ditch

填间作物 *tiánjiān zuòwù* catch crops

DING/TING

定

dìng

定额 *dìng'é* norm, specified amount, standard [Jap. Kanji--*teigaku*]

定额工时 *dìng'é gōngshí* working time norm

The amount of labour input specified by the state plan and not the actual amount of labour expended on a given task.

see also: 社会必要的劳动时间
shèhuì bìyào de láodòng shíjiān

定额资产 *dìng'é zīchǎn* norm assets

Funds embodied in materials, repairs, spare parts, fuel and goods in production. The term originated from the fact that each part of such funds has its own 'norm' set.

定额劳动管理制度 *dìng'é láodòng guǎnlǐ zhìdù* fixed norm labour management system

定点供应 *dìngdiǎn gōngyìng* fixed points of supply

Contracts made more or less outside state channels between local industry and agriculture. [Weng Chan, 'The problem of developing permanent cooperation and fixed points of supply in local industry', *CCYC* 4 (1965), p.1]

see also: 包干制度 *bāogān zhìdù*
and 合同制度 *hétóng zhìdù*

定产 *dìngchǎn* production quota

定价 *dìngjià* price fixing

定息 *dìngxī* fixed profit (fixed rate of interest)

So long as an enterprise was jointly managed by public and private partnership, private partners drew 'fixed profit'. This means that the state guaranteed a periodic fixed amount of interest regardless of profit or loss.

定量 *dìngliàng* rations, allowances, quotas

定量供应 *dìngliàng gōngyìng* fixed supply

定量系数 *dìngliàng xìshù* coefficients of determination

定量吃量 *dìngliàng chīliàng* fixed cereal rations

定居形式 *dìngjū xíngshì* settlement patterns

定居联会 *dìngjū liánhuì* settlement associations

定位地块 *dìngwèi dìkuài* permanent plots, fixed parcels of land

This term refers to experimental fields and not to the private plots of brigade members.

also: 定位地段 *dìngwèi dìduàn*

定位论, <i>dìngwèilùn</i>	location theory
定期存款 <i>dìngqī cúnkuǎn</i>	fixed deposit
定存生产财产 <i>dìngcún shēngchǎn cáichǎn</i>	deferred yield property
定率佃租 <i>dìnglǜ diǎnzū</i>	sharecropping
see also: 分租 <i>fēnzū</i>	
定程教育 <i>dìngchéng jiàoyù</i>	programmed instruction, programmed learning

钉

*dīng*钉耙 *dīngpá* a hand harrow

TING/T'ING

町

*tīng*町畦 *tīngqí* a field marker,
a raised boundary path

DUO/TO

多

duō

多边协定 <i>duōbiān xiédìng</i>	multilateral agreement
多边贸易 <i>duōbiān mào'yì</i>	multilateral trade
also: 多角贸易 <i>duōjiǎo mào'yì</i>	
多角形农业 <i>duōjiǎoxíng nóngyè</i>	diversified agriculture

In current communist terminology this means multiple undertakings in rural areas, i.e. a diversified economy. [See *NFJP*, 9 Oct. 1964, p.1.]

also: 多种农业 *duōzhǒng nóngyè*

多种经济全面发展 <i>duōzhǒng jīngjì, quánmiàn fāzhǎn</i>	to diversify the economy and ensure all-round (national) development
多种异质 <i>duōzhǒng yìzhì</i>	non-homogeneous
多种变异函数 <i>duōzhǒng biànyì hánsù</i>	multiple variable function
多种经营 <i>duōzhǒng jīngyíng</i>	multi-business management, diversification
多目标经营 <i>duōmùbiāo jīngyíng</i>	diversification
多期性模型 <i>duōqīxìng móxíng</i>	multi-period models
多采用间作 <i>duōcǎiyòng jiānzuo</i>	inter-cropping
see: 间作 <i>jiānzuo</i>	
多区轮作 <i>duōqū lúnzuò</i>	multi-area rotation
Crop rotation utilizing several fields.	
多元论 <i>duōyuánlùn</i>	pluralism
多元社会 <i>duōyuánshèhuì</i>	plural society
多元衡量法 <i>duōyuán héngliángfǎ</i>	linear programming
多元判定系数 <i>duōyuán pàndìng xīshù</i>	coefficient of multiple determination
多年生作物 <i>duōniánshēng zuòwù</i>	perennial crops
多收品种 <i>duōshōu pǐnzhǒng</i>	high-yielding varieties
see: 改良品种 <i>gǎilíang pǐnzhǒng</i> , and 高产品种 <i>gāochǎn pǐnzhǒng</i>	
多国性公司 <i>duōguóxìng gōngsī</i>	multinational corporations
see: 跨国公司 <i>kuàguó gōngsī</i>	
also: 多国籍企业 <i>duōguójí qǐyè</i>	multinationals

TUO/T'O

拖

tuō

拖拉机 tuōlājī tractor (generally)

拖拉机站 tuōlājīzhàn tractor station

This usually possesses 40 standard units and is responsible for 100,000 *mu* of land. In 1963 the cost of one standard unit tractor plus accessories was 15,000 *yuan*. In a sample area of seven tractor stations taken at this time, the time required to purchase sufficient tractors ranged from 7-34 years! An average of 20 years was taken if 1% of commune reserve funds was put aside each year for this purpose. This clearly demonstrates that if reliance was placed solely on accumulated funds in the actual collective economy for the purchase of large-scale machinery, then the rate of mechanization would be painfully slow. Yang Pei-hsin stressed that it was the state's job to provide the necessary funds in order to speed up the process of mechanization. Mao felt the possession of large-scale machinery by the production teams, in 1963 the basic accounting unit, too inefficient as they could not make proper use of such machinery. [Yang Pei-hsin, 'The problem of capital in the modernization of our agriculture', *CCYC* 6 (1963), 11-16]

拖拉机工作队 tuōlājī gōngzuòduì tractor work team

A brigade level organization.

拖欠借款 tuōqiàn jièkuǎn delinquent loan (an unrepaid loan)

脫

tuō

脱水 tuōshuǐ dehydration, drying

脱水青料 tuōshuǐ qīngliào dehydrated grass

脱脂奶 tuōzhī nǎi skim milk

脱盐作用 tuōyán zuòyòng desalinization

脱销 tuōxiāo 'nothing on the market'

i.e. out of stock, supply does not meet demand.

脱离生产 (脱产) tuōlí shēngchǎn 'divorced from production' (tuōchǎn)

A reference to cadres who do not take part in farming tasks for official reasons. This should not exceed 1% of the rural population in any commune. [JMJP, 11 July 1960]

see also: 半脱产 bàn tuōchǎn 'semi-divorced from production'

脱离劳动 tuōlí láodòng non-labouring citizens

In China this is currently used instead of the term 'unemployed' (失业 shīyè). [JMJP, 22 Dec. 1968, p.1]

脱鞋下田 tuōxié xiàtián to take off one's shoes and go into the fields

This means to get down to manual farm work.

DOU/TOU

斗

dǒu

斗量 dǒuliáng a grain measure

(10 catties of rice). One Chinese bushel = 10 litres or 316 cubic inches.

斗食 dǒushí a daily grain ration (a payment in kind)

陡

dǒu

陡坡开荒 dǒupō kāihuāng to open up steep slopes for cultivation

豆

dòu

豆类作物 (豆类) dòulèi zuòwù (dòulèi) pulses

豆子 dòuzi beans, peas

also: 豆儿 dòur (north. coll.)

豆角 *dòujiǎo* string beans [*Vigna sesquipedalis* Wright.], cow peas

豆薯 *dòushǔ* yam bean [*Pachyrhizus erosus* (L.) Urban]

also: 沙葛 *shāgé* sand creeper

豆饼 *dòubǐng* bean cake--a cattle feed

豆油 *dòuyóu* soybean oil

豆腐 *dòufǔ* bean curd

豆腐干 *dòufǔgān* dried bean curd

豆瓣菜 *dòubàncài* watercress

see also: 水焯菜 *shuǐhāncài*, 水菜 *shuǐcài*,
and 水田芥 *shuǐtiánjiè*

豆芽菜 *dòuyācài* bean sprouts

豆选 *dòuxuǎn* bean balloting

A form of voting in rural areas where there is a high degree of illiteracy. Beans are used instead of written forms or ballot papers to protect individuals' rights and secrecy. Candidates for election usually sit with their backs to the audience when voting takes place. Bowls are then placed in front of each candidate. The candidate who receives the greatest number of beans in his bowl is declared elected. This method is still used in parts of China today.

TOU/T'OU

头

tóu

头子 *tóuzi* headman

头家 *tóujiā* head of the family, entrepreneur, businessman

S.E. Asia usage--'towkay' (Hok.).

投

tóu

投入 *tóurù* inputs

or: 投施 *tóushī* 投入量 *tóurùliàng*
Goods and services utilized in the production process.

投入生产 *tóurù shēngchǎn* commissioned for production
--new plant, equipment, or products.

投入产出 *tóurù chǎnchū* input/output

Evaluation of the changes in volume and price of output following changes in investment, use of labour or fertilizers.

also: 投施产出 *tóushī chǎnchū*

投入产出分析 *tóurù chǎnchū fēnxī* input-output analysis

Input-output analysis in capitalist economies can be applied to: (1) analysis of economic structure; (2) formulation of operational plans; and (3) futures forecasting. The input-output tables prepared by Leontief in the thirties showed strong influences of the Soviet's chessboard type of product balance sheet used in its early stage of planning. These influences stem from (a) the input-output tables, which are just external forms of the chessboard type tables of departmental product circulation; and (b) Leontief's personal interpretation of social product, which is quite different from the traditional capitalist concept of economics since it emphasizes the importance of double-counting of the objects of labour in gross social product (总社会产品 *zǒngshèhuì chānpǐn*). [W.W. Leontief, *The Quantitative Input-Output Relationships in the American Economic System* (1930); Wu Chia-pei, 'Criticism and evaluation of input-output analyses', *CCYC* 6 (1963), 57-72.]

In socialist countries, Marxist-Leninist theory of reproduction is used as the foundation of a unified statistical data for the entire national economy, characterized by inter-departmental balance sheets as formulated by the National Economic Plan. Although mathematical models and computer techniques are considered useful, distribution of products and labour among various departments is determined not only in accordance with economic theory of technological development but also by politics. [Wu Chia-pei, p.72]

投入产出表 *tóurù chǎnchūbiǎo* input-output matrix

投入产出关系 *tóurù chǎnchū guānxì* input-output relations

投入产出系数 *tóurù chǎnchū xīshù* input-output coefficients

投机商人 *tóujī shāngrén* speculating merchants (those who speculate in grain)

投机买卖 <i>tóujī mǎimài</i>	arbitrage	投资奖励 <i>tóuzī jiǎnglì</i>	investment incentives
Buying low and selling high on different markets. also: 营利市场 <i>yínglì shìchǎng</i>		Financial help from the government to encourage specific development plans.	
投机资金 <i>tóujī zījīn</i>	speculative capital, 'hot money'	投资包干 <i>tóuzī bāogān</i>	investment by contract (investment responsibility)
投资人 <i>tóumǎirén</i>	a buyer (at an auction)	This term refers to the use of funds in capital construction projects. It originated in a decree from the State Council in 1958 designed to facilitate greater flexibility in the use of capital, and allowing production units more freedom in investment planning; for instance permitting them to economize on some projects and retain the surplus providing it was used to increase the total amount of capital construction. [Meng Kuei-yüan, 'Some points on the experience of Hanyang hsien in carrying out the responsibility system in capital construction', <i>CCYC</i> 2 (1960), 32-39; Ku To-ching, 'Investment by contract is an important system in capital construction for adjusting production relations to promote the development of production forces', <i>CCYC</i> 3 (1960), 9-14]	
投资 <i>tóuzī</i>	investment, to invest [Jap. Kanji-- <i>tōshi</i>]	Very often in current terminology this means the utilization of all kinds of resources of production.	
投资金额 <i>tóuzījīn'é</i>	investment capital	see also: 包干财务 <i>bāogān cáiwù</i>	
-irrigation machinery, equipment, storage, and on a per acre basis.		投资价值 <i>tóuzī jiàzhí</i>	investment value
投资需要 <i>tóuzī xūyào</i>	investment demand	投资税信贷 <i>tóuzīshuì xīndài</i>	investment tax credit
The quantity of cash required for investment purposes.		投资分析 <i>tóuzī fēnxī</i>	investment analysis
投资需要曲线 <i>tóuzī xūyào qūxiàn</i>	investment demand curve	投资报酬 <i>tóuzī bàochóu</i>	return on investment
A curve illustrating the amount of investment cash in response to different rates of interest.		投资报酬率 <i>tóuzī bàochóulǜ</i>	rate of return on investment
投资乘数 <i>tóuzī chéngshù</i>	investment multiplier	投资所得 <i>tóuzī suǒdè</i>	investment income
投资函数 <i>tóuzī hánshù</i>	investment function	投资需要大量资金 <i>tóuzī xūyào dàliàng zījīn</i>	capital intensive
The relationship between investment and changes in output and rates of interest, etc.		Projects requiring a high degree of investment.	
投资比率 <i>tóuzī bǐlǜ</i>	investment rates	投资的按季预估 <i>tóuzī de ān jì yùgū</i>	survey of seasonal investment plans
The amount of capital flowing into different investments over a given period of time. also: 投资比例 <i>tóuzī bǐlì</i>		Commune review of seasonal problems often required in the light of new developments, such as natural calamities or weather.	
投资扣余 <i>tóuzī kōuyú</i>	investment allowances (capital allowances)	投资计划调查 <i>tóuzhī jìhuà diào chá</i>	survey of investment plans
Reductions in tax liabilities as a result of necessary capital expenditure and depreciation.		Commune review of production problems in the light of policy changes.	
投资过度 <i>tóuzī guòdù</i>	over-investment		
-where the amount of investment made exceeds the demand expectations for an industry.			

DU/TU

都

dū

都市区 urban areas
dūshìqū

Urban areas are centres of 2,000 or more inhabitants and where a municipal council or a people's council (*xian*) is established. Half the population is usually employed in non-agricultural employment. Towns of between 1,000 and 20,000 population are also classified as urban if they are industrial or commercial centres, centres of education and research, or key areas of transportation, and where 75% of the population is employed outside of agriculture. A further category of urban area is any locality devoted to large hospitals and sanatoriums in which patients make up over half the population. All other areas in China are considered rural. These criteria also apply to suburban areas which are agricultural if the main part of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. [See Nai-ruenn Chen, *Chinese Economic Statistics* p.7.]

都市化 urbanization
dūshìhuà

China's urbanization policy is based on the strategy of developing small towns in rural areas rather than allowing cities to expand any further. In a recent article in *JMJP*, the policy of urbanization was set out thus: 'If cities are small, there are few people, and it is relatively easy to cope with pollutants created by industrial production and everyday life.' The best way was to 'merge city and countryside, industry and agriculture'. [*KMJP*, 5 Nov. 1973, edit.]

都市人口 urban population
dūshì rénkǒu

都市人民公社 urban communes
dūshì rénmin gōngshè

都会区域 metropolitan area
dūhuì qūyù

独

dú

独占资本 monopoly capital
dúzhàn zīběn

独立生产者 independent producers
dúlì shēngchǎnzhě

独立劳动者 independent craftsmen,
dúlì láodòngzhě independent labourers

犊

dú

*犊牛肉 bobby beef (veal)
dúniúròu

Veal from calves slaughtered at less than six weeks old, and not necessarily reared specifically for veal.

TU/T'U

屠

tú

屠宰 to slaughter (livestock)
túzái

屠宰率 slaughter ratio
túzáilǜ

The ratio of cattle slaughtered to other stock.

屠宰税 slaughter tax
túzáishuì

Since 1950, all non-domestic slaughter cattle have been subject to a 10% rate of tax, reduced in 1957 to 8%, per animal calculated by 'on hook' carcass weight and valued at state retail prices. [See Provisional Regulations on the Slaughter Tax, approved at the 63rd Meeting of the Government Administrative Council, 15 Dec. 1950, and promulgated on 19 Dec. 1950, in: *Collection of Laws and Regulations Concerning the Tax Affairs of Central Government* (Peking, 1959), p.263.]

屠房 abattoirs
túfáng

Slaughter houses in China have a capacity for slaughtering from 5,000-10,000 thousand pigs daily. The Tientsin slaughterhouse, for instance, checks off 5,000 pigs (from 30-120 kg in weight) daily (60% of which by a mechanized process). A meat combine in Wuhan has a capacity for 10,000 pigs (70% mechanization) and it takes 45 minutes from the time the pig is brought in until it is placed cut in the refrigerator. There are 1,200 workers employed in slaughter production and great care is taken in cleanliness. [S. Minajlovic, *Veterinary Science in China*, described in *Veterinarski Glasnik* 5 (1971), 381-83.]

土

tǔ

土神 *tǔshēn* also 土地公 *tǔdìgōng* the soil god

土戶 *tǔhù* villagers

土民 *tǔmín* tribes, aborigines, natives

土俗 *tǔsú* native customs

土貨 *tǔhuò* rustic products

土产 *tǔchǎn* farm produce

土特产 *tǔtèchǎn* local speciality products

土布 *tǔbù* native cloth, homespun cloth

土綿 *tǔmián* short staple cotton

土法 *tǔfǎ* village methods
i.e. to do things by traditional means.
also: 土办法 *tǔbànfǎ* indigenous methods

土薄 *tǔbáo* sterile soil

土豆 *tǔdòu* peanut; also north, coll. for potato
also: 薯仔 *shǔzǎi*, 马铃薯 *mǎlǐngshǔ* (Cant.)

土家畜 *tǔjiāchù* native cattle
In 1945 total cattle (including Taiwan) was estimated to be 21 million head. The latest FAO estimate suggests this had risen to about 70 million head by 1972. [H.V. Henle, *Report on China's Agriculture* (1974), p.118; D. Tretiak & B.H. Kang, 'An assessment of changes in the number of livestock in China 1952-1970', *WAERSA* 14.4 (1972), p.3]
also: 肉牛 *ròuniú*

土车床 *tǔchēchuáng* primitive (indigenous) lathes

土包子 *tǔbàoz* a country bumpkin

土专家 *tǔzhuānjiā* indigenous experts
Extension personnel selected from the poor and lower

middle peasants for training at the Agro-Technical Stations in the practical application of techniques. These 'experts' integrate theory with practice and assist in the adoption of innovations from other areas to specific local conditions. [See 'Indigenous experts and the revolution in agricultural education', *Hung Ch'i* 5 (1968), 40-45.]

土洋结合 *tǔyáng jiéhé* integration of modern and indigenous methods of production

土洋并举 *tǔyáng bìngfǔ* simultaneous development of modern (i.e. foreign) and indigenous methods of production

土化肥 (土肥) *tǔhuàfēi (tǔfēi)* primitive local chemical fertilizer (produced in villages)

土粪 *tǔfèn* soil manure
A mixture consisting of mud and waste farmyard material.

土农药 *tǔnóngyào* indigenous farm chemicals
Locally produced pesticides and herbicides.

土劳资 *tǔ láo zī* land, labour and capital

土豪 *tǔháo* local bosses, 'bullies'

土豪劣绅 *tǔháo lièshēn* local bosses and bad gentry

土改 *tǔgǎi* land reform

During the land reform programme about 300 million landless farmers received 700 million *mu* of land [*JMJP*, 16 Nov. 1959, edit.].

土改突击队 *tǔgǎi tūjīduì* land reform activist/guerilla

Communist guerillas sent into pre-liberated areas to initiate land reform measures.

土壤 *tǔrǎng* soil, earth

土壤流失 *tǔrǎng liúshī* soil erosion

also: 剥蚀 *bāoshí* and 土流失 *tǔliúshī*

土壤保持 *tǔrǎng bǎochí* soil conservation

土地主义 agrarianism
 tǔdì zhǔyì
 The equal distribution of land and resources.

土地分类 land classification
 tǔdì fēnlèi
 The classification of areas of land according to type, characteristics and potential.

土地分类图 land classification map
 tǔdì fēnlèitú

土地分配 land distribution
 tǔdì fēnpèi

土地经济学 land economics
 tǔdì jīngjìxué

The branch of economics chiefly concerned with land and resource management, as well as the study of the relationship of human societies to the land.

see also: **农业经济学** *nóngyè jīngjìxué*

土地经济利用分类 economic land classification
 tǔdì jīngjì lìyòng fēnlèi

The first attempt to apply the basic principles of economic land classification in the Far East, developed at Cornell University, was made part of a rural economic study of the four central provinces of Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Kiangsi by Nanking University in 1936. [A. B. Lewis & Tsui Ruh-tsun, *Land Classification Study of the Four Provinces of Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Kiangsi* (Nanking, 1936)]. Economic land classification now generally follows the examples of A.B. Lewis, and J. Lossing Buck [*Land Utilization in China: a study of 16,786 farms in 168 localities and 38,256 farm families in twenty-two provinces, 1929-1933*, 3 vols (Nanking, 1937)]. China is divided agriculturally into four major regions leading to a total of 129 sub-regions. A breakdown of China into zones has also been attempted by T.R. Tregear [*Economic Geography of China* (London, 1970)]: zone 1 (north) from 990-2,640 kg per ha; zone 2 (central) 1,373-3,300 kg per ha; zone 3 (south) 2,640-5,280 kg per ha. Donnithorne [*China's Economic System*] has pointed out that since 1960 the policy has been investment in 'areas of high stable yields' and these usually coincided with the better agricultural districts. [See also: A.B. Lewis, 'Economic land classification in the Far East', *WAERSA*, Oxford 11.1 (1969),] 1-22.]

also: **土地经济分类** *tǔdì jīngjì fēnlèi*

土地经济利用 economic land use
 tǔdì jīngjì lìyòng

土地经济发展 economic land development
 tǔdì jīngjì fāzhǎn

土地取得 land acquisition
 tǔdì qǔdé

土地没收 confiscation of land
 tǔdì mòshōu

土地斗争 land confiscation
 tǔdì dòuzhēng

土地入股 pooling land (in return for share funds)
 tǔdì rùgǔ

When peasants first joined the mutual aid teams they were required to contribute land owned as share capital. The pooling of land in this way aimed to eradicate small, fragmented and uneconomic farms and pave the way for more efficient production and use of the basic resources. [Hsu Ti-hsin, *An analysis of the National Economy of China during the Transition Period* (Peking, 1957), pp.135-64]

see also: **互助组** *hùzhùzǔ*

土地改良 land improvement
 tǔdì gǎiliáng

土地改良法 land improvement law
 tǔdì gǎiliángfǎ

土地改革法 land reform law
 tǔdì gǎigéfǎ

This comprised: (1) appropriation of land, draft livestock, farm implements, surplus grain and certain households belonging to landlords; (2) requisition of land belonging to shrines, temples, monasteries and churches, schools and other public bodies; and (3) nationalization of all forests, plantations, orchards, marginal land and fisheries. The main laws and regulations currently in operation are given in: 'The Land Reform Law of the Chinese People's Republic', 28 June 1950, *Collection of Selected Laws of the Chinese People's Republic* (Peking, 1957), pp.127-36; and 'Resolution concerning the Division of Rural Classes', 4 August 1950, *ibid.*, pp.136-60.

土地均分法 land equalization law
 tǔdì jūnfēnfǎ
 (agrarian legislation)

土地暂行法 provisional land law
 tǔdì zàn xíng fǎ

Adopted 30 May 1930 at the National Delegates from Soviet Areas Conference [see *Hung Ch'i*, 4 June 1930, pp.2-3]. Land law in the People's Republic of China has had a long and complicated history and is contained in a series of documents and resolutions culminating in the Agrarian Reform Law, 1950. The provisional land law was so called because it was to operate only until the establishment of a central Soviet-type government in China. The central figure behind this provisional law was Li-san and the Li-san line did not conform to Comintern policy at that time. For translations and annotations of the main documents, see T.L. Hsiao,

The Land Revolution in China.

土地法 land law,
tǔdìfǎ land legislation

This is the land law first promulgated by the Chinese Revolutionary Military Council in 1930 and is attributed to Mao's principles. [See T.L. Hsiao, *op.cit.*, pp.17-26.]

土地法令 land legislation, land decree,
tǔdì fǎlìng land ordinance

土地法草案 Draft Land Law
tǔdìfǎ cǎo'àn

This law, prepared by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was presented to the First National Soviet Congress held at Taichun, 7 Nov. 1931. [See T.L. Hsiao, *op.cit.*, pp.47-56.]

土地革命 agrarian revolution,
tǔdì géming the land revolution

In China the land revolution is taken to refer to the period 1930-1934 when internal party relations and differences were fought out, and the influence of the Soviet experience was assembled and tested.

土地革命干部 land revolution cadre
tǔdì géming gānbù

Cadres sent out to newly liberated areas to carry out land reform:

土地再分配 land redistribution
tǔdì zàifēnpèi

土地平均分配 equal distribution of land
tǔdì píngjūn fēnpèi

土地银行 the land bank
tǔdì yínháng

土地发展银行 land development banks
tǔdì fāzhǎn yínháng

土地抵押银行 land mortgage banks
tǔdì dīyā yínháng

土地政纲 land programme
tǔdì zhènggāng

A long-term policy for land laid down by the CCP (see below).

土地八大政纲 the eight great land programmes
tǔdì bādàzhènggāng

The eight programmes of the Kiangsi Declaration of the CCP (1928) comprised: (1) replacement of the old order by a peasant regime; (2) land confiscation and redistribution; (3) redistribution of missionary and temple land; (4) public land reclamation; (5) cancellation of loans;

(6) destruction of title deeds; (7) state assistance to the peasant economy; and (8) replacement of existing taxation by a uniform agricultural progressive tax. [‘The Land Programme of the CCP’, reprinted in *Red Documents*, pp.196-222 (Hsiao, p.23)]

土地价格 land prices
tǔdì jiàgé

土地估值 land valuation,
tǔdì gūzhí land appraisal

also: 土地评价 tǔdì píngjià

土地利用 land use,
tǔdì liyòng land utilization

or: 土地使用 tǔdì shǐyòng

土地利用型式 land use patterns
tǔdì liyòng xíngshì

土地利用规划 land use planning
tǔdì liyòng guīhuà

‘The drawing-up of long-term plans to make the best use of land and which will serve the long-term interests of the collective economy together with the formulation of ways and means of achieving such uses.’ [Lu Hung-sheng & Han Tung-k’uei, ‘A preliminary enquiry into the economic effects of land use planning’, *CCYC* 2 (1965), 20-24]

also: 土地利用计划 tǔdì liyòng jìhuà

土地利用率 land utilization rate
tǔdì liyònglǜ

土地利用率指标 land utilization index (LUI)
tǔdì liyònglǜ zhǐbiāo

This is an important tool for indicating economic effects of land use planning. The following items are included: (1) the areas of land used for various purposes (agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries) as percentages of total land area; (2) area of cultivated land as a percentage of total land area; (3) net increase in area of cultivated land which can be expressed by the increase in cultivated land, i.e. reclaimed and combined land, after the plan was put into effect, minus the area of cultivated land lost after the plan was put into practice (such as land used for building canals and roads); and (4) the multiple crop index for cultivated land. Sown acreage can be expressed as a percentage of the total area of cultivated land. [*Ibid.*] The LUI is equal to the number of days times 100 of crops on land during the year divided by 365.

土地档案 land cultivation file
tǔdì dāng'àn

A record held by cadres of an area's cropping patterns and land use.

土地资源 land resources
tǔdì zīyuán

土地制度 <i>tǔdì zhìdù</i>	agrarian system
土地所有权 <i>tǔdì suǒyǒuquán</i>	land ownership
土地所有制 <i>tǔdì suǒyǒuzhì</i>	land ownership system
土地国有 <i>tǔdì guóyǒu</i>	land nationalization (or below):
土地国有制 <i>tǔdì guóyǒuzhì</i>	state ownership of land
土地私有制 <i>tǔdì sīyǒuzhì</i>	private ownership of land
土地租赁 <i>tǔdì zūlìn</i>	tenancy
土地债券 <i>tǔdì zhàiquān</i>	land bonds
土地关系 <i>tǔdì guānxi</i>	land relations
土地稅 <i>tǔdìshuì</i>	land tax

Distinguish from: 土稅 *tǔshuì* (opium tax).

see: 农业稅 *nóngyèshuì* and 公粮 *gōngliáng*

土地建设 <i>tǔdì jiànshè</i>	infrastructure
土地重整 <i>tǔdì chóngzhěng</i>	land consolidation
also: 土地重划 <i>tǔdì chónghuà</i>	
土地生产力 <i>tǔdì shēngchǎnlì</i>	land productivity
土地生产力单位 <i>tǔdì shēngchǎnlì dānwèi</i>	land productivity unit
土地单位面积 产量指标 <i>tǔdì dānwèi miànjī chǎnliàng zhǐbiāo</i>	index of yield per unit area of land

This reflects the degree of increase in yield per unit of area through land use planning, indicating the economic effects after the rate of land utilization has been increased and production conditions improved (water, fertilizers, etc.). It may be expressed by the following items: (a) yield per unit of area of agriculturally used land (value of production) based on the sum of all farm, forest, livestock and subsidiary products per 100 *mu*

of land, thus reflecting the condition of utilization of entire land and condition of unit-area of production by different forms of utilization; (b) yield per unit of area of cultivated land based on sum of various products per 100 *mu* or each *mu* of cultivated land; and (c) total output of agricultural, forest, livestock, subsidiary and fisheries production. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, pp.7-8]

土地问题
tǔdì wèntí land problem [Jap. *tochi mondai*]

Resolution adopted by the Presidium of the Action Committee, 18 Nov. 1930, Chi-an, Kiangsi. A discussion of conflicting land policies in liberated areas. [See T.L. Hsiao, *The Land Revolution in China*, pp.136 ff.]

土地法庭
tǔdì fǎtíng land courts

土地买卖
tǔdì mǎimài purchase and sale of land

土地证
tǔdìzhèng land certificate

土地登记
tǔdì dēngjì land registration

All land was required to be registered during agrarian reform to establish collective ownership and enable production plans to be drawn up. [See 'Regulations for Land Registration' (土地登记规则 *tǔdì dēngjì guīzè*), issued by the Central Commissariat of Land Registration, n.d. in *Collection of Red Bandit Reactionary Documents* III, pp.1014-16 (Hsiao, p.75).]

土地登记委员会
tǔdì dēngjì wèiyuánhui land registration committee

土地鞏固
tǔdì gǒngù land consolidation

土地报酬
tǔdì bàochóu land dividends

土地商业稅
tǔdì shāngyèshuì land and business tax

土地财产
tǔdì cáichǎn land and property

土地调查
tǔdì diàochá land surveys

see: 调查研究 *diàocháyánjiū*

土地等线
tǔdì dēngxiàn iso land curve

A curve which shows the amount of land required to produce a given crop or group of crops.

土地开拓实验计划
tǔdì kāitūò shíyàn jìhuà
land development pilot projects

土豆烧牛肉的共产主义
tǔdòu shāoniúròu de gōngchǎnzhǔyì
'bean and beef communism'
or 'goulash communism'

A reference to the capitalist development of Soviet agriculture.

DUAN/TUAN

短

duǎn

短角牛
duǎnjiǎoniú
Shorthorn cattle

短工
duǎngōng
day labourers, or piece-work

短粒米
duǎnlìmi
short-grained rice

短绒棉
duǎnróngmián
short-staple cotton

短期作物
duǎnqī zuòwù
quick growing crops (catch crops)

短期休闲
duǎnqī xiūxián
short-term fallow

短期轮作
duǎnqī lúnzuò
short-term rotation

短期信用
duǎnqī xìnnyòng
short-term credit

This is synonymous with production credit (生产信用 *shēngchǎn xīnyòng*), credit usually made available for cash payments for inputs of machinery and seed. The loan does not usually run longer than one year. [*JMJP*, 11 July 1963, p.5]

短期就业创造设计
duǎnqī jiùyè chuàngzào shèjì
short-term employment creation projects

Projects which have as one of their major objectives the creation of employment over a short period of time. Such projects are part of a wider strategy, such as increasing rural living standards, dampening down protest among

hostile peasant groups, activating the local peasantry, or training the unskilled. Some form of labour intensive programme is common, using underemployed rural labour, educated youth or ethnic minorities. [Chia Wen-lin & Hsü En-po, 'Concerning certain problems of the seasonal nature of agricultural labour', *CCYC* 7 (1963), 8-15.]

短期饲喂
duǎnqī sìwèi
short-term feeding

A system of feeding slaughter cattle, or feeders, a heavy grain ration for up to 90 days.

短茎品种
duǎnjīng pǐnzhǒng
short-stemmed variety

断

duàn

断面分析
duànmiàn fēnxī
cross-section analysis

Analysis of statistical data relating to the same time period.

see also: 时间数列分析 *shíjiān shùli fēnxī* time series analysis

断乳猪
duànǔzhū
weaner pigs

Pigs, 5-10 months old.

断青会
duànqīnghuì
green crop cutting association

An association for the harvesting and storage of forage.

DUI/TUI

堆

duī

堆肥
duīfēi
compost

堆粪
duīfèn
dung, barnyard manure

队

duì

队长
duìzhǎng
brigade leader

队方式 team approach
duìfāngshì

对

duì

对换贸易 barter trade
duìhuàn mào'yì

also: 物物交换 wùwù jiāohuàn
see: 易货贸易 yìhuò mào'yì

对比田 trial plots
duìbǐtián

对照区 control plots
duìzhàoqū

对等 parity
duìděng

The formula which attempts to maintain a balance between the prices a farmer obtains for his produce and what he must pay for various inputs. Calculated from a base year.

also: 同等 tóngděng

对等比率 parity ratio
duìděng bǐlǜ

The ratio of the index of prices received by farmers to the parity index.

also: 同等比率 tóngděng bǐlǜ

对数函数 logarithmic function
duìshù hánshù

对立统一法则 the law of unity of opposites
duìlì tǒngyī fǎzé

对外贸易 external trade
duìwài mào'yì

对外贸易管制 foreign trade control system
duìwài mào'yì guǎnzhì

对外贸易逆差 trade deficit, unfavourable
duìwài mào'yì nìchā balance of trade

对外贸易顺差 trade surplus, favourable
duìwài mào'yì shùncā balance of trade

推

tuī

推测 forecasts
tuīcè

推销 selling
tuīxiāo

推销成本 distribution costs
tuīxiāo chéngběn

推销费用 marketing costs
tuīxiāo fèiyòng

推广 to popularize, to advise
tuīguǎng

or: 推广化 tuīguǎnghuà 通俗化 tōngsùhuà
see: 大众化 dàzhònghuà

推广站 extension centre,
tuīguǎngzhàn popularization centre

推广中心 extension centre (Taiwan)
tuīguǎng zhōngxīn

推广种子 a new seed,
tuīguǎng zhǒngzǐ improved varieties

推广经验 to propagate new experiences
tuīguǎng jīngyàn among the collective members,
to spread new techniques

The main extension bulletin published in China is: *A Hundred Lectures on Knowledge of Agricultural Science*, edited and published jointly by Hupeh Province Scientific and Technical Association and the Province Agricultural Department (June 1963), and sent to rural areas later that year. About this time another bulletin was sent to most brigades, entitled *Fundamental Knowledge of Agriculture*, edited and published by the Shansi Provincial Scientific and Technical Association.

推广典型 to popularize advanced tech-
tuīguǎng diǎnxíng niques among production units

推广人员 extension personnel
tuīguǎng rényuán

推动性 promotion (in the marketing
tuīdòngxìng sense)

推的因素 push factor (migration)
tuī de yīnsù

退

tuì

退田 tuìtián return of land (to peasants)
[Comm.] land retirement
(long-term fallow) in the
west.

退休制度 tuìxiū zhìdù retirement system

DUN/TUN

蹲

dūn

蹲点 dūndiǎn 'squatting at points',
to squat on the spot

This means to conduct prolonged field work, and is a reference to cadres going to work in the fields, or at basic levels, so as to get to know actual conditions. It is only by 'squatting' that cadres can: (1) succeed in collective labour; (2) succeed in practising the 'four togethers' (:四同 *sītóng*); and (3) succeed in cultivating experimental plots. [See: Shi Ming-ch'ing, 'The key is revolutionizing thought', *JMJP*, 26 Aug. 1964; and Chou Chi-shun, 'Without squatting at a point, one cannot dwell over a whole surface', *JMJP*, 26 Aug. 1964.]

趸

dǔn

趸批 dǔnpī to sell wholesale

also: 趸卖 *dǔnmài* or 趸售 *dǔnshòu*

趸菜 dǔncài to sell vegetables wholesale

趸售价格 dǔnshòu jiàgé wholesale price

or: 趸售物价 *dǔnshòu wùjià*

趸售物价指数 dǔnshòu wùjià zhǐshù index of wholesale prices

TUN/TUN

屯

tún

屯子

túnzǐ

village

屯粮

túnliáng

to store up grain (see also below)

囤

tún

囤粮

túnliáng

to store up grain (for
speculative purposes)

DONG/TUNG

冬

dōng

冬笋

dōngsǔn

bamboo shoots

冬瓜

dōngguā

winter gourd [*Benincasa
hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn;
B. cerifera; Jap. *togwa*]see: 瓜果 *guāguǒ*

冬季谷类作物

dōngjì gǔlèi zuòwù

winter cereal crops

冬季蔬菜

dōngjì shūcài

winter vegetables

冬耕作物

dōnggēng zuòwù

winter crops

冬稻

dōngdào

winter rice

冬菇

dōnggū

dried mushroom

冬谷

dōnggǔ

winter cereals

冬小麦

dōngxǎomài

winter wheat

冬大麦

dōngdàmài

winter barley

冬燕麦

dōngyànmài

winter oats

冬黑麦 winter rye
dōnghēimài

冬学 winter school
dōngxué

This operates in the slack season to educate farmers and dependents who would not otherwise have the opportunity to gain basic education and literacy.

东

dōng

东方红拖拉机 'East is Red' tractor
dōngfānghóng tuōlājī

Equals 2.4 standard units and can thus be responsible for about 7,000 *mu* of land.

冻

dòng

冻结 freeze, block
dòngjié (assets, wages)

动

dòng

动物界 the animal kingdom
dòngwùjiè

动物油 animal fats
dòngwùyóu

动物保健 animal health
dòngwù bǎojiàn

动产 movable property
dòngchǎn

动作和时间研究 time and motion study
dòngzuò hé shíjiān yánjiū

also: 动程与时间测定法 *dòngchéng yǔ shíjiān cèdìngfǎ*

动态模式 dynamic model
dòngtài móshì

The analysis of economic systems through time as opposed to static systems; dynamic models are concerned with movement and change.

动态数列 dynamic series
dòngtài shùliè

动态规划法 dynamic programming
dòngtài guīhuàfǎ

also: 动力设计 *dònglì shèjì*

动态运筹设计 dynamic linear programming
dòngtài yùncóu shèjì

动力耕耘机 power tiller
dònglì gēngyúnjī

动力灌溉机械 power-driven irrigation equipment
dònglì guàngài jīxiè

同

tóng

同等 parity
tóngděng

同吃 to eat together
tóngchī

This refers to cadres eating, living and working together with the peasants.

同居共财 (同住) the collective way of life--
living together and sharing
tóngzhū gòngcái property and income
(tóngzhū)

同乡 fellow countrymen
tóngxiāng

The sense of local identity or solidarity associated with close-knit communities.

同乡会 countrymen's associations
tóngxiānghuì

Synonymous with *huiquǎn* 会馆 [*congregation* (Fr) or *Landsmannschaft* (Ger.)]. After 1911 the term *tóngxiānghuì* was more favoured outside Indo-China. [See Ho P'ing-ti, 'A discussion of the *huiquans*' (Taipei, 1966); quoted in D. Lary, *Region and Nation: The Kwangsi Clique in Chinese Politics 1925-1937* (London, 1974), pp.5 and 8.]

同业工会 trade union
tóngyè gōnghuì

同业公会 guilds
tóngyè gōnghuì

同工同酬 equal pay for equal work
tónggōng tóngchóu

TONG/T'UNG

同资源直线 <i>tóngzī yuánzhíxiàn</i>	iso resource line
同度系数 <i>tóngdù xìshù</i>	coefficient of correlation

桐

tóng a general term for trees of the family *Paulownia tomentosa*

桐树
tóngshù 'China wood' [*Aleurites cordata*]

桐油
tóngyóu tung oil, wood oil

Used in dyes, varnish and in waterproofing.

通

tōng

通俗化
tōngsúhuà popularization
see 大众化 *dàzhònghuà* also: 推广化 *tuīguǎnghuà*

通货
tōnghuò currency

通货膨胀
tōnghuò péngzhàng currency inflation

通货收缩
tōnghuò shōusuō deflation

通货稳定功能
tōnghuò wéndìng gōngnéng currency stabilizer

通货贬值
tōnghuò biǎnzhí currency depreciation, devaluation

通过贸易
tōngguò mào'yì transit trade

通讯抽样
tōngxùn chóuyàng mail sampling

通常稗
tōngchángbài barnyard millet [*Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *frumentacea* (Roxb.)]
also: 稗子 *bàiz sawa*

统

tòng

统计学
tǒngjìxué statistics

统计量
tǒngjìliàng statistical data

also: 统计资料 *tǒngjì zīliào*

统计理论
tǒngjì lǐlùn statistical theory

统计整理
tǒngjì zhěnglǐ processing of statistical data

also: 统计加工 *tǒngjì jiāgōng*

统计推论
tǒngjì tuīlùn statistical inference

统计方法
tǒngjì fāngfǎ statistical method

统计模式
tǒngjì móshì statistical models

统计差额
tǒngjì chā'é statistical discrepancy

统计不一致性
tǒngjì bùyìzhìxìng statistical inconsistency

统计决策理论
tǒngjì juécè lǐlùn statistical decision theory

统购统销
tǒnggòu tǒngxiāo planned purchase and supply; unified purchase and unified sale (the latter refers only to cereals/grain)

The distribution of commodities under these regulations was laid down by the State Council in 1953. This affected not only the peasant producers but also the village consumers. It is the basic regulation covering marketing reform in rural areas, giving power to the state to buy and sell all grain and primary products. It was the biggest single movement since land reform and the regulations, when first promulgated, did not meet with universal popular approval since it marked the end of the traditional rural marketing organizations. The purchasing system applied to the marketing of important primary products, the three main items of which were: grain, vegetable oil and cotton. These were subject to a central government rationing control, while other commodities like pigs, and pig meat, sugar, fruit and vegetables and aquatic products, were placed under provincial control. [Collected Laws and Regulations of the Peoples Republic of China, vol. 6, pp.366-69]

see also: 三定 *sāndìng*

统购包销
tǒnggòu bāoxiāo planned purchase and contract sales

Under the direction of the Ministry of Trade (1950), specialized agencies were set up to purchase goods from the capitalist-run enterprises and establish state distribution of these products. In July 1955 the Purchasing Ministry was set up. [Yang Po, 'Planned purchase and planned supply and national socialist construction', *CCYC* 2 (1956), 40-47]

统筹兼顾 thorough organization and management
tǒngchóu jiāngù

A traditional phrase meaning overall consideration and arrangements, now used in current terminology to refer to efficient management of enterprises.

统一领导分级管理 unified guidance, subdivided management
tǒngyī lǐngdǎo, fēnjí guǎnlǐ

A reference to the need for central planning and decentralized management (see below).

统一领导分散经营 unified guidance, decentralized management
tǒngyī lǐngdǎo, fēnsàn jīngyíng

These two phrases indicate the need for greater flexibility and the creation of balanced enterprises.

统一调度 uniform distribution
tǒngyī tiàodù

统一平均分配 equity
tǒngyī píngjūn fēnpèi

统一国民经济核算体系 uniform national economic accounting system
tǒngyī guómin jīngjì hésuàn tǐxì

see: 经济核算制度 *jīngjì hésuàn zhìdù*

ZA/TSA

杂

zá

杂费 current expenses
záfèi

杂谷 non-staple grains, miscellaneous cereals
zágǔ

杂粮 miscellaneous cereal crops
záliáng

Coarse grains (barley, buckwheat, maize, millets).

杂粮山 hill-sown non-staple grains
záliángshān

杂用作物 miscellaneous crops
záyòng zuòwù

杂草 weeds
zácǎo

杂草控制 weed control
zácǎo kòngzhì

杂三叶草 alsike clover [*Trifolium hybridum* L.]
zá sānyècǎo

杂交 crossbreed
zájiāo

杂交育种 crossbreeding
zájiāo yùzhǒng

杂交品种 hybrid
zájiāo pǐnzhǒng

杂种玉蜀黍 hybrid maize
zázhǒng yùshùshǔ

杂油 mixed oil
záyóu

Good quality oil is usually not available in China, so mixed oil is made from hemp, various sorts of beans and vegetables.

杂税 tax on sundry items
záshuì

杂豆 miscellaneous pulses
zádòu

ZAI/TAI

栽

zāi

栽培 to cultivate
zāipéi

栽培休闲地 cultivated fallow
zāipéi xiūxiándì

栽培地 cultivated land
zāipéidì

In China cultivated land refers to cropped land. It is divided into wet lands and dry land. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.7]

see also: 耕地 *gēngdì*

栽培方法 cultural practices
zāipéi fāngfǎ

栽培季节 crop year
zāipéi jìjié

also: 作物年度 *zuòwù niándù*

栽培面积 cultivated area
zāipéi miànjī

see: 耕地面积 *gēngdì miànjī*

栽种 to plant, to sow
zāizhòng

栽种农具 planting implements
zāizhòng nóngjù

栽苗机 transplanter
zāimiáojī

灾

zāi

灾害 natural disasters
zāihài

灾区口粮 loans (in the form of grain)
to disaster areas
zāiqū kǒuliáng

载

zài

载收量 carrying capacity
zàishōuliàng

The amount of livestock a given area of pasture can maintain for a specific production period.

载水量 water-holding capacity
zàishuǐliàng

在

zài

在制品 in process of manufacture
zàizhìpǐn

在职干部教育 education of cadres at their
posts
zàizhí gàn bù jiàoyù

宰

zǎi

宰牲合作社 cooperative slaughtering
zǎizhēng hézuòshè

再

zài

再生 aftergrowth
zàishēng

The cultivation of the same crop twice in any one year.

再造奶 reconstituted milk
zàizàonǎi

or: 再制奶 *zàizhì nǎi*

再生产理论 theory of reproduction
zàishēngchǎn lǐlùn

According to basic Marxist theory, socialist reproduction consists of two basic forms: (1) simple reproduction; and (2) expanded reproduction. Marx classified changes of scale of production in the continuous flow of social production into simple reproduction and expanded reproduction. Simple reproduction is 'reproduction proceeding in accordance with unchanged scales', and expanded reproduction is 'reproduction with expanded scales' [Marx, *Capital*, vol. 2, p.632].

There are three stages: (a) material production; (b) distribution and exchange; and (c) consumption. The substance of capitalist reproduction is thought to be reflected in the reproduction of social capital and thus measurements of changes in the scales of capitalist reproduction are based on the growth of capital values. Whereas the object of socialist production is to satisfy the ever increasing 'material and cultural wants' of society, hence products of use values play an important role in the socialist economy. Expanded reproduction then reflects the process of 'expanded production of use values'. Accordingly, use values (output values computed on the basis of constant prices) must be used as the yardstick to measure changes in the scale of socialist reproduction. From the agricultural standpoint all this means that the natural forms of agricultural products must be used to reflect changes in production scale, to differentiate between simple reproduction and expanded reproduction and to measure the magnitude of expansion in agricultural production.

Accumulation is the only source of reproduction on an extended scale, and the surplus product is in turn the only source of accumulation. Capitalist principles of accumulation rely upon the acquisition in large amounts of other people's labour and wealth without compensation, the export of commodities and capital, borrowing at high rates of interest. By contrast, socialist accumulation in China is said to consist 'in the increase of production and constant practice of economy'. [Lu Hsun,

'On increasing production and practising economy', *CCYC* 1 (1966), p.5; Kao Cheng-sheng, 'A study of Marx's theory of reproduction', *Hung Ch'i* 15 (1963), 24-32]

再生产定式 formula of reproduction
zàishēngchǎn dìngshì

The formula of reproduction considers only the means of increasing the number of workers to expand reproduction without considering the means of improving technology, increasing labour productivity and economizing the means of production. It also assumes wage levels to be constant. This being the case, the formula does not take into consideration the combination of increased investment and changes in proportional relationship between the average wage of workers and labour productivity. For a discussion of China's interpretation, see Tung Fu-jeng, 'Proportionality in socialist reproduction under varying means of expanded reproduction', *CCYC* 11 (1963), 37-50.

再输出 re-export
zài shūchū

仔

zǎi

仔羊 lamb, fat lamb
zǎiyáng

also: 羔羊 gāoyáng

仔猪 suckling pig
zǎizhū

also: 乳猪 rǔzhū

仔牛肉 bobby beef
zǎiniú ròu

Slaughter calves less than six weeks old.

CAI/ TS' AI

财

cái

财富税 wealth tax
cáifùshuì

财政 finance, financial affairs,
public finance [Jap. *zaisei*]
cáizhèng

财政政策 fiscal policy
cáizhèng zhèngcè

The aims of fiscal policy in China are to (1) redistribute income, (2) regulate capital, (3) protect labour, and (4) assist industry and agriculture. In the case of agriculture, progressive taxation is used to redistribute farmers' incomes. [*People's Practical Economic Dictionary: Public Finances in China* (Shanghai, 1953), p.31; cited in A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System*, ch. 14. pp. 365-401]

财政关系 fiscal relations
cáizhèng guānxi

财务机构 financial institutions
cáiwù jīgòu

All banks, insurance companies and credit institutions are under strict government control in China.

财政拨款 financial allocation
cáizhèng yuánkuǎn

财政准备 financial reserves
cáizhèng zhǔnbèi

财政决算 final financial statement
cáizhèng juésuàn

This is the result of the state budget and a financial reflection of the development of the national economy. Also it is a preliminary summary of departments and units regarding the implementation of policies of both the Party and State during the past year. [Chang T'ing-tung, 'Some thoughts on the problem of compiling and examining the final financial statement', *CCYC* 3 (1965), 55-61]

财政粮食部 finance and food department
(commune)
cáizhèng liángshí bù

财务责任 accountability
cáiwù zérèn

财务比率 financial ratio
cáiwù bǐlǜ

财务数学 mathematics of finance
cáiwù shùxué

财贸系统 finance-commerce system
cái-mào xìtóng

财会干部 finance and accounting cadres
cáikuài gàn bù

财产状况 property status
cáichǎn zhuàngkuàng

财产收付记帐法 asset income and payment
accounting system
cáichǎn shōufù
jìzhàngfǎ

A form of 'double entry' bookkeeping, where entries in account books show increases and decreases since 'in the course of production assets change their form'. By concentrating on increases and decreases in assets one can observe all economic changes and their cause and effect. However, this can overlook sources of capital and its use. [See: Yen Po-ch'en, 'A study of accounting systems', CCYC 9 (1962).]

采

cǎi

采购 cǎigòu procurement

采购, 征购, 商购 cǎigòu, zhēnggòu, shānggòu purchases, levy and purchase, commodity purchase

The first, when used for grain, specifically refers to purchases exclusive of tax, while the second naturally includes tax. However, these first two terms are rarely used for farm products other than grain. In reference to farm output as a whole, the third term is the one most generally used. This concept probably refers to all farm products entering marketing channels regardless of tax or purchase. With regard to the term 'purchase and commercial value of agricultural products', the Chinese theory is vague and the main Chinese manual on commercial statistics 'does not include a tax in kind on the purchases of agricultural products. [Hsung Chen, 'Review of Commodity Statistics', *Ts'ai-ching Yen-chiu* (Finance & Economic Research), Shanghai, 23 July 1958, p.37]. Hsu Chien, on the other hand, writing in *Lectures on Economic Statistics* (1957), p.134, states that it included purchases of agricultural products both because it is 'an important source of supply of agricultural products collected by the state and because it will be sold by commercial departments'.

see also: 征购分配工作 zhēnggòu fēnpèi gōngzuò purchase and distribution work

采纳创新 cǎinà chuàngxīn adoption of innovations

菜

cài

菜农 càinóng vegetable farmer

菜饭 càifàn food (in the general sense)

菜蔬 càishū vegetables

菜心 càixīn flowering Chinese cabbage (S. China); *choi sam* (Cant.) [*Brassica parachinensis* Bailey]

菜瓜 càiguā snake gourd [*Trichosanthes cucumerina*]

also: 蛇瓜 shéguā

菜豆 càidòu kidney bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*]

菜花 càihuā cauliflower [*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*]

also: 花椰菜 huāyēcài or: 椰菜花 yēcàihuā

菜麻 càimá rape [*Brassica napus*]

菜子 càizǐ rape seed

see also: 油菜 yóucài

菜子油 càiziyóu rape seed oil (colza)

菜子饼 càizibǐng rape seed oil cake

菜园 càyuán vegetable garden

菜畦 càiqí vegetable beds, allotments

菜市场 càishìchǎng vegetable market

or: 菜场 càichǎng

菜圃作业 càipǔ zuòyè market gardening

ZAN/TSAN

暂

zàn

暂时牧场 zànshí mùchǎng temporary pasture, short-term grazing (one season only)

参

cān

参薯

cānshǔ

also: 大薯 dàshǔ

参数设计

cānshù shèjì

参数模式

cānshù móshì

参数预算法

cānshù yùsuànfǎ

残

cán

残春

cánchūn

also: 残材 cáncái, 残茬 cánchá

蚕

cán

蚕业

cányè

蚕茧

cánjiǎn

蚕茧纸

cánjiǎnzhǐ

A floss silk-type paper for calligraphy. See also: 纸业 zhǐyè.

蚕桑业

cánsāngyè

also: 蚕业 cányè, 养蚕 yǎngcán

蚕丝

cánsī

蚕丝织品

cánsī zhǐpǐn

蚕丝及麻纺织业

cánsī jí máfǎng zhǐyè

CAN/TS'AN

greater yam [*Dioscorea alata*]

parametric programming

parametric models

parametric budgeting

stubble fields

silk production, sericulture

cocoon

silk cocoon paper

sericulture

silk

natural silk products

silk and jute textile industry

蚕豆

cándòu

also: 葫豆 húdòu, 佛豆 fú dòu, 寒豆 hándòu, and 罗汉豆 luóhàndòu

broad bean [*Vicia faba*],
lima bean

CANG/TS'ANG

仓

cāng

仓储

cāngchú

storage

仓库

cāngkù

warehouse, storehouse [pre-mod.
Jap. *sōko*]

仓库产量

cāngkù chǎngliàng

barn yield

The actual amount of grain put in store. Since 1960 this concept has been adopted as the official basis for crop statistics. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.20]see: 常年产量 chángnián chǎnliàng
actual annual productionand: 生物产量 shēngwù chǎnliàng
biological yield

仓廩

cāngáo

a granary

仓管科

cāngguǎnkē

section for management of
granaries

仓管员

cāngguǎnyuán

granary management personnel

苍

cāng

苍耳子

cāngěrzǐ

burweed [*Xanthium strumarium*
L.] -an oil bearing plant

藏

cáng

藏料塔

cángliào tǎ

tower silo

藏料壕

cángliào háo

trench silo

藏料于民 storing food grains among the people, to be economical in the use of seed and feed
cángliáng yú mǐn

This means that units should draw up plans for the use of raw materials in order to make efficient use of primary products and 'transform useless goods into useful ones'. Residues should not be discarded. Every bit of grain should be utilized. It is said that between 1955 and 1964 supply and marketing cooperatives alone retrieved waste amounting to *Yuán* (RMB) 8.8 billion. [Lu Hsun, 'On increasing production and practising economy', *CCYC* 1 (1966), p.9]

ZAO/TS'AO

糟

zāo

糟鸡 broilers, table hens
zāoji

糟肥 fattening/finishing
zāoféi

糟肉 to pickle meat, cured meat
zāoròu

早

zǎo

早季品种 early maturing variety
zǎoji pīnzhǒng

早春 pre-vernal
zǎochūn

早稻 early rice
zǎodào

早熟作物 early crops
zǎoshú zuòwù

早中稻 early maturing intermediate rice
zǎozhōngdào

早收户 early harvest households
zǎoshōuhù

枣

zǎo

枣子 date plum [*Zizyphus vulgaris*]
zǎozǐ

枣仁 jujube seed, date stones (used in medicine)
zǎorén

造

zào

造田 field preparations
zàotián

造林 afforestation
zàolín

造林学 silviculture
zàolínxué

造币厂 The Mint
zàobìcháng

造纸工业 paper-making industry
zàozhǐ gōngyè

造纸厂 paper mill
zàozhǐcháng

CAO/TS'AO

操

cāo

操作成本 operating costs
cāozuò chéngběn

Synonymous with variable costs, i.e. costs which vary with the rate of output. Such costs include: labour, energy costs of various kinds, certain raw materials, and management expenses. [*Collected Laws and Regulations*, vol.10, pp.258-61; Yang Mei-lien, 'Discussions in Chinese economic circles on the problems of methods of calculating costs of agricultural products', *CCYC* 9 (1964), 57-61.]

操作资金 operating capital
cāozuò zījīn

Capital necessary for purchasing inputs, repairs, packing and processing.

操作研究 operations research (OR)
cāozuò yánjiū

草

cǎo

草本植物 (草本) herbs
cǎoběn zhīwù (cǎoběn)

The importance of herbs to the economy is emphasized, especially following the Rural Health Campaign. Communes are now urged to gather herbs whilst harvesting. 'In family wheatfields gather *Pinellia tuberifera*, in picking cotton gather dandelions.' Communes are also urged to plant medicinal herbs under the principle 'no squabbles with grain and cotton for land'. For instance, the Ch'ien-feng brigade, located on Chiang-han plains, Hupeh, have grown such varieties as *Thumb Astratyris ovata*, *Ligusticum*, *Ginseng*, root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* and *Economia ulmoides*. In all, this brigade planted 13.3 mu of Chinese medicinal herbs of 154 varieties to ensure the medicinal needs of members. Medicinal herbs are usually gathered on a loose work arrangement in most brigades. However, in Liaoning province a special state farm was established to grow medicinal herbs with a cultivated area of 700 *xiang* (1,650 acres). It is also interesting to note that animals are also used for health purposes. Such animals as stiffened silkworms and

土鳖虫 (*tùbiēchóng*) are raised for medicinal purposes, as well as deer. [See 'The plains area can also produce Chinese medicinal herbs in a big way', *JMJP*, 21 Aug. 1971, p.3.]

also: 草药 *cǎoyào* medicinal herbs

草料 *cǎoliào* forage

草塘泥 *cǎotángní* grass and mud fertilizer

A compost with a high proportion of pond mud mixed with barnyard manure.

草原 *cǎoyuán* prairie

草田 *cǎotián* grassy field, uncultivated field

草地农业 *cǎodì nóngyè* grassland farming

草地作物 *cǎodì zuòwù* pasture crops

草地轮作 *cǎodì lúnzùo* meadow rotation

草库伦 *cǎokūlún* planned rotational pasture

A form of basic meadow first tried by the Wenshenchao Commune (IMAR) in 1973. It consists of establishing a piece of pasture which is then encircled by mud walls or willow fences or wire. The superior grass grown in this sealed space is conserved and progressively built up until rotation can take place. [*Hung Ch'i* 4 (1973), p.51]

草场地 *cǎochǎngdì* pasture land

草菇 *cǎogū* Chinese mushroom [*Volvaria esculenta*]

Sometimes called: 地菌 *dìjūn* 'earth fungus'

草薺菜 *cǎowèngcài* water spinach [*Ipomoea reptans*]

Commonly called 'swamp cabbage'.

See also: 水薺菜 *shuǐwèngcài*

草木犀 *cǎomùxī* sweet clover, Leguminosae [*Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb.]

Utilized as a pig feed and is mixed with husks of grain, bean cake and water.

草苜蓿 *cǎomùxu* Daghestan sweet clover [*Medicago* L.] - a green manure plant

草子 *cǎozǐ* herbage seed, grass seed

草秣室 *cǎomòshì* silos

草茴香 *cǎohuixiāng* fennel [*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.]

草莓 *cǎoméi* strawberries [*Fragaria chiloensis* L.]

also: 草果 *cǎoguó*

草麦棚 *cǎomàipéng* wheat and green manure crop

A mixed field cultivation technique.

糙

cāo

糙米 *cāomǐ* unpolished rice, brown rice

糙粮 *cāoliáng* coarse grains

In China these include: millet, maize, kaoliang (sorghum), barley, buckwheat, oats, proso millet, pulses [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, pp.15-16].

ZE/TSE

责

zé

责任 accountability,
zérèn personal responsibilities

责任制 responsibility system (Russ.
zérènzhì *Edinochatie*), unit of authority

Each individual unit is held accountable for its production to higher authority, but apart from this is allowed to operate freely. [H.F. Schurmann, *Ideology and Organization in Communist China* (1968), pp.242-53]

see: 包干制度 *bāogàn zhìdù*

责任田 responsibility fields
zérèntián

Synonymous with private farming, i.e. fields whose responsibility belongs to individual households.

ZENG/TSENG

增

zēng

增种 to increase acreage under crops
zēngzhòng

增值税 value added tax
zēngzhíshuì

增加生产 (增产) to increase production
zēngjiā shēngchǎn
(zēngchǎn)

增产到顶 'production has already reached
zēngchǎn dàoǐng the limit'

This phrase has been used to sum up the complacent attitude adopted by some peasants, especially towards campaigns designed to increase productivity. Some farmers apparently still believe that it is not possible to raise output of some crops further. [NFJP, 13 Nov. 1963, p.1]

增产节约 to increase production and
zēngchǎn jiéyuē practice economy

See Lu Hsun, 'On increasing production and practising economy', CCYC 1 (1966), 1-11.

see also: 节约 *jiéyuē*

增产节约运动 increase production and reduce
zēngchǎn jiéyuē waste campaign (1952)
yùndòng

增产值 value of increased production
zēngchǎnzhí

坐

zuò

坐享其成资本家 absentee ownership
zuòxiǎngqíchéng zībēnjiā

作

zuō/zuò

作工 manual labour of any kind
zuògōng

作坊 a workshop
zuōfāng

作业组 job groups
zuòyèzǔ

Peasants organized for specific tasks of production below team level; comprising an undeterminate amount of labour but usually approximating to the old mutual aid team, i.e. below 20 households. [JMJP, 1 Jan. 1962]

see also: 小队 *xiǎoduì*

作业分析 activity analysis
zuòyè fēnxī

Synonymous to linear programming. Also:
活动分析 *huódòng fēnxī*

作业研究 operations research (OR)
zuòyè yánjiū

作业转变训练 conversion training
zuòyè zhuǎnbiàn xùnliàn

作风不纯 'impurity of basic level cadre
zuòfēng bùchún working style'

A euphemism meaning incompetence of managerial staffs. A term which followed in the wake of the rectification of the communes campaign. [JMJP, 11 Jan. 1963].

作物 crops [pre-mod. Jap. *sakumotsu*]
zuòwù

作物学 agronomy
zuòwùxué

作物学家 agronomist
zuòwù xuéjiā

作物农场 arable farms
zuòwù nóngchǎng

作物残余 crop residue
zuòwù cányú

That part of the crop which is left in the fields after harvest, usually for soil improvement.

作物残余管理 crop residue management
zuòwù cányú guǎnlǐ

作物保护 crop/plant protection
zuòwù bǎohù

作物制度 cropping systems
zuòwù zhìdù

Cropping patterns used on a specific area of land and their interaction with farm resources, other enterprises and available technology which determines their make-up. A cropping pattern is the annual sequence of farm events and spatial arrangement of crops and fallow.

see: 作物布局 zuòwù bùjú (opp.).

作物年度 crop year
zuòwù niándù

The time between sowing and reaping of a crop, i.e. from one harvest to the next.

作物地区 cropping area
zuòwù dìqū

作物面积 crop area
zuòwù miànjī

The portion of cultivated area on a farm or production team land.

see also: 耕地面积 gēngdì miànjī

作物公顷 crop hectare
zuòwù gōngqǐng

作物亩数 crop acreage
zuòwù mǔshù

作物技术员 crop technician
zuòwù jìshùyuán

作物栽培 tillage
zuòwù zāipéi

作物区位学 crop ecology
zuòwù qūwèixué

The study of crops in relation to their environment.

作物单位 crop unit
zuòwù dānwèi

作物管理 crop management
zuòwù guǎnlǐ

作物设计 crop plan
zuòwù shèjì

The schematic arrangement where more than one crop is grown in any one year on the same area of land.

作物轮种农作制 crop rotation system
zuòwù lúnzhòng
nóngzuòzhì

作物布局 crop arrangement
zuòwù bùjú

The principles of crop arrangement include crop adjustment, determination of crop, rational structure (see below) and agricultural techniques and economic measures (fertilizers, plant protection, labour organization, etc.). When appraising the economic results of crop arrangement the following criteria are used: (1) the amount of food and other crops harvested per unit of area (per *mu* or per 100 *mu*; a larger area is not suitable for comparison between brigades); (2) this is done for a period of one year, or for one complete crop rotation cycle; (3) the average amount of the various principal and secondary agricultural products per man unit per work day, respectively, in a year or a complete rotation cycle; (4) the average amount of farm commodity produced by each labour power per year; (5) the respective amount of the principal and secondary agricultural products produced by each expenditure unit (cost) in a year and in a complete crop rotation cycle. [Liu Pai-tao, 'A preliminary discussion of several problems relating to crop arrangement', *CCYC* 7 (1963), 1-7]

作物配置 crop adjustment
zuòwù pèizhì

The integration of various factors and seasonal characteristics to obtain the best use of land and yields.

作物合理结构 rational crop structure
zuòwù hélǐ jiégòu

The ratio between varieties (as, for instance, the ratio between food and economic crops). [Liu Pai-tao, *op.cit.*, p.3]

作物产量 crop yields
zuòwù chǎnliàng

Until 1960 China based calculations of crop yields on the 'biological' yield concept taken from Soviet usage. After that date, it adopted the more widely used barn yield as its system of measurement. [Huang Chen-to, 'The major tasks in the agricultural statistical work programme for 1960', *CHYTC* 2 (1960), p.18; see also Li Choh-ming, 'Economic Development of Communist China (Berkeley, 1959), chapter 8.]

see also: 生物产量 *shēngwù chǎnliàng* and
常年产量 *chángnián chǎnliàng*

作物多种指数 *zuòwù duōzhǒng zhǐshù* crop diversity index

Expressed as: $1/\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i/\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i)^2$ $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ where
 Y_i = gross revenue of the i th commodity produced by a given farm or area.

作物生产方式 *zuòwù shēngchǎn fāngshì* crop production process

作物生产函数 *zuòwù shēngchǎn hánshù* crop production function

The mathematical relationship between the production of a crop and the amount of inputs necessary for its cultivation.

作物分类 *zuòwù fēnlèi* crop classification
(See Fig. 13.)

ZU/TSU

租

zū

租金 *zūjīn* rent (Ricardian)

租约 *zūyuē* lease

租米 *zūmǐ* rice paid as rent by tenant farmers

租田 *zūtián* leased fields, tenant farmland

租田交谷 *jūtián jiāogǔ* to lease land and pay rent in unhusked rice

租佃 *zūdiàn* a tenant

租佃地 *zūdiàndì* tenanted land

租佃权利 *zūdiàn quánlì* occupancy rights

租佃制度 *zūdiàn zhìdù* tenant system

租用 *zūyòng* tenure

租用关系 *zūyòng guānxi* tenurial relations

租用农地 *zūyòng nóngdì* rented land

组

zǔ

组织分析 *zǔzhī fēnxī* organizational analysis

组合农场 *zǔhé nóngchǎng* cooperative farming, group farming [Fr. *combinats*]

组合式收割机 *zǔhéshì shōugējī* combine harvesters, harvesters

组内分析 *zǔnèi fēnxī* intersectoral analysis

足

zú

足价 *zújià* full price without discount

足用 *zúyòng* adequate supply

族

zú

族人 *zúrén* clansman

Any *ad hoc* grouping of lineage or family. [See: Marion J. Levy Jr., *The Family Revolution in Modern China* (1949).]

see also: 宗 *zōng*

CU/TS'U

粗

cū

A SUGGESTED CROP CLASSIFICATION

based on the *Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work* (Peking, 1956)

I. CEREALS

A. Rice (wetland/paddy)

1. single cropped
 - (a) early
 - (b) semi-late
 - (c) late
2. double cropped
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - (c) early alternate planting
 - (d) late alternate planting
 - (e) floating rice (deep water rice)
3. Dryland rice/upland rice

B. Wheat

1. spring
2. winter

C. Triticale

D. Coarse grains

1. millet
2. maize
3. sorghum (kaoliang)
4. barley
5. buckwheat
6. oats
7. proso-millet
8. pulses
 - (a) beans, small (grain)
 - (b) beans, broad (grain)
 - (c) peas
 - (d) lentils, etc.

E. Tubers

1. potatoes, sweet
2. potatoes, Irish
3. yams, etc.

II. SOYA BEANS

- A. yellow beans
- B. green beans
- C. black beans

III. ECONOMIC CROPS/TECHNICAL CROPS

A. Cotton

1. fine staple (sea island) cotton
2. long staple (upland) cotton
3. kapok

B. Hemp

1. jute
2. kenaf

B. Hemp (contd)

3. ramie
4. flax
5. abutilon
6. bowstring
7. sisal

C. Tobacco

1. native
2. flue cured

D. Oil crops

1. groundnuts
2. rape
3. sesame
4. linseed
5. sunflower
6. perilla
7. castor
8. hemp
9. others, e.g. eucalyptus

E. Sugar crops

1. cane
 - (a) sugar cane
 - (b) fruit cane
2. beet

F. Medicinal herbs

G. Beverage crops

1. tea
2. coffee

H. Spices/Condiments

I. Dye crops

IV. OTHER CROPS

A. Horticultural crops

1. vegetables
2. fruits
3. ornamental horticulture
4. fungi

B. Fodder crops

1. pasture crops
2. green fodder crops
3. mulberry leaves
4. root crops

C. Green manure crops (leguminous)

D. Miscellaneous crops

- e.g. tree oil (Tung oil), tree nuts, palms, rattan, wild plants, etc.

Figure 13

粗盐 <i>cūyán</i>	crude salt
粗肥 <i>cūféi</i>	crude fertilizer
粗米 <i>cūmǐ</i>	unpolished rice
粗粮 <i>cūliáng</i>	coarse grains--foodgrains other than rice or wheat
粗粮细作 <i>cūliáng xìzuò</i>	'fine food from rough materials'
	To make palatable food from inferior sources.
粗麦 <i>cūmài</i>	rye [<i>Secale cereale</i>]
粗蒜葱 <i>cūsuāncōng</i>	onion (N. China) [<i>Allium macrostemon</i>]
粗收 <i>cūshōu</i>	careless harvesting
粗耕 <i>cūgēng</i>	extensive farming
	Farming which requires the minimum amount of labour and capital per production area, i.e. cattle ranching in north-west China.
	also: 粗放经营 <i>cūfàng jīngyíng</i>
粗放牧场 <i>cūfàng mùchǎng</i>	extensive grazing
粗放栽培 <i>cūfàng zāipéi</i>	extensive cultivation
粗放生产 <i>cūfàng shēngchǎn</i>	extensive production
粗饲料 <i>cūsilǎo</i>	roughage
粗绒棉 <i>cūróng mián</i>	short staple cotton, thick fibre cotton
	also called: 印度棉 <i>yīndù mián</i> Indian cotton
	This is thought to have been originally introduced into China about the time of the T'ang dynasty, first into Sinkiang region via the Arab world. Later, during the Sung dynasty, it was shipped by sea from India via Kwangtung and Yunnan. Under the Ming dynasty, it spread north of the Yangtse which is the main cotton producing area today. The main varieties currently are:
	德字棉, 岱字棉, 斯字棉, 关字一号棉 <i>dézìmián, dàizìmián, sīzìmián, guānzì yīhàomián</i>

粗茶 <i>cūchá</i>	crude tea
	Tea which has not been finely processed; commonly called 'farmers' tea' in some areas of China where it is consumed by the majority of peasants.

粗蛋白质 <i>cū dàn bái zhì</i>	crude protein
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ZUI/TSUI

最

zui

最适 <i>zuìshì</i>	optimum
	also: 最适当 <i>zhìshìdàng</i> , or 最佳 <i>zuìjiā</i>
最适分配 <i>zuìshì fēnpèi</i>	optimum allocation
	or: 最佳分派 <i>zuìjiā fēnpài</i> , 最佳配置 <i>zuìjiā pèizhì</i>
最适当利用 <i>zuìshìdàng liyòng</i>	optimum use
最适当条件 <i>zuìshìdàng tiáojiàn</i>	optimum condition
最适当规模 <i>zuìshìdàng guīmó</i>	optimum size
最适当计划 <i>zuìshìdàng jìhuà</i>	optimum plan
	or: 最佳的生产计划 <i>zuìjiā de shēngchǎn jìhuà</i>
最适线型不偏测定值 <i>zuìshì xiànxíng bùpiān cèdìngzhí</i>	best linear unbiased estimates
最终需求 <i>zuìzhōng xūqiú</i>	final demand
最终收入 <i>zuìzhōng shōurù</i>	final income
最终消费 <i>zuìzhōng xiāofèi</i>	final consumption
	Those production resources not being used for reproduction (investment) and being used instead to satisfy the collective needs of society.
	also: 最后消费 <i>zhìhòu xiāofèi</i>

最后效用 <i>zuihòu xiāoyòng</i>	final utility
最后产品 <i>zuihòu chǎnpǐn</i>	final products
Products used for consumption rather than as items for further production.	
see also: 中间产品 <i>zhōngjiān chǎnpǐn</i>	
最大化 <i>zuidàhuà</i>	maximization
最大利润 <i>zuidà lìrùn</i>	maximum profit
最大概似推定值 <i>zuidà gàisì tuīdìngzhí</i>	maximum likelihood estimates
最小二乘法 <i>zuìxiǎo èrchéngfǎ</i>	least squares method
or: 最小平方法 <i>zuìxiǎo píngfāngfǎ</i>	
A method of quantifying the average relationship between a set of variables.	
最小公倍数 <i>zuìxiǎo gōngbèishù</i>	least common multiple
最低成本曲线 <i>zuidī chéngběn qūxiàn</i>	least cost curve
or: 最低可得曲线 <i>zuidī kědé qūxiàn</i>	
A curve which dissects the marginal rate of substitution between the factors of production in relation to the inverse ratio of their cost/price.	
最低粮饲可得 <i>zuidī liángsì kědé</i>	least cost rations
The cheapest combination of feed ingredients capable of feeding livestock to a given level of production.	
最短路径法 <i>zuiduǎn lùjìngfǎ</i>	minimum critical path
最惠国条款 <i>zuihuíguó tiáokuǎn</i>	most favoured nation clause

CUN/TS'UN

存

cún

存量 <i>cúnlìang</i>	stock
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存货 <i>cúnhuò</i>	stock, reserves, inventories
A list of land value, buildings, implements and stock.	
see also: 资产 <i>zīchǎn</i> capital	

存货控制 <i>cúnhuò kòngzhì</i>	inventory control
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存货增加 <i>cúnhuò zēngjiā</i>	increase in stocks
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存贮 <i>cúnzhù</i>	storage
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存贮费 <i>cúnzhùfèi</i>	storage charges
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This usually includes the cost of drying and handling feed grains in addition to storage space.

存放 <i>cúnfāng</i>	storage depot
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存粮制度 <i>cánliáng zhìdù</i>	buffer-stock schemes
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村

cūn

村里 <i>cūnlǐ</i>	village, hamlet, barrio
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村屋 <i>cūnwū</i>	villages, hamlets
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村贫农大会 <i>cūnpíngnóng dàhuì</i>	village congress of poor peasants
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村庄 <i>cūnzhuāng</i>	a settlement, a rural village
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This term is used in overseas Chinese communities. It is, for instance, used on the Malay Peninsula where villages, mostly composed of small vegetable farmers, are organized together. The organizational form of such a settlement is based largely on an informal grouping of the community based on a leadership faction or clique with centres both around the wealthiest and most influential members of the community. [See W.H. Newell, *Treacherous River: A study of rural Chinese in North Malaya* (1962).]

村落 <i>cūnlùo</i>	village, hamlet [Ger. <i>Gemeinde</i> ; Jap. Kanji- <i>sonraku</i>]
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村落经济 <i>cūnlùo jīngjì</i>	community economy
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村长 <i>cūnzhǎng</i>	village head (elected)
Also: 村首 (<i>cūnshǒu</i>), or 村头 (<i>cūntóu</i>) which is a more informal term, more akin to 'boss'.	
村副 <i>cūnfù</i>	assistant to village head
村干部 <i>cūngànbù</i>	village cadres

ZONG/TSUNG

宗

zōng

宗族
zōngzú lineage

The unilateral kin group, based on patrilineal descent. The members claim descent from a common ancestor. The Chinese practise exogamy but also have close-knit socio-economic ties of clan, especially amongst overseas Chinese. Lineage is the centre of the ancestral cult. Membership gives a degree of continuity and security. Lineage is a cohesive force whereby villagers are bound together in a common structure and organization which provides a unifying force against the outside world. More important in the south than in the north, lineage organization has varied throughout China. [See M. Freedman, *Lineage Organization in South-Eastern China* (1958); id. *Lineage and Society* (1966); and S.D. Gamble, *North China Villages* (1963).]

see also: 族人 *zúrén* clansmen

宗支
zōngzhī of the same lineage or surname (surname exogamy)

宗派
zōngpài family branches

宗老
zōnglǎo lineage elder

宗族关系
zōngzú guānxi family-clan relationship

棕

zōng

棕树
zōngshù coir palm [*Trachycarpus excelsus*]

see: 蒲葵 *púkui*

棕竿
zōnggān coir

棕榈产品
zōnglǚ chǎnpǐn palm produce

棕榈油
zōnglǚ yóu palm oil

棕毛
zōngmǎo palm fibres

综

zōng

综合利用
zōnghé liyòng combined use

综合比率
zōnghé bǐlǜ component ratios

综合农场
zōnghé nóngchǎng mixed farms

综合投资
zōnghé tóuzī portfolio

综合经济变数
zōnghé jīngjī biàنشù aggregate economic variables

综合经济基础
zōnghé jīngjī jīchǔ comprehensive economic foundation

In 1953 the Central Committee of the CCP promulgated its general line for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. At that time Yang Hsien-chen presented his so-called theory of 'comprehensive economic foundation' in order to oppose the party's general line. The basic idea of Yang's theory was a framework of various economic elements in the transition period which would 'develop evenly and conjunctively'; the superstructures of socialism during the transition period would serve the various elements 'without discrimination'. The theory did away with the essential distinction between socialist and non-socialist economy and advocated that the various economic elements be 'merged into one, developing evenly on the basis of "co-existence"'. Yang's idea of the Chinese economy during the period of transition consisted of the following production relationships: (1) socialist ownership of the economy; (2) semi-socialist ownership of the cooperative economy; (3) private capitalist ownership; (4) individual peasant ownership; and (5) state capitalist ownership based on cooperation between state and individual. [For reference to main points of Yang Hsien-chen's theory, see *JMJP*, 1 Nov. 1964, p.6. Also, Wu Kuang-hui, 'Refuting Comrade Yang Hsien-chen's theory of "comprehensive economic foundation"', *CCYC* 3 (1965), 1-10.]

总

zǒng

总管 zǒngguǎn	general manager
Used for manager of village affairs.	
总区长 zǒngqūzhǎng	overall head of village association
总所得 zǒngsuǒdé	gross (farm) income
总利润 zǒnglìrùn	gross profit
总税率 zǒngshuìlǜ	gross tax rate
The percentage of gross farm receipts paid out in farm property taxes.	
总实物生产量 zǒngshíwù shēngchǎn-liàng	total physical production
总农场收入 zǒngnóngchǎng shōurù	gross farm receipts
Includes sales of livestock, produce and miscellaneous items purchased or raised and held primarily for resale, and capital gains or losses on sale or exchange of property used in farming.	
总体经济学 zǒngtǐ jīngjìxué	macro-economics
总体系统观念 zǒngtǐ xìtǒng guānniàn	total system concept
总体生产函数 zǒngtǐ shēngchǎn hánshù	aggregate production function
总年计效益 zǒngniánjìxiàoyì	total annual benefits
总判定量 zǒngpàndìngliàng	total determination
总收益 zǒngshōuyì	total revenue, total returns
总收入 zǒngshōurù	gross income
Value of production (new value created by members of the collective) after deducting for materials consumed in production process. A large percentage of gross income is	

retained within production units. [Shih Ch'e, 'Accumulation and consumption in the People's Agricultural Communes', CCYC 3 (1965), p.47]

总因素生产力 zǒngyīnsù shēngchǎnlì	total factor productivity
总合平衡理论 zǒnghé pínghéng lǐlùn	theory of general equilibrium
A state where supply meets demand on all markets in an economy.	
总累积 zǒnglèijī	gross accumulation
Investment resources or inventories in a given period, irrespective of whether or not these increase production capacity or merely replace depreciated fixed assets.	
see: 淨累积 jìnglèijī net accumulation	
总产出 zǒngchǎnchū	gross output
总产值 zǒngchǎnzhí	total value of production, gross output, gross production [Russ. <i>produkcija valovaja</i> ; Ger. <i>Bruttoproduktion</i>]
This is a translation of the Russian term, taken from the German, and which does not strictly correspond to the English. In agriculture it is the total value of farm produce including own production (seed, feed, fertilizer) and any increase in stocks. It is better translated as 毛产额 (<i>máochǎng'è</i>) or 毛产量 (<i>máochǎnliàng</i>) since <i>zǒngchǎnzhí</i> does not convey the true meaning of <i>máo</i> (gross) as opposed to <i>jìng</i> 淨 (net). Economists can be confused because the use of 值 <i>zhí</i> (value) implies that it clarifies the true value of a given product. In practice, <i>zǒngchǎnzhí</i> expressed in constant prices does not indicate the value of products, only use value (quantity in monetary terms). In 1957, Sun Yeh-fang criticized the use of this term emphasizing value and profit as the prime objectives in planning. Total value of production can be measured in two ways: (1) the value of all goods, including semi-manufactures, processed by a commune or industry, is deducted from the aggregate value of production of commune enterprises; or (2) deduct the value of the commune/industry's own consumption from the value of total production of a given branch of the national economy; this is sometimes referred to as the 'industry method of measurement'. [See 'Discussing beginning with gross output', <i>Tung-chi Kung-tso</i> 13 (1957), 8-14. A fuller discussion of this term and Sun's criticism of it has been given by Wen-shun Chi: 'Sun Yeh-fang and his revisionist economics', <i>Asian Survey</i> 12.10 (1972), 887-900.]	
see also: 农业总产值 <i>nóngyè zǒngchǎnzhí</i> , and: 淨产值 <i>jìngchǎnzhí</i>	
总农业量 zǒngnóngchǎnliàng	gross value of agricultural output

The monetary manifestation of total agricultural production. [*Handbook for Agricultural Statistical Work*, p.39]

总预算会计 general budget accounting
zǒng yùsuàn kuàijì

总社会产品 gross social product [Russ.
zǒngshèhuì chǎnpǐn *Sovokupnyi obshchestvennyi produkt*]

The output of all productive economic units both in industry and agriculture. This is not a 'value added' concept but due to double-counting is always greater than national income. [Ho Chiang, 'An enquiry into the problem of measuring social products', *CCYC* 1 (1964), 17-24]

CONG/TS'UNG

葱

cōng

葱头 onion [*Allium fistulosum*]
cōngtóu

从

cóng

从价税 ad valorem tax
cóngjiàshuì

Administered depending on the value of a product, and includes sales taxes, property taxes, etc.

从山上取来的 'came out of the mountain'
cóngshānshàng qǔláidǐ

A euphemism for funds acquired with income derived from subsidiary occupations [Yang P'ei-hsin, 'The problem of capital in the modernization of our agriculture', *CCYC* 6 (1963), p.14].

ZI/TZU

资

zī

资产 capital (property),
zīchǎn inventory

see also: **存货** *cúnhuò*

资产合计 total assets
zīchǎn héjì

资产增值 increases in inventory
zīchǎn zēngzhí

资产减值 decreases in inventory
zīchǎn jiǎnzhí

资产及负债 assets and liabilities
zīchǎn jí fùzhài

资产负债表 balance sheets
zīchǎnfùzhàibǎo

A listing of both current and fixed assets and liabilities. It is, therefore, a statement of an enterprise's wealth.

资产负债表分析 balance sheet analysis
zīchǎnfùzhàibǎo fēnxī

资产负债表比率 balance sheet ratios
zīchǎnfùzhàibǎo bǐlǜ

资源分析 resource analysis
zīyuán fēnxī

资源等线 iso-resource curve
zīyuán děngxiàn

资源供应契约 resource providing contracts
zīyuán gōngyìng qìyuē

资本 capital, funds [Jap. *shihon*]
zīběn

Capital in the general sense, i.e. all durable goods and non-durables used in production.

see also: **资金** *zījīn*

资本家 capitalist [Jap. *shihonka*]
zīběnjiā

资本主义 capitalism [Jap. *shihon shugi*]
zīběnzhǔyì

资本主义农场 capitalist farm
zīběnzhǔyì nóngchǎng

资本主义经济 capitalist economy-the rich
zīběnzhǔyì jīngjì peasant economy

资本主义之报酬 owner's return on capital
zīběnzhǔyì zhī bàochóu

资本主义自发势力 spontaneous capitalism
zīběnzhǔyì zìfāshìlì

Operating privately for profit. More precisely it means upholding the spirit of free enterprise in rural and urban areas, opposing the collectivization of agriculture, buying and selling farm produce on the free market, extending private plots, practising usury, and fixing production quotas with individual peasant households. ['Six Anti-Liu Shao-ch'i lectures for rural youth', *Nung-ts'un Ch'ing-nien* 17 (1968), 1-14; 18 (1968), 15-29]

资本物资 capital goods
zīběn wùzī

Tangible economic goods, other than land, used in production.

资本论 'Das Kapital' (capital) [Marx]
zīběnlùn

资本存量 capital stock
zīběn cúiliàng

资本估价 capitalization
zīběn gǔjià

The realization of current value of future net cash income.

资本粗放 capital extensive
zīběn cūfàng

资本形成 capital formation
zīběn xíngchéng

The acquisition of assets consisting of the value of the expenditure by enterprises and government on fixed assets such as land, buildings, equipment and machinery.

also: **固定资本形成** *gùdìng zīběn xíngchéng*

资本成本 cost of capital
zīběn chéngběn

The cost of outlays in the production process, usually calculated by the rate of interest.

资本扩大化 capital stretching
zīběn kuòdàhuà

资本深入化过程 capital deepening process
zīběn shēnrùhuà guòchéng

资本恢复期 capital recovery period
zīběn huīfùqī

The period of time required for the net returns from outlay to equal investment.

资本累积 capital accumulation
zīběn lěijī

see: **累积** *lěijī*

资本积压 accumulated capital
zīběn jīyā

Tied-up stock (denotes tying up of capital).

资本盈利 capital gains
zīběn yínglì

资本结构 capital structure
zīběn jiégòu

This denotes the long-term source of assets and resources of an enterprise.

资本集约 capital intensity
zīběn jíyuē

A production process using relatively more capital than any other factor of production.

资本集约程度 capital intensity rate
zīběn jíyuē chéngdù

资本消耗 capital consumption
zīběn xiāohào

The utilization of capital in the production process.

资本系数 capital coefficient
zīběn xìshù

资本报酬 return to capital,
return on investment
zīběn bàochóu

资本移动 capital mobility
zīběn yídòng

资本剩余金 capital surplus
zīběn shèngyújīn

资本比率 working capital ratio
zīběn bǐlǜ

资本产量比率 capital-output ratio
zīběn chǎnliàng bǐlǜ

The increase in capital of an enterprise divided by the increase in output over a given time scale. It indicates the state of investment relative to production.

资本供应价格 supply price of capital
zīběn gōngyìng jiàgé

资本投入成本 capital investment costs
zīběn tóurù chéngběn

**资本投资的
淨赚款** net earnings on capital in-
vestment
zīběn tóuzī de jìngzhuànkǎn

资本投资赚款的百分率 percentage earnings on capital investment
zīběn tóuzī zhuànkǔǎn de bǎifēnlǜ

资本有机的组合 organic composition of capital
zīběn yǒujī de zǔhé

The relation between constant and variable capital.

资本和管理净利 net return to capital and management
zīběn hé guǎnlǐ jìnglì

This does not include interest charges on investment and operating capital, taxes or any administrative overhead costs and such utilities, and office supplies.

also: **资本及管理纯益** *zīběn jí guǎnlǐ chúnghyì*

资本的边际效率 marginal efficiency of capital
zīběn de biānjī xiàolǜ

Also termed 'the internal rate of return'. It shows at what particular rate of interest a project will make a profit or loss.

资本的递减边际效率 declining marginal efficiency of capital
zīběn de dìjiǎn biānjī xiàolǜ

资本的边际成本 marginal cost of capital
zīběn de biānjī chéngběn

资本的机会成本 opportunity cost of capital
zīběn de jīhuì chéngběn

资本的無形成本 invisible costs of capital
zīběn de wúxíng chéngběn

These include financial services, fees, etc.

资本上的限制 capital rationing
zīběnshàng de xiànzhì

Denotes shortage of capital.

资金 capital (in circulation). funds (Comm.)
zījīn

That portion of profit which is paid to social reproduction. The source of this capital is that part of surplus labour remaining after compensating for materials consumed in production and daily necessities. In China it has always been the practice to first pay fixed capital, liquid material capital (**流动物质资金** *liúdòng wùzhì zījīn*) and the wage fund in order to assure that all production units will receive their capital and consumer goods; only then will social products of various types be produced. [See Yang Chien-pai, 'The question of national economic balance and production price', *CCYC* 12 (1963), 46; and Yang P'ei-hsin, 'The problem of capital

in the modernization of our agriculture', *CCYC* 6 (1963), 10-19.]

see also: **资本** *zīběn*

资金来源 source of funds
zījīn lái yuán

资金周转 capital transformation
zījīn zhōuzhuǎn

A term synonymous with Marx's 'capital-turnover'.

资金利润率 capital profit rate
zījīn lìrùnlǜ

The ratio of profit to aggregate total of fixed and circulating capital.

资金产品率 capital productivity
zījīn chǎnpǐnlǜ

This can be expressed by a formula as follows: capital productivity = commodity output value based on constant prices/(original values of all fixed assets used in production + average amount of circulating capital used). [W.C. Wang, N. Liu and Ho Chó, 'Certain problems of capital accounting in socialist enterprises', *CCYC* 6 (1963), 46]

资金运用 capital utilization
zījīn yùnyòng

资金核算 capital accounting
zījīn hésuàn

Related to cost accounting, both being different aspects of 'enterprise economic accounting' (**企业经济核算** *qǐyè jīngjī hésuàn*) performing different tasks to reflect the enterprise's economic results. Both are indispensable components of enterprise economic accounting. Both are related through the interwoven relationship of the 'capital utilization process' (**资金运用** *zījīn yùnyòng*) and of the 'labour consumption process' (**劳动消耗** *láodòng xiàohào*).

see also: **成本会计** *chéngběn kuàijì*
 cost accounting

资金积累 accumulation of funds
zījīn jīlěi

资金等线 iso-capital curve
zījīn děngxiàn

资料 data
zīliào

资料搜集 data collection
zīliào sōují

资料组 documentation section
zīliào zǔ

资料系统 zīliào xìtǒng	information system
资料理论 zīliào lǐlùn	information theory
资料查寻系统 zīliào cháxún xìtǒng	information retrieval system
资料过户表 zīliào guòhùbiǎo	work sheets

子

zǐ

子牛肉 zǐniúròu	baby beef (veal)
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Cattle with a carcass weight from 600-1,100 lbs on the hoof, or cattle from 8-18 months old.

孛

zì

孛牛 zìniú	cow
-------------	-----

紫

zǐ

紫菜 zǐcài	seaweed, laver [<i>Porphyra tenera</i>]
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紫云英 zǐyúnyíng	gum tragacanth [<i>Astragalus sinicus</i>]
------------------	-------------------------------------------------

A winter green manure crop, grown in two-season rice crop areas.

紫茄 zǐqié	eggplant, aubergine [<i>Solanum melongena</i>]
-------------	-----------------------------------------------------

紫苜蓿 zǐmùsù	red clover [<i>Trifolium pratense</i>]
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紫苏 zǐsū	perilla [<i>Perrilla nankinensis</i> Dcne]
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紫花菘 zǐhuāsōng	radishes [<i>Raphanus sativus</i>]
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自

zì

自主 zìzhǔ	autarky
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In the case of China economic autarky may be defined as an unwillingness to enter wholly into foreign trade and is a form of bilateralism.

自给 zìgěi	self-sufficiency
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It is a central feature of current policy in China to establish regionally self-sufficient units at all levels from team through commune, province and up to state level. Each unit is encouraged to provide for its own inputs of labour, capital and technology. [See K. Nakagane, 'Notes on the Chinese model of development. Its impact on and influence from foreign economic systems'. *Developing Economics*, Tokyo 12/1 (1974), p.27.]

also: 自足 zìzú

自足部门 zìzú bùmén	subsistence sector
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自给自足 zìgěi zìzú	self-reliance
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自给性生产 zìgěixìng shēngchǎn	subsistence production
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see: 生存农产 shēngcún nóngchǎn

自给性手工业 zìgěixìng shǒugōngyè	handicrafts for home consumption
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自给自耕农场 zìgěi zìgēng nóngchǎng	subsistence farming
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also: 自足小农经济 zìzú xiǎonóng jīngjì
see: 生存农户 shēngcún nónghù

自力更生 zìlì gēngshēng	'regeneration through our own efforts' [CCYC 1 (1965), 1-9]
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自力更生为主 国家支援为辅 zìlì gēngshēng wéizhǔ, guójiā zhīyuán wéifǔ	self-aid, state assistance
--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

The state is unable to finance the modernization of the agricultural sector; therefore the state makes loans and grants aid for three purposes: (1) to assist communes in the purchase of equipment; (2) for capital construction in agriculture; and (3) for relief of natural disasters. But aid of this sort must be carefully balanced in the annual budget, and communes are expected to contribute a great deal in the form of self-sufficiency.

自援 self-help
zìyuán

A feature of community development which fosters participation with the accent on self-reliance. In China this spirit is exemplified by the Tachai Brigade.

see: 大寨生产队 dàzhài shēngchǎnduì

自救工作 self-help relief
zìjiù gōngzuò

A reference to relief work and an admonition for the peasants to be taught to help themselves out of difficulties, overcome hardships by frugality and mutual cooperation, government relief merely being a supplementary item. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 19 July 1954]

自用 private use (usually refers to livestock)
zìyòng

自家制 home-made, homespun
zìjiāzhì

自留地 private plot
zìliúdi

This term is an important feature of socialist agricultural economics. Its literal meaning is 'self-retained land'. This is because after land reform came the public ownership of land (土地公有 *tǔdì gōngyǒu*) in which the peasant joined the cooperative, initially as a 'shareholder', retaining ownership of some of the means of production. With the arrival of advanced cooperative arrangements (高级合作社 *gāojí hézuòshè*), the farmer lost all the means of production as well. What remained was a small plot of land for growing his own vegetables. This was called the 自留地 (*zìliúdi*). The size of the private plot varies from 5 to 7% of arable land but usually never exceeds 0.5 *mu*. Allocation is on a per person basis, so that a household's plot size depends on the number of the household. In two communes in Kiangsu in 1974 the allotment was 0.07 and 0.10 *mu* per person. A small tax is paid on private plots. [G.E. Brandow, *Impressions of Chinese agriculture: viewing flowers from horseback in winter*, (1974), p.5.]

Peasants have tried to enlarge the plots at various times, bringing in livestock and spending more and more time on their cultivation. The plots have generally been regarded as a barometer of political and economic stability in the countryside. As a peasant incentive the plots play an important role in the general economy, and attempts to eliminate them altogether have failed. Present policy neither encourages nor disparages the private plot. The importance of the private plot has been examined by K.R. Walker, *Planning in Chinese Agriculture* (1968). Its importance in Soviet agriculture is now a recognized feature of that economy, providing a valuable addition to the urban fruit and vegetable supply.

自卫团 self-defence group
zìwèituán

自卫队 village watch, crop guards
zìwèiduì

A traditional method of guarding crops, livestock and property. Either lineage members or, in some cases, hired vigilantes outside the lineage are used, the latter being given land in return for security services.

see also: 看青 *kànqīng*, 巡丁 *xúndīng*

自由市场 free market
zìyóu shìchǎng

This first operated in China in 1956, following the socialization of agriculture, and it may be compared to the *kolkhoz* market (*kolkhoznyj rynek*) in the USSR which permitted owners of individual subsidiary farms (*licnoe podsobnoe khozyaistvo*) to sell their produce direct to the public at 'free market prices'. It also permitted the *kolkhozy* to sell off part of their production which was surplus to the planned procurement targets direct to the public, as well as permitting consumer cooperatives to sell manufactures and consumer goods from their own supply network at state-controlled prices and handle products of *kolkhozy* and of owners of individual subsidiary farms on a commission basis. However, in China the prices of commodities sold under such transactions have always been strictly controlled by the State and any price increases have been absorbed by state subsidies (as compared to the level of state procurement prices). Price instability, such as that prevalent in USSR between 1930-40, has been prohibited. In any case, the position of private plots has never been formally accepted and their right to sell the fruits of their labours has been denied at various stages, notably during the Cultural Revolution. [Hsueh Mu-chiao, 'Problems to be discussed with regard to commercial prices in socialist society', *CCYC* 5 (1963), p.4]

自由市场经济 free market economy
zìyóu shìchǎng jīngjì

自由企业 free enterprise
zìyóu qǐyè

自由贸易 free trade
zìyóu mào yì

自由度 degrees of freedom (in variance analysis)
zìyóu dù

自由资本 non-monopoly capital
zìyóu zīběn

自由竞争 free competition
zìyóu jìngzhēng

自由放任 laissez-faire
zìyóu fàngrèn

自发趋势 spontaneous tendency
zìfā qūshì

A reference to peasants who lend money for interest, or make profits from petty trading, especially profit, accrued from private plots, i.e. spontaneous capitalism. It is generally thought that left to their own devices peasants will regress into this trend. During the Cultural Revolution much was made of this.

see also: 资本主义自发势力 *zìběnzhǔyì zìfāshìlì*

自耕农, owner cultivator
zìgēngnóng

自耕地 owner-cultivated land
zìgēngdì

自愿互利的政策 the policy of voluntary participation and mutual benefit
zìyuán huàlì de zhèngcè

An early description of cooperative and collective arrangements (see below).

自愿互利, exchange with equity value on
等价交换 a voluntary and mutually
zìyuán huàlì děngjià profitable basis
jiāohuàn

In the early stages of cooperation this meant help given by one brigade required compensation in kind. Equity value refers to labour, tools, etc. loaned and requires payment equal to that exchange value. [See *JMJP*, 21 Dec. 1960, p.1.]

自然价格 natural prices
zìrán jiàgé

自然经济 natural economy
zìrán jīngjì

自然利率 natural interest rates
zìrán lìlǜ

自然科学 natural sciences
zìrán kēxué

自然村 natural villages
zìrán cūn

During land reform the newly conceived administrative village (行政村 *xíngzhèngcūn*) became the primary unit for land redistribution, and the administrative village, in fact, constituted an amalgamation of several natural villages.

自然保护 environmental conservation
zìrán bǎohù

自然资源之保持 conservation of natural
zìrán zīyuán zhī bǎochí resources

自然灾害 natural disasters
zìrán zāihài

自治区 autonomous regions
zìchíqū

自流井 artesian wells
zìliújǐng

自流灌溉 gravity irrigation
zìliú guàngài

Irrigation by natural forces, as distinct from a pumped supply.

自动加权 self-weighting
zìdòng jiǎquán

自动稳定经济 automatic stabilization
zìdòng wéndìng jīngjì

自动的农业推广 voluntary extension association
协会
zìdòng de nóngyè
tuīgǔǎng xiéhuì

自变数 independent variable
zìbiànshù

自行相关 auto-correlation
zìxíng xiāngguān

自有资金 'self-owned money'
zìyóu zījīn

A term taken from the Russian meaning 'circulating capital allotted by the administration'. [See *Concise Dictionary of Economics* (Peking, 1958), 122-23.]

自报公议 individual reporting and public
zìbào gōngyì assessment of work-points

A method of evaluating work-points by which each individual peasant was given the responsibility for saying how much he thought his day's work was worth. [M.K. Whyte. 'The Tachai Brigade and incentives for the Peasant', *Current Scene* 7/16 (1969), p.2.] This includes not only quantity, quality and degree of skill but also political attitude. The following approach is adopted in a Suchow commune: (1) division into groups for appraisal of work and evaluation of points; (2) self-assessment of one's own norm; (3) mutual appraisal; (4) sub-committees examine individual cases; (5) ratification by mass meeting; and (6) publication. [Neville Maxwell, 'Learning from Tachai', *World Development*, Oxford, 3 (7/8) (1975) 473-495]

see 工分 *gōngfēn* 民主评分 *mínzhǔ píngfēn*
also: 记工评分 *jìgōng píngfēn*
and: 基本劳动日 *jīběn láodòngri*

慈

cí

慈菇 Chinese arrowhead [*Sagittaria trifolia* L. var. *sinensis* Mak.]

An aquatic plant used for livestock feed.

see also: 茨菇 *cígū*

次

cì

次数分配 frequency distribution
cìshù fēnpèi

次级行业 secondary industry
cìjī hángyè

次级就业 secondary employment
cìjī jiùyè

次货 goods of inferior quality
cìhuò

茨

cí

茨菰 arrowhead [*Sagittaria sagittifolia*; *S. sinensis*]

also: 茨菇 *cígū*

An aquatic plant, the roots of which are eaten. The rest is used for fodder and fertilizer and fuel. See also (above): 慈菇 *cígū*.

刺

cì

刺瓜 courgettes
cìguā

瓦

wǎ

瓦管排水 tile drainage
wǎguǎn páishuǐ

挖

wā

During land reform this took the meaning of 'to root out' landlords and rich peasants.

挖查算 to dig, inspect and take accounts [*JMJP*, 16 June 1959]
wā, chá, suàn

挖节找代 digging, saving, searching and substituting [*JMJP*, 20 March 1964]
wā, jié, zhǎo, dài

挖掘潜在能力 'digging up latent energy', 'to tap one's resources'

A current phrase for an increase in labour productivity. also: 挖掘潜力 *wājué qiánlì*

挖穷根 to uproot poverty
wāqiónggēn

外

wài

外币 foreign currency
wàibì

外援 foreign aid
wàiyuán

Currently China allocates 4-6% of the national budget to foreign aid. ['China's foreign aid in 1972', *Current Scene* 11.12 (1973), 1-12]

外汇 foreign exchange
wàihuì

According to Feng-hwa Mah [*A Monograph of the Committee on the Economy of China of the Social Science Research Council* (1971), p.180], as at mid-1965 China's foreign exchange and/or gold reserves were estimated to be in the region of at least \$150-200 million. In 1973 other sources put the figure as high as \$900 million. [G. Farkas, 'Factors and possibilities in Chinese trade'. Supplement to *Világgazdaság* 5 (1973), 177 (in Hungarian).]

外国货币换算率 foreign exchange rate
wàiguó huòbì huànsuànlǜ

Traditionally the Chinese have favoured the Swiss franc and sterling in dealings with western trading partners. However, China endeavours to use its own currency (圆 *yuan* [dollar] or 人民币 *rénmínbì* [RMB] wherever possible to meet international payments. Chinese currency is non-convertible but its exchange rate is never declared. From time to time, however, in line with international monetary adjustments, China alters the rate of exchange for the RMB and China's balances held in the Bank of Tokyo can be converted into sterling.

外国贸易. foreign trade
wàiguó mào yì

Although China seeks to balance imports and exports a strict balance of payments policy has not been adhered to on a yearly basis. A bilateral balance with individual trading partners is, however, observed, but in practice this seems to have evolved as 'reciprocity' (互惠协定 *hùhuì xiédìng*) agreements. This means that in dealing with countries enjoying a trade surplus, China has tended to adopt the principle of 'reciprocity' as a form of export promotion. Future expansion of Chinese trade will depend

to a great extent upon a combination of the following: (1) internal population growth and the creation of surpluses; (2) the degree to which China can widen the range of exportable produce; (3) credit agreements; and (4) export prices. [See Feng-hwa Mah, *op. cit.*]

also: 对外贸易 *duìwài mào yì*

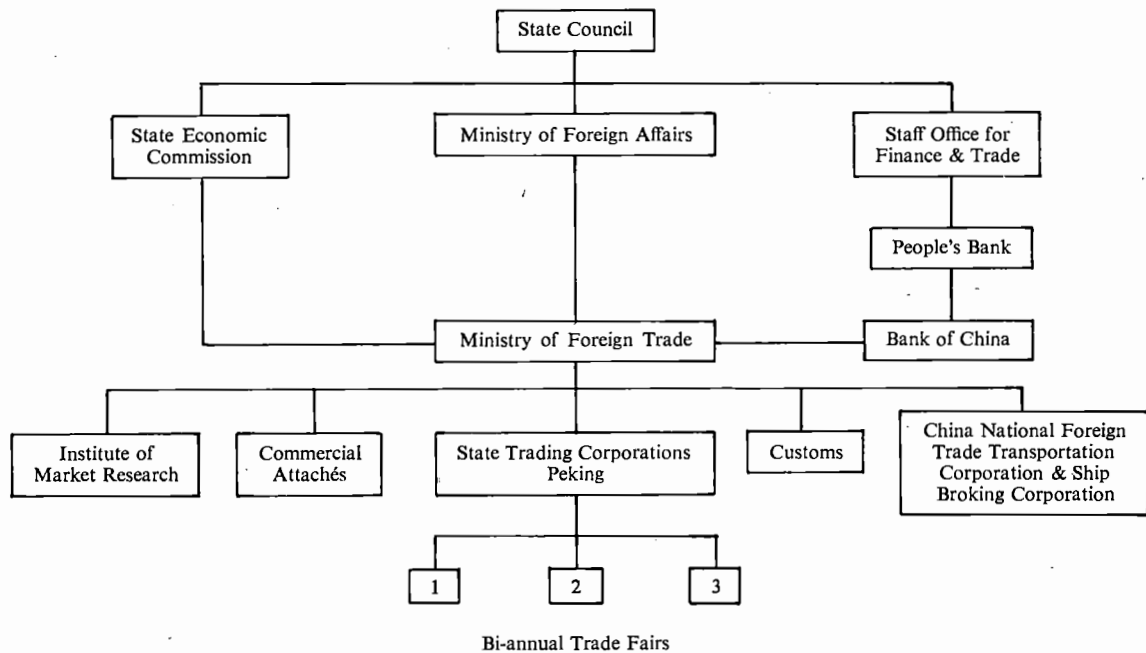
外部经济利益 external economies
wàibù jīngjì lìyì

外部自变数 autonomous, exogenous variable
wàibù zìbiànrù

also: 外在变数 *wàizài biànrù*

外来种菓 exotic fruits
wàiláizhǒngguǒ

外勤工作 field work
wàiqín gōngzuò



Key: 1. China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation
2. China National Native Produce and Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation
3. China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation

THE ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Figure 14

外流人口 migrant population drifting
wàiliú rénkǒu from outside (the cities)
This refers to the rural to urban migrants who gravitated
to urban areas between 1958 and 1964.
see also: 盲流人口 mǎngliú rénkǒu
blindly migrating population

WAN

完

wán

完全落后 complete lag
wánquán luòhuò
完全重置价值 whole replacement value
wánquán chóngzhí
jiàzhí
完全原始价值 whole original value
wánquán yuánshǐ
jiàzhí
完全预测线 line of perfect forecasts
wánquán yùcèxiàn
完全土化肥 barnyard manure
wánquán tǔhuàféi
Organic fertilizer, i.e. made on the farm.

晚

wǎn

晚造 late crop, a second season
wǎnzào crop
or: 晚禾 wǎnhé, 晚茬 wǎnchá
晚季品种 late maturing varieties
wǎnjì pīnzhǒng
also: 晚熟种 wǎnshúzhǒng
or: 晚生种 wǎnshēngzhǒng
晚庄稼 late harvest
wǎnzhuāngjiā
晚秋作物 late autumn crop
wǎnqiū zuòwù
晚稻 late rice (autumn rice)
wǎndào

晚稻旱秧 late dryland rice
wǎndào hànyāng
晚糯稻 late glutinous rice
wǎnnuòdào
晚粳稻 late non-glutinous rice
wǎnjīngdào
晚丝苗 late autumn HYV rice
wǎnsīmiao

晚婚节育 deferred marriage and birth
wǎnhūn jiéyù control

Two current population control policies in China are
late marriage and birth control after marriage.
see: 人口政策 rénkǒu zhèngcè

豌

wǎn

豌豆 garden peas, field peas
wǎndòu [*Pisum sativum*]
also: 荷兰豆 hélándòu (coll.)

豌豆茬的麦请到家的客
wǎndòuchá de mài,
qǐng dàojiā de kè
'Wheat sown after peas brings
sufficient grain to invite guests
to dinner.'

A Shansi proverb referring to the need for crop rotation.

万

wàn

万能农具 multi-purpose farm equipment
wǎnnéng nóngjù
万能拖拉机 all-purpose tractor
wǎnnéng tuōlājī

忘

wàn

忘我劳动 selfless labour, strict
wàngwǒ láodòng devotion to production

A slogan encouraging peasants to work longer hours for
the same pay.

旺

wàng

旺季
wàngjì

busy season

网

wǎng

网点法

wǎngdiǎnfǎ

'net and points' method

An extension technique involving the establishment of a network of successful farms, which are then linked with less advanced ones in a communication network and so on. An integral role in this system is played by the 'basic points' experimental stations of the provincial agricultural research institutes located in the brigades. Scientists, cadres and peasants rotate in experimental work to ensure local environmental needs are served.

网路分析

wǎnglù fēnxī

network analysis

also: 网式分析 wǎngshì fēnxī,

and: 网式设计法 wǎngshì shèjìfǎ

网状图管理法

wǎngzhuàngtú guǎnlǐfǎ

network management technique

往

wǎng

往实际单产

wǎngshíjì dānchǎn

past actual unit production figures (see below)

往前推方法

wǎngqiántuī fāngfǎ

carry forward method

Comparing actual output with an estimate for the previous year derived from the technical coefficients of an earlier year and the final demand of the previous year.

往后推方法

wǎnghòutuī fāngfǎ

carry backward method

Comparing the actual output of an earlier year with an estimate derived from the technical coefficients of a later year and final demand of an earlier year.

WEI

为

wèi

为革命种田

wèigémíng zhòngtián

to farm for the revolution

This means to push up yields and productivity and lower costs. [*Current Events*, Peking 12 (1964), 38-39]

微

wēi

微幅贬值办法

wēifú biǎnzhí bànfǎ

mini-devaluation system

微碱土化肥

wēijiǎn tǔhuáfēi

local alkaline fertilizer

唯

wéi

唯物主义

wéiwùzhǔyì

materialism

唯利是图

wéilì shìtú

working solely for profit

维

wéi

维修

wéixiū

to maintain and repair

维修站

wéixiūzhàn

maintenance and repair station

维他命

wéitāmìng

vitamin

More recently changed to: 维生素 (weishēngsù), 维 (wéi) is maintained as the phonetic with 生素 (shēngsù) meaning 'life element'.

圩

wéi

圩田

wéitián

polders

卫

wèi

卫生

wèishēng

health and hygiene

The importance of health and hygiene has a long tradition in Chinese society. The *Chou-Li* first outlined a system of imperial medical welfare. Although there never was a systematic scheme in operation, various governments down to the present time have evoked the tenets of the *Chou-Li* to support the need for a wide-spread medical service. The highest regard has always been paid to scholars practising medicine in the Confucian tradition of benevolence. But despite many achievements, such as an extensive pharmacopeia and a detailed system of prescribed physical examination, healing took second place to textual reverence. The people were well served, however, with healers, priests, apothecaries, herbalists and pedlars of all kinds, all vaguely related to scholarly tradition. For the most part however superstition and religious healing methods co-existed with what has recently come to be regarded in the West today as advanced medical practice, namely acupuncture and various heat treatments, and some of the worst forms of charlatanism.

卫生政策 health policy
wèishēng zhèngcè

Current health policy in China is founded on Mao's 26 June Directive, 1965, the main aim of which was to close the rural-urban health gap, reform institutions, and bring basic health to all sections of the community. The key points of this directive have been set out in 'Medical Education and Health Services', *Red Medical Battle Bulletin*, 18 Aug. 1967. [Translated in *SCMP* (suppl.), vol.198 (1967), p.30.]

see also: **赤脚医生** *chìjiǎo yīshēng* barefoot doctors
and: **农村卫生** *nóngcūn wèishēng*

卫生室 health office
wèishēngshì

A commune-level organization. See Fig. 2.

卫生院 health centre
wèishēngyuán

卫生所 sickroom, clinic (brigade/team level)
wèishēngsuǒ

喂

wèi

喂饲 feeding
wèisì

喂养 livestock feeding
wèiyǎng

喂饲地 a run, a feeding area
wèisìdì

喂饲栏 a pen, a run
wèisìlán

喂饲场 feeding area
wèisìchǎng

尾

wěi

尾巴主义 'tailism'
wěibā zhǔyì

Lagging behind the masses in contrast to active leadership.

未

wèi

未开发的 underdeveloped
wèikāifāde

未开发的国家 underdeveloped countries
wèikāifā de guójiā

未开垦土地 uncultivated land
wèikāikěn tǔdì

未登记土地 unregistered land
wèidēngjì tǔdì

未来市场 futures market
wèilái shìchǎng

未来时期的预测 forecasting for future periods
wèilái shíqī de yùcè

味

wèi

味精 spices, condiments
wèijīng

位

wèi

位署理论 location theory
wèizhǐ lǐlùn

	WEN/WĒN	文化转变的时间落后 <i>wénhuà zhuǎnbiàn de shíjiān luòhòu</i>	cultural lag
温			
wēn			
温带	temperate zones	文化因素 <i>wénhuà yīnsù</i>	cultural factors
wēndài			
温带作物	temperate crops	文化资本 <i>wénhuà zīběn</i>	cultural capital
wēndài zuòwù			
温带产品	temperate products	文化基础 <i>wénhuà jīchǔ</i>	cultural base
wēndài chǎnpǐn			
温室	greenhouse, hothouse	文化模式 <i>wénhuà móshì</i>	cultural pattern
wēnshì			
温室作物	greenhouse crops	文化移交 <i>wénhuà yíjiǎo</i>	cultural transfer ('transculturation' in Marxist terminology)
wēnshì zuòwù			
温州柑子	Wenchow orange (the sweet, seedless orange of S.E. China), mandarins [Jap. <i>satsuma</i> ; <i>Citrus Nobilis</i> var. <i>unshui</i> Swingle]		
wēnzhōu gānzǐ			
文		文化大革命 <i>wénhuà dà géming</i>	The Great Cultural Revolution
wén			
文盲	illiteracy	Commonly abbreviated as: 文化革命 <i>wénhuà géming</i> or: 文革 <i>wéngé</i>	
wénmáng			
文化中心	cultural centres	Reference to the Cultural Revolution first appeared in 1966. Though launched by Mao in Sept. 1965 at a meeting of the Party Central Committee as a result of an attack on a play by Wu Han and other literary figures, it developed more fully in 1966 as an all-out attack on all those in positions of authority who were 'travelling the road to capitalism'. The effects of the Cultural Revolution on the countryside were varied, though the main activities took place in the cities. It did have important effects on rural education, health and farm management. [<i>Hung Ch'i</i> 8 (1966), edit. (reprinted <i>JMJP</i> , 11 June 1966, p.1; 'Chronology of events in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution November 1965-September 1968', <i>Current Background</i> 863 (1968), 1-61; <i>CCP Documents on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 1966-1967</i> (Hongkong, 1968); and <i>Decision of the Central Committee of the CCP concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution</i> (Peking, 1966).]	
wénhuà zhōngxīn			
文化教育工作部	cultural and education work department (commune-level organization-see Fig. 2)		
wénhuà jiàoyù gōngzuòbù			
文化团体	cultural organization		
wénhuà tuántǐ			
文化人	cultural worker		
wénhuàrén			
文化类型	cultural type	文工团 <i>wéngōngtuán</i>	cultural work group
wénhuà lèixíng			
文化决定论	cultural materialism	文件编制 <i>wénjiàn biānzhì</i>	documentation
wénhuà juédinglùn			
文化失调	cultural maladjustment	文牍主义 <i>wéndú zhǔyì</i>	documentalism, red tape, bureaucracy
wénhuà shītiao			

文前社会 pre-literate society
wénqián shèhuì

文娛活动 recreation
wényú huódòng

穩

wěn

穩收 stable yields
wěnshōu

穩产 stable production
wénchǎn

穩产高产 stable production and high yields
wénchǎn gāochǎn

A policy directive calling on production teams to protect farm fields in such a way that neither drought nor waterlogging would hamper agricultural production, further stressing the need to ensure normal production under adverse conditions. Efforts should also be exerted to expand the acreage of 'stable production and high yield' farmland. A production team which has attained both objectives is hailed as a 'stable production and high yield' unit. [Po Yi, 'Building up stable, high yield farmlands', *JMJP*, 6 June 1964]

穩定 stability, durability
wéndìng

穩定效果 stabilizing effect
wéndìng xiǎoguǒ

穩定基金 stabilization funds,
buffer funds
wéndìng jījīn

WO

窩

wō

窩瓜 squash, pumpkin [*Cucurbita*
spp.]
wōguā

see: 瓜果 guāguǒ

窩植 hill cultivation
wōzhí

see: 山地农场 shāndì nóngchǎng

窩窝头 a type of hard, rough bread
made from coarse grains (maize),
eaten by poorer peasants
wōwotóu

In wheat producing regions the government has urged the use of this bread. [See *Ta Kung Pao*, 3 July 1959.]

莴

wō

莴苣 lettuce [*Lactuca sativa* Bisch.]
wōjù

see: 生菜 shēngcài

WU

乌

wū

乌豆 black beans [*Glycine max.* spp.;
G. hispida var. Maench]
wūdòu

A soybean used mainly as a livestock feed.

乌肚麦 barley [*Hordeum* spp.]
wūdùmai

乌麦 wild oats [*Avena fatua* L.]
wūmài

also: 野麦 yěmài

乌芋 water chestnut [*Trapa bicornis*
Osbeck; *T. bicornuta* L.]
wūyù

also: 菱角 língjiǎo water chestnut [*T. natans* L.]

Distinguish from: 马蹄 mǎtí *Eleocharis dulcis*

污

wū

污水灌溉 sewage water used for irrigation
wūshuǐ guàngài

污粗 a mixture of sewage and manure
wūcū

污浊 pollution
wūzhuó

污染空气 air pollution
wūrǎn kōngqì

污損避免 pollution abatement,
pollution control
wūshǎn bìmiǎn

无

wú

无异曲线 iso-utility curve
wúyì qūxiàn

also: 等效用曲线 děngxiàoyòng qūxiàn

无差曲线 curves of indifference
wúchá qūxiàn

无花果 the common fig [*Ficus carica*]
wúhuāguǒ

无核小葡萄干 currants
wúhé xiǎopútaogān

无业游民 unemployed and homeless
wúyè yóumín

无空间的经济 spaceless economy
wúkōngjiān de jīngjì

无形贸易 invisible trade
wúxíng mào'yì

无弹性 inelastic, inelasticity
wútánxìng

无地农作 factory farming
wúdì nóngzuò

无条件分青 unconditional redistribution of
wútiáojiàn fēnqīng unripe grain

无偿投资 non-repayable investment
wúcháng tóuzī

无机肥料 inorganic fertilizer
wújī féiliào

无产阶级 propertyless class
wúchǎnjiējí [Jap. *musan kaikyū*]

The standard term for 'proletariat'. Lenin defined the 'proletarian' strata of the farming population as those sections which earned their living mainly or partly by hiring out their labour [*Sochineniia* III (4th ed. Moscow, 1941-50), p.392]. But he never defined adequately the real difference between the peasantry and the proletariat. His main idea was to distinguish between the interests of the two groups. 'The fundamental class interests of all who sell their labour power are alike', he said. This included 'all those who earn even a part of their livelihood by hiring themselves out to others'. [V.I. Lenin, 'The development of capitalism in Russia', *Lenin o profsoiuzaich 1895-1923* (Moscow Protizdat, 1957), 7899, p. 361]

无畜队 teams without livestock
wúchùduì

Poor production teams lacking draft animals.

无粮母体发酵饲料 fermented pig-feed with no
wúliáng mǔtǐ fājiào cereals
sìliào

芜

wú

芜青 turnip [*Brassica campestris*]

wúqīng

also: 菜头 càitóu, 根芥 gēnjiè, 芥菜头 jiècàitóu

五

wǔ

五业 five occupations

wǔyè

The coordinated development of agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline products and fisheries. It can also mean industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs.

五谷 the five grains (rice, wheat,
wǔgǔ kaoliang, corn and millet)

It was said that Confucius could not distinguish the five kinds of grain. It is not surprising since the list varied a great deal with region and as the economic importance of individual crops changed through time.

五谷丰登 bumper cereal harvest

wǔgǔ fēngdēng

五毒 the five poisons'

wǔdú

This term has been associated with the five anti movement (五反 wǔfǎn). The five poisons traditionally were: snakes, scorpions, lizards, toads and centipedes. During the anti-corruption drive 1949-52 those guilty of anti-social crimes were likened to the five poisonous creatures or 'poisonous weeds which will destroy the new society' (see below-wǔfǎn).

五反 the 'five anti' movement

wǔfǎn

This was a movement first initiated in the period 1949-52 as part of a mass line in conjunction with land reform, social and political reforms. The five antis are: (1) bribery, (2) tax evasion, (3) theft of state property, (4) cheating on work and material, and (5) theft and

leakage of government information. [*JMJP*, 17 Jan. 1952, p.2]. The same campaign in 1963-64 was mainly urban.

see also: 三反 sānfǎn

五快 the 'five quicks'
wǔkuài

When the new unified state management of grain supply replaced the traditional system of grain management, this term appeared to instil a sense of urgency and keenness among all personnel involved in grain marketing. It is said to have evolved in a small market town in Shansi province as a result of a work study exercise. As a result of investigations the staff coined the phrase, which means speed in: (1) transporting grain to market, (2) distribution, (3) quality testing, (4) weighing, and (5) bidding. [*JMJP*, 5 Feb. 1955, p.2]

五滿意 the 'five satisfactions'
wǔmǎnyì

This term was coined as a result of the wǔkuài (五快) movement and refers to 'consumer satisfaction' with the new marketing system: (1) surplus grain households were satisfied because they could sell their produce to the state; (2) grain deficit households were satisfied because they could obtain grain; (3) new marketing activities pleased everyone; (4) industry was satisfied because of the supply of raw materials; and (5) the state was able to dispose of surplus grain. [*JMJP*, 5 Feb. 1955, p.2]

五小 the 'five small' (industries)
wǔxiǎo

The small industries referred to are: (1) iron and steel plants, (2) coal mines, (3) machine manufacturing, (4) fertilizer and chemical plants; and (5) hydro-electric stations.

五向田 'five to the fields'
wǔxiàngtián

Informal arrangements to assist women engaged in farming. The following services were brought to peasant women working in the fields: (1) daily meals, (2) temporary nurseries, (3) literacy classes, (4) propaganda, and (5) big character posters. The idea was to free women from household chores and thus increase production. [*JMJP*, 14 Dec. 1958]

五減 the 'five reductions'
wǔjiǎn

A mass campaign aimed at reducing: (1) shoddy work, (2) laziness, (3) feigning sickness, (4) giving up farming, and (5) looking for jobs elsewhere.

五大減少 the 'five big decreases'
wǔdà jiǎnshǎo

The five decreases were in: (1) the purchase and sale of land, (2) the number of households hoarding grain, (3) the practice of employing hired labour, (4) the practice

of renting land, and (5) the number of land speculators. [*JMJP*, 8 Feb. 1955, p.2]

see: 十大增加 shídà zēngjiā to which this term is linked

五好 the 'five goods'
wǔhǎo

In agriculture this refers to the care of cattle in winter, i.e. (1) good feed (mixed grasses, fine grains, feeding small amount at each feed); (2) good drink (warm water); (3) good use (trained personnel to care for livestock, proper equipment and adequate rest for animals); (4) good shelter; and (5) good care (with special emphasis on old, weak, sick and pregnant livestock). [See Kao Ch'ao, 'The "five good" in taking care of livestock during winter', *NYCS* 12 (1963), 40-43.]

五好人 a 'five good' person
wǔhǎorén

The 'five good' movement, ascribed to Lin Piao, followed the PLA emulation drive in which the whole nation was asked to learn from the army. A 'five good' person is one who studies Mao's thought, has the 'three-eight' spirit, works well in his collective, protects public property and uses materials sparingly, and looks after his own health. [*JMJP*, 2 Feb. 1967]

五好妇女 a 'five good' woman
wǔhǎo fūnǚ

A 'five good' woman will maintain good neighbourly relations, good family care, be hygienic, economic in the household, and of good political stature.

五类分子 the five bad elements
wǔlèi fēnzǐ

These are: landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, rightists, and the criminal classes.

五个落实 the 'five implementations'
wǔge luòshí

In 1965 all central bureaux were urged to concentrate on spring work in the fields. Cadres were despatched seasonally to see that this work was carried out and specifically to check that: (1) people prepared mentally, (2) production plans had been implemented, (3) the increase in production had been achieved, (4) seeds were ready, and (4) the labour force was adequate and ready. [*JMJP*, 12 June 1965]

五个一样运动 the 'five same' campaign
wǔge yíyàng yùndòng

Cadres must: (1) eat same food and live under same roof, (2) labour in same manner, (3) have work assessed on same basis, (4) receive the same remuneration, and (5) families receive same treatment. [*JMJP*, 16 Nov. 1960]

五节约活动 'five economizing, one saving'
wǔjié yīchú huódòng

This means economy in the use of grain, coal, water, electricity, and controlling childbirth. [See 'Carrying out the great principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies', *Hung Ch'i* 2 (1971), p.57.]

五保 the 'five guarantees'
wúbǎo

The guarantees following land reform and cooperativization were: food, clothing, fuel, the right to bring up children, and burial.

五保户 five groups of guaranteed persons having a right to be supported by the commune
wúbǎohù

This is a programme of social aid for people who: (1) have no children, (2) no parents, (3) no near relatives to take care of them, and who have (4) no means of support, and (5) no capacity to work. Those who are only temporarily in such conditions as described and whose relatives are not in a condition completely to take care of their support may receive a combination of private and communal support.

五七干校 'May 7th' cadre schools (1967)
wǔqīgānxiào

The name is derived from the directive on educational reform issued by Mao Tse-tung on 7 May 1966 and commonly referred to as the 'May 7th Directive'. Among other things, such as the need to combat revisionism, dogmatism, ultra leftism, élitism and other problems confronting the party political leadership in China, it specifically stated that education in future should be orientated towards farming. The schools were basically farms where cadres, party personnel of all grades, combined theory with practice by indulging in physical farm tasks and political indoctrination. Every male cadre under 60 and women under 55 are required to attend. The schools are a legacy of the Cultural Revolution. Cadres spend varying amounts of time at the schools and return at intervals. Two and a half of the six working days are spent on political studies, the rest being devoted to pure farming operations. [*NCNA* (English), 18 June 1967; *JMJP*, 18 June 1967]

五七小组 'May 7th' teams
wǔqīxiǎozǔ

These were set up in 1969 to guide villages to more productive labour and improved technology.

五改 the 'five improvements'
wúgǎi (reforms)

The five improvements were aimed at: (1) wells, to improve drinking water; (2) lavatories, to reduce disease; (3) manure heaps; (4) pig sties, to stop the spread of disease and crop damage; and (5) the erection of outside cattle stalls to remove cattle from inside living accommodation which has been a traditional feature of small farms in China as it has in parts of Europe. In 1971 several provinces launched campaigns under this slogan, but

it was especially important in the south (Canton, Fukien and Kwangsi).

五位一体 the five constituent parts
wǔwèiyītǐ of the economy

These are: industry, agriculture, commerce, education and defence. This phrase was first used in 1958 to describe the general nature of the commune and its relevance to the nation as a whole.

五年计划 Five-Year Plans
wǔniánjìhuà

五史 the 'five histories'
wǔshǐ

In this campaign the five histories refer to class education conducted in the villages by comparing the past with the present and emphasizing the role of landlords. The five histories are: village history, commune history, factory history, family history of old workers, and family history of the poor and lower middle peasants. [Meng Teng-chin and Niu Hsin-fang, 'The epistemological significance of "five history education"', *Che-hsueh Yen-chü* (Philosophical Research) 4 (1964), 13-21]

see also: **三史** sānshǐ

误

wù

误差曲线 error curves
wùchā qūxiàn

误工记工 labour points *in absentia*
wùgōng jìgōng

This refers to cadres who are too busy due to administrative tasks to do their quota of manual farm work, or peasants operating on tasks outside the team and, therefore, unable to perform normal farm tasks.

物

wù

物租 rent in kind
wùzū

物价 commodity prices
wùjià

see also: **价格** jiàgé and **商品价格** shāngpǐn jiàgé

物价和稅則 wùjià hé shuìzè	prices and taxation
物价的平減数 wùjià de píngjiǎnshù	price deflators
物价资料 wùjià zīliào	price data
物价所得 wùjià sùodé	prices and incomes
物价委员会 wùjià wěiyuánhui	price commission
物价水准 wùjià shuǐzhǔn	price levels
物价指数 wùjià zhǐshù	price index
物价低昂 wùjià dī'áng	price variation
物价分析 wùjià fēnxī	price analysis
物价波动 wùjià bōdòng	price fluctuations
物价飞涨 wùjià fēizhǎng	soaring prices
物价冻结膨胀 wùjià dòngjié péngzhàng	price frozen inflation
物质数量 wùzhì shùliàng	physical quantity
物质补助 wùzhì bǔzhù	material aid
Some farm jobs need special incentives to get done in time due to their perishable qualities or seasonal nature, etc. Material aid is designed for these.	
物质刺激 wùzhì cìjī	material incentives
物化劳动 wùhuà láodòng	material labour
A socialist term synonymous with: 过程劳动 (guòchéng láodòng) past labour, and 具体劳动 (jùtǐ láodòng) embodied labour.	
物化劳动消费 wùhuà láodòng xiāofèi	embodied labour consumption

物物交易 wùwù jiāoyì	barter
see: 易货贸易 yìhuò mào'yì	
物资交流 wùzī jiāoliú	interflow of goods, materials exchange, commodity exchange
物资交流会 wùzī jiāoliúhuì	materials exchange conference, commodities exchange fair (March 1959)

Approved on 18 March 1959, these had the function of combining exchanges between producers, suppliers and marketing organizations [‘The cabinet approves and transmits the report of the Ministry of Commerce demanding level-by-level convening of material exchange conferences’, *HKPYK* 7 (1959)], or to carry out functions traditionally associated with the intermediate market town in exchanging products on a wholesale basis. [W.G. Skinner, ‘Marketing and social structure in rural China’, *Journal of Asian Studies*, Ann Arbor, Mich., vol. 24 (1964/65): part I. 3-43; II, 195-228; and III. 363-99]. These markets are held bi-annually in spring to fix delivery and in autumn for checking delivery. This type of market functioned at provincial down to county level.

物资储备 wùzī chúbèi	material reserve
物资损失补偿 wùzī sùnsǐ bǔcháng	compensation for material loss
This means compensation for incidental loss or damage to fixed capital.	
物料使用率 wùliào shìyònglǜ	material consumption rate

YA

亚

yà

亚麻 yàmá	flax [<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>]
亚麻子 yàmáz	linseed
亚麻子油 yàmázi yóu	oil of linseed
亚麻仁油饼 yàmárén yóubǐng	linseed cake
亚麻仁粉 yàmárén fěn	flax cake

亚麻纤维 <i>yàmá xiānwéi</i>	flax fibre
亚热带 <i>yàrédài</i>	sub-tropical zone
亚热带作物 <i>yàrédài zuòwù</i>	sub-tropical crops
亚伯丁盎加斯牛 <i>yàbódīngàngjiāsīniú</i>	Aberdeen Angus cattle
亚刺伯高粱 <i>yàlàbó gāoliáng</i>	Johnson grass [<i>Sorghum halepense</i> Pers.]
also: 约翰逊高粱 <i>yuēhànxiùn gāoliáng</i>	

压

yā

压根 <i>yāgēn</i>	to pile up earth around the roots of a plant
压捆机 <i>yākǔnjī</i>	baler
压级压价 <i>yājí yājià</i>	low grading and low pricing
压力之团体 <i>yālìzhī tuántǐ</i>	pressure groups
压力机能 <i>yālì jīnéng</i>	pressure mechanisms
压条法 <i>yātiáofǎ</i>	layering
Propagation by layers.	

轧

yà

轧花 <i>yàhuā</i>	cotton ginning
轧棉机 <i>yàmiánjī</i>	cotton gin

鸭

yā

鸭子 <i>yāzǐ</i>	ducks
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鸭蛋 <i>yādàn</i>	duck eggs
鸭儿梨 <i>yārǐ</i> (<i>yālǐ</i>)	Tientsin pear [<i>Prunus pyrifolia</i>]
also: 雪梨 <i>xuělǐ</i>	snowy pear
鸭茅 <i>yāmáo</i>	orchard grass (a forage crop) [<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>]
鸭绒 <i>yāróng</i>	down (for quilting)

YANG

秧

yāng

秧田 <i>yāngtián</i>	a seed bed
Contrast with 本田 <i>běntián</i> , a field.	
秧田期 <i>yāngtiánqī</i>	the nursery stage
秧子 <i>yāngzǐ</i>	sprouts, shoots

羊

yáng

羊	sheep
Sheep are bred in 20 out of 26 provinces in the PRC. They are absent in the six southern and south-eastern rice producing provinces. Approximately 75% of China's total sheep population is found in the six pastoral provinces of north and north-west China, which comprise 60% of the total area of the country but barely 20% of the population. Nearly one-third of the total is concentrated in Sinkiang, the remainder are distributed in 14 north, north-east and central provinces. China's sheep population is planned to reach 167 million head by 1975.	

羊羔 <i>yánggāo</i>	lambs, kids
羊肉 <i>yáng ròu</i>	mutton
羊皮 <i>yángpí</i>	sheepskin
羊栏 <i>yánglán</i>	a sheepfold
also: 羊圈 <i>yángjuàn</i> , 羊舍 <i>yángshè</i>	

- 羊茅 sheep fescue [*Fescuca ovina*]
yángmáo
A bunch grass, cold and drought resistant, suitable for sandy northern regions and useful for spring grazing.
- 羊驼 alpaca
yángtúo
- 羊驼毛 alpaca wool
yángtúomáo
- 羊毛渣 wool waste
yángmáoza
Utilized as a slow-acting N fertilizer.

氧

yǎng

- 氧化钾 potash
yǎnghuàjiǎ

洋

yáng

- 洋法 modern methods
yángfǎ
- 洋麻 ambari hemp [*Hibiscus cannabinus*]
yángmá
- 洋棉 foreign type cotton (upland varieties)
yángmián
- 洋葱头 (洋葱) onions [*Allium cepa*]
yángcōngtóu (yángcōng)
- 洋菌 foreign mushrooms [*Agaricus campestris*] (English mushrooms)
yángjùn
also called: 白菌 *báijùn* white mushrooms
or: 洋菇 *yánggū*
- 萍菜 agar agar
yángcài
also: 石花菜 *shíhuācài*
- 洋甘兰菜 broccoli [*Brassica oleracea* var. *italica* Plenck]
yánggānláncài
- 洋蒲桃 Malay apples [*Eugenia malaccensis* L. Myrtaceae]
yángpútáo

- 洋芫茜 parsley [*Petroselinium crispum* Nym.]
yángyánxī
also: 洋芫荽 *yángyánsuī* 洋原菜 *yángyuáncài*
- 洋番薯 Irish potatoes [*Solanum tuberosum*]
yángfānshǔ
also: 洋山芋, 洋芋
yángshānyù *yángyù*
- 洋菠菜 foreign spinach [*Tetragonia expansa* Murr.]
yángbōcài
or: 纽西兰菠菜 *nǚxīlán bōcài*
New Zealand spinach [*Tetragonia tetragonioides* (Pall) O. Kuntze]
- 洋白菜 cabbage (coll.) [*Brassica oleracea*]
yángbáicài
- 洋姜 Jerusalem artichoke [*Helianthus tuberosum*]
yángjiāng
also: 菊芋 *júyù*
- 洋扁豆 lima beans [*Phaseolus lunatus*]
yángbiǎndòu
- 洋线袋布 burlap, hessian, sacking
yángxiàndàibù
- 养
- 养子家畜 adopted livestock
yǎngzǐ jiāchù
- During slack seasons or when there was a shortage of feed, poorer peasants traditionally stalled their livestock, especially pigs, with a more fortunate neighbour. The accumulated manure was taken in payment. No change of ownership was involved. This has its counterparts in several parts of the world. In the Caribbean, for instance, it is called the 'caring' system and farmers lacking sufficient capital to buy their own stock will look after other farmers' animals on the understanding that they will receive a share of the proceeds from any sale. [See D. Watts, 'From sugar plantation to open range grazing. Changes in the land use of Nevis, West Indies 1950-1970', *Geography*, Sheffield 258 (58 Pt.I), p.68.]
- 养牛 cattle breeding
yǎngniú
- 养牛业 cattle breeding industry
yǎngniúyè
- 养牛者 cattle breeder
yǎngniúzhě

养羊 yǎngyáng	to rear sheep
养羊业 yǎngyángyè	sheepbreeding industry
养羊者 yǎngyángzhě	sheep breeder
养禽 yǎngqín	poultry breeding
养禽业 yǎngqínyè	poultry industry
养禽者 yǎngqínzhě	poultry breeder, poultry man
养鸡 yǎngjī	to raise chickens (as opposed to other poultry)
养鸡业 yǎngjīyè	chicken production, broiler industry
养鸡家 yǎngjījiā	chicken breeder
养鸡场 yǎngjīchǎng	chicken farm
养蚕 yǎngcán	sericulture
养蚕业 yǎngcányè	silk production
养蚕家 yǎngcánjiā	silk producer, silkworm rearer
养蜂 yǎngfēng	apiculture, beekeeping

Honey bees are not cared for in China to the same extent as in Europe or USA although apiculture has been a traditional village sideline production practice in Shansi, Shengsi, Kansu and Szechuan provinces. The Chinese bee is smaller than foreign varieties and its productivity correspondingly lower.

also: 养蜂术 yǎngfēngshù

养蜂场 yǎngfēngchǎng
apiary

养猪 yǎngzhū
pig breeding

Pig breeding has always been a major sideline amongst indigenous farmers, subsidiary to crop production. Most pigs were and still are free range and still share the

peasants' living quarters. Very little attention has been given to pig feeding; in fact, the pig is a notorious eater capable of turning an indifferent diet into fat. Pigs are important as a source of manure. Pigs tend now to be kept more and more indoors in pens built upon poor land otherwise unsuitable for intensive cropping and most farmers keep a pig as a sideline occupation on their private plot. Pigs are even kept in urban areas of Shanghai and Peking. [See H. Epstein, *Domestic Animals of China* (1969), pp.69-93; also 'Actively develop collective pig breeding, continue to encourage commune members to raise pigs', *JMJP*, 20 Aug. 1969.]

see also: 猪 zhū

养猪场 yǎngzhūchǎng
pig farm

养猪业 yǎngzhūyè
pig breeding industry

see: 猪肉业 zhūròuyè

养猪积肥 yǎngzhū jīfèi
to raise pigs for manure

The amount of manure produced by one pig per year is estimated to average between 4 to 5 tons. The N and P content equals about 30-50 kg and total nutrient content is 10-15%. Agricultural economists in China have claimed that with a pig population of roughly 200 million, this would represent a production potential of an extra 12 million tons of fertilizer, equivalent to up to 80 kg per ha of farmland. [Chu Kuang-hsi. 'Concerning the spread of scientific technique amongst the masses', *Hung Ch'i* 3 (1960), p.17]

养猪不赚钱，
回头看看田
yǎngzhū bú zhuànqián,
huítóu kànkantián
'In feeding pigs one may not
make money but look behind
at your fields.'

An old proverb stressing the importance of pigs in providing manure.

养鱼池 yǎngyúchí
fish pond culture

养殖渔 yǎngzhí yú
cultivated fish production,
fish farming

养老田 yǎnglǎotián
land set aside to support
parents

养老地 yǎnglǎodì
land set aside for one's retire-
ment

养老金 yǎnglǎojīn
pension

or: 养老费 yǎnglǎofèi

养老院 old age homes
yǎnglǎoyuàn

样

yàng

样子田 demonstration fields
yàngzi tián

First established in 1958, this form of 'pioneer sample plots' was superseded in 1963 by the *yángbǎntián* (see below):

样板田 demonstration fields
yàngbǎntián

These are an important form of experimentation and serve as models of efficient agriculture. First established in 1963, they were intended to supplement rather than replace the work of the experimental farms (试验田 *shìyàntián*). According to a 1965 report, there were some 5,000 demonstration fields, approximately 1,000 of which were officially sponsored by agricultural schools and employed one-quarter of all China's agronomists. Some 4,000 fields in 12 provinces were partially sponsored by the agrotechnical extension stations (农业技术推广站 *nóngyè jìshù tuīgǔǎngzhàn*). In addition there were a large number of mass sponsored organizations. [*JMJP*, 23 March 1965, p.2] Later, it was planned to extend the land under the guidance of demonstration farms to 50 million *mu* and allocate half the scientific staffs of agricultural science institutes to run them. [Chia Pei-hua, 'Farm scientists run rural demonstration fields', *Peking Review* 27 (1965), p.16]

There are several types of *yàngbǎntián*:

- (1) 示范样板田 model demonstration plots
shìfàn yàngbǎntián

These were specially established for teams to emulate because of their organization and method of cultivation.

- (2) 高产样板田 high-yielding tracts
gāochǎn yàngbǎntián

These were organized to demonstrate how to achieve high yields with specific crops.

- (3) 对比样板田 contrasting plots
duìbǐ yàngbǎntián

Established for comparative purposes to show the desirable from the undesirable trends in farming. [*JMJP*, 9 May 1964, p.5]

样板生产队 model production brigade
yàngbǎn shēngchǎnduì

It is important to note that the general meaning is 'model farm' and, in this context, usually a larger scale farm of

up to 15,000 cadres or 123,000 *mu* (8,196 *ha*). Unlike experimental farms (试验田 *shìyàntián*). The Paoting special district model farm in Hopei province, for instance, employs 14,900 on cotton production on 8,196 *ha*. This type of model farm means more concentrated effort, closer sowing, better techniques, more investment. There are three grades of model farm. The farms are used to demonstrate close sowing to which there was a great deal of resistance among the peasants; for instance, the cultivation of 4,000-5,000 cotton plants on 1 *mu* of land was looked on with disdain. [Chia Pei-hua, 'Farm scientists run rural demonstration fields', *Peking Review* 27 (1965), p.16]

see also: 试验田 *shìyàntián* experimental farm

杨

yáng

杨梅 strawberry tree [*Myrica rubra*,
S et Z]
yángméi

Common in coastal areas.

阳

yáng

阳畦 sunny ditch (suitable for
vegetable production)
yángqí

YAO

要

yào

要径分析 critical path analysis
yàojìng fēnxī

A method of determining the least cost of an operation, usually in a planned consecutive set of tasks, each with allotted time intervals. The 'critical' path is the task taking the longest time to complete. 'Non-critical paths' are adjusted to reduce costs and the main effort is directed at reducing operational time of all tasks related to the main task.

要径法 critical path method
yàojìngfǎ

要径方法论 critical path methodology
yàojìng fāngfǎlùn

要径时间配搭法 critical path scheduling
yàojìng shíjiān pèidāfǎ

腰

yāo

腰豆 Egyptian kidney bean [*Lablab niger* Medik]

also: 扁豆 *biǎndòu*, 鹊豆 *quèdòu*

腰缺米 low quality grain
yāoquē mǐ

药

yào

药芹菜 celery [*Apium graveolens*]
yàoqīncài

药用作物 medicinal herb crops
yàoyòng zuòwù

药草(类) medicinal herbs
yàocǎo (lèi)

药费 medical expenses
yàofèi

In rural areas, under the cooperative medical service operating from 1968, each person must make a minimum contribution of 1 *yuan* each year into a special medical fund. The commune itself supplements this with a minimum of 10 *fen per capita* out of the common fund. A fee is also payable for each visit for treatment at clinics. Medicines cost nothing. [*JMJP*, 5 Dec. 1968 and *Peking Review*, 17 Jan. 1969, pp.4-8: 'A cooperative medical service greatly welcomed by poor and lower middle peasants']

see: 农村合作医疗 *nóngcūn hézuò yīliáo*
rural cooperative medical service

YE/YEH

椰

yē

椰子 coconut palm [*Cocos nucifera*]
yēzǐ

椰子粕粉 coconut meal (a livestock feed)
yēzǐ pòfěn

椰干 copra
yēgān

椰壳纤维 coir
yēké xiānwéi

野

yě

野蚕丝 wild silk
yěcánsī

Made from worms fed on the leaves of scrub oak *Ching Kang* [*Quercus serrata*].

野蒜 wild garlic [*Allium tuberosum*]
yěsuàn

野狗 wild dog, dingo
yěgǒu

野外 open field, virgin land
yěwài

野兔 hare
yětù

野稗 barnyard grass [*Echinochloa Crusgalli* Beauv.]
yěbài

A weed which damages rice fields.

野生 wild, rough, uncultivated
yěshēng

野生物 wild life
yěshēngwù

野苜蓿 wild clover [*Medicago falcata* L.]
yěmùxū

野豌豆 vetch [*Vicia sativa* L.]
yěwāndòu

野兽 game
yěshòu

野兽损害 damage caused by wild animals
yěshòu sùnhài

野鸽 wood pigeon
yěgē

野鸡 pheasant
yějī

野牛 wild cattle [*Budorcas tibetanus*]
yěniú

野燕麦 野麦 wild oats [*Avena fatua* L.]
yěyànmài (yěmài)

also: 雀麦 quèmài, 乌麦 wūmài, 青稞麦 qīngkēmài, 观音麦 quānyīnmài

夜

yè

夜开花 'the night opening flower'
yèkāihuā calabash, bottle gourd [*Lagenaria siceraria* (Mol.) Standl.]

also: 葫芦瓜 húluguā, 毛瓜 máoguā

夜间放牧 night grazing
yèjiān fàngmù

An enclosed pasture usually close to the farm where livestock feed at night.

叶

yè

叶根 a leafy stalked plant, a kind of
yègēn rhubarb [*Rheum palmatum* var. *tanguticum*]

see also: 大黄 dàhuáng

叶类蔬菜 leafy vegetables
yèlèi shūcài

This variety can produce 8-10 crops a year.

叶莴苣 lettuce
yèwōjù

叶菜类 edible herbs
yècàilèi

业

yè

业务管理 entrepreneurship
yèwù guǎnlǐ

业务组合 enterprise combinations
yèwù zǔhé

业务演习 business games
yèwù yǎnxí

业余农业 spare-time farming
yèyú nóngyè

业余学校 spare-time schooling
yèyú xuéxiào

业余中等专业学校 spare-time secondary vocational schools
yèyú zhōngděng zhūānyè xuéxiào

业主自用 owner occupation
yèzhǔ zìyòng

业主联合会 employers' association
yèzhǔ liánhéhuì

YAN/YEN

筴

yǎn

筴藤 climbing rattan [*Calamus rotang*]; also paper made from
yǎndéng *Calamus rotang*

盐

yán

盐政 salt monopoly administration
yánzhèng

盐税 salt tax
yánshuì

盐滩 salt pans
yántān

盐地 saline soil (called 'white alkali' in USA)
yándì

盐碱地 alkaline land
yánjiǎndì

盐水 brine
yánshuǐ

盐水冷冻法 brine freezing
yánshuǐ lěngdòngfǎ

盐水选种 selection of seed by salt solution
yánshuǐ xuǎnzǒng

盐性荒漠 salt flats
yánxìng huāngmò

堰

yàn

堰堤 dams
yàntī

淹

yān

淹灌地 flood irrigation
yānguàndì

To submerge fields completely with a few inches of water as in rice production or for pest or weed control.

see: 灌溉 *guàngài*

腌

yān

腌肉 bacon
yānròu

腌肉代用物 bacon substitutes
yānròu dàiyòngwù

腌肉制造合作社 cooperative bacon manufacturing
yānròu zhìzào hézuòshè

阉

yān

阉割 castration
yāngē

阉猪 to castrate a boar
yānzhū

烟

yān

烟草 leaf tobacco [*Nicotiana tabacum*]
yāncǎo

烟叶 leaf tobacco (coll.)
yānyè

烟酒税 taxes on tobacco and spirits
yānjiǔshuì

烟草制造业 tobacco industry
yāncǎo zhìzàoyè

燕

yàn

燕麦 oats [*Avena* spp.]
yànmài

燕窝 edible birds nests
yànwō

YIN

因

yīn

因素分析 factor analysis
yīnsù fēnxī

因素动性 factor mobility
yīnsù dòngxìng

因素市场 factor markets
yīnsù shìchǎng

因素禀赋 factor endowment
yīnsù bǐngfù

因素比较法 factor comparison method
yīnsù bǐjiào fǎ

因素比例 factor proportions
yīnsù bǐlì

因素报酬净额 net factor income
yīnsù bàochóu jìng'é

因时制宜 to do what is most appropriate for the season (see below)
yīnshí zhìyí

因地制宜灵活运用 to apply policy flexibly to suit local conditions; to make the best use of land
yīndì zhìyí línghúo yùnyòng

The system by which production brigades are allowed to deal with the land as they see fit. It is based on triple grade ownership (Commune, Great Brigade, and Brigade) with the brigade as the basis of decision-making. Commonly referred to as: 因地制宜 *yīndì zhìyí*.

引

yǐn

引进作物 alien crops
yǐnjìn zuòwù

Crops not usually cultivated in a specific area.

银

yín

银丝 silk thread; also a fine
yínsī vermicelli

Made from wheat finely rolled and frame dried in the sun.

See also: 粉丝 fēnsī which is made from soya flour.

银行 banks, banking
yínháng

银行事务 banking
yínháng shìwù

All Chinese banks are under strict state control. The role of banking in agriculture is mainly concerned with the provision of credit and loans. This has revolved round various types of banks since 1949 [A. Donnithorne, *China's Economic System*, p.408 ff.]. Since 1963 the main responsibility for operating credit policy has been with the Agricultural Bank, which in turn is responsible directly to the State Council. [*Ta Kung Pao*, 13 Nov. 1963, edit.]

see also: 农业合作银行 nóngyè hézuò yínháng,
信用合作社 xìnyòng hézuòshè,
农民银行 nóngmín yínháng

银行信贷 bank credit and loans
yínháng xìndài

银行信贷收支 bank loans and receipts
yínháng xìndài shōuzhī

隐

yǐn

隐瞒土地 land hiding
yǐnmán tǔdì

A CR term meaning cadres and peasants who divert collective land for private production.

隐藏实业 disguised unemployment
yǐncáng shíyè

印

yìn

印花稅 stamp duty
yìnhuāshuì

印度矮生小麦 Indian dwarf wheat
yìndù aishēng xiǎomài

饮

yǐn

饮料 (类) beverages
yǐnliào (lèi)

饮料业 beverages industry
yǐnliào yè

饮料作物 beverage crop
yǐnliào zuòwù

YING

樱

yīng

樱桃 the sweet cherry [*Prunus
avium* L.]

A small, sweet cherry.

樱桃椒 red pepper [*Capsicum annuum*]
yīngtaojiāo

营

yíng

营养食堂 nutrition canteens
yíngyǎng shítáng

also: 公共食堂 gōnggòng shítáng

营养价值 food value
yíngyǎng jiàzhí

营养不良 malnutrition
yíngyǎng bùliáng

营田 welfare fields
yíngtián

Fields given to distressed folk for cultivation in the public interest.

营生 <i>yíngshēng</i>	occupation, vocation
营利 <i>yínglì</i>	profit making, profiteering
营利市场 <i>yínglì shìchǎng</i>	arbitrage
see: 投机市场 <i>tóujī shìchǎng</i>	

营业税
yíngyèshuì tax on enterprises

营运维护和
置換成本
*yíngyùn wéihù hé
zhìhuán chéngběn* operation, maintenance and
replacement costs

罂

yīng

罂粟
yīngsù the poppy [*Papaver somniferum*]
'jar seed'--so called because of
the shape of the capsules

罂子果
yīngziguǒ opium poppy

Opium was in vogue in China in 1550 but was not adopted as an article of commerce for smoking until 1666 AD [D.J. Macgowan, 'A note on Chinese opium', *Trans. China Branch Roy. Asiatic Soc.* 6 (1859), 41-47]. Its wide use, however, can be noted from the fact that poppy flour has traditionally been mixed with glutinous rice or wheat flour to make cakes, to which is added 'bamboo drippings'. Poppy leaves are used as a salad, the stalks provide fuel and the roots 'enrich the soil'. Ground poppy seeds yield a nutritious meal, and oil; the capsules are used in medicine, and the leaves are utilized extensively to adulterate the poor man's tobacco.

also: 鸦片 *yāpiàn* opium

罂子油粉
yīngzǐ yóufěn poppy seed oil meal

A livestock feed consisting of the residue of the crushed oil seed of the poppy.

影

yǐng

影价
yǐngjià shadow prices

硬

yìng

硬币
yìngbì hard currency (convertible
currency)

硬设备 (硬品)
yìngshèbèi (yìngpǐn) hardware (computer)

硬麦
yìngmài durum wheat, hard wheat

also: 硬粒小麦 *yìnglì xiǎomài*
and: 硬质小麦 *yìngzhì xiǎomài*

硬茬播种法
yìngchá bōzhòngfǎ hard soil sowing method

Seed sown on untended soil due to lack of manpower and draught power. It usually yields 30-35 chin per *mu* less than on tended fields. [Chia Wen-lin and Hsu En-po, 'Concerning certain problems of the seasonal nature of agricultural labour', *CCYC* 7 (1963), p.8]

英

yīng

英亩
yīngmǔ acre

英亩呎
yīngmǔchǐ acre foot

The volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot.

英德紅茶
yīngdé hóngchá red (Indian) tea

A new variety currently being produced for export.

英镑集团
yīngbàng jítuán sterling bloc

英联邦特惠制
yīngliánbàng tèhuìzhì commonwealth preference

英国联邦农业
经济局
*yīngguó liánbàng
nóngyè jīngjìjú* Commonwealth Bureau of
Agricultural Economics

YUE/YÜEH

约

yuē

约度衡量 measures of intensity
yuēdù héngliáng

约翰逊草 Johnson grass [*Sorghum*
yuēhānxùncǎo halepense]

This grass differs from other species of sorghum in being a spreading perennial with vigorous roots. For this reason it is difficult to eradicate. However, in parts of China it is utilized as a livestock feed.

YOU/YU

忧

yōu

忧勒定理 Euler's theorem [L. Euler,
yōulè dìnglǐ 1707-83]

This theorem resolved difficulties in the theory of distribution by showing the assumptions inherent in production functions and how these should be interpreted in order for the equality between factor incomes and output to be made.

优

yōu

优良品种 superior seed strains,
yōuliáng pǐnzhǒng improved varieties

优劣歧分析 break-even analysis
yōulièqí fēnxī

由

yóu

由下肥 poudrette
yóuxiàfēi

由来需要 derived demand
yóulái xūyào

The demand for a factor of production, because the demand for inputs is determined by the demand for the final product.

柚

yòu

grapefruit [*Citrus paradisi*
Macf.]

柚子 pummelo, shaddock [*C. grandis*
yòuzi (L.) Osbeck]

油

yóu

油脂业 fats and oils, tallow industry
yóuzhīyè

油脂股 oil and fats section
yóuzhīgǔ

油粕 油饼 oilcake
yóupò, yóubǐng

油炸鸡 fryer, frying chicken,
yóuzhàjī broiler

A term originating in the USA for table chickens suitable for quick frying.

油桐 oil tree [*Aleurites fordii*
yóutóng Hemsl.]

also: 三年桐 *sanniántóng*

油类和脂肪 oils and fats
yóulèi hé zhǐfáng

also: 油脂 *yóuzhī*

油糟厂 oil pressing mill
yóuzāochǎng

油料作物 oil crops
yóuliào zuòwù

油料类 oil seeds
yóuliàolèi

also: 油子 *yóuzi*

油桃 nectarines [*Prunus persica* L.]
yóutáo

油菜 rape [*Brassica napus*]
yóucài

油菜子 rape seed
yóucǎizi

油菜头 turnip [*Brassica campestris*]
yóucàitóu

游

yóu

游资 idle funds, unorganized capital
yóuzī

游牧生活 nomadism, migratory herding
yóumù shēnghuó

A term often used to denote pastoralism and which implies both subsistence herding and wide spatial mobility, often in cyclic movements.

游牧区 nomadic region
yóumùqū

游民 vagrants
yóumín

有

yǒu

有机肥料 organic fertilizer
yǒuji fēiliào

It has frequently been pointed out that organic fertilizer accumulation is crucial to the agricultural economy: 'Animal manure is decisive for improved yields and cannot be wholly replaced by chemical fertilizer.' The adverse effects on the soil by indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer was emphasized pointing out that the best solution was increased livestock production since each animal was 'a small fertilizer factory'. ['Speed up the development of animal husbandry', *JMJP*, 23 Feb. 1959, edit.] In using draft livestock care should be taken to guard against loss of manure. Earth manure should be properly reduced. Cattle folds, pig sties etc. should be placed in fields and facilities should be made for accumulating and making manure by 'soaking and smoking in the fields'. ['Launch a large scale campaign for accumulating manure', *JMJP*, 27 Jan. 1959, edit. p.1] 'Manure is a great treasure, every bit of it must be delivered to the fields, and should not be wasted.' Peasants are therefore encouraged to pick up every bit dropped by livestock. Payment for manure according to quality has long been a feature of commune management. Those who collect livestock manure, or pond mud, are given workpoints according to distance carried. Figures are calculated and published on the same day for emulation. [See *Union Research Service Bulletin* 20 (1970), p.280.]

有机食品 organic foods
yǒuji shípín

有用劳动 useful labour
yǒuyòng láodòng

有产阶级 propertied class [Jap. *yusan*
yǒuchǎn jiējí *kaikyū*]

有线性重合 multicollinearity
yǒuxiànxìng chónghé

In a regression model, multicollinearity is where there is a significant correlation between independent variables.

有效规模 scale efficiencies
yǒuxiào guīmó

有效需要 effective demand
yǒuxiào xūyào

有效性研究 feasibility studies
yǒuxiàoxìng yánjiū

also: 可行性研究 kěxíngxìng yánjiū

有业人口 employed person
yǒuyè rénkǒu

有文字社会 literate society
yǒuwénzì shèhuì

有计划及按比例发展的社会主义经济
yǒujìhuà jí ānbǐlì fāzhǎn de shèhuìzhǔyì jīngjì
planned and proportionate development of the
socialist economy

The law of planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy means 'the distribution of the means of production and labour forces rationally among various branches of the national economy and to handle correctly the inter-relationships between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership and to handle correctly the inter-relationships between the state, the collective and the individual'. [Hsü Ti-hsin, 'Concerning the planned and proportionate development of the socialist national economy', *Hung Ch'i* 11 (1962)]

幼

yòu

幼畜 young livestock
yòuchù

幼畜饲料 starter ration
yòuchù sīliào

Special feed for young livestock.

YONG/YUNG

涌

涌向城市 'rushing into the city'
yǒngxiàng chéngshì

A reference to rural-urban migration, particularly during the 1958-62 period.

永

yǒng

永业 permanent holding
yǒngyè

永久牧场 permanent pasture
yǒngjiǔ mùchǎng

YU/YÜ

芋

yù

taro [*Colocasia esculenta*
Schott]

芋类 yellow vegetables
yùlèi

芋头 taro (coll.)
yùtóu
also: 芋艿 yùǎi

预

yù

预测 forecasting (Comm.)
yùcè

预购 advanced purchase
yùgòu

viz. 'futures market' and 'selling on call'.

预购合同 advanced purchase contract
yùgòu héttóng

In China this not only ensures delivery but also regulates production. Advanced purchase fixes the acreage and ensures the State will have enough of a particular crop to meet demand. In 1954, for instance, only 30-40% of the cotton crop subject to advance purchase was secured due to falsified books. In March 1955 the government instructed that farmers be given an advance payment (定金 *dìngjīn*) of 10%. In addition, farmers were due to an above-norm allowance of 10 catties of food and 10 foot of cotton and some fertilizer. [*JMJP*, 23 March 1955]

see also: 合同 *hétóng* contracts
and 结合合同 *jiéhé hétóng* combined contract

预期收量 expected yield
yùqī shōuliáng

预期折扣收益 discounted future returns
yùqī zhékòu shōuyì

预算编制人 budgetary man
yùsuàn biānzhìrén

预算收入 budgetary receipts
yùsuàn shōurù

预算会计 budget accounting
yùsuàn kuàijì

预算决算制度 budget and financial statement system
yùsuàn juésuàn zhìdù

预计估产调查 estimated output investigation
yùjì gùchǎn diàochá

An analysis of projected average production per *mu* and overall production (gross production) for the harvest on the basis of growth, past experience and other agricultural information just before ripening of crops. The method adopted is a combination of point approach and area approach. The overall estimate is attained plot by plot for all crops harvested in that particular season. The basic method is to send production-estimating teams (估产小组 *gùchǎn xiǎozǔ*), consisting of cadres, old peasants, technical personnel and young active elements, into the fields to make direct observation, checks, comparisons, appraisals and to listen to the opinions of the people. [Sun Shi-cheng, 'On agricultural-output investigations', *CCYC* 9 (1963), p.25]

预知智识 *a priori* knowledge
yùzhī zhīshí

预知理想主义 *a priori* idealism
yùzhī lǐxiǎngzhǔyì

Those who wish to apply every aspect of Marxist-Leninism without delay. China cannot afford a slow pace of development such as has occurred in the sixties due to ideological purity. Some limits must be set on socio-political objectives. [See *FEER* 23 (1971), p.62.]

预防药 preventative medicine
yùfángyào

余

yú

余粮 surplus grain
yúliáng

That amount of grain surplus to state, commune and household requirements which remains after compulsory deliveries. It is usually set aside for food, feed and seed.

余粮户 food surplus households
yúliánghù

Families producing over and above their share of the state procurement plan.

余粮区
yúliángqū grain surplus areas

余额法
yú'éfǎ residual method

余市场
yúshìchǎng residual market

余糖市场
yú táng shì chǎng residual sugar market

羽

yǔ

羽毛
yǔ máo feathers

羽毛渣
yǔ máo zhā feather waste

Used as a slow acting fertilizer.

羽扇豆
yǔ shān dòu blue pea [*Lupinus hirsutus* L.]

A green manure crop and livestock feed.

雨

yǔ

雨季
yǔ jì monsoon, rainy season

雨水
yǔ shuǐ rainwater

雨水田
yǔ shuǐ tián rain fed fields

御

yù

御麦
yù mài grain given as a gift to the government;

Sometimes a synonym for maize.

玉

yù

玉蜀黍
yùshǔshǔ corn, maize [*Zea mays*]

In the United Kingdom, corn denotes whole grain cereals and as such includes maize, wheat, oats, barley. In the USA, however, corn is a synonym for maize. China has tended to follow US usage.

also: 粟米, 玉米, 玉麦, 包玉, 包麦, 包谷
shù mǐ yù mǐ yù mài bāo yù bāo mài bāo gǔ

包萝, 包芦, 珠粟, 珍珠米, 老玉米, 番米
bāo luó bāo lú zhū sù zhēng zhū mǐ lǎo yù mǐ fān mǐ

玉蜀粟磨坊
yùshǔshǔmòfāng corn mill

玉米粉
yù mǐ fěn corn meal

玉米地带
yù mǐ dì dài maize belt

玉粒
yù lì pearl barley

This is also a common term for rice in some provinces.

玉米心粉
yù mǐ xīn fěn corncob meal (a livestock feed)

玉米骨
yù mǐ gǔ corn cob

鱼

yú

鱼池
yú chí fish ponds

Fish ponds are traditionally built in front of villages for *fengshui* purposes. Fish were also reared in moats built around villages to protect against bandits. Commercial ponds only started around 1930. Fish farming is now recognised as a form of land use in poorly drained areas.

also: 鱼塘 yú táng

鱼粉
yú fěn fishmeal

A traditional source of livestock protein among poultry producers in China.

鱼产
yú chǎn fish products

鱼民
yú mǐn fisherfolk

鱼业 pisciculture
yúyè

鱼业公社 piscicultural commune
yúyè gōngshè

鱼道 fish channel
yúdào
 A special channel to assist fish to reach spawning grounds.

鱼肥 fish manure
yúféi
 also: **鱼屑** *yúxiè*, **鱼杂** *yúzá*

鱼田 fish reared in paddy fields
yútián
 Rather than in separate ponds as is the modern practice.

鱼禾轮作 fish-rice rotation
yúhé lúnzuò
 Fish cultivation followed by rice production in a two-year cycle.
 also: **鱼稻轮作** *yúdào lúnzuò*

鱼鳞坑 'fish-scale' terracing
yúlínkēng

鱼类罐头 canned fish
yúlèi guàntóu

鱼肉家禽 fish, meat and poultry
yú, ròu jiāqín

域

域内贸易 intra trade
yùnnèi màoyì

域外共同关税 common external tariffs
yùwài gōngtóng guānshuì

育

育种 seed cultivation (plant breeding)
yùzhǒng

育种协会 cattle breeding society
yùzhǒng xiéhuì

育成品种 improved varieties
yùchéng pǐnzhǒng

YUE/YÜEH

月

月工 seasonal labour
yuègōng

月刊电码报告 monthly telegraphic reports
yuèkān diànmǎ bàogào

These were commenced in 1958 after the establishment of the communes, and concerned the accurate reporting of the harvest 'within one month of reaping' in each county. Telegraphic reports were sent to provincial headquarters setting out details of area sown, harvested, total output and crop yields. [Huang Chien-t'ò, 'Agricultural statistical work must cope with the new situation arising from the universal establishment of the Rural People's Communes', *Chi-hua yü t'ung-chi* 2 (1959), 15-17]

also called: **农村备用统计报告**
nóngcūn bèiyòng tóngjì bàogào

越

越瓜 oriental pickling melon, Chinese white cucumber (Shanghai), or Chekiang melon [*Cucumis melo* var. *Conomon*. Mak.]
yuèguā

see: **瓜果** *guāguǒ*

YUAN/YÜAN

元

元麦 naked barley
yuánmài

芫

芫荽 *Daphne genkwa*
yánsuī coriander [*Coriandrum sativum*]

also: 蕪荳 *yánsūi* and 松須菜 *sōngxūcài*

芫荽
yánxi Chinese parsley [*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.)], 'foreign' coriander

also: 番芫荽 *fānyánsūi*

圆

yuán yuan (unit of currency; Jap. *yen*)

The official rate at the time of publication was \$0.50 (£0.25). However, in 1974 a team of Yale economists estimated that in terms of urban food prices the rate is more like \$1.50 (£0.70). [L.G. Reynolds, 'China's economy: a view from the grass roots', *Challenge*, New York 17.1 (1974), 12-20]

圆形谷类
yuánxíng gǔlèi round grain

圆锥小麦
yuánzhuī xiǎomài poulard wheat (Egyptian wheat) [*Triticum turgidum*] - a live-stock feed

原

yuán

原始收入
yuánshǐ shōurù primary income

原始价值
yuánshǐ jiàzhí original value

原始农作制
yuánshǐ nóngzuòzhì primitive agriculture

原始积累
yuánshǐ jīlěi primitive accumulation: the backward economy

According to Marx, this means the initial mechanism of capitalist expansion. The main characteristic is depicted as a wholesale expropriation of the peasantry. In agricultural terms this means: (1) low productivity of farm labour and output; (2) reliance on food imports; and often (3) reliance on export monoculture. [K. Marx, *Capital*, vol.1, p.751; also E. Preobrazhensky, *The New Economics* (1965)]

原始社会主义的
蓄积
yuánshǐ shèhuìzhǔyì de xùjī primitive socialist accumulation

原料
yuánliào raw material

原料纤维
yuánliào xiānwéi fibrous materials

原棉
yuánmián raw cotton

原子经济
yuánzǐ jīngjì atomistic economy

A situation where large numbers of independent producers compete in each industry.

原价计算
yuánjià jìsuàn cost accounting

园

yuán

园艺 (学)
yuányì (xué) horticulture

园艺师
yuányìshī master gardener

园艺作物
yuányì zuòwù horticultural crop

园艺及菜圃作业
系统
yuányì jí cài pǔ zuòyè xìtǒng horticultural and market garden systems

园行
yuánháng horticultural crop guild, 'plantation guild' (pre-mod. Chinese)

Synonymous with the nineteenth century term: 农圃社 *nóngpǔshè* - market garden association.

园林化
yuánlínhuà garden style farming

园圃
yuánpǔ small garden plot

园子
yuánzi fruit and vegetable garden, allotment, garden plot

援

yuán

援越抗美粮
yuányuè kàngměiliáng 'Aid Vietnam, resist U.S. grain'

see: 爱国粮 *àiguóliáng* patriotic grain

耘

yún

耘土

yúntǔ

耘田

yúntián

芸

yún

芸尼拉

yúnnīlā

芸豆

yúndòu

also: 扁豆 *bǐndòu*, 雲豆 *yúndòu*, 菜豆 *càidòu*

芸薹

yúntái

also: 油菜 *yóucài*

云

yún

云南红茶

yúnnán hóngchá

Yunnan red tea
A new 'export' variety of tea currently being produced in China.

运

yùn

运输

yùنشū

运输作用

yùنشū zuòyòng

运输模式

yùنشū móshì

运输化

yùنشū huà

The switch from human labour in transport to the use of vehicles, thus releasing labour for other farm tasks. [See 'Transportization for progress in overall development of farm production', *NYCHCS* 5 (1966), 7-8]

YUN

tillage

to weed rice

Ruta graveolens

vanilla

kidney bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*]rape [*Brassica campestris*]

Yunnan red tea

transport, transportation

translocation

transport models

'transportization'

运输政策

yùنشū zhèngcè

The transport of agricultural produce in China is characterized by the following factors: (1) the large variety, quantity and scattered nature of operations, the large number of loading points and the low concentration of freight capacity; (2) the seasonal nature of farming; (3) the time element is strong in planting and harvesting; (4) the bulky nature but light weight means the tonnage utilization rate of farm transport is comparatively low; (5) the prices of farm products tend to be low and although transport costs are not high their proportion in total production costs are significant; and (6) short distance transportation is important. [Chang Wu-tung and Yang Kuan-hs'ung, 'The role of transportation in the development of agricultural production', *JMJP*, 6 June 1964]

运输工具

yùنشū gōngjù

运输理论

yùنشū lǐlùn

运输仓库及
交通业yùنشū cāngkù jì
jiāotōngyè

运输合作社

yùنشū hézuòshè

运粮人户

yùšliáng rén hù

运费

yùنشū fèi

运销商

yùنشū xiāoshāng

运销职能

yùنشū xiāo zhínéng

运销成本

yùنشū xiāo chéngběn

运销过程

yùنشū xiāo guòchéng

or: 运销途径 *yùنشū xiāo tújìng*

运筹学

yùنشū chóuxué

运用权益

yùنشū yòng quán yì

see also: 收益权 *shōuyìquán*

transportation policy

transportation means

traffic theory

transportation, storage and
communications

transport cooperative

grain tax transportation
labourerstransportation charges,
freight rates

middleman

marketing function

transportation and marketing
costs

marketing channels

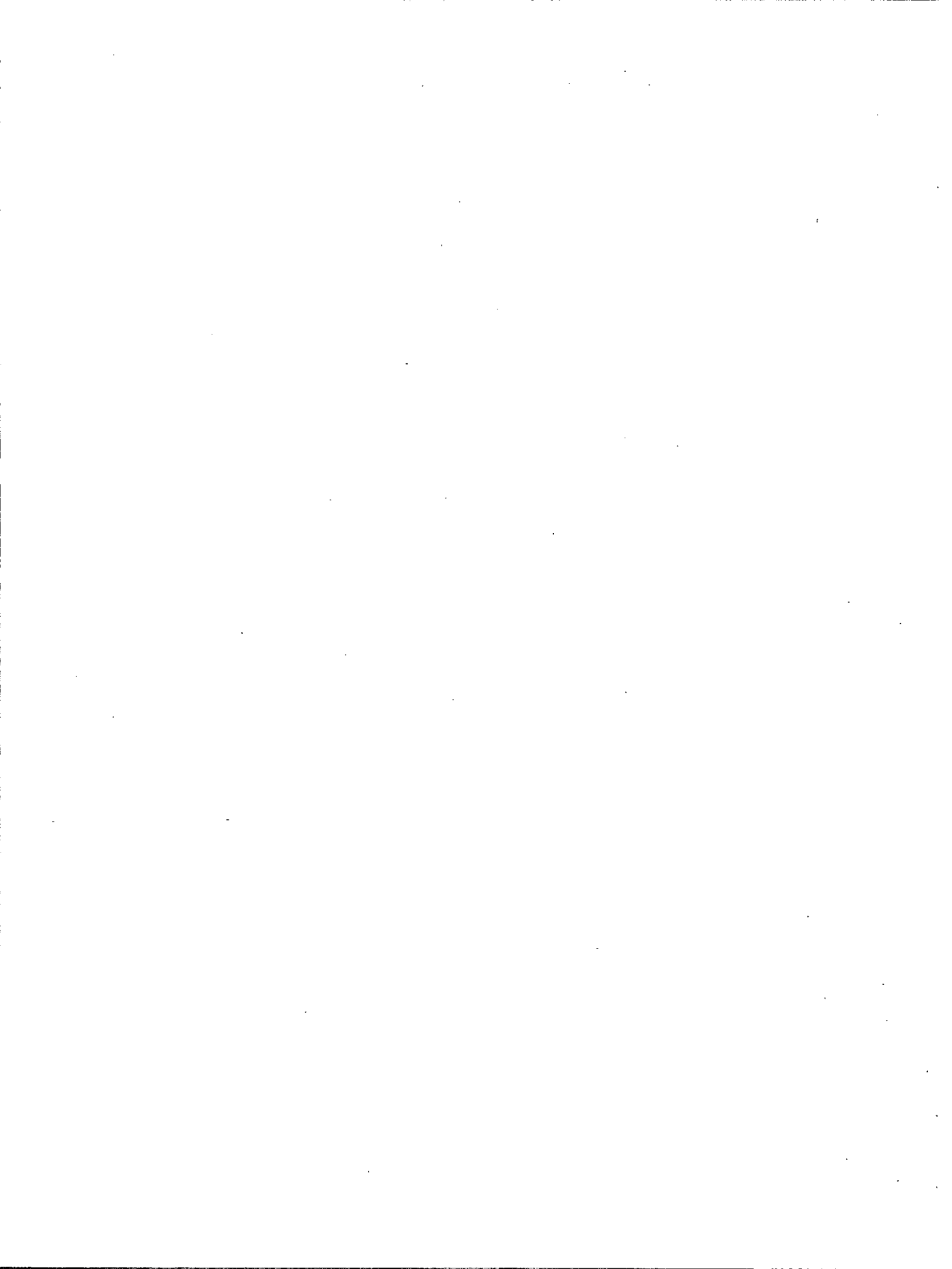
operations research (OR)

usufruct

Appendix I

DICTIONARY PROGRESS

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
card index	criticism/review	criticism/review	Standard Telegraphic Codes (STC) to be added
traditional and simplified forms	revision	revision	addition of new terms
1,5000 characters sorted	radical stroke sort	reduction of entries to 9,000	abstracting of most items
one-line definitions	Pinyin latinization added	all-specialist terms	classified list of contents (structured classification)
	simplified characters to poly- syllabic compounds	unlimited abstracts where applicable	
	abstracts of main terms	variant sounds/tones	
		stylistic labelling	
		political mnemonics	
		Latin nomenclature to plant names	
		stroke count added	
		English index of main entries	
		diagrams	



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1 Stroke
一 106

2 Strokes

七 23
九 46
二 62
人 108
人 113
八 202
十 255
刀 269

3 Strokes

丈 6
飞 68
下 89
乡 91
小 92
义 105
干 116
个 123
口 126
广 133
亏 134
工 134

3 Strokes
(contd)

弓 139
马 164
女 200
三 221
 33
山 235
上 236
大 263
土 285
子 313
万 318
卫 319

4 Strokes

扎 3
车 9
计 18
气 22
支 34
井 44
专 53
中 56
区 59

4 Strokes
(contd)

犬 60
反 63
方 65
分 68
风 71
凤 71
丰 71
父 72
化 81
火 86
凶 102
开 115
公 137
六 162
毛 165
木 173
牛 176
肉 178
比 210
币 210
匹 211
不 219

4 Strokes
(contd)

少 237
升 251
手 258
双 261
水 261
太 267
天 278
斗 282
队 290
屯 292
仓 299
从 310
瓦 316
为 319
文 321
鸟 322
无 323
五 323
引 334
尤 336
月 340
元 340

4 Strokes
(contd)

云 342
5 strokes
占 5
长 6
正 11
饥 16
记 17
加 23
甲 27
节 30
丘 47
主 49
刍 52
处 52
出 52
去 59
发 63
付 72
禾 78
互 80
汇 84
仙 98

5 Strokes
(contd)

穴 103
巡 103
以 103
甘 115
可 124
瓜 130
立 154
乐 161
龙 164
灭 169
民 170
母 172
奶 174
鸟 175
扒 202
半 203
包 204
北 207
白 207
本 209
必 210
皮 210

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5 Strokes (contd)	5 Strokes (contd)	6 Strokes (contd)	6 Strokes (contd)	6 Strokes (contd)	6 Strokes (contd)
边 212	业 332	朱 49	异 106	死 232	约 335
片 214	印 334	竹 51	亦 107	杀 234	优 336
平 216	由 336	传 54	任 112	设 243	有 337
布 218	幼 337	庄 54	肉 113	师 251	芋 338
丝 230	永 338	虫 58	各 124	收 257	羽 339
四 232	玉 339	冲 58	扣 127	当 268	7 Strokes
生 243	6 Strokes	全 60	关 131	灯 272	阿 1
矢 252	安 1	决 61	观 132	地 273	找 8
示 252	产 5	军 61	光 133	多 281	折 9
世 253	场 7	防 66	共 139	动 293	彻 9
市 253	成 12	负 73	过 141	同 293	针 10
失 255	机 15	妇 74	扩 145	杂 295	陈 10
石 256	级 19	合 79	列 157	在 296	证 11
打 266	吉 19	后 80	论 163	再 296	鸡 16
代 266	企 22	华 82	买 165	早 300	技 17
讨 271	齐 23	回 84	芒 165	存 307	奔 22
电 278	价 26	会 84	印 166	自 313	抢 28
田 278	江 27	红 85	米 168	次 316	坚 31
头 283	讲 27	西 88	牟 172	网 319	间 31
对 291	匠 28	向 91	男 174	圩 319	芝 35
冬 292	交 28	先 98	年 175	污 322	纸 34
东 293	件 33	纤 98	农 178	亚 326	赤 38
外 316	尖 33	行 100	百 208	压 327	进 39
未 320	迁 33	休 101	牝 215	羊 327	芹 39
轧 327	池 38	血 103	并 216	阳 330	穷 47
叶 332	吃 38	伊 104	岁 229	因 333	苙 50

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7 Strokes (contd)		7 Strokes (contd)		7 Strokes (contd)		7 Strokes (contd)		8 Strokes (contd)		8 Strokes (contd)	
初	51	序	102	亩	172	苍	299	季	17	非	66
抓	53	役	107	尿	175	坐	302	其	22	肥	67
状	54	抑	108	纽	177	作	302	侨	30	废	68
吹	55	韧	112	沔	202	足	304	茄	31	枫	71
局	59	改	114	把	202	村	307	建	33	府	72
君	61	芥	114	芭	202	完	318	浅	34	河	78
均	62	岗	118	扳	206	尾	320	知	34	环	82
泛	63	抗	118	批	210	位	320	制	36	货	86
妨	65	克	120	评	217	芜	323	直	37	细	88
房	65	更	123	补	218	饮	334	治	37	现	96
纺	65	壳	126	苏	227	余	338	金	38	限	97
坟	70	沟	126	私	230	芜	340	经	40	线	98
附	72	估	127	沙	234	园	341	净	44	茎	101
佛	76	谷	129	纱	234	芸	342	青	45	学	101
含	76	块	130	身	243	运	342	周	48	易	104
旱	77	困	134	时	252	8 Strokes		抽	48	依	105
荷	79	劳	148	低	272	闸	3	驻	49	宜	105
花	81	冷	152	条	276	帐	6	贮	50	乳	113
坏	82	李	152	佃	277	畅	7	垂	55	软	114
还	83	利	153	钉	281	招	8	居	58	凯	115
系	88	良	154	町	281	沼	8	具	59	炕	118
闲	96	两	156	豆	282	择	9	取	60	苛	125
苋	96	连	158	投	283	泽	9	卷	60	构	126
县	97	芦	162	冻	293	拆	10	法	63	购	126
形	100	麦	167	灾	296	征	11	贩	64	固	127
杏	101	牡	172	财	297	承	13	放	65	股	128

KEY CHARACTER INDEX

8 Strokes (contd)	8 Strokes (contd)	8 Strokes (contd)	9 Strokes (contd)	9 Strokes (contd)	9 Strokes (contd)
苦 129	败 203	采 298	挤 19	胡 81	牯 128
矿 133	饱 205	参 299	姜 27	皇 83	烂 147
规 133	拍 208	枣 300	降 28	葶 85	烂 147
昆 134	备 208	组 304	狡 29	洪 86	狠 148
供 140	枇 211	宗 308	莛 29	活 87	荔 153
空 140	贬 212	忘 318	养 30	虾 89	盲 165
果 141	贫 214	旺 319	结 30	香 90	美 167
国 142	苹 215	往 319	兼 31	垧 91	贾 168
拉 146	坡 218	味 320	茧 32	相 92	迷 169
拦 147	所 227	物 325	前 34	咸 96	面 167
林 158	松 229	夜 332	指 35	显 97	南 174
罗 160	饲 230	英 335	亲 40	粃 98	柠 176
陆 162	绍 238	油 336	秦 40	信 99	浓 200
轮 163	社 238	雨 339	轻 44	选 102	拜 202
茅 166	使 252	鱼 339	秋 47	染 108	派 203
泌 168	事 252	盲 340	洲 48	荏 112	保 206
苗 168	试 254	9 Strokes	砖 54	荏 112	背 208
庙 168	实 256	按 2	追 55	柑 116	配 208
免 169	受 259	柵 3	春 55	看 117	盆 209
命 171	枢 259	茶 3	钟 56	革 120	标 211
苜 173	单 267	查 4	重 57	客 121	便 212
牧 173	底 273	账 6	种 58	垦 122	扁 212
耐 174	朵 275	珍 10	矩 59	柯 125	变 213
泥 175	典 277	政 11	费 68	科 125	品 215
欧 202	定 280	城 13	封 71	构 126	玻 217
爬 202	拖 282	乘 13	复 74	钩 126	送 230

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9 Strokes (contd)	9 Strokes (contd)	10 Strokes (contd)	10 Strokes (contd)	10 Strokes (contd)	10 Strokes (contd)
砂 234	挖 316	竞 43	根 122	部 219	氧 328
牲 250	误 325	请 46	耕 122	桑 227	养 328
省 251	鸭 327	救 46	课 125	笋 229	样 330
施 251	洋 328	酒 47	骨 129	酒 235	剡 332
柿 254	要 330	皱 48	宽 132	烧 238	盐 332
拾 255	药 331	臭 48	框 133	神 243	烟 333
食 255	柚 336	珠 49	桂 133	倒 269	涌 337
适 257	10 Strokes	畜 53	鬼 134	桃 271	预 338
狩 259	爱 1	准 55	躬 139	套 271	域 340
贷 267	柴 4	绢 60	莱 146	特 271	圆 341
待 267	真 10	缺 61	涝 152	调 276	原 341
带 267	继 18	粉 70	梨 153	铁 276	耘 342
逃 271	既 18	海 76	离 153	都 285	11 Strokes
点 277	积 20	航 77	莲 158	瓦 292	涨 6
垫 278	起 22	耗 77	监 159	笔 292	常 7
坊 280	家 24	核 77	铃 159	桐 294	偿 7
陡 282	豉 27	荒 83	领 159	通 294	基 13
独 285	奖 28	栖 88	流 159	栽 295	寄 16
退 292	强 28	夏 90	留 160	载 296	啟 22
统 294	较 29	消 95	埋 165	蚕 299	教 29
残 299	借 30	益 108	秣 171	造 300	晓 30
草 300	桔 30	热 108	能 175	租 304	捷 30
责 301	监 32	弱 112	坝 202	资 310	接 31
总 309	钱 34	羔 118	哺 218	特 313	减 31
茨 316	脂 36	高 118	圃 218	莠 322	检 32
刺 316	紧 39	格 120	攔 218	秧 327	剪 33

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11 Strokes (contd)	11 Strokes (contd)	11 Strokes (contd)	11 Strokes (contd)	12 Strokes (contd)	12 Strokes (contd)
职 36	理 152	蛇 238	阉 333	缓 82	黍 260
清 46	犁 153	深 243	银 334	换 82	税 263
脚 46	粒 154	剩 251	隐 334	稀 88	答 266
厩 47	凉 156	兽 259	营 334	销 96	塔 266
球 47	猎 157	蛋 268	12 Strokes	羨 98	塔道 269
猪 49	菱 159	淡 268	渣 2	循 103	登 271
菊 59	绿 163	淘 271	插 4	割 124	等 272
渠 60	鹿 163	梯 275	朝 7	雇 128	堤 275
圈 60	麻 164	棗 276	超 8	葵 134	提 275
菲 66	梅 167	淀 277	棘 20	腊 146	替 276
辅 73	密 168	甜 279	集 20	揽 147	犊 285
副 73	绵 169	添 280	期 22	联 157	短 290
寒 77	敏 171	脱 282	街 27	落 161	暂 298
黄 83	粘 176	屠 285	植 37	烘 167	最 306
婚 85	排 203	断 290	勤 40	棉 169	棕 308
混 85	盘 204	堆 290	禽 40	斑 204	葱 310
蛙 88	培 208	推 291	敬 43	掰 208	紫 313
械 90	啤 211	宰 296	韭 46	辈 208	晚 318
虚 102	偏 214	菜 298	就 47	棚 209	喂 320
雪 103	菠 217	族 304	辍 48	编 212	温 321
移 104	婆 218	粗 304	筑 51	博 217	窝 322
液 108	宿 228	综 308	储 52	普 220	椰 331
烤 120	素 228	唯 319	番 64	葡 220	堰 333
鸽 124	随 229	维 319	粪 70	粟 228	腌 333
粘 128	商 236	野 331	富 73	舍 238	硬 335
控 141	奢 238	淹 333	黑 78	湿 257	游 336

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12 Strokes (contd)	13 Strokes (contd)	13 Strokes (contd)	14 Strokes (contd)	15 Strokes (contd)	17 Strokes (contd)	
御 339	稞 126	楊 330	埇 227	增 302	穗 229	
越 340	跨 130	腰 331	酸 228	碗 318	踢 266	
援 341	赖 147	14 Strokes		櫻 334	糟 300	
13 Strokes		榨 2	微 319	影 335	18 Strokes	
矮 1	蓝 147	遮 8	稳 322	16 Strokes		翻 64
鹤 2	揽 147	蔗 8	罍 335	澳 2	覆 76	
暗 2	粮 154	榛 10	15 Strokes		磨 171	
照 8	裸 161	榛 10	鞍 2	鹧 8	鞭 212	
嫁 25	酪 161	醇 23	潺 6	整 11	19 Strokes	
解 27	路 162	漆 30	潮 8	橙 13	糯 177	
简 32	禄 163	精 44	镇 10	激 19	簿 219	
鉴 32	蒙 168	静 44	稼 25	痼 61	蹲 292	
歉 33	暖 178	楮 50	褐 80	橡 92	20 Strokes and above	
置 36	牌 203	腐 72	蝗 84	篮 147	龔 108	
禁 39	噴 209	豪 77	橄 116	磨 171	灌 131	
境 43	篲 210	赫 78	稿 120	膨 209	鳞 159	
雒 52	辟 211	鲜 98	靠 120	辩 212	露 162	
群 62	溥 217	墟 102	摩 171	膳 235	罐 132	
蜂 71	蒲 217	管 131	碾 176	薯 260		
绛 71	蒜 228	滚 134	潘 204	糖 269		
新 99	碎 229	辣 146	劈 211	操 300		
需 102	嗜 254	蜡 146	播 217	糙 301		
裔 105	输 259	蔓 165	撒 220	燕 333		
稔 112	数 260	蜜 168	蔬 259	17 Strokes		
感 116	蜀 260	模 172	熟 260	繁 64		
粳 123	塘 269	酿 175	稻 269	壕 77		
	慈 316	槟 216		鳄 207		



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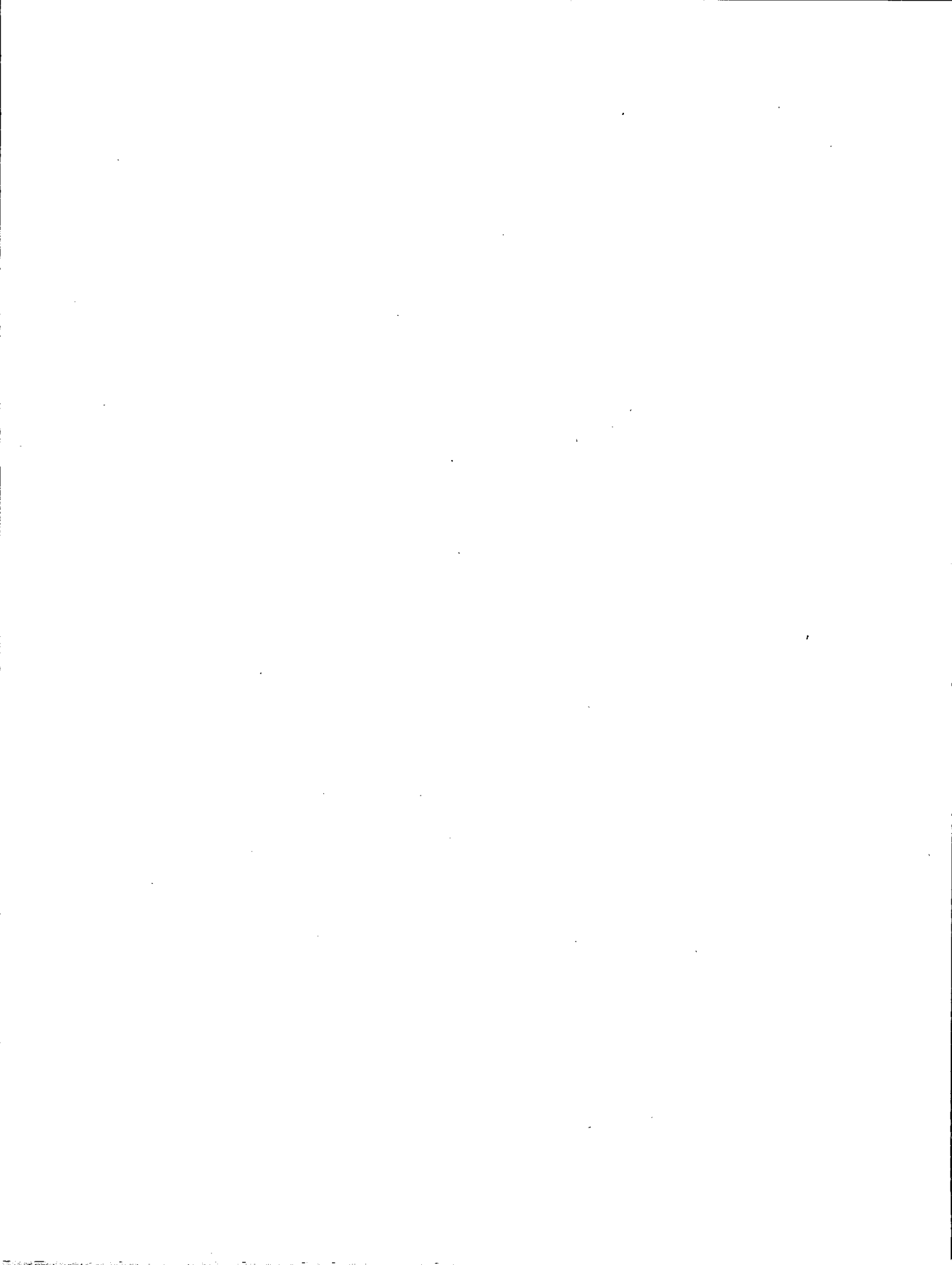
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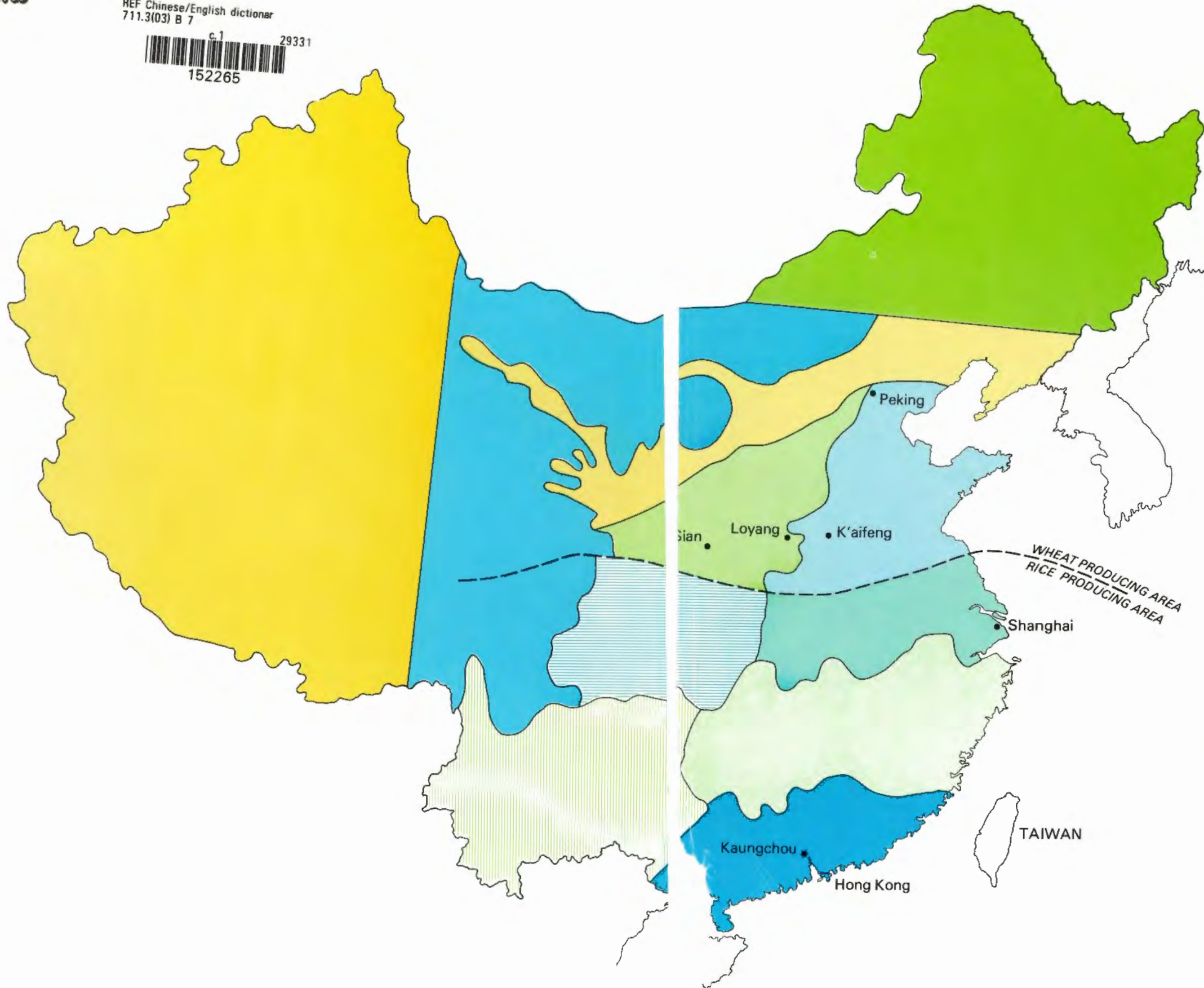
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- Oases
- Pastures
- Spring wheat
- Winter wheat/Millet
- Winter wheat/Kaoliang
- Grassland
- Rice
- Rice
- Rice/Wheat
- Rice/Tea
- Double cropped rice

TAIWAN

Sian

Loyang

K'aifeng

Peking

Shanghai

Kaungchou

Hong Kong

WHEAT PRODUCING AREA

RICE PRODUCING AREA