



## Chapter 14

### Shanghang County

The Shanghang data are collected in nine spreadsheets, in subdirectory *PrefCountiesLY\Shanghang*:

Spreadsheet	Variables
Shanghang_grain	total output and area; components of output and area
Shanghang_zhenggou	procurement and components thereof; procurement quotas
Shanghang_transfers	inflows and outflows
Shanghang_sales	total sales and components thereof
Shanghang_dingliang	foodgrain supplied as rations
Shanghang_negotiated	negotiated purchases and sales
Shanghang_ruralCons	rural grain consumption per capita
Shanghang_cultArea	cultivated area
Shanghang_pop	population and labor force

The Shanghang gazetteer provides data pertaining to output, procurement, and sales in selected years — and rural consumption in a few years. The Shanghang volume of the 100-county economic and social survey [中国国情丛书—百县市经济社会调查, part of a national project started in 1988 and extending into the early 1990s] provides a complete series for grain output, and additional bits of data concerning procurement and sales.

The following discussion is divided into seven sections:

- production (1 spreadsheet)
- procurement (1 spreadsheet)
- transfers (1 spreadsheet)
- sales (2 spreadsheets)
- negotiated purchases and sales (1 spreadsheet)
- consumption (1 spreadsheet)
- other data (2 spreadsheets).

During the 1950s, the population and territory of Shanghang were affected by three relatively large boundary changes (and by several small ones, involving individual villages).

In 1956, one xiang [Hejia] was transferred from Shanghang to Longyan county; this decreased Shanghang's population by 452 persons and its cultivated area by 1667 mu.

In 1957, one xiang [Hexi] was transferred from Shanghang to Yongding county, this reduced Shanghang's population by 2492 persons and its cultivated area by 8197 mu.

In 1958, seven xiang were transferred from Sanping district in Changting county to Shanghang; this increased Shanghang's population by 17,017 persons and its cultivated area by 28,877 mu.

## §1 — Production

See Table 14.01.

sograin = sorice + sodaxiao + soswpot + sozaliang + sosoy.

grain = grainNS + soy.

grainNS = rice + daxiao + swpot + zaliang.

yldgrainNS = grainNS ÷ area sown to grain, excluding soybeans × 1000. (Area not shown in spreadsheet.)

### Total, area and output (including soy)

1949, 1952, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1987, from table, 几个年份粮豆播种面积, 产量表, in 县志, p. 155.

All other years, table, 上杭县历年主要农产品产量, in 百县, pp. 111-12; for years also reported in 县志 (table, p. 155), the two sources agree up to a rounding error.

Table 14.01. Contents of Spreadsheet *Shanghang\_grain*

Column	Variable	Units
sograin	sown area, grain (including soybeans) [粮豆总播种面积]	mu
grain	grain output (including soybeans) [粮豆作物总产量]	tons
grainNS	grain output (excluding soybeans) [粮食作物总产量]	tons
yldgrainNS	yield, grain (excluding soybeans) [粮食亩产]	kg/mu
sorice	sown area, rice [稻谷面积]	mu
rice	output, rice [稻谷总产]	tons
sodaxiao	sown area, wheat and barley [大小麦面积]	mu
daxiao	output, wheat and barley [大小麦总产]	tons
soswpot	area, sweet potato [甘薯面积]	mu
swpot	output, sweet potato [甘薯总产]	tons
sozaliang	area, miscellaneous grains [杂粮面积]	mu
zaliang	output, miscellaneous grains [杂粮总产]	tons
sosoy	area, soybeans [大豆面积]	mu
soy	output, soybeans [大豆总产]	tons

Sources: 上杭县志, pp. 154-55, 160, 400; 中国国情丛书—百县市经济社会调查(上杭卷), pp. 111-12; as explained in text.

#### Total, output (excluding soy)

县志, table, p. 155 (as above), except:

1954 and 1958, 县志, p. 400; 1954 derived, from procurement and share in output.

#### Yield (excluding soy)

县志, p. 154.

#### Components

县志, table, p. 155 (as above), except:

1971, rice, 县志, p. 160.

1971, double-cropped rice area 291,000 mu; p. 160. Not shown in spreadsheet.

Miscellaneous grains, mainly corn and gaoliang; p. 154.

For additional data pertaining to grain production, see Part III.

## §2 — Procurement

Table 14.02. Contents of Spreadsheet *Shanghang\_zhenggou*

Column	Variable (in tons, throughout)
zhenggou	procurement [完成征购实绩]
zhengshou	tax grain collected [征粮]
tonggou	unified purchases [统购]
dinggou	contract purchases [订购]
jiajia	premium-price (above-quota) purchases [加价超购]
quota	overall quota [征购任务]
baseNumber	quota base number [征购任务基数]
quotaJiajia	premium-price (above-quota) quota [加价超购任务]

Sources: 上杭县志, pp. 399-401; 中国国情丛书—百县市经济社会调查(上杭卷), p. 235; as explained in text.

1952, prior to start of unified purchase: Procurement is tax grain plus purchases (components not shown in spreadsheet).

Base number is quota for unified purchase plus agricultural tax; overall quota is base quota plus premium-price (above-quota) quota.

**Procurement, taxes, unified purchase, premium-price purchase**

All data from table, 几个年份粮食征购入库实绩表, in 百县, p. 401, except:

1953, 1959, greater precision, as given in text, pp. 399-400.

1952, 1954, 1958, 1975, 1978, p. 400.

1956, p. 400; 三定后, taken to mean 1956.

For 1983, p. 400 gives procurement as 24,930 tons.

For 1963 and 1978, table, 若干年份粮食购销情况, in 百县, p. 235, gives different procurement figures: 1963, 17,682 tons; 1978, 25,732 tons. For 1953 and 1987, 百县 gives the same figures as 县志.

1953–87, total procurement [收购, but probably meaning procurement], 645,740 tons; p. 396.

1951–87, total tax collected, inclusive of surtax, 205,695 tons; p. 453.

**Quotas**

All as given, 县志, p. 400, except:

1953, 1963, 百县, table, p. 235 (as above).

1956, as set under three-fix policy; otherwise, as sent down to county.

### Explanatory text and additional data

**Procurement** (县志, pp. 399-401, except as noted)

In 1950, the county established a grain department [科], which collected the agricultural tax, and a grain company, responsible for balancing [调节] market supply and demand and stabilizing prices. In May 1952, the county SMC (supply and marketing cooperative) also began trading in grain, effectively curtailing the opportunistic behavior of private merchants. In November 1952, the grain department and the grain company merged, to form the county grain bureau. In December 1953, the county implemented unified purchase and sale. Peasants with surplus grain could still sell it in local markets, but not at times when grain was being procured by the government. SMCs purchased grain at thirteen markets, on behalf of the grain bureau. In 1954, the bureau began setting up nine district grain stations; by 1958, there would be 14 stations, and by 1966, 20.

In 1955, the county closed down the free market in grain. By then, grain merchants had shifted to other lines of business — or, in a small number of cases, become employees in state-run grain shops. Beginning in 1961, the county permitted grain to circulate in local markets, after fulfillment of procurement quotas. In 1961, the county also launched attacks on various forms of profiteering [投机倒把] that might threaten procurement. These attacks were renewed in subsequent years. During the Cultural Revolution, free trade in grain was basically abolished. (pp. 396, 398-99, 409, 415-16, 418, 429)

With implementation of unified purchase and sale, the county adopted the method of self-reporting and public discussion [to determine unified-purchase quantities], and sent down unified-purchase quotas level by level, until they reached households. In 1954, the county set procurement on the basis of output; however, output figures and purchase quotas were not set consistently, so too much grain was purchased from some households. The share of output procured jumped to 27.48%, as compared to 18.2% the previous year. Some villages were short of grain the following spring.

In December 1955, the county carried out the “three fix” policy [三定, setting normal-year output, purchases, and sales]. Of the 171 xiang in Shanghang, 161 were subject to unified purchase and not eligible for sales. Only 10 were eligible for unified sales and not subject to purchases [meaning that these 10 xiang were grain-short, after deducting tax grain and allowances for food, feed, and seed from normal-year output]. The three-fix numbers for the county were:

- output, 74,890 tons;
- procurement, 16,660 tons;
- sales, 2965 tons;
- number of grain-short households, 10,400;

number of persons in grain-short households, 59,500;  
grain shortfall [among those grain-short], 2840 tons. (pp. 400, 403)

During 1958–59, the county overestimated output and procured too much grain. In December 1958, the county reported to higher levels that output was 140,000 tons and yield 440 kg per mu, but in fact output was only 68,700 tons and yield 170.5 kg per mu. Because the county reported an increase [in output] of 70% over the previous year, its procurement quota was increased to 21,000 tons. Actual procurement in 1958 was 20,560 tons. In 1959, the quota was increased again, to 24,000 tons. Actual procurement increased, to over 23,200 tons — 41.64% of output. In early 1960, the county again falsely reported increasing output, contributing to further excessive procurement. (pp. 39, 396, 400)

In 1961, the procurement quota was reduced to 18,355 tons [still 10% higher than in 1956 — while output in 1961 was about 34% lower].

During 1965–70, the county began setting procurement quotas for three years [一定三年]. Beginning in 1971, this changed to setting quotas for five years [一定五年]. The quota included a base number and a premium-price quota — the latter set at 2500 tons. Beginning in 1972, actual purchases at premium prices increased year by year, reaching 3640 tons in 1975. In 1976, the quotas originally set for five years were extended for three more. In 1979, the above-quota quota was increased again, but the base number was reduced, resulting in a lower overall quota.

In 1982, with implementation of household responsibility, grain procurement shifted from the team to the household. The quota was to stay at the 1979 level for five years. In 1984, however, the quota for revolutionary base areas was reduced by 1300 tons. The county government also decided to reduce the amount of reserve grain divided between county and xiang; the actual reduction was 2375 tons. [机动粮: flexible reserves, typically obtained through procurement surcharges]

When contract purchase replaced unified purchase in 1985, the types of grain subject to contracting were paddy, wheat, and soybeans. The province and prefecture set Shanghang's quota at 20,000 tons. In 1986, the quota was not fulfilled. In 1987, the county fulfilled the quota sent down by the prefecture.

#### **Premium prices** (县志, p. 411)

In 1965, the government implemented a 12% price premium for above-quota grain purchases [meaning that prices paid for the above-quota portion were 112% of the unified-purchase prices for the same types of grain]. Beginning in November 1969, a 30% price premium was applied to half of the above-quota amount. Beginning in 1971, the 30% premium was applied to the entire above-quota amount. Beginning in 1974, the premium was 50%. When procurement prices were increased in 1979, the 50% premium was based upon the new (higher) unified-purchase prices.

Apart from the price premium, beginning in 1957 a subsidy was paid for transport of grain when the transport distances exceeded specified standards. [Those from whom grain was procured were required to deliver it to purchasing stations. If an agricultural producer cooperative (or, later, a team) was distant from the station buying its grain, it received the subsidy.] No subsidy was paid for grain deposited for future repurchase [周转粮] or for scattered small purchases made after completion of unified purchases [零星收粮].

**Tax grain** (县志, p. 453)

After liberation, the agricultural tax was assessed on normal-year output. The tax [probably meaning the distribution of normal-year output across tax-payers and the schedule of rates] was to be held constant for several years at a time, maintaining stable tax burdens with no increases in taxes when [actual] output increased.

In 1952, fields were surveyed and output set [查田定产]; countywide, normal output totaled 70,380 tons. Households with less than 75 kg of grain per capita were exempted from the tax. Households with 75–100 kg per capita paid 6%. The highest rate was 25%. In 1953, the tax payable countywide was 5447.8 kg, or 7.8% of output.

In 1956, tax collection shifted from households to collectives [at the time, agricultural producer cooperatives].

In 1958, the county implemented the state's new agricultural tax regulations and the policy of not increasing taxes when output increased. The progressive tax schedule was replaced by a proportional tax, with rates differentiated by region. The province set Shanghang's tax rate at 14%. A surtax of 15% [of the tax proper] was collected along with the tax proper. Normal-year output was changed to 62,531.5 tons. The tax assessed, inclusive of surtax, was 9514.2 tons.

During the hard times of 1959–61, cultivated area was adjusted to reflect abandonment of some mountain fields, the agricultural tax was reduced by 4000 tons, and the surtax was suspended. The agricultural tax stabilized at about 6000 tons per year, with an exemption for those below a specified threshold [of output]. Reductions or exemptions were granted to those stricken by natural disaster, the elderly and others unable to support themselves, and poverty-stricken peasants.

After 1981, to reduce the tax burden on revolutionary base areas, border villages, and poverty townships, the government exempted households with foodgrain below 200 kg per capita and income below 50 yuan per capita. In 1985, the province designated seven townships in Shanghang as poverty townships, reducing taxes by 2265 tons.

Totals, 1951–87, were as follows:

- tax assessed, including surtax, 243,101 tons, equivalent to 44,471,500 yuan;
- various reductions and exemptions, 37,406 tons, equivalent to 7,836,900 yuan;

tax actually collected, 205,695 tons (an annual average of 5559.3 tons), equivalent to 36,634,600 yuan.

### §3 — Transfers

Table 14.03. Contents of Spreadsheet *Shanghang\_transfers*

Column	Variable (in tons, throughout)
diaochu	out-transfers, total [调出,合计]
diaochuPref	out-transfers, within the prefecture [调出,地区内]
diaochuProv	out-transfers, in Fujian but not within prefecture [调出,省内]
diaochuOth	out-transfers, to places outside Fujian [调出,省外]
diaoru	in-transfers, total [调入,合计]
diaoruPref	in-transfers, from within the prefecture [调入,地区内]
diaoruProv	in-transfers, from Fujian but not the prefecture [调入,省内]
diaoruOth	in-transfers, from places outside Fujian [调入,省外]

Source: 上杭县志, pp. 407-08.

diaochu = diaochuPref + diaochuProv + diaochuOth.

diaoru = diaoruPref + diaoruProv + diaoruOth.

All data from table, 几个年份粮食调出调入情况表, in 县志, p. 408, except: 1967, 1977, 1979, p. 407.

Years of highest and lowest out-transfers, 1979, 1967; years of highest and lowest in-transfers, 1957, 1977; p. 407.

1953–87, average annual out-transfers, 9000 tons [稻谷], p. 407.

1953–87, average annual in-transfers, 3000 tons, p. 407.

1953–87, net out-transfers (total out-transfers less total in-transfers), 247,340 tons; p. 396. 龙岩地区志, p. 732, gives net in-transfers of 245,020 tons for 1952–87, with net out-transfers in 34 years, totaling 245,400 tons, and net in-transfers in two years, totaling 380 tons.

### §4 — Sales

See Table 14.04.

All data in terms of raw grain.

xiaoshou = xiaoshouNon + xiaoshouAg.