

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Interviews

Nguyen, Jackson, et al. "Interview with Sara Kross." 11 May 2020.

This ornithologist explained that each animal plays an important role in the ecosystem and so the loss of one would lead to the loss of another, leading to the entire system collapsing in on itself. We decided that these were primary as we were discussing the ecosystem itself. We found the interview to be extremely important to our main event and impact sections because it helped us understand not only the importance of sparrows, but the importance of other pests within the Four Pests Campaign combined with the sparrows as well. We had originally focused on the loss of sparrows, but the loss of rats and sparrows together intensified the growth of the insect population, so we widened our focus after this interview.

Randolph, Jack, et al. "Interview with Sacha Heath." 12 May 2020.

This ornithologist talked about what keystone species were and about how if they were removed, it would lead to a collapse in the ecosystem. They also spoke about how the predators of such species would react. We used this specific information in our impact to further analyze how breaking barriers in nature can have major consequences. We used a video of his interview in our main event to prove how the Four Pests campaign broke natural barriers in the ecosystem. We classified this as a primary source because we spoke directly about the effects of sparrows on the ecosystem, and how nature creates its own barrier.

Books

Tse-Tung, Mao. "Mao Tse-Tung On Guerrilla Warfare." *Google Books*, Google, 1937,

www.google.com/books/edition/Mao_Tse_Tung_On_Guerrilla_Warfare/GCxvCwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover.

This book gave me a look into Mao's beliefs and reasoning on warfare and diplomacy. This book talks about how there are often two classes in society: the rich and the

miserably poor. Mao wanted to fix this situation, and one method was to use guerrilla warfare, which he goes on to defend against claims that it is considered primitive.

Tse-Tung, Mao. "On Practice and Contradiction." *Google Books*, Google, 1937, www.google.com/books/edition/On_Practice_and_Contradiction/6KGyDQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

This book gave many of Mao's own personal philosophies and beliefs and influenced him and his ideas about the revolution. The book defends reasons for assessing social and economic situations, and goes into detail about the different social classes and issues that arise from these differences. He also talks about how victory for China when the working class bands together to overthrow the landlord class and imperialism.

Tse-Tung, Mao. "A Critique of Soviet Economics by Mao Zedong." *Goodreads*, Goodreads, 1 June 1977, www.goodreads.com/book/show/2098986.A_Critique_of_Soviet_Economics.

This showed how Mao took inspiration from communist Russia at the time and how he was influenced by Stalin. It also showed how Mao believed he improved upon the Soviet Marxist-Lennist principles. He wanted to follow in the footsteps of previous soviet leaders but he and the USSR differed on some principles leading to the creation of two different philosophies/Ideals.

Zedong, Mao. *Mao Tse-Tung: an Anthology of His Writings*. New American Library, 1972.

This book is a collection of different writings by Mao and gave me a few quotes about things he said to rally the people or get positive support in liberating areas in China. I used some of these quotes directly on the website.

Zedong, Mao. *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Foreign Languages Pr., 1976.

This book offered a lot of quotes on lots of Mao's perspectives and opinions on how to lead China and how he believed it should be led.

Zedong, Mao. "Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-Tung." *Amazon*, Foreign Languages Press, 1972,

www.amazon.com/Selected-Military-Writings-Mao-Tse-Tung/dp/B000OE21P4

This source is a book written by Mao Zedong at the end of his reign that encloses his final military thoughts and ideas about military importance. His rise to power was assisted by a paramilitary group made of students and so military strategy was key in influencing his rise to power

Documents

"Cable from the Chinese Embassy in Poland, 'A Summary of the Conversation between Ochab and Comrade Deng Gang'," February 01, 1961, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, PRC FMA 109-02311-01, 1-3. Translated by Lu Sun. <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/117038>

Recorded in this cable is the belief that China was suffering a famine due to natural disasters. It was also believed that the US was creating an aid-China humanitarian campaign, but that other motives existed for this. China believed it could overcome this situation on their own by planning for the harvest for the following year. This conversation is also to confirm the commitment towards working with Poland.

"Memorandum of Conversation of Mao Zedong with Six Delegates of the Socialist Countries, China, 2 October 1958," October 02, 1958, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, GARF f. 9576, op. 18, 1958, d. 26, l. 312-322. Obtained and translated by Austin Jersild.

<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/11682>

In this meeting, Mao spoke of the need to defeat imperialism through peaceful methods. He talks about doing this through socialism and Marxism and goes on to address the Great Leap. He talks about how they have increased their harvest and steel production. He talks about how not everything was going well and China needed to increase its level of steel production. He believed they would accomplish a 12 year plan in just 3-4 years.

"Record of Conversation between Polish Delegation and PRC Leader Mao Zedong, Wuhan," April 02, 1958, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, AAN, KC PZPR, sygnatura XI A 130, Dept. V China 074/13/58. Obtained by Douglas Selvage and translated by Malgorzata Gnoinska.

<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/117780>

This is a translated conversation between Mao and the leader of Poland in 1957. Mao talked about the plan to turn land into fertile land, new technology needed, and also his ideas about needing to control population growth. Mao also talked about his need to send industry workers back to the countryside to farm. They spoke about strengthening their trade relationship.

Government Publications

United States, Congress, Director Of Intelligence, and John King. "THE ROLE OF THE RED GUARDS AND REVOLUTIONARY REBELS IN MAO'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION ." *THE ROLE OF THE RED GUARDS AND REVOLUTIONARY REBELS IN MAO'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION* , DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE, 1968, pp. 1–164.

This was a top secret CIA report on the Red Guard and how this group was used by Mao Zedong during the Cultural Revolution. This information shows how the US felt that Mao was reacting to his perceived loss of power. This is published two years after the beginning of the Cultural Revolution and says that Mao pretargeted some of the elites, and that no matter how they responded to the "test" they were given, they would have been killed. It shows the extent that Mao was using the Red Guard to wield his power over China.

United States Congress, Joint Economic Committee, et al. "China: A Reassessment of the Economy." *China: A Reassessment of the Economy*, US Government Printing Office, 1975, pp. 119–121.

In this assessment of the economy of China by the United States government, public health campaigns such as the Four Pests Program are evaluated. The paper evaluates how past Patriotic Health campaigns are still embedded into the minds of Chinese citizens, and there are some patterns of behavior that still exist in the 1970s due to these efforts. It evaluates how China in the 1970s was seen as clean, which started back in 1949 with the Four Pests campaign.

Newspapers

CHINA DENIES FAMINE AND BARS AID OFFER Special to The New York Times. *New York Times* (1923-Current file); Feb 17, 1961; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times, pg. 6

This is a newspaper article about how China is denying the fact that there's a famine and that they are being offered assistance through bars to help China's People. We used this newspaper in our impact to prove that Mao was blaming the famine only on natural disasters.

"China Reprieves 'EvilSparrow.'" *The Washington Post and Times Herald* (1954-1959), Sep 30, 1958, pp. 1.

This source gave me an insight into how not all parts of China actually accepted Maos sparrow campaign, especially with it being an agriculturally centered village. We originally used this information in our main event, but could not find corroboration, or any additional information. This left us with more questions than answers as we

wondered why an entire village was able to push back against the campaign, but after extended research, could not find additional information. This was a report from a US newspaper, not directly from China. For these reasons, we decided not to include this information in our project.

Dobbs, Michael. "Albania Attacks Peking." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 28 Jan. 1979,
www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1979/01/28/albania-attacks-peking/b1336451-7d3c-404e-9be9-80797a0927f8/.

When China cuts off Albania's financial aid. Their communist leader Hoxha begins to publish books calling out China's leadership and their false Marxist-Leninist society. Albania is also opposed to China's outward looking foreign policy since Albania's citizens live in isolation. So with all these new problems the two which were formerly allies become enemies. This helped us understand some of the critiques of China's version of socialism.

"Mao Zedong." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, June 1957,
archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/asia/061357mao-inthenews.html.

Mao Decides to start his campaign to power by moving away from the cities and to the rural areas so he can start unionizing the workers, creating different spots of power and appealing to all people regardless of class or economic status. He spent 2 decades trying to communalize the rural areas and establish a center of power in many areas.

"Peiping Vs. Pests." *New York Times (1923-Current file)*, Feb 15, 1959, pp. 1.
ProQuest,
<http://ezproxy.hclib.org/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.hclib.org/docview/114700219?accountid=6743>.

This is an article about how students were mobilized to fight the sparrows and shows pictures of them killing sparrows and explains how they killed sparrows. It was interesting to see how it was reported in the US. It was very factual with no critique of how this could be a bad idea.

"RED CHINA: Death to Sparrows." *Time*, vol. 71, no. 18, 1958, pp. Time, May 5, 1958, Vol.71(18).

This source told us how much grain they thought each sparrow ate and detailed how they were killing sparrows. We took some information from this to use as evidence for what was happening during our main event.

Special to The New York Times. "CHINA DENIES FAMINE AND BARS AID OFFER." *New York Times (1923-Current file)*, Feb 17, 1961, pp. 6. ProQuest, <http://ezproxy.hclib.org/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.hclib.org/docview/115286870?accountid=6743>.

This newspaper article is about the famine in China from the perspective of the United States. It states that Mao denied a famine existed, but did mention that they had problems due to some natural disasters. We used this information in your impact section on our website.

"The Chinese Sparrow War of 1958." *EastSouthWestNorth: The Chinese Sparrow War of 1958*, 1997, www.zonaeuropa.com/20061130_1.htm

This newspaper provides an account of the madness that occurred during the Four Pests Campaign and the viewpoint of someone who lived during the event and how they reacted and dealt with it.

Yumin, Han. "The Sparrow Shall Fall." *The New Yorker*, 10 Oct. 1959, birdingbeijing.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/the-new-yorker-oct-10-1959.pdf.

This is a first hand account of a man who lived through the Great Sparrow Campaign. He went into detail about how the government encouraged Chinese citizens to kill sparrows. All citizens were supposed to help out, and loud speakers would blast information on how and what to do to kill the sparrows. He also talked about how people were afraid to speak out against the campaign for fear of being reported by neighbors, and retribution from the government.

Speeches

Tse-tung, Mao. "Speeches At The Second Session Of The Eighth Party Congress." *Speeches At The Second Session Of The Eighth Party Congress*, 1958, www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-8/mswv8_10.htm.

This first speech is of Mao talking about how many of the citizens have fears of capitalism and american imperialism. In this speech, Mao references Karl Marx and also the importance of industrialization. He is attempting to convince the population that industrialization is the way of the future for China.

Video

"Oppose Bacteriological Warfare." *Oppose Bacteriological Warfare*, 2011, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yb3s864MmXI&feature=emb_title.

This propaganda video from 1958 talks about how the United States is using germ warfare to attack Korea and China and that by following the four pests campaign you can support your country and help be patriotic in the fight against germ warfare.

Secondary Sources

Personal Interviews

Nguyen, Jackson, et al. “Interview with Mary Brazelton.” 15 May 2020.

In this interview my partner and I interviewed a professor at Cambridge University who has a degree in public health specifically in China. We talked about the first Patriotic Health Campaign which initiated the war against germs and started the movement towards disease eradication in China. We also spoke about how the campaigns were used to combat imperialism and as propaganda. Most importantly, Ms. Brazelton spoke about how the Patriotic Health Campaigns built infrastructure and systems for further health work inside of China as well as showing that the Chinese government is still willing to take extreme measures to safeguard public health.

Academic Journals

Ho, Peter. “Mao's War against Nature? The Environmental Impact of the Grain-First Campaign in China.” *The China Journal*, vol. 50, 2003, pp. 37–59., doi:10.2307/3182245.

In this journal, Ho writes about how the grain first campaign showed the weakness of collectivism in China but also argues that not all of the negative effects were from the grain first campaign. It also includes an idea that the grain-first campaign directed the historical-gaze to form a negative appraisal of the Maoist era; he also discusses that there is a lack of coordination between pre/during Mao era writing and post Mao era writing.

Hurley Richard. China kills 10 000 civet cats in “patriotic” campaign against SARS *BMJ* 2004; 328 :040249a

The BMJ is a medical journal where we read about the war against SARS in China. The journal stated that civet cats were being killed in the Patriotic Health campaign in China in the early 2000s. We took the title from the journal to use on our legacy page.

Ruf, Gregory A. “Mao’s War Against Nature: Politics and the Environment in Revolutionary China, by Judith Shapiro, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (2001). Reviewed by Gregory A. Ruf.” *Journal of Political Ecology*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2001, p. 4., doi:10.2458/v8i1.21582.

This is a journal review of a book that examines Mao’s relationship with the environment and his views on nature were that humans should be able to conquer nature. The author of the book examines multiple ways in which Mao organizes mass mobilization campaigns for his efforts, but that also damaged the environment. Shapiro points out that Mao portrayed nature as the enemy in the 4 Pests Campaign which had disastrous ecological effects, many that she suggests are still unknown.

Perry, Elizabeth. “Studying Chinese Politics: Goodbye to Revolution.” *The China Journal, Harvard University*, vol. 57, Jan. 2007, pp. 1–23.

In this journal, Perry makes the connection between the propaganda campaigns used in the 1950s, specifically the Four Pests, to the modern day Patriotic Health campaigns. We used this information in our legacy. Perry writes about how the government is currently trying to exert social control over citizens through their health campaigns and creating extreme measures allows them to do this.

Academic Papers

Shapiro, Judith. “Mao’s War Against Nature: Politics and the Environment in Revolutionary China.” *American University, UMI*, 1999, pp. 1–235.

Shapiro wrote this dissertation which was later turned into a book. This dissertation explores the relationship that Mao’s policies have with the war on nature. Shapiro follows the cases of a few experts who were put into labor camps for speaking out against projects during the Great Leap Forward. She states that Mao believed it was right to struggle against nature, which partly comes from the idea of struggle within Marxism. We used this information to form our idea about how to move forward with the idea that Mao was waging a war against nature in the 4 Pests Campaign. Several quotes were taken from this source for our website as Shapiro interviewed many people for this dissertation.

Tao, Wu. “Game, Glory and Violence Children in the Sparrow-Killing Movement (1956-1960).” *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of History*, 2019, pp. 1–18.

Tao examines the role of children and propaganda in the Great Sparrow Campaign. He talks about how children often thought of it as a game, and therefore were widely

instrumental in the killing of sparrows. Also, they were told at school to participate, though in school previously they had been taught the importance of the environment. It talks about how people became tools of the revolutionary government during this time.

Books

Bowie, Robert r., and John k. Fairbank. *Communist China 1955-1959*. google books, www.books.google.com/books?id=zCTZJ6tBztIC&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=%22first+five+year+plan%22+china+%22public+health%22&source=bl&ots=8jrDGIcav6&sig=ACfU3U1pupvliqREbVI8F9YPIQRbPQoH4w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiCouOtl3pAhXRUs0KHbID2cQ6AEwBXoECAwQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22first%20five%20year%20plan%22%20china%20%22public%20health%22&f=false.

This book taught us about the first Patriotic Health campaign, the first Five Year plan, and about the US's supposed germ warfare plans. We took information from the book to use in our context as well as our build up.

Yang, Jisheng et al. *Tombstone: the Great Chinese Famine, 1958-1962*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2013.

This book told me about things that happened during the Great Leap Forward with specific dates. It also gave me a look into the life of somebody whose parent lived through the event. This book told me a few of Mao's different opinions on people's events in other countries and plans, as well as the experiences of the citizens during this time.

Zhou, Xun. *Forgotten Voices of Mao's Great Famine, 1958-1962: An Oral History*. Yale University Press, 2013, Google Books, www.books.google.com/books?id=9ZP9AQAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false

This book is a collection of primary source quotes from people who lived through the Great Chinese Famine and the Great Leap Forward as well as a historical account of the time period. This book gives a lot of first hand accounts from people who lived in the country, as those are many of the voices that are often hard to find in research.

Documents

Amnesty International. "Political Imprisonment in the People's Republic of China." Amnesty International Publications, 1978.

In this source, it spoke about the ways that the People's Republic of China imprisoned people who disagreed with the vision of Mao and the direction of the government. It

gave specifics about the Anti-Rightist campaign in the 1950s that was used to discredit intellectuals and technical experts during the Great Leap Forward.

Websites

Beam, Christopher, et al. "Under the Knife." *The New Yorker*, 2014,
www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/08/25/under-the-knife.

This article is about violence against doctors in China, but it gives a good overview of medical and health history in China. This is where we learned that China did not have healthcare until the Communist takeover in 1949. We used this information for our contest. It also talked about the success of the Four Pests Campaign which we used in our impact.

Branigan, Tania. "China's Great Famine: the True Story." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 1 Jan. 2013,
www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jan/01/china-great-famine-book-tombstone.

This source told me how there were thousands of cases of cannibalism, how many people were starved, tortured, beaten to death or just went flat out insane. Siblings would eat each other. Outsiders would be murdered for food, if somebody died they would bury them so that they could still collect food.

Cairns, Rebecca, and Jennifer Llewellyn. "The First Five Year Plan." *Chinese Revolution*, Alpha History, 13 Feb. 2020,
www.alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/first-five-year-plan

This website talked about the goals, successes and failures of the First Five Year plan. It was here that we learned specifics about the First Five Year plan, and how it was successful for developing infrastructure and steel production which we included in our build up.

"China's Assault on the Environment." *ChinaFile*, 21 Dec. 2015,
www.chinafile.com/library/nyrb-china-archive/chinas-assault-environment

This website talks about how Mao believed that humans should conquer nature or use it for their own purposes. He based some of Maoism off of this ideology and the website references a poem he wrote and it talks about how Mao played a part in destroying China's environment.

"China: When Politics Caused Harm, Mao's Killing of Sparrows." *Eco Daily News*, 8 Oct. 2016,

www.ecodaily.org/featured/in-1958-mao-zedong-ordered-all-the-sparrows-to-be-killed-because-they-ate-too-much-grain-this-caused-one-of-the-worst-environmental-disasters-in-history

This website told about some of the reasons Mao began this campaign bound for poor results. Mao was told that sparrows ate too much grain so he should kill them too. In the end, the sparrows made them nearly extinct in China. This site also tells of some ways they killed the sparrows, a few being, beating drums and pots chasing until they drop dead from exhaustion or just flat shoot them.

Cultural Revolution, depts.washington.edu/chinaciv/graph/9wenge.html

After the great famine most power was weak and so he decided to start the Cultural Revolution because of fear that his Communist Party (CCP) was shunning him and actual fear that his country was slipping in an egalitarian direction. Mao decided he would not stand by as a new elite takes over.

Dvorsky, George. "China's Worst Self-Inflicted Environmental Disaster: The Campaign to Wipe Out the Common Sparrow." io9, io9, 16 Dec. 2015,

www.io9.gizmodo.com/china-s-worst-self-inflicted-environmental-disaster-th-5927112.

Mao ordered the Chinese citizens to shoot and kill all sparrows when he discovered that "for every million sparrows killed 60,000 people would be fed." Another factor was that China was having a hard time adjusting to the land and re-inventing farming so seeing the birds steal their crops made them even more enraged.

Griffiths, James. "How the Cultural Revolution Changed China Forever." CNN, Cable News Network, 17 May 2016,

www.cnn.com/2016/05/12/asia/china-cultural-revolution-dikotter/index.html.

After the Great Leap Forward Mao could have been overthrown and the Cultural Revolution could have been stopped but by revealing his officers involvement in the Great Leap Forward. It weakened their authority and judgement and strengthened his own allowing him to stay in power

History.com Editors. "Cultural Revolution." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/topics/china/cultural-revolution.

Mao had started his Cultural Revolution after the failing of his Great Leap Forward upset his position in the government. The people started to lose faith in him so while Mao's Red Guards bullied other political leaders to conform and then purged the government. After his appointed successor Lin Shaqi attempted an early power grab, Mao dodged him and separated the ranks of government.

“FAQ What Is Maoism?” FAQ Feb,
mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/LWE_FAQS_22012016.pdf.

Maoism is a form of communism invented by Mao Zedong and its main goal is to capture power using propaganda, disinformation, and military line. It is focused on insurgency and uses mass mobilization and strategic alliances to achieve this.

Jersild, Austin. *The Sino-Soviet Alliance: an International History*. The University of North Carolina Press, 2016.

The USSR and the CCP became allies because of shared ideology and identity of interests but split up because of different views on socialism and the fact that with financial aid towards a less developed country it might hurt their pride. So through ideological context it solved the problem by making the Soviets appear moral and cultural examples.

Kreston, Rebecca. “Paved With Good Intentions: Mao Tse-Tung's ‘Four Pests’ Disaster.” *Discover Magazine*, Discover Magazine, 15 Oct. 2019,
www.discovermagazine.com/health/paved-with-good-intentions-mao-tse-tungs-four-pests-disaster.

Chinese officials had already set up health care infrastructure and vaccinated 300 million people but they had no way of fully eradicating the disease so they decided to eliminate whatever was spreading it.

Lieberthal, Kenneth G. “Cultural Revolution.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 18 Feb. 2020,
www.britannica.com/event/Cultural-Revolution.

Mao started the revolution to reorient his people to the proper way of communism and in the process purged high government officials and people who spoke up against it. IN the process Mao's own student-led paramilitary group splintered into different factions and were forced to the rural outlands because of power struggles. Mao was also breaking the government up after an early power grab by his successor. China also felt very threatened when the Soviet Union (Who they were allies with) invaded Czechoslovakia they felt that this threatened their independence.

Muscato, Christopher. “The Great Leap Forward: Definition, Timeline & Result.” *Study.com*, Study.com,
www.study.com/academy/lesson/the-great-leap-forward-definition-timeline-result.html

This source detailed the things that happened before the famine, how Mao overthrew the government and then tried to get help from the USSR to repair all the broken government/to help stabilize the country. Towards the end of this the ussr and Mao

started to disagree and so the ussr pulled out and Mao realized how helpless china was without them so he instituted his second 5 year plan and the great leap forward which leads us straight to the four pests campaign.

"Shadow of Mao still lingers over China." *CNN Wire*, 6 Nov. 2012. *Gale In Context: Middle School*, Accessed 15 Nov. 2019

Mao Zedong was born a peasant and rose up to become the communist leader and initiated the great leap forward which was supposed to fix China using economic and social reforms.

Pariona, Amber. "The Four Pests Campaign: Objectives, Execution, Failure, And Consequences." *WorldAtlas*, 30 Jan. 2017,
www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-four-pests-campaign-objectives-execution-failure-and-consequences.html.

In this article I learned that between 1958 and 1962 dictator Mao Zedong of China ordered all sparrows to be killed because they ate and stole food off of farms, the campaign was part of the Great Leap Forward which was a program to reform China.

Phillips, Tom. "The Cultural Revolution: All You Need to Know about China's Political Convulsion." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 11 May 2016,
www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/11/the-cultural-revolution-50-years-on-all-you-need-to-know-about-chinas-political-convulsion.

In addition to starting the Cultural Revolution to strengthen his power in China and increase his influence, he also did it to strengthen his country by reinventing and reinvigorating the communist ideology and purging it of capitalism.

Platt, John. "The Great Sparrow Campaign Was the Start of the Greatest Mass Starvation in History." *MNN*, Mother Nature Network, 30 July 2019,
www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals/stories/the-great-sparrow-campaign-was-the-start-of-the-greatest-mass.

The killing of the sparrows was not the only factor in the great famine; corrupt communist officials also helped escalate the problem by withholding food and killing those who suspected it. This helped us understand multiple causes behind the Great Famine, that it was not just an ecological disaster but also a once caused by politics.

Qin, Amy. "A Friendship Is Rekindled With Albania." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 29 Nov. 2013

sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/11/29/a-friendship-is-rekindled-with-albania/

After the Sino-soviet split, China became allies with Albania because of shared ideology and a deep hatred for the Soviet Union. They get closer after Stalin's death and distrust Soviet intentions. This helped us understand more about the split between China and the Soviets.

Szczepanski, Kallie. "What Happened During China's Cultural Revolution?"

ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 9 Aug. 2019,

www.thoughtco.com/what-was-the-cultural-revolution-195607.

In February of 1967 China was in chaos even though the highest military officials were being killed for speaking out and Mao's own red guard had turned on each other. By December of the following year Mao realized that his own project was out of his control. China's economy was falling and production fell. To deal with this Mao called for the "down to the countryside movement" which sent the young guards to the rural areas to learn from the peasants, and called it a tool for leveling society.

Media

Blumenstein, Schurli, director. *Great Sparrow Campaign 1957. Great Sparrow Campaign 1957*, 7 July 2011, www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjRZIW_hRIM&t=1s.

This video is a propaganda film. It tells Mao's orders for the sparrow campaign and provides footage of the actual sparrow killing and how they killed the sparrows and the methods for cleaning the corpses up.

"The Great Sparrow Campaign Documentary." *The Great Sparrow Campaign Documentary*, 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehqmmlef6_w.

This video is a short clip of another documentary of the four pests campaign in china and provides some methods of killing sparrows and how it started and ended. It is not a propaganda film and is more of a general overview of the whole project. We originally used this on our website, but took it off once we conducted interviews and used our media time for our interviews.