

# The China Quarterly Index

Nos. 41-80  
(1970-79)

Compiled by  
Michael Dillon

## FOREWORD

From its first issue in January 1960, the China Quarterly has been recognised as the leading Western language journal of modern Chinese studies in the Humanities and Social Science disciplines. Focussing primarily on the People's Republic of China and the history of the Communist party of China, with occasional articles on related areas, it provides scholars, government officials, politicians, journalists, businessmen and others interested in Modern China with high quality analysis and comment. The scope and quality of the material published reflect on the one hand, the intellectual need for a journal which serves a growing field of academic activity and on the other, practical demands for a reliable and objective source of information on a country whose current importance and future role have never been in doubt.

Students of modern China are increasingly looking back beyond the first decade of the People's Republic of China for a longer perspective and a better understanding of contemporary China. In response to this, the scope of the China Quarterly's contents has gradually been extended and, while it maintains the emphasis on contemporary affairs, it has gradually begun to offer articles on the many aspects of the earlier period linking the stages through which the Revolution has passed to the foundation of the People's Republic in 1949.

On behalf of the Editorial Board I take this opportunity to thank Dr Michael Dillon for the work he has done in compiling the indexes to issues 1-40 and 41-80 of the journal. Organised alphabetically to include ideas, concepts and views as well as personal names, places and institutions, it provides those who study modern China and those whose work brings them into contact with China with an invaluable means of rapid access to the rich resources of the first two decades of the journal.

Brian Hook  
Editor

## PREFACE

The aim of this index is to provide as complete a guide as possible to the first 80 issues of China Quarterly, and entries include ideas, concepts and events referred to in the journal, as well as names of people, places and institutions. It has been assumed that the index will be used both by sinologists and by specialists in other disciplines in the humanities, sciences and social sciences who need or wish to refer to the Chinese experience in a particular case. A wide range of terms and concepts has therefore been included, which it is hoped will be of use to, for example, sociologists and economists. It should however be noted that since its inception in 1960 the nature of China Quarterly has changed greatly and as the amount and quality of the information available on China increased, the proportion of specialist, analytical and scientific articles increased greatly in later issues.

Because of the length of the text indexed, perhaps some 7½ million words, and the necessary limitations on the size of the index, a considerable amount of selection was essential. In selecting material to be indexed, the guiding principle has been its significance. To cite one obvious example, it would not have been possible, or even desirable, to have noted every single reference to Mao Tse-tung in the text. Reference has therefore been made only to passages in the text which supply useful information about him. Conversely, a single reference to a minor and possibly unknown official will have been included as being significant in terms of what is known about that person.

China Quarterly now uses the standard Hanyu Pinyin system of romanising Chinese names, but the Wade-Giles system was used through to issue 80. Over the 20 years of publication, usage and spelling conventions have not been entirely consistent and indeed, in the later issues, hanyu pinyin inevitably crept in. As far as possible, entries in the index have been made consistent and standardised in the acceptable Wade-Giles spelling, but it has not been possible to check every single name, and it may be the case that some lesser known names appear without the apostrophe after the initial consonant, as this is the most common inconsistency. Entries have been alphabetised by word rather than by letter, with hyphenated words, including names, counting as a single word. Words without an apostrophe (e.g. Chin) have been listed before those with the apostrophe (e.g. Ch'in).

It is hoped that the index will make access easier to one of the largest collections of scholarly material on contemporary China in the world, and will encourage non-sinologist researchers in many disciplines to use material on China.

Michael Dillon  
Stalybridge, May 1982