

# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF CHINA

General editors

DENIS TWITCHETT and JOHN K. FAIRBANK

Volume 15
The People's Republic, Part 2:
Revolutions within the Chinese Revolution
1966–1982

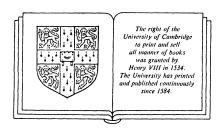




# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF CHINA

Volume 15
The People's Republic, Part 2:
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edited by
RODERICK MACFARQUHAR
and
JOHN K. FAIRBANK



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# GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

As the modern world grows more interconnected, historical understanding of it becomes ever more necessary and the historian's task ever more complex. Fact and theory affect each other even as sources proliferate and knowledge increases. Merely to summarize what is known becomes an awesome task, yet a factual basis of knowledge is increasingly essential for historical thinking.

Since the beginning of the century, the Cambridge histories have set a pattern in the English-reading world for multivolume series containing chapters written by specialists under the guidance of volume editors. The Cambridge Modern History, planned by Lord Acton, appeared in sixteen volumes between 1902 and 1912. It was followed by The Cambridge Ancient History, The Cambridge Medieval History, The Cambridge History of English Literature, and Cambridge histories of India, of Poland, and of the British Empire. The original Modern History has now been replaced by The New Cambridge Modern History in twelve volumes, and The Cambridge Economic History of Europe is now being completed. Other Cambridge histories include histories of Islam, Arabic literature, Iran, Judaism, Africa, Japan, and Latin America.

In the case of China, Western historians face a special problem. The history of Chinese civilization is more extensive and complex than that of any single Western nation, and only slightly less ramified than the history of European civilization as a whole. The Chinese historical record is immensely detailed and extensive, and Chinese historical scholarship has been highly developed and sophisticated for many centuries. Yet until the second quarter of the twentieth century the study of China in the West, despite the important pioneer work of European sinologists, had hardly progressed beyond the translation of some few classical historical texts, and the outline history of the major dynasties and their institutions.

Recently Western scholars have drawn more fully upon the rich traditions of historical scholarship in China and also in Japan, and greatly advanced both our detailed knowledge of past events and institutions and also our critical understanding of traditional historiography. In addition,



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#### GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

the present generation of Western historians of China can also draw upon the new outlooks and techniques of modern Western historical scholarship, and upon recent developments in the social sciences, while continuing to build upon the solid foundations of rapidly progressing European, Japanese, and Chinese sinological studies. Recent historical events, too, have given prominence to new problems, while throwing into question many older conceptions. Under these multiple impacts the Western revolution in Chinese studies is steadily gathering momentum.

When The Cambridge History of China was first planned in 1966, the aim was to provide a substantial account of the history of China as a bench mark for the Western history-reading public: an account of the current state of knowledge in six volumes. Since then the outpouring of current research, the application of new methods, and the extension of scholarship into new fields have further stimulated Chinese historical studies. This growth is indicated by the fact that the History has now become fifteen volumes, but will still leave out such topics as the history of art and of literature, many aspects of economics and technology, and all the riches of local history.

The striking advances in our knowledge of China's past over recent decades will continue and accelerate. Western historians of this great and complex subject are justified in their efforts by the need of their own peoples for greater and deeper understanding of China. Chinese history belongs to the world, not only as a right and necessity but also as a subject of compelling interest.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK DENIS TWITCHETT



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# CONVERSION TABLES

# Pinyin to Wade-Giles

Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Gile
a	a	chu	ch'u	er	erh	hou	hou
ai	ai	chuai	ch'uai			hu	hu
an	an	chuan	ch'uan	fa	fa	hua	hua
ang	ang	chuang	ch'uang	fan	fan	huan	huan
ao	ao	chui	ch'ui	fang	fang	huang	huang
		chun	ch'un	fei	fei	hui	hui
ba	pa	chuo	ch'o	fen	fen	hun	hun
bai	pai	ci	tz'u	feng	feng	huo	huo
ban	pan	cong	ts'ung	fo	fo		
bang	pang	cou	ts'ou	fou	fou	ji	chi
bao	pao	cu	ts'u	fu	fu	jia	chia
bei	pei pei	cuan	ts'uan			jian	chien
ben	pen	cui	ts'ui	ga	ka	jiang	chiang
beng	peng	cun	ts'un	gai	kai	iiao	chiao
oi	pi	cuo	ts'o	gan	kan	iie	chieh
oian	pien			gang	kang	jin	chin
oiao	piao	da	ta	gao	kao	jing	ching
bie	pieh	. dai	tai	ge	ke, ko	jiong	chiung
oin	pin	dan	tan	gei	kei	jiu	chiu
bing	ping	dang	tang	gen	ken	iu	chü
00	po	dao	tao	geng	keng	juan	chüan
ou	pu	de	te	gong	kung	iue	chüch
	•	dei	tei	gou	kou	jun	chün
a	ts'a	deng	teng	gu	ku	,	
ai	ts'ai	di	ti	gua	kua	ka	k'a
an	ts'an	dian	tien	guai	kuai	kai	k'ai
cang	ts'ang	diao	tiao	guan	kuan	kan	k'an
ao	ts'ao	die	tich	guang	kuang	kang	k'ang
:c	ts'e	ding	ting	gui	kuci	kao	k'ao
en	ts'en	diu	tiu	gun	kun	ke	k'o
eng	ts'eng	dong	tung	guo	kuo	ken	k'en
ha	ch'a	dou	tou	8		keng	k'eng
hai	ch'ai	du	tu	ha	ha	kong	k'ung
han	ch'an	duan	tuan	hai	hai	kou	k'ou
hang	ch'ang	dui	tui	han	han	ku	k'u
:hao	ch'ao	dun	tun	hang	hang	kua	k'ua
he	ch'e	duo	to	hao	hao	kuai	k'uai
hen	ch'en			he	ho, he	kuan	k'uan
heng	ch'eng	e	o	hei	hei	kuang	k'uang
:hi	ch'ih	ei	ei	hen	hen	kui	k'uci
hong	ch'ung	en	en	heng	heng	kun	k'un
hou	ch'ou		eng	hong	hung	kuo	k'uo



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#### CONVERSION TABLES

Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Gile.
la	la	ni	ni	re	je	ti	t'i
lai	lai	nian	nien	ren	jen	tian	t'ien
lan	lan	niang	niang	reng	jeng	tiao	t'iao
lang	lang	niao	niao	ri	jih	tic	t'ieh
lao	lao	nie	nieh	rong	jung	ting	t'ing
le	le	nin	nin	rou	jou	tong	t'ung
lei	lei	ning	ning	ru	ju	tou	t'ou
leng	leng	niu	niu	ruan	juan	tu	t'u
li	li	nong	nung	rui	jui	tuan	t'uan
lia	lia	nou	nou	run	jun	tui	t'ui
lian	lien	nu	nu	ruo	jo	tun	t'un
liang	liang	nü	nü			tuo	t'o
liao	liao	nuan	nuan	sa	sa		
lie	lieh	nüe	nueh	sai	sai	wa	wa
lin	lin	nuo	no	san	san	wai	wai
ling	ling			sang	sang	wan	wan
liu	liu	o	o	sao	sao	wang	wang
lo	lo	ou	ou	se	se	wei	wei
long	lung			sen	sen	wen	wen
lou	lou	pa	p'a	seng	seng	weng	weng
lu	lu	pai	p'ai	sha	sha	wo	wo
luan	luan	pan	p'an	shai	shai	wu	wu
lun	lun	pang	p'ang	shan	shan		
luo	lo	pao	p'ao	shang	shang	xi	hsi
lü	lü	pei	p'ei	shao	shao	xia	hsia
lüe	luch	pen .	p'en	she	she	xian	hsien
		peng	p'eng	shei	shei	xiang	hsiang
ma	ma	pi	p'i	shen	shen	xiao	hsiao
mai	mai	pian	p'ien	sheng	sheng	xic	hsieh
man	man	piao	p'iao	shi	shih	xin	hsin
mang	mang	pie	p'ieh	shou	shou	xing	hsing
mao	mao	pin	p'in	shu	shu	xiong	hsiung
mei	mei	ping	p'ing	shua	shua	xiu	hsiu
men	men	po	p'o	shuai	shuai	xu	hsu
meng	meng	pou	p'ou	shuan	shuan	xuan	hsuan
mi	mi	pu	p'u	shuang	shuang	xue	hsuch
mian	mien	•	•	shui	shui	xun	hsun
miao	miao	qi	ch'i	shun	shun		
mie	mich	qia	ch'ia	shuo	shuo	ya	ya
min	min	qian	ch'ien	si	szu, ssu	yan	yen
ming	ming	giang	ch'iang	song	sung	yang	yang
miu	miu	qiao	ch'iao	sou	sou	yao	yao
mo	mo	gie	ch'ich	su	su	ýe	yeh
mou	mou	qin	ch'in	suan	suan	yi	í
mu	mu	qing	ch'ing	sui	sui	yin	yin
	1110	giong	ch'iung	sun	sun	ying	ying
na	na	qiu	ch'iu	suo	so	yong	yung
nai	nai	qu	ch'ü		<del>-</del>	you	yu
nan	nan	quan	ch'üan	ta	t'a	yu	yü
nang			ch'üeh	tai	t'ai	yuan	yuan
nang	nang	que	ch'ün	tan	t'an	yue	yuch
n 20	nao	qun	CII UII		t'ang	yun	yun
	20						
ne	ne nei	***	ian	tang		,	, 411
nao ne nei	nei	ran	jan	tao	t'ao	•	•
ne	and the second s	ran rang rao	jan jang jao	•		za zai	tsa tsai



#### CONVERSION TABLES

xvii

Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles
zan	tsan	zhan	chan	zhou	chou	zi	tzu
zang	tsang	zhang	chang	zhu	chu	zong	tsung
zao	tsao	zhao	chao	zhua	chua	zou	tsou
ze	tse	zhe	che	zhuai	chuai	zu	tsu
zei	tsei	zhei	chei	zhuan	chuan	zuan	tsuan
zen	tsen	zhen	chen	zhuang	chuang	zui	tsui
zeng	tseng	zheng	cheng	zhui	chui	zun	tsun
zha	cha	zhi	chih "	zhun	chun	zuo	tso
zhai	chai	zhong	chung	zhuo	cho		



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#### CONVERSION TABLES

# Wade-Giles to Pinyin

Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin
a	a	ch'ü	qu	hsiu	xiu	ku	gu
ai	ai	chua	zhua	hsiung	xiong	k'u	ku
an	an	chuai	zhuai	hsü	xu	kua	gua
ang	ang	ch'uai	chuai	hsüan	xuan	k'ua	kua
ao	ao	chuan	zhuan	hsüch	xue	kuai	guai
•		ch'uan	chuan	hsün	xun	k'uai	kuai
cha	zha	chüan	juan	hu	hu	kuan	guan
ch'a	cha.	ch'üan	quan	hua	hua	k'uan	kuan
chai	zhai	chuang	zhuang	huai	huai	kuang	guang
ch'ai	chai	ch'uang	chuang	huan	huan	k'uang	kuang
chan	zhan	chüeh	juc	huang L:	huang	kuci k'uci	gui kui
ch'an	chan	ch'üeh	que	hui hun	hui hun	k uei kun	
chang	zhang	chui	zhui chui	hung	hong	k'un	gun kun
ch'ang	chang zhao	ch'ui	zhun	huo	huo	kung	gong
chao ch'ao	chao	chun ch'un	chun	nuo	nuo	k'ung	kong
che	zhe	chün	jun	i	yi	kuo	guo
ch'e	che	ch'ün	•		<i>y</i> ,	k'uo	kuo
chei	zhei	chung	qun zhong	jan	ran	K uo	
chen	zhen	ch'ung	chong	jang	rang	la	la
ch'en	chen	en ung	chong	jao	rao	lai	lai
cheng	zheng	e	c, o	je	re	lan	lan
ch'eng	cheng	en	en	jên	ren	lang	lang
chi	ji	eng	eng	jeng	reng	lao	lao
ch'i	qi	erh	er	jih	ri	le	le
chia	jia			io	ruo	lei	lei
ch'ia	qia	fa	fa	jou	rou	leng	leng
chiang	jiang	fan	fan	ju	ru	li	li
ch'iang	qiang	fang	fang	jua	rua	lia	lia
chiao	jiao	fei	fei	juan	ruan	liang	liang
ch'iao	qiao	fen	fen	jui	rui	liao	liao
chieh	jie	feng	feng	jun	run	lieh	lie
ch'ieh	qie	fo	fo	jung	rong	lien	lian
chien	jian	fou	fou			lin	lin
ch'ien	qian	fu	fu	ka	ga	ling	ling
chih	zhi			k'a	ka	liu	liu
ch'ih	chi	ha	ha	kai	gai	lo	luo, lo
chin	jin	hai	hai	k'ai	kai	lou	lou
ch'in	qin	han	han	kan	gan	lu	lu
ching	jing	hang	hang	k'an	kan	luan	luan
ch'ing	qing	hao	hao	kang	gang	lun	lun
chio	juc	hen	hen	k'ang	kang	lung	long
ch'io	que	heng	heng	kao	gao	lü	lü
chiu	jiu	ho	he	k'ao	kao	lüch	lüe
ch'iu	qiu	hou	hou	kei	gei		
chiung	jiong	hsi	Хi	k'ei	kci	ma <sub>.</sub>	ma <sub>.</sub>
ch'iung	qiong	hsia	XIV	ken	gen	mai	mai
cho	zhuo	hsiang	xiang	k'en	ken	man	man
ch'o	chuo	hsiao	xiao	keng	geng	mang	mang
chou	zhou	hsich	xie	k'eng	keng	mao	mao
ch'ou	chou	hsien	xian	ko	ge	mei	mei
chu	zhu	hsin	xin	k'o	ke	men	men
ch'u	chu	hsing	xing	kou .	gou	meng	meng
chü	ju	hsio	xue	k'ou	kou	mi	mi



### CONVERSION TABLES

xix

Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Pinyin
miao	miao	peng	beng	suan	suan	ts'eng	ceng
mieh	mic	p'eng	peng	sui	sui	tso	zuo
mien	mian	pi	bi	sun	sun	ts'o	cuo
min	min	p'i	pi	sung	song	tsou	zou
ming	ming	piao	biao	Ü	Ü	ts'ou	cou
miu	miu	p'iao	piao	ta	da	tsu	zu
mo	mo	pieh	bie	t'a	ta	ts'u	cu
mou	mou	p'ich	pic	tai	dai	tsuan	zuan
mu	mu	pien	bian	t'ai	tai	ts'uan	cuan
		p'ien	pian	tan	dan	tsui	zui
na	na	pin	bin	t'an	tan	ts'ui	cui
nai	nai	p'in	pin	tang	dang	tsun	zun
nan	nan	ping	bing	t'ang	tang	ts'un	cun
		4			dao		
nang	nang	p'ing	ping	tao		tsung	zong
nao :	nao	po n'o	bo	t'ao	tao	ts'ung	cong
nei	nei	p'o	ро	te	de	tu	du
nen	nen	p'ou	pou	t'e	te	t'u	tu
neng	neng	pu	bu	tei	dei	tuan	duan
ni	ni	p'u	pu	ten	den	t'uan	tuan
niang	niang			teng	deng	tui	dui
niao	niao	sa	sa	t'eng	teng	t'ui	tui
nieh	nie	sai	sai	ti	di	tun	dun
nien	nian	san	san	t'i	ti	t'un	tun
nin	nin	sang	sang	tiao	diao	tung	dong
ning	ning	sao	sao	t'iao	tiao	t'ung	tong
niu	niu	sc	se	tich	die	tzu	zi
no	nuo	sen	sen	t'ich	tie	tz'u	ci
nou	nou	seng	seng,	tien	dian		
nu	nu	O	sheng	t'ien	tian		****
nü	nu	sha	sha	ting	ding	wa.	wa.
nuan	nuan	shai	shai	t'ing	ting	wai	wai
	nüe	shan	shan	tiu	diu	wan	wan
nüch		shang	shang	to	duo	wang	wang
nung	nong	shao	shao	t'o	tuo	wei	wei
_		she	she			wen	wen
υ	e, o		shei	tou	dou	wo	wo
ong	weng	shei		t'ou	tou	wu	wu
ou	ou	shen	shen	tsa	za		
		sheng	sheng	ts'a	ca .		
pa	ba	shih	shi	tsai	zai	ya	ya
p'a	pa	shou	shou	ts'ai	cai	yang	yang
pai	bai	shu	shu	tsan	zan	yao	yao
p'ai	pai	shua	shua	ts'an	can	ych	ye
pan	ban	shuai	shuai	tsang	zang	yen	yan
p'an	pan	shuan	shuan	ts'ang	cang	yin	yin
pang	bang	shuang	shuang	tsao	zao	ying	ying
p'ang	pang	shui	shui	ts'ao	cao	yo	yuc, y
pao Pang	bao	shun	shun	tse	ze	yu	you
•		shuo	shuo	ts'e		yü	yu
p'ao nai	pao				cė	yüan	yuan
pei	bei	so	suo	tsei	zci		•
p'ei	pei	sou	sou	tsen	zen	yüch	yue
pen	ben	ssu	si	ts'en	cen	yün	yun
p'en	pen	su	su	tseng	zeng	yung	yong





# PREFACE TO VOLUME 15

Volume 14 of *The Cambridge History of China* took the story of the Chinese Communist experiment in social engineering up to the eve of the Cultural Revolution in 1965. At that point, the country appeared to have recovered from the disaster of the Great Leap Forward, and the regime was ready to launch its postponed 3rd Five-Year Plan. Despite the earlier break with the Soviet Union, China once again looked like simply a variation of the Stalinist-type state. Virtually all Chinese, including most top leaders, and all foreign observers were unaware that Mao Tse-tung was about to launch a new campaign to transform that image, a movement that in every respect except loss of life would be more shattering than any that had gone before.

The harbingers of the Cultural Revolution were analyzed in Volume 14. In Volume 15, we attempt to trace a course of events still only partially understood by most Chinese. We begin by analyzing the development of Mao's thought since the Communist seizure of power, in an effort to understand why he launched the movement. We grapple with the conflict of evidence between what was said favorably about the Cultural Revolution at the time and the often diametrically opposed retrospective accounts.

We go on to examine how Mao's last desperate effort to transform China spiritually was followed, after his death in 1976, by a new revolution, as his successor Teng Hsiao-p'ing set a fresh course, opening up China in an endeavor to transform the country economically. Far from making the Chinese more revolutionary, the effect of the Cultural Revolution seemed to have readied them to discard the principles of Karl Marx in favor of those of Adam Smith. Most of the contributors to this volume take their analyses of the new course through the early 1980s, when Teng's experiment was registering its first major achievements.

Our chapters on politics, economics, foreign relations, education, and intellectuals follow on from similar ones in Volume 14. But in addition, in



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two chapters we shift perspective from that of the policymakers in Peking to that of the people of China, to suggest what the revolution has meant for them. And we also look across the Taiwan Strait to the island province, which has used its insulation from the successive upheavals on the mainland to transform itself in a different way.

This is the sixth and final volume covering the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, at least for this edition of *The Cambridge History of China*. As before, our footnotes indicate how much we are in debt to others. It is a pleasure to point out that our citations of Chinese scholars have greatly increased as a result of the policy of *k'ai-fang* (openness) pursued in Peking during the past decade.

Joan Hill has been the anchor for Volumes 10 through 15 of this series. During a period of fifteen years she has cheerfully borne responsibility for manuscript production. In so doing, she has ably coped with authors' manuscripts, footnotes, and bibliographical essays, with the compiling of bibliographies (an arcane art), and with the accuracy of romanization in our six submissions to the Cambridge University Press. By this time, complexities, whether of authorial personality or of textual format, have no terrors for her. We take this inadequate means of expressing our great indebtedness and thanks.

We are also highly indebted to two young Harvard scholars who have taken time off from their own researches to help bring this enterprise to a conclusion. Gwendolyn Stewart has devoted long hours of painstaking toil to the heartbreaking and patience-straining task of preparing the Glossary-Index and ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the Bibliography. Yin Xiaohuang, a mainland scholar, has expended considerable effort to ensure the completeness and precision of the Chinese citations in the Bibliography. Nancy Hearst, the Fairbank Center librarian, and Timothy Connor and his colleagues at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, under the leadership of the doyen of East Asian librarians, Eugene Wu, have provided crucial backup, particularly in the later stages of editing. In the final stages, Nancy Hearst spent many careful hours copy-editing, proofreading, and checking corrections on the proofs and improved enormously a hitherto flawed text. The transformation of manuscript into book was carefully carried out by Nancy Landau and Martin Dinitz for the Cambridge University Press.

This volume, like its immediate predecessor, was assisted at an early stage by a working conference of contributors in January 1983, generously financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and run by Patrick Maddox under the aegis of Harvard's Fairbank Center. We are delighted also to



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reiterate our gratitude for the indispensable support of the Ford and Mellon foundations at various stages, as well as the help of the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Finally we express our thanks to Harvard University for housing this project throughout its existence and particularly to Nancy Deptula, administrative officer of the Council on East Asian Studies, for handling its finances over the years.

RLM JKF



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## ACRONYMS

Some of these abbreviations represent publications; others stand for names and titles in the text. Characters for publications will be found in the Bibliography; those for names and titles, in the Glossary-Index.

APC Agricultural Producers' Cooperative

BR Beijing Review

CASS Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

CB Current Background
CC Central Committee

CCP Chinese Communist Party

CFJP Chieh-fang jih-pao

CHOC The Cambridge History of China

CKYC Chung-kung yen-chiu

CI Comintern

CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CLG Chinese Law and Government

CPPCC Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union

CQ China Quarterly

CSYB Chinese statistical yearbook

ECMM Extracts from China Mainland Magazines
FBIS Foreign Broadcast Information Service

FLP Foreign Languages Press

FYP Five-Year Plan GLF Great Leap Forward

GPCR Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

HC Hung-ch'i

HHPYK Hsin-hua pan-yueh k'an HHYP Hsin-hua yueh-pao

IASP International Arts and Sciences Press

IMH Institute of Modern History

JAS Journal of Asian Studies



Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-24337-7 - The Cambridge History of China: Volume 15: The People's Republic, Part 2:

Revolutions Within the Chinese Revolution 1966-1982

Edited by Roderick MacFarquhar and John K. Fairbank

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JMJP Jen-min jih-pao

JPRS Joint Publications Research Service

KMJP Kuang-ming jih-pao KMT Kuomintang KTTH Kung-tso t'ung-hsun LHCC Lu Hsun ch'üan-chi LSYC Li-shih yen-chiu

MAC Military Affairs Commission

Mao, SW Selected works of Mao Tse-tung (English translation)

MC Modern China

MTHC Mao Tse-tung hsuan-chi MTTC Mao Tse-tung chi

NCNA New China News Agency (Hsin-hua she)

NEFA Northeast Frontier Agency

nei-pu "Internal use only"
NFIP Nan-fang jih-pao

NPC National People's CongressNSC National Security Council

NYT New York Times

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PC People's China

PKI Communist Party of Indonesia PLA People's Liberation Army

PR Peking Review (later Beijing Review)

PRC People's Republic of China

SCMM Selections from China Mainland Magazines

SCMP Survey of China Mainland Press

SEATO Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

SMR South Manchurian Railway

SWB/FE Summary of World Broadcasts (Far East)

TCNC T'ung-chi nien-chien

URI Union Research Institute
USC Universities Service Centre
Wan-sui Mao Tse-tung ssu-hsiang wan-sui