A Bibliography of Chinese Language Materials on the People’s Communes

Ma Wei-yi
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
CHINESE-LANGUAGE MATERIALS
ON THE PEOPLE’S COMMUNES

by
Wei-yi Ma

Ann Arbor
Center for Chinese Studies
The University of Michigan
1982
To the memory of
Professor Alexander Eckstein
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I owe special thanks to Barbara Congelosi and Diane Scherer for their special efforts on the painstaking editorial duties. I fully appreciate Ms. Congelosi's skill and patience, for it was through her efforts that this publication became presentable. Ms. Scherer must be credited for filling in all of the pinyin, compiling the index, and for typing the entire manuscript. I also extend my thanks to Professors Kenneth DeWoskin and James F. Dew for their helpful suggestions.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Professor P. K. Yu, Naomi Fukuda, Professor C. Y. Cheng, Mei-ying Lin, Sai-Cheung Yeung, Professor Anthony J. Kane, and my wife, J. H. Ma, for their constant encouragement and concern.

Wei-yi Ma
Ann Arbor
November 1982
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FOREWORD

Until the recent effort to revive the village and the township as the basic administrative units, the commune was the most important administrative and planning unit in post-1949 China. It was at the commune level that the people's congresses were elected, grain taxes collected, surplus grains purchased, and small industry and social services organized and supported. It was also at this level that projects for water control and irrigation were planned, and heavier machinery, such as tractors, harvesters, large pumps, and food processing equipment, was owned and its use coordinated. In addition, the commune had important responsibilities in such areas as elementary education, medical services, agricultural research, and the distribution of income and production.

Since their formation during the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the people's communes have undergone numerous changes in size and structure to accommodate rural patterns of communication, transport, and marketing. By mid-1975, the 75,000 communes estimated to have existed in 1963 had been consolidated into about 50,000. Communes have proved to be an important and lasting innovation of the Great Leap Forward and have played a major role in the transformation of China's rural, individual peasant economy into a collectivized agricultural system.

One of the major emphases of the University of Michigan Asia Library's collection efforts is the social, political, and economic development of post-1949 China. We have developed a strong collection of source materials capable of supporting a sophisticated level of research in these areas. In response to a growing and definite need to facilitate access to the contents of our collection and to facilitate the research work of faculty and students at Michigan and scholars elsewhere, we have at the same time initiated bibliographical efforts.

Mr. Wei-yi Ma, Chinese Bibliographer in the Asia Library, has culled information on various aspects of the commune from some 137 Chinese journals. His painstaking work will save the researcher hundreds of hours that would otherwise have been spent sifting through the literature for materials on China's communal economy, certainly one of the most important aspects of post-1949 China.

Weijing Wan
Head
Asia Library
In the heat of August 1958, Chairman Mao Zedong went on a tour of the Chinese countryside.¹ He wanted to see how the Great Leap Forward he had sponsored was faring and what the fall harvest promised. His itinerary took him across the North China plain, including Henan Province, where he inspected a new type of rural organization.

With encouragement from Mao and others voiced during a Party meeting in Chengdu in March 1958, provincial and local officials in many parts of China had been experimenting with new forms of local government for several months. In some provinces, local officials merged the agricultural cooperatives into large, federated cooperatives embracing several thousand members. In other areas, they combined agricultural cooperatives, credit cooperatives, and supply and marketing cooperatives into a single, comprehensive economic cooperative. At the same time, the lowest rungs of the state apparatus were coping with a massive restructuring of the units below the county level: the districts (qu) and townships (xiang). The nation's 20,000 qu were being abolished and the 240,000 xiang were being merged into some 80,000 units, each approximately the size of a local marketing area.²

All this occurred in the frenzy of the Great Leap Forward, when local organizations were responsible for maximum mobilization of labor and resources to accelerate China's growth. Both national and local leaders were searching for institutional forms that would facilitate control of the populace, or to use sociological jargon, that would enable maximum penetration of rural society by the state. Ideologically, given the tenor of the times, the ideal local institution would entail more extensive forms of collective life than the higher-stage agricultural producers' cooperatives of 1956-58. That would include

¹ An extensive account of the political origins of the communes is in Parris H. Chang, Power and Policy in China (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1978).
peasant income based on a larger collective unit, reduction or elimination of private plots, and shared social responsibilities.

Visiting the collective at Qiliying in the Xinxiang area of Henan during his tour, the Chairman discovered what he had been seeking: the people's commune (renmin gongshe 人民公社). This organizational structure combined all the previously separate economic and governmental organizations (agricultural coops, credit coops, supply and marketing coops, the xiang and the qu) into one huge, integrated organization. The new organization merged collectively held property (i.e., in which the members of the collective shared in the ownership of property) with property owned by the state and restricted private property. In Marxist terms, it represented a new and "higher" form of social organization, offering the hope of an accelerated transition to genuine communism in China. Individual income of the commune members, which totaled up to 70,000 peasants in the earliest Henan experiments, was to be shared from the total income of the commune.

Not only did Mao like what he saw at Qiliying, he ended his visit there by saying, "People's communes are good." This quotation of Mao was widely repeated as a signal to cadres elsewhere, encouraging the adoption of the commune as the standard form of local organization throughout the nation. Literally within weeks, at least in form, his wish was met, ushering in one of the great experiments in social engineering in the history of mankind.3

The rapid adoption of communes throughout China in the summer and fall of 1958 coincided with a bountiful harvest, due largely to excellent weather conditions. In the following year, the initial hope and promise of the commune system were disappointed as production plummeted, due partly to poor weather but also to the unworkable features of the commune in its initial form. Malnutrition and starvation haunted the land. By 1962, considerable changes had occurred in the commune's original design. Overall size was reduced, and individual income became tied to the production of the subunits to which peasants belonged—the brigade or team—rather than to the commune as a whole.

From 1962 to 1978, commune organization remained basically stable, though a number of issues remained.4 At exactly what level was peasant

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3 The idea of the commune is explored in H. Franz Shurmann, Ideology and Organization in Communist China (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966).

income to be pooled and distributed: brigade or team? What should be the size of the commune, brigade, and team? How were peasant wages to be determined? How much autonomy were the brigade and team to enjoy in deciding cropping patterns, labor deployment, and resource allocation? What percentage of cultivated acreage was to be tilled as private plots? How many crops and products could be traded on the free market and how was the market to be regulated? What were the appropriate qualifications for officials within the commune system? These and some other issues were intensely debated in the Politburo and policy changed over time. Yet the basic system was not really challenged.

As a result, for over twenty years, and particularly after the initial modifications of the early 1960s, rural institutions in China were basically stable, although, to be sure, there was sometimes a high turnover rate among officials as institutions were buffeted by the various campaigns: the "Four Cleans" (siqing 四清), the Cultural Revolution, or the "anti-bourgeois rights." During this era, with perhaps the exceptions of North Korea and Albania, China had the most tightly organized peasantry among the developing countries. The regime made as extensive and sustained an effort to transform peasant values as has ever been attempted. It sought to integrate economic and political-administrative functions in an unprecedented fashion. It sought to make each commune basically self-sufficient, with profound implications for the way the entire economy and polity operated. Communes were expected to absorb and cope with the problems of unemployment and poverty that are often partially shifted to urban areas in other developing countries.

At this writing, it appears that the commune system so identified with the rule of Mao Zedong is coming to an end. Since Deng Xiaoping and his associates consolidated their grip on the reins of power in China in late 1978, the Chinese countryside has experienced major institutional changes. Self-reliance has been abandoned as an objective so that local areas can make use of their comparative advantages. The method of organizing production within the rural commune is radically different, with farmer income in most regions now directly tied to the production of a particular plot of land for which the

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The authority of the brigade and team has been greatly circumscribed as private plots and the free market have been expanded. Even more fundamental, according to the draft government constitution, the unity of economic and political organization is to be abandoned. While credit, marketing, some industrial and agricultural production, machinery parts, and irrigation projects—the economic side of things—are to remain under integrated commune management, the collection of taxes, maintenance of public order, supervision of education, etc.—the political-administrative side—are to be transferred to a resurrected xiang political administrative unit. Thus, the delineation of collective and state organization is to be more sharply drawn. Even within the more narrow scope of the communes' responsibilities and authorities, however, significant changes are currently taking place. In many communes, presently estimated at approximately half of the total number, the resources and capital (including land) and production assignments are being farmed out to the individual households. The households organize production to meet their assignments and are allowed to keep any surplus they are able to produce. In these cases, the communes no longer engage in the management of production nor are they the source of the peasants' income. Rather, the household, once again, becomes the basic unit of production and income distribution in Chinese agriculture.

The nature of the now at least temporarily abandoned commune experiment—how it worked, its extraordinary costs as well as its gains—is only now beginning to be understood. Even though the commune system of the Maoist era apparently is not surviving into the post-Mao era, it is certain that for decades in the future, historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, and political scientists will study the commune experiment, in both its initial form and its subsequent revisions, in terms of both the stated ideal and the reality. This interest will extend beyond China specialists to rural development specialists and, more generally, to all who are interested in the limits and possibilities of politically induced social and economic change.

A comprehensive analysis of the commune system under Mao requires reliance on many sources: interviews with Chinese emigrés to Hong Kong;

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7 Reforms along these lines were implemented in some areas of China in 1961–62, but Mao called these changes to a swift halt in August 1962, claiming they were antithetical to the commune system he wished to maintain.

accounts by researchers who visited communes for short or long periods; Chinese statistical reporting; novels and short stories; and, of course, Chinese press accounts. Each of these sources has its utility as well as deficiencies. Chinese newspaper accounts of particular communes have never been as fully used as they could be. In part, this is because of the inherent difficulties in using the source. The articles usually describe a model unit, not a typical unit. Few meaningful statistics are provided, and the available hard data are suspect. The accounts rarely shed much light on the historical evolution of the policy under consideration, and with a few exceptions, a particular locale receives the glare of publicity only two or three times over a twenty-year period. It is therefore impossible to truly capture the evolution of a particular place through reliance on the press. We now know enough about the reality of the commune years, in short, to realize that the contemporary press accounts bore little resemblance to the reality: for example, the human suffering of the post-Leap era, the politics involved in actually running a commune, the impact of the Cultural Revolution years on commune management.

Nonetheless, the press accounts offer insight into the official policy toward communes. What did the leaders wish to emphasize? What problems did they wish to publicize? What solutions did they offer? What regional differences existed among models? In what areas of China did the leaders find the greatest concentration of instances where their particular policy was successfully implemented? The Chinese press is an indispensable source for answering these questions.

Until Mr. Ma began, as a labor of love, to compile this catalogue several years ago, there was no really effective way to gain bibliographic control over Chinese newspaper and journal accounts of communes. Given the scattered nature of these sources, they were underutilized. This bibliography provides China scholars with the necessary access and, by means of the topical divisions, has facilitated research on commune policy in a wide range of areas. The bulk of the articles falls in the early stages of the commune, before the adjustments of the 1960s. As the whole experiment becomes a matter of the past, however, it is that first, pristine stage of 1958-61 which will particularly grip the imagination of scholars. What did Mao and his colleagues have in mind when they first advanced the idea of rural communes? How were they supposed to work? Where were the model communes located in each province? These important questions are best answered through a study of Chinese articles published at the time.

Robert Dernberger
Michel Oksenberg
This bibliographic work on the people’s communes contains references to more than 2,800 articles published in 137 Chinese journals between 1957 and the mid-1960s. A few, more contemporary references are cited when their inclusion seemed pertinent to the topic. Most of the articles listed here were published in Mainland China, although a number of others from Taiwan and Hong Kong are also included. The bibliography is based on the Chinese-language collection of the Asia Library at the University of Michigan.

There has been no systematic attempt to provide annotation for all of the articles listed in the bibliography. Annotations have generally been provided in cases where the title does not adequately speak to the content of the article, when the article is fairly long, or where the nature of the article warrants special attention. Locations of the various communes are noted whenever possible and/or relevant. The reader should note that the annotations are intended to be descriptive rather than critical.

Articles are arranged initially by subject area and then chronologically by year. They are then listed alphabetically by the first five romanized syllables of the Chinese title.

Individual entries begin with the five-syllable romanization of the title, followed by the Chinese characters and an English translation. Romanization and characters for individual authors are provided when available; however, "corporate" authors, such as communes, government agencies, and party organs, are omitted. This information is followed by the date, the volume, issue, and page numbers (when available), and the annotation (if any).

The romanization of personal and place names follows the pinyin system. Recognizing that this will pose some problems for readers accustomed to working with the Wade-Giles system, a standard conversion chart is included. In order to facilitate catalogue access to the journals, periodical titles have been provided in both pinyin and Wade-Giles.

A list of all periodicals, together with their abbreviations and original Chinese titles, precedes the entries. An alphabetical listing of commune names, accompanied by the numbers of the citations in which they are mentioned and their geographical location, comprises the index. The index may be used as a guide to articles relating to specific communes and geographic areas.
A very useful atlas that provides both maps and an alphabetical listing of place names is Zhonghua renmin gongheguo fen sheng ditu [Provincial atlas of the People's Republic of China], published by Ditu Chubanshe (Beijing) in 1977. Due to the fact that the names of some of the places mentioned in the articles have changed since the original publication, a suggested secondary reference is Renmin shouce, 1959–1965 [People's handbook, 1959–1965], by Da Gengbao.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BDXXB</td>
<td>Beijing daxue xuebao: Renwen kexue (Pei-ching ta hsüeh hsüeh pao: Jen wen k'o hsüeh) 北京大学学报：人文科学 [Journal of Beijing University: Humanities]</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSDXXB</td>
<td>Beijing shida xuebao (Pei-ching shih ta hsüeh pao) 北京师大学报 [Journal of Beijing Normal University]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAZ</td>
<td>Caizheng (Ts'ai cheng) 財政 [Finance]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHTB</td>
<td>Cehui tongbao (Ts'e hui t'ung pao) 测绘通报 [Cartography bulletin]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td>Cujin (Ts'u chin) 促进 [Press forward]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJKX</td>
<td>Caijing kexue (Ts'ai ching k'o hsüeh) 財经科学 [Financial and economic science]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJJYJ</td>
<td>Caijing yanjiu (Ts'ai ching yen chiu) 財经研究 [Finance and economics research]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Chuangzao (Ch'uang tsao) 创造 [Creation]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DF</td>
<td>Dongfeng (Tung feng) 东风 [East wind]</td>
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<td>DFQJB</td>
<td>Dalu-Fei qingji bao (Ta-lu fei ch'ing chi pao) 大陸匪情季報 [Mainland bandit intelligence quarterly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLXB</td>
<td>Dili xuebao (Ti li hsüeh pao) 地理学报 [Geographical journal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLZS</td>
<td>Dili zhishi (Ti li chih shih) 地理知識 [Geographical knowledge]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>Dushu (Tu shu) 读书 [Reading]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DZKJ</td>
<td>Dazhong kuaiji (Ta chung k'uai chi) 大众会计 [Popular accounting]</td>
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<td>FD</td>
<td>Fendou (Fen tou) 奋斗 [Struggle]</td>
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<td>FDY</td>
<td>Fudaoyuan (Fu tao yüan) 辅導員 [Auxiliary instructor]</td>
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<tr>
<td>FQYJ</td>
<td>Fei-qing yanjiu (Fei ch'ing yen chiu)匪情研究 [Bandit affairs research]</td>
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<td>GGS</td>
<td>Guangzhou gongshang (Kuang-chou kung shang) 广州工商 [Guangzhou industry and commerce]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Gonglu (Kung lu) 公路 [Highways]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMSX</td>
<td>Geming sixiang (Ko ming ssu hsiang) 革命思想 [Revolutionary thought]</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Title and Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GSGC</td>
<td>Gongshang guancha (Kung shang kuan ch'a) 工商观察 [Economic herald]</td>
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<td>GYKJ</td>
<td>Gongye kuaiji (Kung yeh k'uai chi) 工业会计 [Industrial accounting]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Hongqi (Hung ch'ii) 红旗 [Red flag]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSDXB</td>
<td>Huadong shida xuebao (Hua-tung shih ta hsueh pao) 华东师范大学报 [Journal of East China Normal University]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HXGY</td>
<td>Huaxue gongye (Hua hsueh kung yeh) 化学工业 [Chemical industry]</td>
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<td>JDXXB</td>
<td>Jilin daxue xuebao (Chi-lin ta hsueh hsueh pao) 吉林大学学报 [Journal of Jilin University]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JF</td>
<td>Jiefang (Chieh fang) 解放 [Liberation]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JFJZS</td>
<td>Jiefangjun zhanshi (Chieh fang chun chan shih) 解放军战士 [Soldier of the liberation army]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JHJJ</td>
<td>Jihua jingji (Chi hua ching chi) 计划经济 [Planned economy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHYTJ</td>
<td>Jihua yu tongji (Chi hua yu t'ung chi) 计划与统计 [Planning and statistics]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJDB</td>
<td>Jingji daobao (Ching chi tao pao) 经济导报 [Economic bulletin]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJYJ</td>
<td>Jingji yanjiu (Ching chi yen chiu) 经济研究 [Economic research]</td>
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<td>JRD</td>
<td>Jinri Dalu (Chin jih Ta-lu) 今日大陆 [The Mainland today]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JXGYZB</td>
<td>Jixie gongye zhoubao (Chi hsieh kung yeh chou pao) 机械工业周报 [Machine industry weekly]</td>
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<td>JXYYJ</td>
<td>Jiaoxue yu yanjiu (Chiao hsueh yu yen chiu) 教学与研究 [Teaching and research]</td>
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<td>KMB</td>
<td>Kaiping mingbao (K'ai-p'ing ming pao) 岱平明报 [Kaiping news]</td>
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<td>KXDJ</td>
<td>Kexue dazhong (K'o hsueh ta chung) 科学大众 [Popular science]</td>
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<td>KXTB</td>
<td>Kexue tongbao (K'o hsueh t'ung pao) 科学通报 [Science bulletin]</td>
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<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Laodong (Lao tung) 劳动 [Labor]</td>
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<td>LLXX</td>
<td>Lilun xuexi (Li lun hsueh hsi) 理论学习 [Theoretical study]</td>
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<td>LLYSJ</td>
<td>Lilun yu shijian (Li lun yu shih chien) 理论与实践 [Theory and practice]</td>
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<td>LSJX</td>
<td>Lishi jiaoxue (Li shih chiao hsueh) 历史教学 [History teaching]</td>
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<td>LSJXWT</td>
<td>Lishi jiaoxue wenti (Li shih chiao hsueh wen ti) 历史教学问题 [Problems of history teaching]</td>
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<td>LXJ</td>
<td>Luxingjia (Lu hsing chia) 旅行家 [Travellers]</td>
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<td>MTGY</td>
<td>Meitan gongye (Mei t'an kung yeh) 煤炭工业 [Coal industry]</td>
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<tr>
<td>MZPL</td>
<td>Minzhu pinglun (Min chu p'ing lun) 民主評論 [Democratic review]</td>
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<td>MZTJ</td>
<td>Minzu tuanjie (Min tsu t'uan chieh) 民族团结 [Nationalities unity]</td>
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<td>Minzu yanjiu (Min tsu yen chiu) 民族研究 [Nationalities research]</td>
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<td>NCGZTX</td>
<td>Nongcun gongzuo tongxun (Nung ts'ung kung tso t'ung hsün) 农村工作通讯 [Rural work bulletin]</td>
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<td>NWBTX</td>
<td>Neiwubu tongxun (Nei wu pu t'ung hsün) 内务部通讯 [Bulletin of the Ministry of Internal Affairs]</td>
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<td>NYJX</td>
<td>Nongye jixie (Nung yeh chi hsieh) 农业机械 [Agricultural machinery]</td>
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<td>Nongye kexue tongxun (Nung yeh k'o hsüeh t'ung hsün) 农业科学通讯 [Agricultural science bulletin]</td>
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<tr>
<td>QS</td>
<td>Qiushi (Ch'iu shih) 求是 [Search for truth]</td>
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<td>QB</td>
<td>Qiaowu bao (Ch'iao wu pao) 侨务报 [Overseas Chinese affairs]</td>
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<td>QX</td>
<td>Qianxian (Ch'ien hsien) 前线 [Front]</td>
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<td>QYKJ*</td>
<td>Qiye kuaiji (Ch'i yeh k'uai chi) 企业会计 [Enterprise accounting]</td>
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<td>Qunzhong (Ch'tiin chung) 群众 [The masses]</td>
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<td>RMBJ</td>
<td>Renmin baojian (Jen min pao chien) 人民保健 [People's health]</td>
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<td>RMSW</td>
<td>Renmin shuiwu (Jen min shui wu) 人民税务 [People's taxation]</td>
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<td>RMWX</td>
<td>Renmin wenxue (Jen min wen hsüeh) 人民文学 [People's literature]</td>
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<td>RMYD</td>
<td>Renmin youdian (Jen min yu tien) 人民邮电 [People's post and telecommunications]</td>
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<td>RMYY</td>
<td>Renmin yinyue (Jen min yin yüeh) 人民音乐 [People's music]</td>
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<td>SDPP</td>
<td>Shidai piping (Shih tai p'i p'ing) 现代評論 [Modern critique]</td>
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<td>SDXXB</td>
<td>Sichuan daxue xuebao (Ssu-ch'uan ta hsiieh hsiieh pao) 四川大学学报 [Journal of Sichuan University]</td>
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<td>SGS</td>
<td>Shanghai gongshang (Shang-hai kung shang) 上海工商 [Shanghai industry and commerce]</td>
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<td>SH</td>
<td>Shouhuo (Shou huo) 收获 [Harvest]</td>
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<td>SLYDL</td>
<td>Shuili yu dianli (Shui li yü tien li) 水利与电力 [Water conservation and electric power]</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNYKX</td>
<td>Shaanxi nongye kexue (Shen-hsi nung yeh k'o hsüeh) 陕西农业科技 [Shaanxi agricultural science]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPGY  Shipin gongye (Shih p'in kung yeh) 食品工业 [Food industry]
SSCKZL Shishi cankao ziliao (Shih shih ts' an k'ao zuo liao) 时事参考资料 [Current affairs reference materials]
SSSC Shishi shouce (Shih shih shou ts'e) 时事手册 [Current affairs handbook]
SWX* Shanghai wenxue (Shang-hai wen hsüeh) 上海文学 [Shanghai literature]
SWXTB Shengwuxue tongbao (Sheng wu hsüeh t'ung pao) 生物学通报 [Journal of biology]
SXJF Sixiang jiefang (Ssu hsiang chieh fang) 思想解放 [Ideological liberation]
SXYK Shixue yuekan (Shih hsiieh yüeh k'an) 史学月刊 [History monthly]
SXZX Sixiang zhanxian (Shih hsiang chan hsien) 思想战线 [Ideological front]
SY Shangyou (Shang yu) 上游 [Struggle upward]
TF Tianfeng (T'ien feng) 天风 [Heavenly wind]
TJGZ* Tongji gongzuo (T'ung chi kung tso) 统计工作 [Statistical work]
TSGGZ Tushuguan gongzuo (T' u shu kuan kung tso) 图书馆工作 [Library science bulletin]
TSGXTX Tushuguanxue tongxun (T' u shu kuan hsüeh t'ung hsün) 图书馆学通讯 [Bulletin of library science]
WDXXB Wuhan daxue xuebao: Renwen kexue (Wu-han ta hsüeh hsüeh pao: Jen wen k'o hsüeh) 武汉大学学报: 人文科学 [Wuhan University journal: Humanities]
WSZ Wen shi zhe (Wen shih che) 文史哲 [Literature, history, and philosophy]
WTYYJ Wenti yu yanjiu (Wen t'i yü yen chiu) 問題與研究 [Issues and research]
WXZZ Wen xing zazhi (Wen hsiing ts'a chih) 文星雜誌 [Apollo magazine]
WYB Wenyi bao (Wen i pao) 文艺报 [Literature and art press]
WYYB* Wenyi yuebao (Wen i yüeh pao) 文艺月报 [Literature and art monthly]
WZGG Wenzi gaiige (Wen tzu kai ko) 文字改革 [Language reform]
XCGD Xuanchuan guotong (Hsiüan ch'uan ku tung) 宣传鼓动 [Propaganda and agitation]
XGC Xingguancha (Hsin kuan ch'a) 新观察 [New observer]
XGS  Xingongshang (Hsin kung shang) 新工商 [New industry and commerce]
XHBYK*  Xinhua banyuekan (Hsin hua pan yüeh k'an) 新华半月刊 [New China semi-monthly]
XHYB*  Xinhua yuebao (Hsin hua yüeh pao) 新华月报 [New China monthly]
XJB  Xiju bao (Hsi chu pao) 戏剧报 [Drama news]
XJS  Xinjianshe (Hsin chien she) 新建设 [New construction]
XXK  Xue kexue (Hsiieh k'o hsieh) 学科学 [Study science]
XXXYXB  Xibeiti nongxueyuan xuebao (Hsi-pei nung hsüeh yüan hsüeh pao) 西北农学院学报 [Journal of Northwest Agricultural College]
XSYK  Xueshu yuekan (Hsiieh shu yiieh k'an) 学术月刊 [Academic monthly]
XT  Xiangtu (Hsiang t'u) 乡土 [Countryside]
XTY  Xin tiyu (Hsin ti yü) 新体育 [New physical culture]
XWYW  Xinxia yewu (Hsin shen yeh wu) 新闻业务 [Newspaper work]
XWZX  Xinxia zhanxian (Hsin shen chan-hsien) 新闻战线 [News front]
XXDB  Xuexi daobao (Hsiieh hsi tao pao) 学习导报 [Study guide]
XXSH  Xue xia shenghualu (Hsiieh hsüeh sheng huo) 学习生活 [Life of study]
XYS  Xu yu shi (Hsiü yü shih) 事实 [False and true]
XZZ  Xinning zazhi (Hsin-ning ts a chih) 新宁杂志 [Xinning magazine]
YDWT  Yuandong wenti (Yüan-tung wen t'i) 远东問題 [Far Eastern problems]
YH  Yanhe (Yen ho) 延河 [Yan river]
ZDXXB  Zhongshan daxue xuebao: Shehui kexue (Chung-shan ta hsüeh hsüeh pao: She hui k'o hsüeh) 中山大学学报: 社会科学 [Journal of Zhongshan University; Social science]
ZFN  Zhongguo funü (Chung-kuo fu nii) 中国妇女 [Women of China]
ZFYJ  Zhengfa yanjiu (Cheng fa yen chiu) 政法研究 [Political and legal research]
ZFZ  Zhongguo fangzhi (Chung-kuo fang chih) 中国纺织 [Chinese textiles]
ZGR  Zhongguo gongren (Chung-kuo kung jen) 中国工人 [Chinese worker]
ZGYJ  Zhong-Gong yanjiu (Chung-kung yen chiu) 中共研究 [Studies on Chinese Communism]
ZHFN  Zhonghua funü (Chung-hua fu nii) 中华妇女 [China's women]
ZJ  Zhujiang (Chui ching) 珠江 [Pearl river]
* NOTE: The titles of a number of these journals changed during the time period covered in this bibliography. Such cases are listed in the citations according to the title at the time of publication. For the reader's information, specific changes include the following. (1) GYKY: published monthly
from 1952 to 1958. In 1959 the journal title changed to QYKJ and was published bi-weekly. (2) JHJJ: publication ceased with the December 1958 issue. In the following month, the journal was merged with TJGZ to form JHYTJ. (3) XHYB: published under this title from January 1956 to December 1961. From November 1949 to December 1955, and beginning again in 1962, it was published as XHYB. (4) SWX: published under this title beginning in October 1959. Prior to that time, it was entitled WYYB (from January 1953 through September 1959). (5) FQYJ: published monthly from March 1958 to April 1969, when the title was changed to ZGYJ.
I. POLICIES, NATURE, AND ORGANIZATION

A. Policies

1958


   Deals with Anguo County in Hebei Province.


   This resolution was adopted by the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Sixth Plenary Session held on 10 December 1958. It is an important statement for understanding the development of communes, from the viewpoints of both ideology and policy. The resolution contains detailed illustrations of decisions about ownership as they affect the development of production in the people's communes, emphasizing the importance of collective ownership in that process. The article also states, however, that members will be permitted to keep their own personal effects and savings. In addition, the report issues a number of suggestions on the subject of communal living.

   A letter from the secretary of a conference held in Xushui Commune to Chairman Mao which expresses the commune's whole-hearted support for the people's communes.

6. "Wei fazhan he gong" 为发展和巩固人民公社作出更大贡献 [Make greater contributions towards the development and consolidation of the people's communes]. He Xiangning 何香凝. QWB, no. 12 (1958), pp. 4-5.

   A report on Chairman Mao's visit to and inspection of Qiliying People's Commune in August 1958.

   As a result of this directive, which had been promulgated in September 1958, some 42,183 agricultural producers' cooperatives were merged to form 951 people's communes by October 1958.

9. "Zhong-Gong Jiangsu sheng" 中共江苏省关于学习和宣传党的八届六中全会文件指示 [The Jiangsu CCP Provincial Committee's directive on studying
and propagandizing the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CCP. ZXJS, no. 12 (1958), p. 12.

10. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang zai" 中共中央在农村建立人民公社问题的决议 [The CCP Central Committee resolution on the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas]. ZFYJ, no. 5 (1958), pp. 11-12.

This resolution is divided into six sections which describe the reasoning behind the organizational structure of the communes, matters of economic policy, management, responsibility, and rectification work.

1959


This article was written collectively by the Shanghai Commercial Society.

13. "Geng geode juqi" 更高的举起总路线大跃进人民公社的光荣旗帜向前迈进 [Raise the flags of the General Line, the Great Leap Forward, and the People's Communes even higher and march bravely forward]. ZW, no. 36 (1959), pp. 3-5.

14. "Gesong chushengde" 歌颂初升的太阳 — 纪念中共中央 "关于在农村建立人民公社问题的决议" 发表一周年 [Sing the praises of the newly risen sun—celebrate the first anniversary of the promulgation of the CCP Central Committee's "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Wang Aizhu 王爱珠. XSYK, no. 9 (1959), pp. 1-5.


The author analyzes the reasons why various problems concerning the people's communes were not discussed at the Second National People's Congress.


Reviews basic theoretical conflicts involved in the ownership system in the people's communes. The author suggests that the commune model be eliminated, defending this position with an argument derived from the teachings of Sun Zhongshan and the development of American-style capitalism.


In an interview held on 27 December 1958, Tao Zhu gave reporters from Hong Kong an idea of various problems facing the people's communes.
   This article summarizes a speech delivered to the staff and students of Hubei University by Chen Yixin, vice-governor of Hubei Province.

20. "Guanyu zhengque chu" 关于正确处理人民内部矛盾的学说是办好人民公社的指导思想 [The theory of "Concerning the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People" is the guiding thought for running people's communes]. Su Shaozhi 苏绍智. XSYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 3-5.

   An analysis of "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."

   Analyzes the various reasons for integrating central administration with communal management with regard to politics, economics, education, etc.

23. "Quanmiande shenru" 全面地深入地学习党的八届六中全会文件 [Study the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee completely and thoroughly]. ZZYYJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 4-5.

24. "Qunzhong luxian shi" 群众路线是我们党的根本路线 [The mass line is the basic line of our party]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1959), pp. 17-18.


   Wang Hanjie, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee in Fujian Province, talks about how to deal with funds sent to commune members by relatives living abroad. He also discusses the policy of continuing education for Chinese who have returned from overseas.

   This article was written to commemorate the first anniversary of the promulgation of "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."


29. "Renzhen xuexi "Guan" 认真学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议" [Carefully study "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. SXZX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 5-7.

30. "Ruhe renshi 'ying" 如何认识 "何为有待 " [How to understand "the need to wait"—some city committee conferences held to examine "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Heng 何. SGS, no. 2 (1959), p. 3.
   Makes special reference to Shanghai Municipality.

32. "Tao Zhu tongzhi he" 高旗同志和港澳记者参观关于人民公社问题的谈话 [Comrade Tao Zhu's interview with a delegation of reporters from Hong Kong and Macao on problems in the people's communes]. Tao Zhu 高旗. GGS, no. 2 (1959), pp. 3-7.


Calls attention to the Chinese Communist Central Party publication "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes." This important document praises the spirit of Marxism and clarifies various misunderstandings with regard to the people's communes.


36. "Xuexi 'Guanyu ren" 学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议"的两点感想 [Two impressions from studying "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Cao Gan 曹含. XSYK, no. 12 (1959), pp. 36-37.

37. "Xuexi 'Guanyu ren" 学习 "关于人民公社若干问题的决议" 思考問題 [Questions for studying the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. ZXS, no. 2 (1959), p. 29.

This article raises various topics from each section of the resolution for discussion.


Discusses "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."

40. "Zenyang kan dai que" 怎样看待缺点 [How to treat weak points]. Zheng Xing 郑兴. ZZXX, no. 4 (1959), pp. 28-29.

Study notes for "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes."


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This article contains five sections which provide a brief outline for the reformation of Chinese agriculture. The first two sections discuss the reform of Chinese agricultural socialism: its processes, characteristics, and historical significance. The third examines reform methods and policy. The final sections discuss advanced agricultural cooperatives and the people's communes.

44. "Zhua sixiang xuexi" [Grasp thought—notes on studying the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes"]. Zeng Hua 曾化. ZXXX, no. 5 (1959), pp. 19-21.

1960


1961


The author points out that in the "three-level collective ownership system" the production brigade system comprises the basic unit of the rural people's communes. Questions of historical origin, theory, management, distribution, and methods of exchange are also discussed. This is an important article by one of China's foremost economists.


This article originally appeared as a Renmin ribao editorial.

48. "Zenyang lijie zheng" [How to understand the implementation of policy]. Su Wei 苏蔚. SSSC, no. 19 (1961), pp. 7-9.

Provides a general discussion of rural commune policy.

49. "Zhao zhengce he qun" [Find where policies meet the masses, grasp the common point among all policies]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 38-40.

Pertains to Jincheng County in Shanxi Province.

1967

50. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang gei" [A letter from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to all levels of poor and lower-middle peasant cadres in rural communes throughout the country]. HQ, no. 4 (1967), pp. 3-4.
B. Nature

1958


Fengxi Village is in Shanghai Municipality.


55. "Gongchanzhuyi shi" 人民公社是共产主义 [Communism is heaven and the people's communes are the ladders]. Zhu Jiaxin 朱家欣. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), p. 34.

Considers Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.


Discusses the implementation of this policy in Minhou County, Fujian Province.


Refers to Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.

58. "Guanyu gaoji nong" 关于高级农业社向全民所有制过渡问题的调查研究 [An investigation and study of problems during the transition from advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives to the system of ownership by the whole people]. Wang Yanli and others 王延力等. XJS, no. 9 (1958), pp. 1-7.

Considers the process of communization in Gai County, Liaoning Province.

59. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社向全民所有制过渡问题的探讨 [An inquiry into the problem of the transition from people's communes to the system of ownership by the whole people]. Zhang Zhuoyuan 张卓元. JYYJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 16-23.

Zhang Zhuoyuan expresses the opinion that during the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people the government will gradually gain control of public accumulation and income distribution and thereby determine the income of its members. In this context he considers Xiwu County in Henan Province.

The author discusses Zhang Zhuoyuan’s article (cited above), criticizing Zhang’s views on the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people. Qi also examines the nature of present-day communes, making special reference to Lushan County in Henan Province.

61. "Guanyu renmin gong" [On the basic sign of the turn from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in the people's communes]. He Wei. JJYJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 33-37.

Examining various methods of exchange and distribution, the author discusses the characteristics of present-day people's communes.


Guan describes the special features of people's communes and analyzes various reasons for the institution of these basic changes in China's agricultural system.


Zhu points out that communist principles are manifested in the people's communes in the following three ways: "to each according to his needs"; "the old form of division of labor has started to fade"; and "three kinds of class differences have started to disintegrate."


In November 1958 the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a conference to discuss various economic problems in the people's communes. Participants at the conference expressed differing opinions about how to resolve the problem of transforming collective ownership into ownership by the whole people.


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Ke attributes the success of people's communes to their large size and high degree of public ownership relative to agricultural cooperatives.


Enumerates the good points of the people's communes, singling out their superior organizational and systemic qualities and emphasizing the fact that these features serve as a direct road to communism.

68. "Renmin gongshe shi" [People's communes are the inevitable trend of developing circumstances]. Zou Jinpu 趙金朴. CJYJ, no. 7 (1958), pp. 13-14.

Examines Suiping County in Henan Province.

69. "Renmin gongshe shi" [People's communes are the inevitable trend of developing circumstances]. Zou Jinpu 趙金朴. CJYJ, no. 7 (1958), pp. 25-27.

Briefly examines the organization and characteristics of the people's communes, describing how these aspects work to control the people.

72. "Renmin gongshe wei" 人民公社为什么是加速建成社会主义和逐步过渡到共产主义的最好组织形式 [Why do the people's communes provide the best organizational form for expediting the establishment of socialism and for the gradual transition to communism?]. Fang Xizhen 方希珍. ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 10-13.

73. "Renmin gongshe—wo" 人民公社—我国从社会主义逐步过渡到共产主义的组织形式 [People's communes—the organizational form for our country to make the gradual transition from socialism to communism]. Jiang Fu 江福. WSZ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 1-5.

Jiang describes production teams and brigades in Dongsheng People's Commune and the ways in which students and farmers there work together. Also noted are the theory and function of "big cooperation."

Compares and contrasts people's communes and agricultural cooperatives in terms of policy, food, clothing, education, military, and transportation facilities.

Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.

77. "Renshi renmin gong" 认识人民公社的优越性 [Recognize the superiority of the people's communes]. Xiang Yi 向一. SGS, no. 21 (1958), pp. 3-4.
Focuses on Lujia County in Shanghai Municipality and Heshui County in Guangdong Province.


Considers communes in Gansu Province.


In marked contrast to most other points of view, this author suggests that at the present time rural people's communes should continue to operate under the collective ownership system.

1959

83. "Cong caimao gongzuo" 从财贸工作看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from our work on finance and trade]. Chai Mao 蔡茂. JJYJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 34-37.

84. "Cong Chengxi renmin" 从城西人民公社看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as evidenced by Chengxi People's Commune]. Bai Mu 白木 and Tong Shu 同书. HSDXB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 71-76.


Compares the development of relations between government administration and the communes before and after the integration of governmental and communal administrations.

86. "Cong Luanzhuang gaoji" 从栾庄高级农业社的发展过程看小社并大社转为人民公社的客观必然性 [On the objective necessity of the transformation from small and large collectives to people's communes as seen from the development of Luanzhuang Advanced Agricultural Producers' Cooperative]. Shao Bucai 邵步才. JJYJ, no. 12 (1959), pp. 28-43.

Luanzhuang Advanced Agricultural Producers' Cooperative is in Shijiazhuang Municipality, Hebei Province.

87. "Cong sanji suoyou" 从三级所有制看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the standpoint of the three-level ownership system]. Zhao Youfu 赵有福. ZZXX, no. 18 (1959), pp. 24-27.

Zhao believes that the "three-level ownership system" of the people's communes can both effectively develop the original advantages of the advanced agricultural cooperatives and reduce their disadvantages.


89. "Cong Shanghai nongye" 从上海农业展览会看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the Shanghai Agricultural Exhibition]. Zhen Wu 珍午. SGS, nos. 21-22 (1959), pp. 35-36.

90. "Cong shengchan guanxi" 从生产关系对生产力的作用看人民公社的优越性 [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the effect of the relations of production on productive forces]. Sun Xiaocun 孙晓春. ZZXX, no. 5 (1959), pp. 9-10.

Refers to Dongguan County in Guangdong Province and Fenggang County in Guizhou Province.


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91. "Cong suoyouzhide" [The future of the people's communes as seen from the development of the ownership system]. Xie You, ZGR, no. 22 (1959), p. 73.


A cursory comparison of the agricultural systems, living conditions, and social environment of the ancient Chinese people with those facets of today's people's communes.


Discusses the founding and achievements of Dongsheng Commune.

94. "Cong yige xiande" [The superiority of the people's communes as seen from the rapid economic development of one county]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1959), pp. 94-95.

Deals with Hua County in Guangdong Province.

95. "Dangde nongye ji" [The great victory of the party's policy to collectivize agriculture—the historical inevitability of the people's communes as seen in collective agriculture in the Tianjin area]. Wang Changbo, LSJX, no. 11 (1959), pp. 2-5.

96. "Fuhe shiji qing" [To be in accord with actual conditions is also activism]. Qian Shaozhong, SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 31.


Provides a theoretical analysis of the relationship between the "two transitions."


A comprehensive report on the ownership system in rural people's communes, including some differing opinions concerning the collective ownership system versus the "ownership by the whole people" system.

100. "Guanyu woguo eong" [A discussion of problems in our country's transition from socialism to communism]. LLYSJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 47-50.

A compilation of all published magazine articles dealing with problems which occur during the transition from socialism to communism. Topics addressed include: (1) whether it is necessary to have a transitional period; (2) problems of where to begin; and (3) how to recognize the relationship and differences between socialism and communism.

Huang constructs a comparison of the characteristics of ownership systems existing both prior to and after the People's Communication Movement.

102. "Hebei sheng nongcun" 河北省农村人民公社大致看 [Rural people's communes in Hebei Province shine brightly]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 43-44.

This article deals specifically with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Deals with Guiyang Municipality in Guizhou Province.

105. "Renmin gongshe ba" 人民公社把千年理想化为现实 [The people's communes realize the ideals of a thousand years]. Dong Qiwu 董其武. XHBYK, no. 11 (1959), p. 44.

Examines people's communes in Sichuan Province.

106. "Renmin gongshe" 人民公社的出现标志着我国基本政治权力进人一个新发展阶段 [The appearance of people's communes is a sign that basic political power in our country is entering a new period of development]. ZFYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 30-33.

A description and explanation of ways in which the establishment of a new system of organization is the foundation of a well-managed people's commune. Special emphasis is placed on the establishment of county federations of communes.


Deals with Wendeng County in Shandong Province.

108. "Renmin gongshe" 人民公社的建立是生产关系一定要适合生产力性质规律作用的结果 [The establishment of people's communes is the result of the following functional law: the relations of production must adjust to the nature of the forces of production]. Song Tao 宋涛. JXYYJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 22-27.


A Marxist analysis of the unique aspects of the development of the "relations of production" under socialism and the nature of the current system of ownership in the people's communes.


Examines the reconstruction of Luzhou People's Commune two months after a flood.


114. "Renmin gongshe hao"/人民公社好得很 [The people's communes are great]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 41-43. Using the practical example of the struggle against drought in people's communes in Henan Province during the previous year, this article attempts to demonstrate the superiority of communal forms of organization.

115. "Renmin gongshe neng"/人民公社能耐大 [The people's communes have great ability]. JFJZS, no. 18 (1959), p. 11.

116. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是加速我国社会主义建设实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes provide the best conditions for quickening the pace of our socialist construction and achieving the two transitions in our country]. Ma Dingzhong /马定中. ZZYJJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 8-11.

117. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best form for realizing the two transitions]. Chen Jiyuan /陈吉元. FDY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 2-3. This article examines the "two transitions": (1) the transition from collective ownership to ownership by all the people in the countryside and (2) the transition from a socialist to a communist society.

118. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best form for realizing the two transitions]. Chen Xunzhi /陈逊之. LLYSJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 5-8.

119. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是实现两个过渡的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best means for realizing the two transitions]. Li Zhai /李策. SGS, no. 3 (1959), pp. 27-29. This article was the second to appear under the inclusive title "Lectures on Problems in the People's Communes."


121. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是我国经济和政治发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's economic and political development]. Zhu Zongyan /朱宗炎. ZGR, no. 20 (1959), p. 46.

122. "Renmin gongshe shi"/人民公社是我国经济和政治发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our economic and political development—a refutation of the foul slander of right-wing opportunists who claim that "the communes were set up too quickly and are in a mess"]. Yang Keqiang /杨克强. SDXXB, no. 4 (1959), p. 6.

124. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国历史发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's historical development]. Fan Rong 凡容. ZZYJJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 36-41. Delineates the historical development of right-wing opportunist criticism of the people's communes.

125. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国历史发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's historical development]. Yi Nong 赵永. JJJYJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 21-23.

126. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是农村社会主义革命发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of the development of our country's agrarian socialist revolution]. Wang Min 王民. ZFYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 36-41.

127. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是社会发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of China's social development]. Li Jingquan 李景泉. HQ, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-23.


129. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是过渡到共产主义的最好形势 [The people's communes provide the best means for China's transition from socialism to communism]. Li Xijie 李旭叶. SDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 37-46.

130. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国政治和经济发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of China's political and economic development]. Chen Zhengliang 陈正亮. XJS, no. 11 (1959), pp. 1-10.

In response to national and international defamation of the people's communes, this article analyzes the following three questions: (1) Is there any objective necessity for the People's Communization Movement? (2) Is there any objective material basis for the establishment of people's communes? (3) Do people's communes meet the present requirements of the "forces of production"?

131. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国经济发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of our country's economic and political development]. Huang Zhuoying 黄卓英. ZZYJJ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 14-16.

Deals with Nanzhao County in Henan Province.

132. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是形势发展的必然产物 [The people's communes are the inevitable product of the development of circumstances]. Shu Min 舒敏. SGS, nos. 21-22 (1959), pp. 10-11.

133. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社 "顺乎天理合乎人情" [The people's communes are "in accordance with natural law and human needs"]. Hai Chao 滨潮. JFJZS, no. 18 (1959), pp. 10-11. Pertains to Suichuan and Nanchang counties, both in Jiangxi Province.
A preliminary study of the historical background of the people's communes, including an analysis of the unique aspects of the contemporary system of ownership and conditions that are present during the transition from a socialist to a communist society.

The author reviews various arguments which illustrate why the people's communes can exist forever.

Points up the superiority of people's communes as illustrated by Jianming Commune.

A discussion of how economic and social welfare programs in Zhangshi People's Commune determine the superiority and future of people's communes.

A review of Tao Zhu's report on the investigation of Humen People's Commune.


140. "Shilun renmin gong" 试论人民公社由集体所有制向全民所有制过渡 [Discussing the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in the people's communes]. Huang Zhiyong 黄志勇. ZZYJJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 23-24.
The author specifies three major advantages of the people's ownership of national industry. (1) The means of production can be distributed by the state in a unified and reasonable manner according to the needs of the national economy. (2) Labor products can be distributed by the state in a unified and reasonable manner according to the needs of the national economy. (3) Workers' wages can be determined by state wage policy and by state control over consumption funds, which means that they would not be linked to the growth of production in individual enterprises.


144. "Taiyang shi zenyang" 太阳是怎样升起来的 [How does the sun rise?]. LLXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 74-80.
A study of Taiyangsheng ("Rising Sun") Commune which documents the inevitability of the communal form of organization in that region.

Reports on Lianhe People's Commune.

Wang Guofan was the director of Jianming People's Commune.

147. "Weishenme shuo 'zheng"  《为什么说“政社合一”使人民公社集体所有制的经济增加了全民所有制的成份？》 [Why is it said that the "integration of government administration and commune management" made the system of collective ownership in the people's communes develop elements of the system of ownership by the whole people?].  He Wenyun  何文云.  ZQN, no. 2 (1959), p. 36.


149. "Women dangqiande"  《我们当前形势是继续大跃进》 [The present situation is a continuation of the Great Leap Forward].  Fan Rongkang  范荣康.  ZQN, no. 20 (1959), pp. 6-8.

Deals with Henan Province.

151. "Yike zhuozhuangde"  《一棵茁壮的幼苗》 《从凤山公社看人民公社所有制的强大力量》 [A strong seedling—a view of the great vitality of the system of ownership in the people's communes as seen in Fengshan People's Commune].  Shen Qing  沈青.  NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 18-21.

152. "Yinggai zenyang fen"  《应该怎样分析人民公社所有制性质》 [How one ought to analyze the characteristics of the ownership system in the people's communes].  Chen Jiyuan  陈吉元 and Zhou Shuda  周叔达.  XJS, no. 3 (1959), pp. 51-56.  

153. "Zenyang renshi ren"  《怎样认识人民公社的性质》 [How to understand the nature of the people's communes].  Zou Jinpo  邹今波.  ZW, no. 4 (1959), pp. 16-17.

154. "Zhangshi gongshe dan"  《张市公社诞生八个月充分显示人民公社的强大生命力》 [Eight months after the establishment of Zhangshi People's Commune, the great vitality of the people's communes is made clear].  XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 31-32.

155. "Zhe shi dangde zheng"  《这是党的正确判断》 [This is a correct decision of the party].  Wang Hongwen  王鸿文.  SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 31.

156. "Zhengque renshi mu"  《正确地认识目前人民公社的性质》 [Correctly understand the present nature of the people's communes].  Wu Fanglin  吴芳林.  XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 16-17.

1960


This essay analyzes three main problems: (1) the ownership system; (2) the organization and administration of rural people's communes; and (3) the accounting and distribution systems. Also discussed are the reasons behind changes in rural people's communes and the results of the first two years of communization. Several pictures of rural people's communes are included.


161. "Renmin gongshe cu" 人民公社促进了民族地区直接向社会主义过渡 [The people's communes hasten the direct transition to socialism in minority areas]. Lei Chunguo 雷春国. MZTJ, no. 6 (1960), p. 17.

162. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是我国实现 "两个过渡" 的最好形式 [The people's communes are the best form for our nation to implement the "two transitions"]. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 12-16.


1961

164. "Dui nongcun renmin" 对农村人民公社现阶段所有制问题的研究体会 [Understandings reached through studying the question of the ownership system in the people's communes at the present stage]. Wei De 魏德. ZFYJ, no. 2 (1961), pp. 25-29.


In order to provide a detailed analysis, this article structures a three-part examination of progressive changes in the ownership system of the people's communes.


An analysis of the differences between the two systems, emphasizing the good points of collective ownership.
1963


1964


The author provides an overview of the current situation in rural communes in these two special districts of Shanghai Municipality.

1968


Provides several concrete examples from Weitong Commune which demonstrate the superiority of people's communes.

C. Organization

1958

170. "Chayashan Weixing" 昌平县星人民公社试行章程 (草案) [The provisional charter of Weixing People's Commune in Chayashan (draft)]. HQ, no. 7 (1958), pp. 16-21.


An examination of those sectors of commune administration which integrate commune management with central administration. Problems of commune organization are also discussed.

172. "Cong 'Weixing' gongshe" 从 "卫星"公社的章程谈如何办公社 [Using the charter of "Weixing" Commune to discuss how to organize people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1958), pp. 64-65.

173. "Cong Zhaoyuan xian ren" 从赞皇县人民公社看一县一社制 [The one county, one commune system as seen in Zhaoyuan County People's Commune]. Zhao Fuji 赵福喜. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 11-14.


Discusses the organization and good points of people's communes.
175. "Gongshede tizhi" 公社的体制和机构 [The system and structure of people's communes—a study of the system and structure of people's communes in Liaoning Province]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1958), p. 84.

This draft contains detailed regulations on the management of materials for production, the system of organization, welfare, etc., in Qiliying People's Commune.


178. "Weile quanmian da" 为了全面大跃进还是去公社好 [In order to fully attain our all-around great leap forward, we must get the communes going]. Wang Wensheng 王文生. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 21-24.
Examines in detail the organization, living conditions, and problems of welfare and wages in Qiliying People's Commune.

179. "Weixing renmin gong" 卫星人民公社试行简章 (草案) [The provisional charter of Weixing People's Commune (draft)]. ZFYJ, no. 5 (1958), p. 15.

180. "Xiang-she heyi you" 向社会一有那些好处? [What are the benefits of merging the village and the commune into one?]. Zhou Zuyou 周祖佑. XHBYK, no. 19 (1958), pp. 104-5.
An introduction to the experiences of Xingxiang People's Commune.


Deals with Lushan County in Henan Province.

1959

183. "Cong renmin gongshe" 从人民公社三级所有制到公社与高级社的区别 [The differences between communes and advanced producers' cooperatives as evidenced by the three-level ownership system of the people's communes]. CJJKX, no. 6 (1959), p. 32.
This article refutes the position of right deviationists who believe that people's communes are regressing toward advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives.


An analysis of the organizational style of contemporary rural communes. The author believes that countywide federations of communes are the style appropriate to democratic centralism. Pertains specifically to Suiping and Xiuwu counties, both in Henan Province.
Deals with Beijing Municipality.

Explains the differences between the federation commune (consisting of several communes in one county) and the "one county, one commune" system (where the entire county constitutes one commune) and affirms the superiority of federation communes.

Qi points out that during the period when the people's communes were carrying out the "four front modernizations," some people misunderstood the relationship between organization and freedom and between regulations and freedom. This article attempts to correct those misunderstandings.

This article is the third lecture to appear under the inclusive title "Lectures on the Study of Problems in the People's Communes."

Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Considers Sichuan Province.


Discusses the significance of integrating government administration with commune management in terms of the establishment of socialism and ultimately communism.


196. "Jixu fahui ren" 继续发挥人民公社以大队为基础的三级所有制的作用 [Continue to develop the three-level ownership system which takes the brigade as its base in the people's communes]. SY, nos. 5-6 (1960), pp. 23-26.
197. "Lun yi dui wei ji" [On the positive function of the team as the base in the three-level ownership system]. Li Zhong. LLYSJ, no. 5 (1960), pp. 17-19.

198. "Weishenme 'sanji' " [Why is the "three-level ownership system based on the production team" the basic system in the people's communes at the present stage?]. Su Xing 尹生. ZQN, no. 24 (1960), pp. 9-11.


A report on the administration and organization of the Third Work Team of Nanhu Commune.

Pertains to Shanghai Municipality.

1961

Deals with Heshun County in Shanxi Province.

202. "Cong Wusheng xian Long" [The superiority of the three-level ownership system which utilizes the production team as its base as seen in Longmen People's Commune in Wusheng County]. JJYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 11-12.

This article was originally published in Shanxi ribao.


An explanation of how the three-level system of ownership based on the production brigade forms the basic system of ownership in rural people's communes.

Examines the experiences of people's communes in various locales in order to illustrate how to further the principle of democratic centralism.

208. "Sanji suoyou dui" 三级所有为基 础是我国农村人民公社现阶段的根本制度 [The basic system of the people's communes at present is the three-level ownership system which takes the team as its base]. Yi Nong 耶刚. JYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 1-17.

209. "Sanji suoyou dui" 三级所有队为基础是现阶段人民公社的根本制度 [The team-based three-level ownership system is the basic system of people's communes at the present stage]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 53-55.


1963


Of special interest is the appendix to the article, which contains charts showing: (1) the basic system of control relationships in the people's communes; (2) the political power relationships between people's communes and the county; (3) the hierarchy of official positions within the people's communes; and (4) the organization of production at the brigade level.


1964


A review of materials gathered by a guerilla who fought the communists in Lianjiang County (Fujian Province) and of other articles about the people's communes.
II. THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIZATION MOVEMENT

A. The Movement's Development

1958

214. "Ban gongshe shi ge" [All nationalities demand the organization of communes]. Yu Fei 雨飞, and Zhao Youtu 赵有途. MZTJ, no. 10 (1958), p. 11.

Pertains to Minhe County in Qinghai Province.


Deals with Hebei Province.


This story illustrates two points of view regarding the people's communes current at the beginning of the People's Communization Movement in Liuyang County, Hunan Province.


An article about the establishment of Jinghong People's Commune.


Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

222. "Cong Pi xian renmin" [The growth of communist factors as seen in the communization movement in Pi County]. Han Shilong 韩世隆 and Zhang Qinghua 张清华. SDXXB, nos. 3-4 (1958), p. 11.

Pi County is in Sichuan Province.

223. "Cong 'sanshe heyi' " [From "merging three cooperatives into one" to the people's communes]. Gong Mianren 孔殿仁. ZZK 24, no. 1 (1958): 12-16.
Describes changes in rural villages during the merging of supply and marketing cooperatives with credit cooperatives and the transformation of agricultural producers' cooperatives into people's communes. Deals specifically with Henan Province.

224. "Cong Weixing gongshe" [How to run a commune according to the charter of Weixing People's Commune]. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 18-19.


229. "Gaoju renmin gong" [Raise high the red flag of the people's communes and go forward]. ZNB, no. 8 (1958), pp. 16-17.


231. "Gonggu renmin gong" [The two-line struggle during the consolidation of the people's communes]. Chen Xin, ZZXX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 40-43. The author's view is that the communal system will involve a gradual transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people. In this way, he argues, the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" will be attained. This position reflects his understanding of the conditions then existing in Weixing People's Commune.

232. "Guangzhou shijiaode" [How were people's communes established in the area around Guangzhou?]. Hou Cailing and Yang Feng, HQ, no. 3 (1958), pp. 26-30.


234. "Hebei shengde ren" [The People's Communization Movement in Hebei Province]. Lin Tie, HQ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 21-24. Describes the situation in Shandong Province following communization, claiming that Chairman Mao's precept "it's good to organize people's communes" is correct.


"Jijide xuanchuan" [Actively propagate the People's Communization Movement]. Mu Jiajun. XWYW, no. 9 (1958), pp. 3-4.

"Jin Richeng shouxiang" [A speech delivered by Prime Minister Jin Richeng to a welcoming party at Hongqi People's Commune in Yingcheng County, Hubei Province]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1958), p. 19.

This speech was delivered on 26 November 1958.

"Laibin xian shi zen" [How did Laibin County carry out communization?]. Li Guangxian and Ye Jingren. MZTJ, no. 10 (1958), p. 9.

Laibin County is in Liuzhou Special District, Guangxi Province.


Refers to the article "The People's Communes Are Good," originally published in Renmin ribao on 18 August 1958, which discussed the expansion of the People's Communization Movement in Xinyang Special District, Henan Province.

"Quanguo nongcun ji" [Throughout the nation rural areas are basically communized]. XHBYK, no. 20 (1958), pp. 97-98.

Charts the number of people's communes established by the end of August 1958, describing the families and persons who participated in the nationwide communization movement.


Pertains to Fengtai District in Beijing Municipality and Suiping and Xinxiang counties in Henan Province.


Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

"Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are good]. FDY, no. 10 (1958), p. 15.

"Renmin gongshe fang" [The people's communes are good]. Zeng Houren and Feng Xinghua. ZNB, no. 11 (1958), p. 4.

"Renmin gongshe hao" [The people's communes are good]. Zhang Youren and others. XJS, no. 10 (1958), pp. 13-18.

Refers to Beijing Municipality.


This article provides statistics showing the national development of people's communes through August 1958. Contains specific information on Henan Province.
"Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化运动中的北京郊区回族人民 [Muslims in the Beijing area taking part in the People's Communication Movement]. Li Tiecheng and others 《民族研究》 MZYJ, no. 3 (1958), p. 15.

"Renmin gongshe suo" 人民公社所见 (通讯) [A glance at the people's communes (news dispatch)]. Li Xiannian 郭先念. HQ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 4-8.
Deals with Xushui and Anguo counties and Baoding Special District in Hebei Province and with Zhengzhou Municipality and Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

Reviews a joint conference of philosophical and scientific associations in Shanghai Municipality. Participants included practical and theoretical workers from various people's communes.

"Renmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无限好 [The people's communes are infinitely good]. Fang Xiaotu 方小土. TF, no. 21 (1958), p. 23.
Deals with Shaoxing County in Zhejiang Province.

Considers communization in Henan Province.

"Xian ba renmin gong" 先把人民公社的架子搭起来 [First set up the framework of the people's communes]. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 20-22.

"Xiao she xiao fu he" 小社大富何足道公社大富幸福观—记东人民公社干部大胆破除主义 [The limited prosperity of small cooperatives is meaningless compared to the great and long-lasting prosperity of the people's communes—the leaders of Lidong People's Commune break up departmentalism]. SY, no. 14 (1958), pp. 9-11.

"Xinxiang diqu jian" 新乡地区建立人民公社情况和今后巩固提高的意见 [Some opinions about the establishment and subsequent stabilization of people's communes in Xinxiang District]. Niu Lifeng 邱立峰. ZNB, no. 18 (1958), pp. 25-27.
Xinxiang District is in Henan Province.
Describes how Xianfeng People's Commune experimented with the part-supply system, whereby the commune provides partial wage payments to its members in the form of foodstuffs.

Xinxiang District is in Henan Province.

Deals with Xiea County in Gansu Province.

Pertains to Xushui County in Henan Province.

264. "You 'nongye hezuo" 由“农业合作社”到“人民公社” [From "agricultural cooperatives" to "people's communes"] Zeng Ming 曾明. SDPP, no. 6 (1958): 6-10.  
Discusses the significance of premising the development of people's communes on agricultural producers' cooperatives, affirming the superiority of people's communes to other forms of agricultural organization. Also describes the situation in Henan after communization. The author was the first secretary of Henan Province.

deals with Jiujiang Special District in Jiangxi Province.

Pertains to Guanghua County in Hubei Province.

Describes the first industrial commune to be established in Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province.

Describes the first industrial commune to be established in Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province.


1959

272. "Cong 'he mu zhi f dao" 从"合营制"到人民公社 [From the "system of combined farmland" to the people's communes]. MZYJ, no. 1 (1959), p. 35.

Pertains to Beoting, Ledong, and Baisha counties, all in Guangdong Province.


Examines the origin and development of people's communes in Putuo District, Zhejiang Province.


Illustrates how the communal system can hasten the elimination of racial inequality.


An investigative report of Zhujing People's Commune.


Deals with Lishu County in Jilin Province.


Deals with Dayashan Yaozu Autonomous Region in Guangxi Province.


Published on the anniversary of the establishment of Qiyi Commune.


281. "Geng qin geng jian qin" 更勤更俭搞社 [Run the people's communes more industriously and frugally]. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 29-30.


This article was written in honor of an anniversary celebration for people's communes in Guangdong Province.
283. "Gong-Fei 'gongshe' shi" 共產 "公社" 是 怎样失敗的? [How have the Chinese Communists' "communes" failed?]. Ding Nan 丁楠. JRD, no. 97 (1959), pp. 5-7.


286. "Gongshe santi" 公社 三題 [Three topics concerning people's communes]. Zhong Qi 仲起. JJDB, no. 636 (1959), p. 8. Addresses the following three questions: (1) Did the people's communes fail? (2) Did they take the same old road as the agricultural producers' cooperatives? (3) Has the community dining room been discontinued?


288. "Guanghuide shinian" 光辉 的 十年 [A brilliant decade]. JHYTJ, no. 12 (1959), pp. 16-23. This editorial uses statistical data to examine China's achievements during the previous decade, describing in detail the rural changes which followed the establishment of people's communes.


290. "Kaizhan zengchan-jie" 开展 增产 节约 运动 贯彻 勤俭 办社 方针 [Develop the Movement to Increase Production and Frugality and carry out the policy of running communes diligently and economically]. Zhang Zhaopu 张照普. CAZ, no. 9 (1959), p. 35. Deals with Changge County in Henan Province.


292. "Meiyou liyou deng" 没有 理由 等待 看望 [There is no reason to wait and see]. Song Baolin 宋保林. SGS, no. 2 (1959), p. 4. Pertains to Shanghai Municipality.


296. "Qinjian banshe qin" 慎慎办事 勤俭持家 [Diligently run the communes and diligently maintain the family]. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Pertains to Inner Mongolia.

Deals with Shenyang Municipality in Liaoning Province.

300. "Renmin gongshe hao" 人民公社好 [The people's communes are great]. Chen Guozhang 陈国璋. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 9-12.

301. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化进一步促进了民族团结 [Communization further promotes unity among the nationalities]. Qu Xing 曲兴. MZYJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 32-34.
Refers to Wangqing County in Jilin Province.


Mount Tai (in Shandong Province) is one of China's largest mountains.


305. "Renmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无限好 [The people's communes are boundlessly good]. Qin Guangwen 秦广文. LLXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 84-86.
Pertains to Zhangwu County in Liaoning Province.

Refers to Jiaohe County in Hebei Province.


Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.


Deals with Beijing Municipality.


Highlights certain facts which demonstrate that the development of people's communes is founded on traditional agricultural cooperation.

315. "Yao zhengque lijie" 我要正确理解"等待"的精神 [We should accurately understand the spirit of "the need to wait"]). Hong Shicheng 洪世成. SGS, no. 3 (1959), p. 30.

Refers to Shanghai Municipality.

316. "'You suo dengdai' bu" "等待"不等于"永远等待" ["The need to wait" does not mean "wait forever"]). Wu Mingran 吴明然. SGS, no. 2 (1959), pp. 4-5.

Pertains to Shanghai Municipality.

1960


Deals with Rui'an, Pingyang, and Huangyan counties, all in Zhejiang Province, and with Shanxi Province.

318. "Gaoju renmin gong" 高举人民公社红旗前进 [Hold high the red flag of the people's communes and advance]. Yu Sufan 于守范. ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 27.

319. "Gongshehua gei Ying" 公社化给 Yingqiao 人民带来了全面跃进 [Communication has brought a thorough leap forward to the Muslim people in Yingqiao]. Ma Yingzhou 马英洲. MZYJ, no. 8 (1960), p. 33.


Deals with Cheng'an Commune.

322. "Qianfang baiji zhi" -f •# ^ ^fi# A A  <* N
[Use every means to support the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. CAZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 22-25.
Refers to Liuhe County in Jilin Province.

Pertains to Henan Province.

This article originally appeared as the preface to the book The People's Communes Are Good, published in Gansu Province.

Deals with Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.


327. "Renmin gongshe yun" A. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 7-16.

328. "Shanghai gao gongshe" A. Zhao Meng i| JRD, no. 114 (1960), pp. 22-23.

A detailed report from Tong County in Beijing Municipality examining the progress of irrigation, industry, and multiple undertakings following communization. Income charts for various communes and brigades are included.

The Number Five Northwest Cotton Textile Factory is located in Xi'an Municipality, Shaanxi Province.

A letter from Liu Ruilong, minister of the rural affairs department of the CCP Huadong Regional Bureau (Shanghai Municipality), to the people's communes.
333. "Zongjie gongshe jing" 总结公社经验 加强公社建设 [Summarize the experiences of the communes and strengthen their construction]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 1-2.
A study on how to summarize various experiences in the communes during the three years following their establishment.

1961

334. "Zai minzu gongzuo" 在民族工作方面 总结经验 加强公社建设 [In nationalities work, hold high the three red flags of the General Line, the Great Leap Forward, and the people's communes and continue to advance]. Liu Chun 刘春. MZTJ, no. 4 (1961), pp. 2-5.
Liu Chun was vice-chairman of the Commission on National Affairs. The article deals specifically with Sichuan Province.

1962

Cisan Brigade is part of Cihu Commune.


Deals with Huiyang, Wuhua (also called Shuizhai), Gaoyao, and Dongguan counties, all in Guangdong Province.

A preliminary summary of five years of communal experience in rural people's communes in Guangdong Province.

1963

An editorial dealing with Wannian County in Jiangxi Province.

1964

A preliminary summary of five years of communal experience in rural people's communes in Guangdong Province.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIZATION MOVEMENT

A review of the revolutionary spirit of Wugong Village in Yaoyang County, Hebei Province. Discusses how the situation there has greatly improved, changing from a "joint land team" system to a communal one.

1965

Huojian Team is part of Xuanwu Commune.

1966


B. Rectification Campaigns

1959

344. "Dagui mode kai" 大规模地开展群众性的整社运动 [Start a large-scale mass movement to rectify the communes]. Chen Zhengren 陈正人. HQ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 8-15.

The author suggests some ways to solve the problems of organization, production, life-style, and distribution management in the people's communes.


An analysis of some problems appearing in commune rectification campaigns based on Tao Zhu's "An Investigative Report of Humen Commune." Pertains to Dongguan County in Guangdong Province.


Describes how members of racial minorities in Dashizhai People's Commune received respect and help during the "investigation of the communes."
Presents the results of Tao Zhu's study of problems in Humen Commune.

Fan was an accountant for Dashizhai People's Commune. He discusses problems of distribution during the period when that commune was being investigated.


Based on recent developments, the article presents a comprehensive analysis of the work of "keeping track" of the communes.

354. "Renmin gongshe neng" [Can the people's communes be "rectified"?]. Tong Xin. JD, no. 91 (1959), pp. 14-16. 
Deals with Hebei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shanxi, and Henan provinces.

Discusses the results of the commune rectification movement and analyzes the reasons for its success.

Describes a "hot" debate over the purpose of production which took place in Dashizhai People's Commune.

357. "Yi shengchan wei zhong" [Do a good job of rectifying the communes by focusing on production]. Qi Rui. ZW, no. 9 (1959), pp. 7-9. 

358. "Yi zhengdun he gong" [Make an even greater leap forward in this year's production by focusing on rectifying and consolidating the people's communes]. Wang Yongxin and Yang Feng. ZJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 29-31. 
Deals with Guangzhou Municipality in Guangdong Province.

The author analyzes the significance of investigating the people's communes and describes how to use the theory of dialectical materialism to reduce defects and correct mistakes.

360. "Zheng she cheng ji da" [The results of rectifying the communes are great; the spirit of production is high]. Xu Ke. SSSC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 17-19.
"Zheng she ershitian" 證書二十天就開遍地鮮 [After twenty days of rectifying the communes, flowers are blooming brightly everywhere]. Ba Keba 張克巴. MZTJ, no. 3 (1959), p. 10.
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.


"Zhong-Gong Hunan sheng" 中共湖南省委農村工作部关于五個人民公社深入開展整社運動的報告 [A report by the rural work department of the Hunan CCP Provincial Committee on the thorough rectification movement carried out in five people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 18-21.
Deals with Yuanjiang, Lingling, and Liuyang counties and Changsha Municipality, all in Hunan Province.

"Tuoxie xia tian ling" 脫鞋下田領導生產 [Take off your shoes and go to the fields to lead production]. Zhang Yadong 張亞東. QS, no. 7 (1960), pp. 23-24.
An analysis of problems of communal rectification and cadre leadership.

An analysis of policies regarding the rural people's communes and the reasons for various changes, derived from the sixtieth article of the "Draft of the Rural People's Communes" and other materials.

"Xianjieduan Gong-Fei" 現階段通共的整風運動 [The current Chinese Communist rectification movement]. DFQJB, April-June 1961, 14 pp.
Provides a comprehensive review of the background, objectives, and methods of the current rectification campaign.

Discusses the ways in which Qingxi Production Brigade of Shaoshan People's Commune increased production following a rectification campaign.

Pertains to Zhangpu County in Fujian Province, Lingbao County (also called Guioluezhen) in Henan Province, Zhongshan County in Guangdong Province, and Suiping County in Henan Province.

C. Reactions to Communization

1958


Points out the benefits of people's communes.

371. "Fan xiang tan qin jian" 他回乡探亲见不到 [He went back to his native village to visit relatives but failed to see them]. GSGC 12, no. 11 (1958): 27.

A story about a resident of Hong Kong who returned to Huiyang County in Guangdong Province to visit his family.

372. "Fengbao yu lai Zhong" 風暴欲來中共步 [As the storm approached, the communists were afraid to move]. ZZK 24, no. 12 (1958): 3-4.

373. "Ge bao dui Gong-Fei" 各報對共青公社之評論 [Articles from different newspapers which discuss and criticize the Chinese Communists' people's communes]. SSCKZL, no. 83 (1958), pp. 19-30.

374. "Ge fang dui Gong-Fei" 各方對共青公社之評論 [Criticism of the Chinese Communists' people's communes comes from every direction]. SSCKZL, no. 82 (1958), pp. 23-34.

375. "Gong-Fei renmin gong" 共青公社人民公社 [Some facts about how people are being harmed by the Chinese Communists' people's communes]. SSCKZL, no. 82 (1958), pp. 9-22.

Refers to Taishan County in Guangdong Province and Jianghua Yaozu Autonomous Region (also called Shuikou) in Hunan Province.


378. "Renmin gongshe chengkuo" 人民公社成立後大陸人民會立即起來反抗嗎? [Once the people's communes are established, will the people on the Mainland immediately resist?]. De He 殺和. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 9.

An attack on the people's communes which focuses on alleged communist oppression and the potential for popular revolt.


Deals with Puning County in Guangdong Province.


381. "'Renmin gongshe' pi" 關於"人民公社"批評 [Criticism of the "people's communes"]. Lin Gu 林谷. SDPP 7, no. 8 (1958): 8-10.

38. "Renmin gongshe' si" 人民公社 [Trouble surrounds the "people's communes"]. ZZK 24, no. 9 (1958): 3-4. Deals with Puning County in Guangdong Province and Jianghua Yaozu Autonomous Region in Hunan Province.

38. "Renmin gongshe zao" 人民公社造成的危險局面 [The critical situation created by the people's communes]. ZYZX, no. 4 (1958), p. 3.

38. "Ruci 'renmin gong" 如此 "人民公社" [So this is a "people's commune"—review of a talk with an old woman who escaped from Communist China to search for freedom]. Liu Yan 刘燕. ZHFN 9, no. 4 (1958): 8. Refers to Shanghai Municipality.


38. "Women fandui zhong" 我們反對中共的人民公社 [We oppose the Chinese Communists' people's communes]. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 6-7. Describes living conditions following communization and notes the reasons for opposition to the people's communes.


38. "Zhong-Gong renmin gong" 中共人民公社與香港 [Hong Kong and the people's communes in Communist China]. Shu Zhen 书真. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 10. The author is of the opinion that the organization of people's communes could have a disruptive impact on the economy of Hong Kong.

38. "Zhong-Gong shixing gong" 中共實行公社化香港商界甚為尷尬 [As the Chinese Communists carry out communization, pro-Communist Hong Kong businessmen are embarrassed]. Ze 澤. GSGC 12, no. 9 (1958): 11.


1959

38. "Bo yun jian ri" 拔云见日 [Dispel the clouds and see the sun—a refutation of some misconceptions concerning the people's communes]. Yan Ling 汤凌. ZQN, no. 20 (1959), pp. 18-21.

395. "Cong biran xing he" [Using the question of necessity versus coincidence to refute the slander of people's communes by right-opportunist elements]. Wang Wenging 王文清. JXYYJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 46-47.


397. "Cong nongmin shenghuo" [The "people's communes" viewed from the life of the people]. Li Tianmin 李天明. MZPL 10, no. 9 (1959): 15. Deals with Fuyang and Qingtian counties in Zhejiang Province, Hui County in Gansu Province, Tai'an Special District in Shandong Province, Jingjiang County in Jiangsu Province, Yueyang County in Hunan Province, Suiping and Xinxia counties in Henan Province, Pi County in Sichuan Province, and Nanjiang County in Heilongjiang Province.

398. "Cong yige gongshe" [Using the example of the growth and development of the people's communes to refute the absurd conclusion that the "people's communes are not a natural development"]. Li Xijie 李西洁. SDXXB, no. 6 (1959), pp. 69-76. Deals with Pi County in Sichuan Province.


400. "Danshui xian renmin" [On the flight of the vice-captain of people's communes in Danshui County to Hong Kong]. GSGC 12, no. 18 (1959): 28. Danshui County is in Guangdong Province.

401. "Duliside tong" [Dulles's fairy tales versus the truth about China]. Yu Zhaoli 余昭力. HQ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 30-41. Criticizes and disproves Dulles's statement that "people's communes are large-scale slave systems."


404. "Gong-Fei renmin gong" [Whither the Chinese Communists' people's communes?]. JRD, no. 97 (1959), inside the front cover.

407. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社问题答记者问 [Some answers to questions concerning the people's communes from Hong Kong and Macao reporters]. Tao Zhu 陶铸. ZQN, no. 3 (1959), pp. 2-6.
A countercritique to attacks on rural communization. Deals with Guangdong Province.


409. "Lishi shi zui hao" 历史是最好的见证 [History is the best witness]. Wu Xiu 吴修. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 17-23.
The author disputes criticisms of the people's communes, basing his argument on the situation before and after the establishment of Huicheng People's Commune.


411. "Lun woguo renmin" 论我国人民公社产生和发展的根据及其阶级斗争问题 [Using the birth and development of the people's communes to refute the absurd views of right-opportunist elements]. Luo Gengmo 罗耕藻. JJJYJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 34-41.


Pertains to Henan, Hubei, and Guangdong provinces.


419. "Renmin gongshe guang" 人民公社光芒万丈 [The people's communes shine brightly in beams 100,000 feet long]. Jia Qizhi 贾启志. XHYBK, no. 19 (1959), pp. 120-23.
Rejects the argument that the people's communes were established prematurely and have failed.

420. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化违反了生产关系适合生产力性质的规律吗? [Does communization conflict with the laws of the relations of production and suit the nature of the forces of production?]. He Qi 何奇. DF, no. 22 (1959), pp. 22-25.
421. "Renmin gongshe ru" [The people's communes are like the morning dew]. Ying Renxing. SDPP 9, no. 9 (1959): 23.

Refers to Jiangning County in Jiangsu Province.

422. "Renmin gongshe shi" [The people's communes are a fiery pit—to join means death]. GSGC 12, no. 18 (1959): 28.


By illustrating why he thinks the people's communes are extremely good, Liu attempts to refute critics of the communes.


427. "Renmin gongshe 'zao'" [The people's communes are "very bad"]. Jin Yihong. SDPP 9, no. 7 (1959): 17-22.

The author analyzes conditions in the people's communes based on materials from communist newspapers and magazines.


429. "Shishi bodaole" [The facts refute the nonsense that "the people's communes have been established prematurely and are badly managed"]. Wei Li. MZYJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 32-37.

Deals with Yanshan County in Hebei Province.


435. "Yige nongfu kou" - 《一个農婦口中的人民公社》 [The people's communes as described by a farm woman]. Luo Shaoxian 羅紹先. JRD, no. 97 (1959), pp. 16-17. Deals with Qingyuan County in Guangdong Province.


437. "Youle gongshe jia" 《公社家庭生活更幸福》 [Following the establishment of the communes, family life is even better]. Zhang Yifeng 張逸峰. TF, no. 14 (1959), p. 11. The author is a Christian pastor who scolds those imperialists who despise the people's communes.


1960

441. "Dalu 'gong' yu 'si' " 大陸 "公" 與 "私" 的爭爭 [The struggle between "public" and "private" on the Mainland]. Xiao Yun 小芸. GSGC 13, no. 20 (1960): 14-15. The author predicts that "neither the international economic situation, world economic thought, nor human nature contains factors which will allow the Chinese Communists to achieve their goal of establishing people's communes." He goes on to state that communism may temporarily be able to conquer Chinese thoughts and institutions, but that it can never conquer the people.


444. "Guanyu Qiyi ren" 关于七一人民公社所有制问题的调查报告 [A report on the problem of ownership in Qiyi People's Commune]. XSYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 17-21. A report which suggests that the present conditions of ownership in Qiyi People's Commune have regressed to the level of an advanced producers' cooperative.

445. "Renmin gongshe wan" 人民公社萬岁 [Long live the people's communes]. JJDB, no. 690 (1960), pp. 21-22. Noting various practical aspects in people's communes throughout the country, the author concludes that the people's communes are infinitely good. The article deals with...
Guoyang County in Anhui Province, Baiquan County in Heilongjiang Province, Xinhui and Dapu counties in Guangdong Province, Hanyang County in Hubei Province, and Longxi Special District in Fujian Province.

Pertains to Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

1961

Pertains to Xushui County in Hebei Province.

The author of this article is a former member of the air force who left Mainland China by plane and defected to the Republic of China on 15 September 1961. His article pertains to Shandong Province.

1962

A detailed analysis of processes of change in the people's communes based on articles published in communist newspapers and magazines. A bibliography is appended.

450. "Renmin gongshe ming" 人民公社名存實亡 [The people's communes exist in name only; actually they are dead]. ZZK 37, no. 8 (1962): 3-4.
Deals with Guangdong Province.


1963

453. "Gong-Fei 'renmin gong" 共匪 "人民公社"在繼續潰敗中 [The "people's communes" in Communist China continue to collapse]. Guan Qun 閣群. JRD, no. 191 (1963), pp. 3-6.

454. "Renmin gongshe jin" 人民公社進了死胡同 [The people's communes have reached a dead-end street]. Guan Qun 閣群. JRD, no. 196 (1963), pp. 34-35.

1964

These documents were collected by a guerrilla in the Guomindang military forces on 4 March 1964 in Lianjiang County, Fujian Province. They all deal with conditions in the people's communes.


Deals with Guangdong Province.

1966

458. "Buxu Deng Tuo gong" buxu deng tuo gong de renmin gong de diyi [Do not allow Deng Tuo to attack the system of the people's communes]. Hou Yufu. JJYJ, no. 5 (1966), pp. 62-64.


1969

Considers why rural areas in China have recently begun to adopt some of the progressive policies used in the early period of communization. Also points out various contemporary conflicts and troubles found in rural people's communes. Deals with Changyang County in Hubei Province, Xia County in Anhui Province, Dongguan and Qujiang counties in Guangdong Province, Sui County in Hebei Province, and Hang County in Zhejiang Province.

D. Model Communes

1. North China

1958


A letter from Zhang Juchuan (a reporter on the Hebei Youth News) to his brother in Beijing which discusses the situation in their hometown after communization. Examines Xushui County, Hebei Province.

Report on a visit to Hecao People's Commune.
463. "'Qiongbangzi she' de" "穿梓于社" 的今天和明天 [Today and tomorrow in "Qiongbangzi Commune"]. Ming Jie 明杰 and Zun Xiu 遵修. JJDB, no. 595 (1958), p. 11.

"Qiongbangzi" is a nickname for Jianming People's Commune.


Description of Shangzhuang People's Commune.


Introduction to Baohe Commune, which Chairman Mao visited.

1959

466. "Chunnuan huakai bian" 春暖花开遍地香 [Spring is warm, the flowers are in bloom, and it is fragrant everywhere]. Kang Zhuo 康卓. XGC, no. 4 (1959), pp. 4-5.

Pertains to Xushui County in Hebei Province.


468. "Yige nongjia shi" 一个农家十年激变 [Ten years of great change for a peasant family]. Wen Ying 文英. XHBYK, no. 18 (1959), pp. 78-79.

A report written after a visit to the Wang Lexiang household, an ordinary family living in Ding County, Hebei Province.


Wang reports on a visit by Christians and Catholics from Jinan Municipality to Zhonggong People's Commune.

1960


Describes the development of Chunshu People's Commune, particularly in regard to the relationship of collective welfare to increased production.


The Hamawa region is in Ningjin County, Hebei Province.


Deals with Inner Mongolia.

A report written after a visit to Zhongshu People's Commune.

1961

This article is divided into four sections: (1) "Work for communization—help and cooperate with each other"; (2) "Quickly develop the production of pasture lands"; (3) "Combine agriculture and pasturage but concentrate mainly on pasturage"; and (4) "Enforce basic establishment and encourage the fixed settlement of pastureland." Includes illustrative charts.

Introduces Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade of Wannianqing People's Commune and discusses its exemplary production.

1962

Deals with Shisanling Commune.

1963

479. "Mu-qu renmin gong" [The people's communes in pastoral areas shine brightly]. Ke Qin. MZTJ, no. 9 (1963), pp. 9-10.
Presents statistics which illustrate the rapid progress of Inner Mongolia after the establishment of people's communes.

This article discusses: (1) new features in the grasslands of Inner Mongolia; (2) development of agriculture and pasturage; and (3) changes in Tibet. Contains specific information on Xianjiang County in Xizang Province.
1964

   Report on a visit to Wulanmaodu Commune.

1972

483. "Quetui dui 1 de mao" [How was the label of a "lame brigade" removed? An investigative report on Qingshang Production Brigade]. HQ, no. 8 (1972), pp. 47-48.
   Qingshang Production Brigade is part of Beiwu Commune.

2. Northeast China

1959

484. "Zai zhe fei tengde" [In these seething times of the people's communes]. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), p. 9.
   Examines changes in Sifangtai Commune.

1965

485. "Yige liang feng xu" [A production brigade which is rich in food, prosperous in raising livestock, and rich in forest land]. Zheng Guangzhi and Chen Wen. JIYJ, no. 2 (1965), pp. 25-32.
   Juxing Production Brigade is part of Heping People's Commune.

3. Northwest China

1958

   Describes improvements in the lives of pastoral peoples living in the Heqia grasslands of Qinghai Province, an area which was undergoing communization at the time the article appeared.

   Examines Hongqi Commune.

1959


1960


1962


1964


496. "Yige wunian lian" [A people's commune in the pastoral area which has continuously increased production over the past five years]. Liu Huaizhu and others. MZTJ, no. 6 (1964), pp. 30-31.

1965

497. "Xinjiang zai feiyue" [Xinjiang Province is progressing quickly]. Zhou Weizheng. SSSC, no. 18 (1965), pp. 35-36.

Discusses the great economic and cultural successes in Xinjiang Province.
4. East China

1958


Gushan Commune was one of the first experimental people's communes to be established.


Describes some Christian workers' reactions following a visit to Dongfeng People's Commune.


Refers to Qianxian People's Commune.


The author was pastor of a church in Songjiang County (Shanghai Municipality) from 1922-28.

505. "Women yu nongmin" [We work and paint together with our peasant brothers]. Shen Fuming. DF, no. 7 (1958), p. 36.

Describes a visit to Qunli People's Commune.

506. "Xianfeng renmin gong" [Xianfeng People's Commune starts to show its power]. Niu Yuming. QWB, no. 10 (1958), p. 10.


Report on a talk given by Deng to a class in socialist education for Christian workers in which he related his recent visit to Dongfeng People's Commune.

508. "Yumin dou shuo gong" [All the fishermen say the communes are good—crabs from Yangchenghu are big and plentiful]. Huang Zhancai. JJDB, no. 595 (1958), p. 10.

Report of a visit to Bachengxiang People's Commune.
Discusses Wuyi Commune.

1959


511. "Chunnuan huakai xi" 春暖花开喜事多 [Spring is warm, flowers are blooming, and there are many happy occasions]. Yang Zixian 杨子贤. XGC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 12-13.
Deals with Fuyang County in Anhui Province.

512. "Dixi gongshe fa" 担西公社发展林副生产改变山区面貌 [Dixi Commune develops the byproducts of its forests, changing the look of the mountainous areas]. Xu Tingli 许廷礼. ZLY, no. 19 (1959), p. 29.

Fuqing County is in Fujian Province.


517. "Qianmen wanhu huan" 前门万户换新装 [All families get new clothes—changes in Dongsha following the establishment of a people's commune there]. Yang Qi 杨其. JJDB, no. 641 (1959), p. 13.


A short story about Shudu Village in Quanzhou County, Fujian Province.

1960

A report on Hengsha People's Commune.

522. "Maqiao renmin gong" 与 乔人民公社 － 观 [A look at Maqiao People's Commune].
Ha Hua 哈 花, LXJ, no. 1 (1960), p. 12.

523. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是历史的必然性 [People's communes are a historical necessity].
Hu Yuehan 侯 岚, TF, no. 3 (1960), pp. 19-22.
Hu wrote this report after visiting Mayi People's Commune.

524. "Xuri chusheng" 旭日初升 [The morning sun appears—a description of Nanjie People's Commune in Fuzhou Municipality, Fujian Province].

525. "Zhe jinjin shi liang" 这仅仅是两年 [It has only been two years].
XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 40-42.
A report on Huangdu People's Commune that includes charts comparing various levels of agricultural production over the previous years.

1961

526. "Xiaotang gongshede" 新塘公社的新面貌 [The new features of Xiaotang Commune].
SSSC, no. 18 (1961), p. 45.

1962

527. "Wuxing dadui you" 武星大队油茶生产增长的经验 [The experience of Wuxing Brigade in increasing the production of youcha ("oil tea") each year].
Xiong Zhaojun 熊朝军 and Jiang Zenghang 蒋增杭.
ZLY, no. 8 (1962), p. 4.
Wuxing Brigade is part of Shanqiao Commune.

1963

528. "Bayi gongshe wu" 湾一公社五年间 [Five years in Bayi Commune].
Wan Shaohe 万绍鹤, HQ, no. 21 (1963), pp. 23-27.

529. "Xi kan Malu gong" 西观马陆公社兴旺景象 [The prosperity of Malu Commune is a welcome sight].
SSSC, no. 18 (1963), pp. 33-35.

1970

530. "Wunian jianed ju" 五年间的巨大变化 [A tremendous change in five years—an investigative report of Guangzhuang Brigade in Xiao County, Anhui Province].
HQ, no. 3 (1970), pp. 70-76.

1972

531. "Qinjian ban shehui" 勤俭办社会 [Run the communes diligently and economically and make new plans].
HQ, no. 2 (1972), pp. 67-72.
Deals with Changshu County in Jiangsu Province.
5. Central South China

1958


A brief introduction to those aspects of life in the people's communes that visitors found most impressive. The article is divided into seven main sections covering: (1) participation of cadres and the masses in the cultivation of experimental farms; (2) the militarization of productive organizations; (3) industrialization of the communes; (4) animal husbandry and forestry; (5) mess halls; (6) child rearing; and (7) treatment of the elderly. Refers specifically to Suiping County in Henan Province.


Fanyu County is in Guangdong Province.


A report written after a visit to Hongqi People's Commune.


Lianhua People's Commune held the national high-yield record for rice in 1956.


539. "Malou xiangde ren" 马楼乡的人民走在最幸福的道路 [The people of Malou Township are marching on the most prosperous road]. Zhao Zonghui 赵宗慧. JJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 40-46.

Malou Township is in Lushan County, Henan Province.


Describes the development of four communes: Huangpu, Dongfeng, Luonan, and Xinchun.


Discusses Nanxi People's Commune.


Report on a visit to Weixing Commune.

544. "Weixing renmin gong" 五星级人民公社是怎样发展起来的 [How has Weixing People's Commune developed? A delegation from the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences reports on a visit to Weixing People's Commune]. CJYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 18-20.


Weixing Commune was the first commune to be established in Henan Province.


Considers Guocun People's Commune.

1959

547. "Canguan Shangcheng xian" 汝南商城县人民公社的几点体会 [Realizations from a visit to people's communes in Shangcheng County]. SXYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 8-11.

Examines people's communes in Shangcheng County in Henan Province, concluding that the basic features of communist society can be seen in operation there.


A report on the anniversary of the establishment of Dawang Commune.


Discusses the development of Malou People's Commune during 1958.


Shows how agricultural production increased after the commune was established and large and small industries were organized.


Describes the development of Nancun People's Commune.

In 1958 thirty Overseas Chinese returned from Hong Kong to visit their native towns and report on what they had seen. This article describes their visit to Jiujiang People's Commune.


Refers to Qiliying Commune.

An investigative report on Guantang Production Brigade in Nanceun Commune.

560. "Renmin gongshe wen" 人民公社稳如泰山 [The people's communes are steady as Mount Tai]. Li Yuting 李玉庭 and Cui Guanhu 程光华. NCGZTX, no. 18 (1959), pp. 4-7.
A report on developments in the course of one year in people's communes in Henan Province.

A farmer who fled from Shiqi People's Commune describes conditions in people's communes there.


The author is a reporter for Jingji dabao.

Wushi Commune is in Peng Dehuai's home town. This article describes the town's development of and fondness for athletic activities.


572. "Gongshe ju li ke" [The immense power of the communes is far-reaching—a visit to Yanbu Commune in Nanhai County by a Xianggang commercial and industrial delegation]. JJDB, no. 666 (1960), p. 20.


575. "Hongqi yue ju yue" [The red flag is raised higher and higher]. Yang Guobao and Yuan Mu. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 43-45.


577. "Renmin gongshe fan" [The people's communes have made Mount Wuchi prosperous]. Huang Xiangqing. MZTJ, no. 1 (1960), p. 16.
Considers Mount Wuchi in the Hainan administrative region of Ya County, Guangdong Province.


Refers to Zhengzhou Municipality.

580. "Zhu fei Hang qian si" 猪肥粮满四季的속意人民公社 [Pigs, fertilizer, grain, and cash—Suiyi People's Commune has plenty of all four]. Yuan Bangdian 元邦殿 . MZTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 30-31.


A visit to Wuzhuan People's Commune, an old revolutionary base in Guangxi Province.

582. "Ji wo fu sheng jin" 鸡窝孵凤凰 [A golden phoenix is hatched in a henhouse—a description of the very difficult struggle which occurred in Libijian Production Team]. Yu Guangda 余光达 . NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), pp. 2-4.

Libijian Production Team is part of Songbai Commune.


584. "Hua xian zhenzheng bian" 花县真正变成 "花县 " [Hua ("flower") County has truly become a "county of flowers"]. Zhang Hanqing 张汉青 . HQ, no. 4 (1964), pp. 13-17.

Hua County is in Guangdong Province.

6. Southwest China


Discusses the changes experienced over a ten-year period by a farm family in Hongguang People's Commune.

An analysis of the effects of communization—compares production during communization with that in the period of agricultural cooperation.

588. "Lu shi ren zou chu" 路是人走出来的 [Roads are made by the people—a story of Fengming Commune in Dali Baizu Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province]. Ou Gen 欧根 and Yang Zhenhui 杨真慧. HQ, no. 22 (1959), pp. 24-29.

Deals with communes in Kunming Municipality.

Pertains to Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Region in Sichuan Province.

Deals with Shangsuan Commune.

592. "Zou sanxian fang xin" 走三先访新 [Praise for the people's communes after visiting the villages in three counties]. Liu Wenhui 刘文辉. XHBYK, no. 10 (1959), pp. 50-52.
Deals with Jianyang, Lezhi, and Anyue counties, all in Sichuan Province.

1960

593. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是通往幸福生活的大道 [The people's communes are the way toward a prosperous life for the people of Yizu Autonomous Region]. SY, no. 4 (1960), pp. 34-36.
Describes the improvement of living conditions in Nanping People's Commune.

1963

594. "Lu yue zou yue guan" 路越走越宽 [The farther we go, the wider the road]. Huang Lin 黄林. MZTJ, no. 9 (1963), pp. 14-17.
Examines the twelve-year evolution of Jiaoniba Brigade in Huayan Commune, from its initial formation of "mutual aid" groups to its inclusion in a "one county" people's commune.
III. PLANNING, STATISTICS WORK, ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A. Planning

1958

595. "Chengde zhuanqu guanju 关于人民公社计划机构设置工作范围的意见 [Some opinions concerning the establishment of planning organizations in people's communes in Chengde Special District and the scope of their work]. JHJJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 11-12.

Chengde Special District is in Hebei Province.


Discusses management hierarchies along with various problems in the basic planning unit. Pertains to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

597. "Eeheng xian Xuguang" 人民公社计划和统计工作 [How did the planning committee of Xuguang People's Commune in Eeheng County develop its planning and statistics work?]. JHJJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 17-18.

This article gives examples that illustrate the organization and scope of statistics work in Xuguang Commune.


Includes detailed plans for communal policies on organization, cultural education, public health, industry, and agriculture. Written by the planning committee of Fenghua County, Zhejiang Province.


Examines Qinglong County in Hebei Province.


Deals with Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Luan County is in Hebei Province.

602. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的土地规划必须跟上去 [Land planning policies for the people's communes must catch up]. ZNB, no. 21 (1958), pp. 11-12.
Members of the Bureau of Agriculture in Sui County (Hubei Province) present their opinions concerning the land plans of various communes.


604. "Xiangtan zhuangqu yi" 湘潭专区一九五九年人民公社财务工作规划 [The financial work plan of the people's communes in Xiangtan Special District for 1959]. DZKJ, no. 12 (1958), p. 23. Xiangtan Special District is in Hunan Province.

605. "Zhong-Gong Xushui xian" 中共徐水县委员会关于加速社会主义建设向共产主义迈进的规划草案 [A draft plan by the Xushui County CCP members' committee concerning accelerating socialist construction along the road to communism]. JHJJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 15-17. Discusses a draft of proposed plans for industry, agriculture, transportation, and culture drawn up by this group. Xushui County is in Hebei Province.


1959

607. "Bangzhu renmin gong" 帮助人民公社做规划 [Assist the people's communes in formulating their plans]. KXTB, no. 2 (1959), p. 54. Deals with Yongji County (also called Kouqian) in Jilin Province.

608. "Beijing shi da jin" 北京市进行人民公社规划的情况 [The general situation in Beijing Teachers' College regarding efforts to promote planning in the people's communes]. Lu Yunting 陆云亭. DLZS, no. 2 (1959), p. 95.


610. "Dui renmin gongshe" 对人民公社计划体制的初步意见 [A preliminary opinion regarding planning systems in the people's communes]. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 18-19. A discussion of the management, organization, and incremental progress of planning work in the people's communes. Examines Xushui and Luaping (also called Anjiangying) counties in Hebei Province and Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

611. "Echeng xian Huaguang" 鄂城县华光人民公社1958-1962年五年规划是怎样制定的 [How the 1958-62 five-year plan for Huaguang People's Commune in Echeng County was determined]. Sun Yongde 孙永德. ZZYJJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 31-36. This article interprets the various principles and steps involved in the preparation of this five-year plan, analyzing the factors which made it successful.

Considers production teams in Changsha Municipality, Hunan Province.

614. "Guangzhou dili suo" [Guangzhou Institute of Geography has thoroughly carried out the mass line of the party, completing the planning work for Huancheng People's Commune in Xinhui County]. Yu Xianfang. DLZS, no. 7 (1959), p. 336.

Circulated by the Department of Agriculture.


Lian thinks that it is necessary for the economic geographers who participated in the planning program for Sijiqing People's Commune in the fall of 1958 to consider problems there and the need to summarize the role of the economic geographer.

This article is the collaborative work of twenty authors, including Xiang Qiyi, Lian Hongyuan, and Wu Xinghan.

Lanzhou University is in Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province.

620. "Mo qingkuang suan xi" [Understand the situation, make detailed calculations, and then work out a plan]. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 10.
Examines Haining (also called Xiashi) County in Zhejiang Province.


622. "Quanmin ban jihua" [All the people work on making and implementing plans which use the principles of "one unification" and "six changes"]. JHYTJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 33-34.
Pertains to Chao'an County (also called Chaozhou) in Guangdong Province.


The term "population unit" refers to areas in which production and living are integrated.

626. "Xiao duan jihua shi" 小段计划是完成大段计划的可靠保证 [Sectional plans are a reliable guarantee for the completion of large-scale plans]. Ren De 任德. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 27.

Discusses the 1959 production plan of the Second Production Brigade in one of Mei County's people's communes (Guangdong Province).


Deals with Changping County in Beijing Municipality.

629. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社规划工作中经济地理工作者贡献了力量 [Workers in economic geography contribute a great deal to planning work in the people's communes]. Li Rusang 李汝桑. DLZS, no. 4 (1959), p. 190.

Deals with Suiping County in Henan Province.

1960


This article details a report presented by Li Fuchun to the Second National People's Congress. Li was a vice-premier of the State Department and chairman of the National Planning Committee.


Describes a conference called by CCP members in Yueyang County (Hunan Province) to discuss the following problems: planning and organization of people's communes; their purpose, meaning, and principles; and the proper methods to be used in managing them.


Examines Fujian Province.
B. Statistics Work

1958

The term "jack-of-all-trades" refers to a worker who has specialized in one operational technique, has a thorough understanding of three other operational techniques, and is familiar with five others. Examines Yunmeng County in Hubei Province.

Describes how people in Neijiang County (Sichuan Province) established a statistics organization.

Examines Huarong County in Hunan Province.

Considers Fengxiang County in Shaanxi Province.


Examines Chongqing Municipality in Sichuan Province.


643. "Shuanggou renmin gong" 双沟人民公社的统计工作是怎样建立的 [How was statistics work in Shuanggou People's Commune established?]. TJGZ, no. 21 (1958), pp. 27-29.
"Tongchuan shi jiwei" 汤川市计划委员会关于人民公社计划统计机构的意见 [Opinions of the Tongchuan Municipal Planning Committee concerning planning and statistics organizations in the people's communes]. TJGZ, no. 18 (1958), p. 27.

Tongchuan Municipality is in Shaanxi Province.

"Xiashi renmin gong" 西石人民公社建立统计工作试点总结 [A summary of Xiashi People's Commune's experiments in the implementation of statistics work]. TJGZ, no. 22 (1958), p. 20.

"Xunsu jianli ren" 迅速建立人民公社统计工作 [Quickly establish statistics work in the people's communes]. TJGZ, no. 17 (1958), p. 2

Examines Henan Province.

"Yulin renmin gong" 铅林人民公社榆木管理区统计工作大跃进的经验 [The experiences of Bozhuang Administrative District in Yulin People's Commune during the great leap forward in statistics work]. TJGZ, no. 22 (1958), pp. 18-19.


1959

"Ba dangde haozhao" 把党的号召变成巨大的动力—进一步巩固公社统计工作 [Turn the party's call into a great motivating force to further consolidate statistics work in the communes—the statistics bureau in Shaanxi Province asks all rural statistics workers in the province to respond to the suggestions of statistics workers in people's communes in Baoji County]. JHYTJ, no. 12 (1959), p. 30.

"Cong shidian kan ren" 从试点看人民公社定期统计报表制度的实施 [A view of the plan for a system of periodic statistics reports in experimental units in the people's communes]. Luo Xianglin 罗湘林. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 24-25.

Deals with Qinghai and Guangdong provinces.

"Dui jianli renmin" 对建立人民公社的商品流转和产品分配统计的一些看法 [Some opinions on the development of statistics on commodity circulation and distribution in the people's communes]. Chen Guozhong 陈国忠. ZZYYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 32-34.

Discusses the acquisition of statistical data and reports on commodity circulation.

"Dui nongcun renmin" 对农村人民公社劳动统计的意见 [Some ideas on labor statistics in rural people's communes]. Huang Mengfan 黄孟范. JHYTJ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 30-32.

This article suggests that the most important role of labor statistics lies in discovering and effectively utilizing sources of labor. To this end, the author recommends the establishment of periodic labor statistics reports.

"Dui renmin gongshe" 对人民公社建立商业定期统计报表制度 [An opinion concerning the establishment of a system of periodic commercial statistics reports in the people's communes]. Meng Moyu 孟矛玉. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 20-22.

This article emphasizes the utilization of statistics reports and methods for setting up statistical indicators. The author further points out that the primary purpose of statistics is to determine national needs.
This article contains information on Guizhou, Sichuan, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin, and Zhejiang provinces.

655. "Guanyu zai tongji" 关于在统计工作上如何划分公社产品的分配与商品流转的讨论 [A discussion on how to use statistical work to distinguish between the distribution of products and the circulation of commodities in the people's communes]. JHYTJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 27-29.

This article pinpoints the reasons for confusion and disorder in statistics reporting and suggests improvements. Contains specific information on Hengnan County and Changsha Municipality in Hunan Province.

This article discusses various methods for data collection and analysis. Huang believes that individuals should be held responsible for the reliability of the data they have collected and that a system of spot-checks should be established to ensure the quality of statistical materials.

Presents a detailed plan for compiling statistics on the people's communes. Includes a number of charts and graphs.


Examines Fenyang and Yuancheng counties in Shanxi Province.


Chen advocates the establishment of a system of periodic reports based on the practical needs and abilities of members of the people's communes.

Wen suggests that a new system of statistics reporting should be established, stressing the need to improve upon the original statistics system.


Pertains to Shifang County in Sichuan Province.

666. "Xincheng gongshe shi" 辛城公社是怎样开展计划统计工作的 [How did Xincheng Commune develop its planning and statistics work?]. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 28-29.


A summary report of a telephone conference held on 5 March 1959 in Lintong County (Shaanxi Province), which was written by the district party secretary.


Zhangjiakou Special District is in Hebei Province.


This conference took place in Inner Mongolia.

670. "Zhe tao ziliao hao" 这套资料好 [This is a good set of data—a collection of ten years of statistics collected from all the people's communes in Suining County, Jiangsu Province]. Gu Bin 郭斌 and Guan Hanxiang 关汉祥. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 21-22.

1960


672. "Bixu shixian nong" 必须实现农村统计工作的全面大跃进 [We must carry out an all-around great leap forward in rural statistics work]. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 4-6.


Li was head of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanxi Province. In this article, he examines the changes in the methods of gathering statistics after the establishment of the people's communes.

Zhengzhou Municipality is in Henan Province.

C. Accounting

1958

This article is a special Gongye kuaiji editorial.

Describes the organization of production management in Hongqi Commune.


683. "Renmin gongshe mu" 人民公社目前不必计算农产品成本 [At the present time it is not necessary for the people's communes to calculate the production costs of agricultural goods]. Zhu Deqiao 朱德操. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 27-28.

Pertains to Guizhou Province.
685. "Tangyin xian renmin" [The statistical system for industrial and mining activities in people's communes in Tangyin County]. DZKJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 32-34. Tangyin County is in Henan Province. 


687. "Xinhua xian shangye" [Specific approaches used by the Xinhua County Commercial Bureau to help Liaoyuan People's Commune improve their accounting]. DZKJ, no. 11 (1958), pp. 23-24. 

1959

688. "Dui nongcun renmin" [A discussion of economic accounting problems in rural people's communes]. Gu Shutang 郭书堂 and Xiong Xingmei 雄性美. DF, no. 13 (1959), pp. 23-27. This article is divided into three sections: (1) "Economic accounting is the planning method for managing socialist economies"; (2) "The characteristics of implementing economic accounting in rural people's communes"; and (3) "The central idea for rural people's communes in carrying out economic accounting is to lower the cost of agricultural production."


691. "Guanyu Dongfeng ren" [Some problems concerning the keeping of account books in Dongfeng People's Commune]. XNXYXB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 75-88. A detailed account of the ways in which students rendered aid to Dongfeng People's Commune in establishing an accounting system.


696. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社实行经济核算的一些意见 [Some opinions concerning the efforts by various people's communes to implement economic accounting]. Liang Zhi and others. JHYTJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 16-17. Analyzes the reasons for the inability of rural people's communes to develop economic accounting, stressing the advantages of doing so.


Compares two methods of accounting used in rural people's communes, making some judgments as to which is most effective.


A review of the organization of a "multi-product" factory and its special methods for bookkeeping and calculating costs.

713. "Ruhe jiaqiang ren" 如何加强人民公社的经济核算 [How to strengthen economic accounting in the people's communes]. Han Bo 韩波. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 21-23.


This production team is part of Sifangtai People's Commune.


An introduction to accounting procedures and commercial statistics methods in people's communes in Enshi County, Hubei Province.


Uses simple and straightforward language to illustrate the importance of accounting for the people's communes.


718. "Zenyang zai renmin" 在人民公社建立农产品生产成本调查核算网 [How to establish an investigative and accounting network for agricultural production costs in the people's communes]. Wu Guohong 吴国洪. JJYJ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 63-64.

An introduction to problems discussed at a conference on the national food price system, that is, production costs and accounting methods. Refers to Guangdong Province.

719. "Zhuajin shiji pei" 抓紧时机培训公社财务干部 [Seize the opportunity to train financial cadres for the communes]. CAZ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 24-25.

Deals specifically with Lanzhou Municipality in Gansu Province, Tonghua (also called Kuaidamao) and Lishu counties in Jilin Province, Changtu County in Liaoning Province, Xuchang and Xinyang (also called Pingqiao) counties in Henan Province, and Wenling County in Zhejiang Province.
1960

720. "Zonghe zheng she xun" 综合整理迅速地把公共食堂的财务会计核算制度建立和健全起来 [Sum up the rectification of the communes and quickly develop and complete a financial accounting system for public dining halls]. Jin Yang 金阳. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 41-42.
Deals with Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

721. "Gongshe ganbu dou" 公社干部都要学会记账 [All commune cadres should learn to keep accounts]. SY, nos. 5-6 (1960), pp. 27-31.

Highlights the ways in which programs in Ning'an County (Heilongjiang Province) helped rural people's communes there manufacture nine sets of four types of accounting tools.

1961

Refers to Luotian County in Hubei Province.

An analysis of the beginning of mass economic activities in Sunji People's Commune.

1962

Anfu County is in Jiangxi Province.


Yangbi Production Brigade is part of Yingqiao Commune.

728. "Yikao qunzhong pei" 依靠群众培养会计 [Depend upon the masses to develop accounting in the communes and brigades]. ZNB, no. 1 (1962), pp. 32-34.
Pertains to Lingchuan County in Shanxi Province.

1963


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The text of a speech delivered to the final meeting of the National Statistics Reform Conference for production teams in the rural people's communes.

D. Financial Management

1958


Considers Yuanshi County in Hebei Province.


This article contains three topics: (1) "Develop and complete financial work and economic organization"; (2) "Perform the work of capital distribution and material supply properly"; and (3) "Strengthen financial management." Deals specifically with Henan Province.


This article contains three topics: (1) "Develop and complete financial work and economic organization"; (2) "Perform the work of capital distribution and material supply properly"; and (3) "Strengthen financial management." Deals specifically with Henan Province.


Considers Huide County in Jilin Province.


Deals with Zengfumiao Commune.


This article contains a description of the plan for financial organization in people's communes as well as detailed statistical charts.

Pertains to Shangqiu County in Henan Province.

1959


Considers the Pingjiang area of Hubei Province.


Considers Xixiang and Ningqiang counties in Shaanxi Province.

Makes reference to Shandong, Zhejiang, Jilin, Guangdong, Hubei, and Henan provinces.

748. "Gongshe queshao fang" 当公社缺少钱目前能否修建其费用能不能向基本核算单位摊获解决 [When communes lack office buildings, is it possible to build some, and is it possible to get financial support from the basic accounting unit?]. NCGZTX, no. 19 (1959), p. 22.
Refers to Dai County in Shanxi Province.

Describes how the agricultural tool, machine, and ceramic factories in Chengjiao People's Commune developed the "three contracts" (production, cost, and profit) system and the "three fixed conditions" (labor, capital, and leadership) system.


Describes Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Discusses various problems involving financial administration, capital, and audits in people's communes in Guanghua County (also called Laohekou), Hubei Province.


Considers people's communes in Hebei and Hunan provinces.


Considers Liaoning Province.


Introduces commercial and financial statistics work and the cooperation between the Department of Finance and Trade and the Federation of People's Communes in Lintong County, Shaanxi Province.

759. "Hubin renmin gong" 湖滨人民公社在运动中整顿财务工作计划 (草案) [A plan for reorganizing financial work in Hubin People's Commune during the commune rectification campaign (draft)]. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 25.

761. "Jiangsu sheng Hongze" [Hospital finance management methods in Sanhe People's Commune Hospital in Hongze County, Jiangsu Province (draft)]. CAZ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 22-23.


764. "Jiehe zheng she zheng" [Combine the rectification of the communes with the rectification of financial work]. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 4-5.

765. "Jieshao Henan sheng" [An introduction to financial plans and income and expense charts in rural people's communes in Henan Province]. Feng Xianyun and Gong Nanjie. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 7-11.


768. "Linkou xian Zhongchao" [Zhongchao Commune in Linkou County rectifies its financial work]. CAZ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 4-5.


Refers to Jiangdu County (also called Xiannumiao) in Jiangsu Province.

775. "Renzen zuohao gong" 重视做好公共食堂的财务工作 [Be serious about doing a good job of financial work in public dining halls]. Li Shilin 李世麟. CJKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 103.


777. "Shanxi sheng nongeun" 山西省农村人民公社财务管理方法 (草案) [Financial management methods used in rural people's communes in Shanxi Province (draft)]. CAZ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 5-6.


779. "Shixing liangshi gong" 食行粮食供给制食堂的财务管理方法 [The financial management methods employed in dining halls which use the food supply system]. Tong Xishi and others 汤锡石等. CAZ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 29-30.

Refers to Huojian People's Commune.


783. "Tongguo 'siyou si' 通过 "四有四抓" 来做好公有企业财务管理 [By means of the "four haves and four grasps," do a good job of financial management in commune enterprises]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 24-25.

Considers the implementation of this strategy in Letianxi County, Hubei Province.

784. "Women changde cai" 我们厂的财务管理是怎样建立起来的 [How was financial management established in our factory?]. CAZ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 18-19.


785. "Women shi ruhe" 我们是如何帮助人民公社加强财务管理和开展多种经营的 [How did we help people's communes strengthen financial management and the development of multiple undertakings?]. Zhang Shuhong 张树宏. CAZ, no. 21 (1959), pp. 43-44.

Deals specifically with Xundian County in Yunnan Province.
786. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样编制财务收支计划的 [How did we devise a financial income and expenses plan?]. CAZ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Discusses Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.

787. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样发动群众加强群众管理的 [How did we arouse the masses to strengthen management by the masses?]. ZQGY, no. 17 (1959), p. 15.
Refers to Liyang County in Jiangsu Province.


Wuqiao County is in Hebei Province.


792. "Xitang gongshe kai" 西塘公社开展财务管理 "十化运动" [Xitang Commune has begun the "ten changes movement" in financial management]. Zhou Ping 周平 and Chen Yu 陈宇. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 46-47.


794. "Yancheng xian Nanyang" 阎城县南洋人民公社加强企业管理工作 [Nanyang Commune in Yancheng County has strengthened enterprise management]. CAZ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 33-34.


Deals with Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province.

Considers Datong Municipality in Shaanxi Province.
This article shows how Sanhe People's Commune manages its financial affairs.


1960

800. "Da gao quanzhong yun" (Spread the mass movement and manage finances in a democratic way). CAZ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Kaifeng County (also called Huanglongsi) in Henan Province.

801. "Jianchi hu shen zhi" (Persist in the system of checking up on each other and improve financial work). CAZ, no. 12 (1960), pp. 27-29.
Pertains to Geyang County in Anhui Province.

802. "Qinjian ban she jia" (Run the communes industriously and frugally and strengthen financial management). Xu Yingchuan and others. CAZ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 25-26.
Considers Chengdeng People's Commune.


804. "Saizhang bi wu shi" (Competition in both accounting and physical skills is one of the best means for training financial workers for the communes). CAZ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 27-29.
Considers Teng County in Shandong Province.

805. "Yong 'san jiehe' de" (Use the method of "three combinations" to train financial cadres for the people's communes). Fan Youtuo. CAZ, no. 12 (1960), p. 16.
Deals with Guizhou Province.

1961

806. "Guanhao caiwu shi" (Managing finances well is an important step in strengthening the establishment of the communes). XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 37-38.
This article appeared originally as a Renmin ribao editorial.

1962

807. "Zenyang gaohao sheng" (How to do a good job in the financial management of production teams). ZNB, no. 1 (1962), pp. 30-32.
Describes the experiences of Jiangu Brigade in Lingxia Commune in improving financial management.

IV. LABOR

A. Wages

1958

809. "Bo gonggong jilei" 反对公共积累问题上的怀疑论 [Refute skepticism about the problem of public accumulation]. Fei Yong 郭勇. ZZXX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 45-47.

Fei affirms that the appropriation of a portion of public accumulation for use by all counties and all people cannot create contradictions.


Changge County is in Henan Province.


Considers Wangting Commune.


Considers problems involved in implementing the part supply, part wage system in Hebei Province.

813. "Guanyu nongcun ren" 关于农村人民公社实行半供给半工资制的决议 [A resolution on the introduction of a combined wage and supply distribution system in rural people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1958), pp. 82-84.

Pertains to Hebei Province.


Refers to Hubei Province.


This investigation took place in response to farmers' confusion and worries with regard to implementing the part supply, part wage system in Hongqi Commune.

818. "Guanyu zai chengshi" 关于在城市中如何实行新的分配制度中的几点意见 [Some opinions concerning how to put the new distribution system into operation in urban areas]. Jin Ruobi 金若波. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 8-10.


An analysis of the distribution system of Weixing Commune with regard to its methods, characteristics, and benefits.


Pertains to Xi County in Henan Province.


Describes how Aiguo People's Commune put the part supply, part wage system into operation.


Concerns Suiping County in Henan Province.


Considers Hebei Province.


A general discussion of the supply system which describes its various characteristics, processes of change, and problems to be resolved during the transition from socialism to communism.


Pertains to Wuwei County in Anhui Province.

This article describes several wage systems now in use in the people's communes. These include: (1) the classified distribution according to labor system; (2) the basic wage system; (3) the fixed work and pay according to labor system; and (4) the system in which the nature of the work determines the wage rate. Contains specific information on how these systems are utilized in Henan, Hebei, and Liaoning provinces.


833. "Ruhe jiejue guo" 如何解决国营农场与农业社合办人民公社分配问题 [How to solve distribution problems in people's communes established by combining state-run farms and agricultural cooperatives]. Han Yu 韩宇. LD, no. 24 (1958), pp. 23-24. Han discusses whether or not the communes need a foundation of fixed wages and distribution. Refers to Guangdong Province.


835. "Shilun renmin gong" 试论人民公社化运动中农村分配制度的改革 [On changes in the rural distribution system during the communization movement]. Wu Jiapai and others 乌家培等人. JJYJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 1-7. Wu investigates various reasons for changes in the rural distribution system and discusses in detail the advantages of the communal wage system based on partial supply of individual needs.

836. "Shixing ban gong gei" 实行半供给半工资制的分配制度改革后怎么办 [How to carry out the system of extra supplies for families of martyrs after implementing the part supply, part wage distribution system]. Zhang Shangcheng 张尚诚. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 22.

837. "Shixing gong gei zhi" 实行供给制是落后倒退吗? [Is implementing a supply system a step backward?]. Lu Ping 鲁平. ZZXX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 26-29. Lu presents some counterarguments to critics of the communal supply system, explaining why this system is necessary.

838. "Shixing gongzi zhi" 实行工资制度中应注意的几个问题 [Several problems to be considered when the wage system is being put into operation]. Li Qixiang 李奇翔. ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 24-26.


843. "Xinhua renmin gong" 新华人民公社实行基本工资加奖励和伙食供给制的工作经验介绍 [An introduction to the work experiences of Xinhua People's Commune in implementing a system of basic wage payments plus incentives and food supplies]. DZKJ, no. 11 (1958), p. 25.

844. "Xushui xian renmin" 徐水县人民公社实行工资制 [People's communes in Xushui County have implemented the wage system]. LD, no. 18 (1958), p. 12.
Xushui County is in Hebei Province.

845. "Zenyang renshi ren" 怎样认识人民公社的分配制度 [How to understand the distribution system in the people's communes]. Fang Xizhen 方希珍. ZZXX, no. 12 (1958), pp. 35-37.

846. "Zenyang shixing ban" 怎样实行半供给半工资制 [How to put the part supply, part wage system into operation]. Zhao Yongfeng 赵永峰 and Dong Chaoyuan 董朝元. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 89-90.
Considers Fengrun County in Hebei Province.

847. "Zhong-Gong Henan Xin" 中共河南信阳地委召开现场会议研究人民公社的分配制度 [The CCP branch committee in Xinyang County, Henan Province, calls an on-site conference to study the distribution system in the people's communes]. LD, no. 18 (1958), p. 6.
Xinyang County is in Henan Province.

This article points out that after the supply system was put into operation, the commune experienced major changes in its way of thinking, methods of production, life-style, and economic situation.

1959

849. "An lao fenpei cheng" 接受分配承认差别 ["To each according to his work" and acknowledging the differences]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1959), pp. 20-21.

850. "An lao fenpei duo" 接受分配多劳多得 ["To each according to his work," more pay for more work—introducing methods of wage payment in various people's communes]. SSSC, no. 6 (1959), pp. 23-24.
Pertains to communes in Liuyang County in Hunan Province, Xixiang County in Shaanxi Province, Huaiyin County in Jiangsu Province, and Hubei Province.

851. "An lao fenpei he" 劳 分 "To each according to his work" and the exchange of equal value. Fang Yuan 方元. HQ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.

852. "An lao fenpei yuan" "分配原则有没有" [Is the principle of "to each according to his work" "two-sided"? A discussion with comrade Yang Yue]. Dong Qi 杜奇. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 49-51.


Zhang lists the positive aspects of the contract system and discusses what must be considered before signing a contract and attempting to fulfill it. Deals specifically with Longchuan County in Sichuan Province.

854. "Bo 'gongzi zhi he" [Refute the argument "it is too early for the combined wage and supply system of distribution"]. Liang Fuguang 梁福光. ZZYJJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 20-21.


856. "Cong Minsheng renmin" [Changes in the distribution system as seen in Minsheng People's Commune]. Xiong Lie and others. JXYYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 37-44.


Concerns Ju County in Shandong Province.


Wu discusses the distribution methods of commune factories in terms of both profits and ideological education. Pertains specifically to Xin County in Shanxi Province.


Deals with Jianli County in Hubei Province.


A young man from Xianggang visits his home town in Chaozhou Municipality (also referred to as Chao'an County) in Guangdong Province and describes conditions in people's communes there.

"Guangfande shixing" 广泛地实行合同制度 [Broadly implement the contract system]. Li Chengru 刘纯 and Yang Chunxu 楊春旭. XHYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 91-98. The authors highlight the significance and function of the contract system, examining various problems that arose after its implementation.

"Guanyu an lao fen" 关于按劳分配的几个问题 [Several problems concerning the concept of "to each according to his work"]. He Jun 何俊. HQ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 17-24.

"Guanyu gong gei zhi" 关于供给制的意义和按劳分配问题 [A discussion of the significance of the supply system and problems of "to each according to his work"]. Fan Bing 凡冰. JJJY, no. 3 (1959), pp. 45-46.

"Guanyu kouliu he" 关于留和分配的比重问题和供给的比重问题 [Some problems regarding the proportions between distribution and retention and between wages and supply]. NCZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 16-17. Concerns Liaoning Province.

"Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社当前的分配制度 [On the present distribution system in the people's communes]. Sun Ru 孙儒. LLYSJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 8-11. The author attempts to answer the following questions: (1) What is original about the present distribution system of the people's communes? (2) Why do the basic characteristics of a distribution system which combines wages and supplies belong to the period of socialism? (3) How can the distribution system in the people's communes be managed correctly?

"Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社积累和消费计算方法的初步意见 [A preliminary suggestion with regard to methods for keeping account of accumulation and consumption in the people's communes]. JHYTJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 34. The author uses data from Chengmen Village in Minhou County (Fujian Province) to illustrate the use of three different methods to calculate accumulation and consumption in the people's communes.

"Guanyu shangpin sheng" 关于商品生产的几个理论问题 [Some theoretical problems concerning commodity production]. Jiang Duo 蒋多. XSYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 2-7. Jiang believes that the system of "to each according to his work" is one reason for the continued existence of commodity production in China.

"Guanyu sheban lin' 关于社办林场分配问题简答 [A discussion of distribution problems in commune-run forest land]. Chen Hailou 陈海楼. ZLY, no. 24 (1959), p. 23. An investigation by the forestry bureau in Qingyuan County (Liaoning Province) of various problems of income level and distribution there. Chen suggests various improvements that can be made in the system of distribution.

"Gucheng renmin gong" 古城人民公社社办工业的工资制与供给制相结合的分配制度 [The combined wage and supply distribution system in the commune-run industry of Gucheng People's Commune]. Feng Zhuozhi 冯著之. LD, no. 6 (1959), p. 21.

"Jiatong gongchanzhu" 建交通共产主义之桥 [Build a bridge to communism]. XNXYXB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 21-24. This article uses one agricultural producers' cooperative to study a distribution system which combines the principle of "to each according to his work" with the wage and supply system. Deals specifically with Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.
"Lüelun an lao fen" (A brief discussion of "to each according to his work"). Su Xing. XJS, no. 4 (1959), pp. 45-48.

"Lun gongzizhi he" (On the combined wage and supply distribution system). JXYYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 28-36.

"Lun gongzizhi he" (On the combined wage and supply distribution system). Li Chengxi. XSYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 32-35.

Deals specifically with Haining County (also called Xiashi) in Zhejiang Province.

"Lun gongzizhi he" (On the combined wage and supply distribution system). Pang Bo. ZZYJJ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 16-19.

A detailed explanation of the advantages of a distribution system which integrates the supply and wage systems. Refutes arguments made by critics of that system who base their argument on class analysis.

"Lun hetong zhidu" (On the contract system). Xie Ming. ZFYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 41-43.

Provides a description and explanation of the meaning of contracts. Xie expresses his own view of the contract system.


Chen studies the good points of ownership and distribution systems in the people's communes and discusses the future of people's communes.

"Lun renmin gongshe" (On the ownership and distribution systems in the people's communes). Chen Zhengren. XHBYK, no. 21 (1959), pp. 4-10.

"Muqian weishenme" (Why do we still want to implement the system of "to each according to his work" at the present time?). Zhang Xichang. ZGR, no. 1 (1959), pp. 10-11.

"Nongmin zenyang yi" (How do peasants react to "to each according to his work"?). Wang Lu. HQ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 34-36.

"Renmin gongshe fen" (Some specific problems concerning distribution in the people's communes). JXYYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 23-27.

This article is divided into four sections: (1) "Development is not well balanced among stations and teams"; (2) "Some discrepancies between labor and production"; (3) "Problems of wage and job scales"; and (4) "Problems of personal family supplies involving commune members with extra incomes." Pertains to Beijing Municipality.
886. "Renmin gongshe gong" 人民公社工资制度和供给制度相结合的分配制度 [The combined wage and supply distribution system in the people's communes]. Zhu Gongjian 朱公健. SGS, no. 6 (1959), pp. 18-19.
This article is the fifth in a series of lectures given by Zhu Gongjian under the inclusive title "Problems in the People's Communes."

Provides a brief but important discussion of the meaning, types, and content of contracts within the contract system as a whole, as well as the methods and laws governing contracts. An examination of laws governing breach of contract is also presented.

Refers specifically to Heilongjiang Province.

889. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是生产和生活的组织者 [People's communes are the organizers of production and life]. Ji Ming 记明. SGS, no. 6 (1959), pp. 20-22.


892. "Shilun renmin gong" 试论人民公社广泛实行合同制度的意义 [On the significance of the broad implementation of the contract system in the people's communes]. ZZYJJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 11-14.
The first section of this article explains why the contract system should be extensively utilized in the people's communes. The second and third sections analyze the importance of the contract system to planned output and the utilization of the contract system in promoting economic development in the people's communes. Contains information on Bin County in Shaanxi Province, Nanjing Municipality in Jiangsu Province, and on Qinghai and Henan provinces.


895. "Tan shixing huoshi" 谈谈实行供给制以后出现的新问题 [On problems that accompany the introduction of the food supply system]. Li Yuanyong and others 李元勇等. JXYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 27-29.

Rao offers his opinions regarding wages, suggesting that for the present wages be retained, while at the same time carrying out the principle "to each according to his labor."

898. "Weishenme xianzai" 为什么现代还要保持"按劳分配"的原则 [Why has the principle of "to each according to his work" been retained?]. Ye Qing. ZZXX, no. 3 (1959), p. 32.

899. "Weishenme zai ren" 为什么在人民公社中必须实行按劳分配的原则 [Why must the principle of "to each according to his work" be applied in the people's communes?]. Fu Rong. ZQN, no. 8 (1959), pp. 30-33.

Fu notes that the use of the principle "to each according to his work" in the people's communes will show a marked difference in work production but that money is not the determining factor. Fu insists that using the principle of equal exchange of work and pay is the best method.

900. "Xi'an shijiao Dong" 西安市郊东风人民公社甘家寨大队实行工资制与供给制度相结合的分配制度的调查报告 [An investigative report of a distribution system which combines the wage and supply systems in Ganjiazai Brigade of Dongfeng People's Commune in the suburbs of Xi'an]. XNXYXB, no. 1 (1959), p. 25.
The article provides a very detailed report of this investigation, concluding that a distribution system which combines wages and supply will help realize the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs."


This report emphasizes three points: income in the people's communes, composition of materials distributed in the people's communes, and commune members' incomes. Xindu County is in Sichuan Province.

903. "Xionghuo renmin gong" 狼火人民公社狼火管理区从促进生产发展的角度出发实行"劳动日基本工资制" [Xionghuo Administrative District of Xionghuo People's Commune, as part of the effort to foster production, carries out the system of "basic wages for a labor day"]. Wang Shiyuan and others. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 33-35.

904. "Ye tan an lao fen" 也谈按劳分配与政治挂帅 [Another discussion of "to each according to his work" and "politics takes command"]. Liao Qingxin. LLYSJ, no. 9 (1959), pp. 52-54.

Liao presents some opinions on Yang Yue's article "Problems Concerning 'To Each According to His Work' and 'Politics Takes Command.'"

905. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社中贯彻执行按劳分配的原则 [Thoroughly implement the principle of "to each according to his work" in the people's communes]. HQ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 4-5.

906. "Zenyang renshi 'ge" 怎样认识"各尽所能"和"按劳分配"的关系 [How to understand the relationship between "from each according to his ability" and "to each according to his work"]. Wu Yuanjin. ZZXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 26-27.

907. "Zenyang zai nongcun" 怎样在农村人民公社实行工资制和供给制相结合的分配制度 [How to put a combined wage and supply distribution system into operation in rural people's communes]. LD, no. 6 (1959), p. 18.

Contains information on Hubei Province.
Refers to Suiping County in Henan Province.

909. "Zhengque chuli ren" 正确处理人民公社的积累和消费 [Properly manage accumulation and consumption in the people's communes]. DF, no. 22 (1959), pp. 5-8.
Considers Hebei Province.


1961

Considers Xinfeng and Xuwen counties in Guangdong Province and Meng County in Henan Province.

Pertains to Jiefang People's Commune.

913. "Nongcun renmin gong" 农村人民公社的按劳分配问题 [Some problems in the system of "to each according to his work" in rural people's communes]. Zhang Yi 张一. XHBYK, no. 10 (1961), pp. 15-21.
Studies the primary source, development, and function of the principle "to each according to his work."

914. "Tantan dui an lao" 谈谈对按劳分配的几个认识问题 [On some problems in understanding the system of "to each according to his work"]). Zhi Zhong 智中 and Zhen Zhi 甄治. SSSC, no. 21 (1961), pp. 9-11.

1962

915. "Queding ji chou xing" 确定计酬形式要从实际出发 [The determination of wage models should be based on reality]. Li Yingtang 李英堂. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), p. 10.
Considers Shenyang Municipality in Liaoning Province.

An investigation of conditions of payment for members of people's communes in Hailun and Suihua counties in Heilongjiang Province.

1964

917. "Fengshou houde yi" 收后一场大辩论 [A great debate after the harvest]. Shi Hong 石红. SSSC, no. 21 (1964), pp. 30-32.
Discusses Yinqiao Production Brigade of Xinmin Commune, focusing on the management of surplus grains, public accumulation, and the distribution of food to members of the commune.

An analysis of income levels and distribution in people's communes in Lianjiang County, Fujian Province.

This article compares six different methods of distribution. Contains specific information on Longhua County, Hebei Province.

1965

An analysis of communist distribution principles as practiced in the people's communes, based on refugee interviews. Contains specific information on Lianjiang County in Fujian Province and Shouguang County in Shandong Province.

This article discusses the tendency towards development of proportional accumulation and consumption and the problem of how to manage the relationship between accumulation and consumption.

Reprint of an article from Renmin ribao concerning the criteria for the distribution of supplementary credits.

1966


1972

924. "Zenyang shixian nan"怎样實現男女同工同酬 [How to realize equal pay for equal work for men and women—an investigative report on Chenjiafang Brigade in Xianhua County]. HQ, no. 3 (1972), pp. 89-94.
B. Management

1958

925. "Gaijin laodong zhi" 改进劳动制度必须适应和促进人民公社的发展 [Improving the labor system requires adapting to and promoting the development of people's communes]. LD, no. 18 (1958), pp. 2-3.


Pertains to Xinyang District in Henan Province.

927. "Laoli qiao anpai" 劳力巧安排钢铁并跃进 [If labor is skillfully managed, steel and food production will leap forward]. LD, no. 22 (1958), p. 28.

Describes the results of the unified arrangement of labor power in Beijiao Commune.

928. "Suiping xian Weixing" 苏平县卫星公社实现全民生产军事化 [Weixing Commune in Suiping County implements the militarization of production by all the people]. LD, no. 21 (1958), pp. 7-9.

This article sums up the advantages of integrating military methods with the labor force.


930. "Xunsu jianli ren" 迅速建立人民公社的生产责任制 [Quickly establish the system of production responsibility in the people's communes]. Shao Ming 郑明. XXSH, no. 23 (1958), pp. 16-17.

931. "Yao zhuyi baozheng" 要注意保证农民的休息 [Attention should be given to proper rest for the peasants]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 83-84.


1959

933. "An lao ding deng an" 按劳定等按月定工按定额评定奖惩 [Determine rank according to labor, assign work by the month, determine quotas according to abilities, and be fair in rewards and punishments]. ZNB, no. 5 (1959), pp. 33-35.

Concerns Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.


Discusses the importance of contract production figures and how to resolve various problems involved in contract negotiations.

Pertains to a production team in Shacheng Commune.

Considers Anyi County in Jiangxi Province.

938. "Ding'e huanhuan luo"定额环环紧密越鼓越高 [All kinds of quotas are realized and diligence increases with encouragement]. Cheng Xiaobai 荣晓白. NCGZTX, no. 9 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Describes the attempt by Yancheng People's Commune to implement a program aimed at exceeding their production quotas.

Contains information on Gaotang County in Shandong Province.


This article discusses a conference held by three production teams in Wugang County, Guangxi Province. Yin discusses important problems relating to the "basic guidance" period.

This article discusses the labor management system in rural people's communes.


This article discusses the labor management system in rural people's communes.

Pertains specifically to Macheng County in Hubei Province.


947. "Jiaqiang ding'e guan"加强定额管理贯彻按劳分配 [Improve quota management and thoroughly carry out the policy of "to each according to his work"]. ZNB, no. 9 (1959), pp. 25–27.
Discusses the conditions and methods of fixed labor management in Dayao Commune.
948. "Jiaqiang liangshi ji" 加强粮食计划管理贯彻多劳多得原则 [Strengthen the management of food planning and carry out the principle of more food for more work]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 7.

Pertains to Xin County in Shanxi Province.


951. "Laodong ding'e ji" 劳动定额基本劳动日和工资制相结合 [Labor quotas and basic labor days should be combined with the wage system]. ZNB, no. 5 (1959), p. 32.

Compares the fixed labor system and the combined basic labor days and wage system. Pertains specifically to Liuying County in Henan Province.

952. "Laodong zuzhi jun" 劳动组织军事化和责任制 [Militarize labor organization by combining it with the system of responsibility]. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), p. 29.

Examines the method of labor management in Xincun People's Commune.


Pertains to Boli County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Zhongshan, Shunde, and Fanyu counties in Guangdong Province.


Deals with Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

958. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社实行计工记分的作用和几种做法 [The uses and methods of evaluating work and assigning points in the people's communes]. Guang Qian 郭千. NCGZTX, no. 7 (1959), pp. 6-7.

Considers this question in Hengfeng County in Jiangxi Province, Jiaxing County in Zhejiang Province, and Yushu County in Jilin Province.

Deals with Jinyun County in Zhejiang Province.

961. "Sanbao yijiang' hao" [The "three contracts, one reward" system has many good points]. CAZ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 27-28. 
Considers Minquan County in Henan Province.

Examines Renhe Commune.

Considers the management of subsidiary production in Gushi County, Henan Province.


965. "Shitian gaohaole" [The work of "three contracts" was completed throughout the county within ten days]. Geng Kezhong and others. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), p. 20. 
The "three contracts" referred to in this article refer to: fixed targets for output, work days, and costs. Considers Jiaocheng County in Shanxi Province.

The system of "four fixeds, one reward" refers to: a fixed amount of investment, fixed responsibilities toward duties, fixed production quota, fixed tasks to be handed in to higher organs, and rewards for production above the norm. Considers Sui County in Henan Province.

Tanghua Production Brigade is part of Dayao People's Commune.

Considers Xinhui County in Guangdong Province, Nanchang County in Jiangxi Province, and Liuyang County in Hunan Province.

Zou Ming was the secretary of the Songhuajiang Area Committee in Baoshan Commune.

970. "Tongyi lingdao he" [Unified leadership and hierarchical management—an introduction to the experiences of Yushan Commune in Haining County, Zhejiang Province]. ZQGY, no. 5 (1959), p. 11.
971. "Tuixing zeren zhi"推行责任制管理,逢茶有保证 [Carrying out the responsibility system will insure the proper management of the wheat fields]. Xu Zhiyu 许志玉 and Chu Hanshan 朱汉山. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 11-12.
Deals with Pingyuan County in Shandong Province.

An introduction to labor management in a production team.

973. "Yao fayang shenme"要发展什么样的生产积极性 [What kind of activism should be developed in production?]. Wang Zhounan 王周南. DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 21-23.

The author discusses important problems of the "basic guidance" period after a practical investigation of Yuantou Production Team in Yuantou Commune.

Deals with Wuchang County in Hubei Province.

976. "Yikao qunzhong gao"依靠群众搞好管理工作 [Rely on the masses to do a good job of management]. Feng Qixun 冯其勋 and Hu Shaoting 胡述东. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), p. 15.
Discusses the experiences of Fugezhuang Production Brigade in Liqiao Commune.

977. "You kunnan you ban"虽然工作中有困难，但总是有克服办法的 [Although there are difficulties, there is always a way to work them out—an investigation of labor in Changfeng People's Commune in Xiaogan County]. Lao Xiao 老孝. LD, no. 2 (1959), p. 20.

1960

This is a second article on the utilization of labor by a production team in Jiucheng Commune.

979. "Chang-she guagou shi"工厂和社的结合是加强工农联盟的一种新形式 [The linking up of factories and communes is a new form for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance]. Huang Huoqing 黄火青. HQ, no. 13 (1960), pp. 1-7.
Considers factory-commune linkages in Liaoning Province.

980. "Chongfen fahui sheng"充分发挥生产小队的战斗作用 [Fully develop the fighting function of production teams]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 2-4.
Examines Wuxiang County (also called Duancun) in Shanxi Province.

This article gives details of the first report on the utilization of labor by the second production team of Weixing Administrative District in Wusheng County, Sichuan Province.
982. "Daitou kugan jiu" 带头苦干就能做好工作 [Lead the way in working hard and the task will be accomplished]. Miao Quansheng 稠全生. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 24. Considers Jiangyan County in Jiangsu Province.

983. "Gaijin shengchan xiao" 改进生产小队的领导方法 [Improve the leadership methods of production teams]. Sun Min and others 孙美等. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 51-57. This article is an investigative report of the sixth team of Huangyang Production Team in Erba Commune.

984. "Gaohao pinggong-ji" 做好"评工记分" [Do a good job on the "evaluation of work and allotment of points"]. QX, no. 17 (1960), p. 15. Pertains to Fangshan County in Beijing Municipality.

985. "Jiaqiang laodong guan" 加强劳动管理搞好责任制度 [Strengthen the management of labor and fully implement the system of responsibility]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 55-56. This article analyzes the experiences of the first team of Jiangshi Production Brigade in Baodi County (Tianjin Municipality), stressing the way in which they put the system of production responsibility into effect. The author thinks that in order to increase their desire to work, this system should rely on the responsibility of the commune members themselves.

986. "Kexue anpai lao" 科学安排劳力处处节约劳力 [Allocate labor scientifically and save labor everywhere]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 86-87. Describes the experiences of Wuxing Commune with regard to its labor management, which is based on proper management and agricultural self-sufficiency.


988. "Qiao yong bing heli" 用兵合理布局保基础全面安排 [Use soldiers skillfully and station them properly—protect the foundation and plan everything]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 47-50. This article reports on labor problems which confronted Shuitou Commune.

989. "Re'ai nongye lao" 热爱农业劳动加强农业生产建设美好幸福的农村人民公社 [Show love for agricultural labor, strengthen agricultural production, and establish the beautiful and happy rural people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 7-10. Contains specific information on Zhaozhou County in Heilongjiang Province, Tangshan Municipality in Hebei Province, Jinxin County in Jiangxi Province, Zhenjiang Special District in Jiangsu Province, and Rongjiang County in Guizhou Province.

990. "Renzhen jiancha nong" 认真检查农业劳动力的安排 [Carefully check the arrangement of the agricultural labor force]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 46-47. Considers Minhou County in Fujian Province.

991. "Shiyang xinde xing" 适应新的形势要有新的领导方法 [In order to adapt to the new situation, there should be new methods of leadership]. Yu Yifu 毛式夫. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 50-52. Deals with Yongji County in Jilin Province.

Discusses how Cicun Commune solved its problems of labor insufficiency.

993. "Tigao shengchan xiao" 提高生产小队领导水平是巩固人民公社的重要环节 [A key to consolidating the people's communes is to increase the standard of leadership in the production team]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 4-6.

This article reviews the experiences of the sixth section of Huangyang Production Team in Erba Commune.

994. "Tigao xiaoduide" 提高小队的领导水平 [Increase the team's standard of leadership]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 42-44.

This article presents an investigation of administrative work and leadership methods in Xuejing Brigade of Weitang Commune.

995. "Yi liang wei gang he" 以粮食为基础合理安排劳动力 [Make grain the key link and distribute labor power rationally]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 92-93.

This article presents the report of the People's Communes Investigation Section of Beijing Agricultural University. It focuses specifically on the experiences of Zhangshi People's Commune and its arrangement and utilization of labor power.

996. "Zai gongshe neibu" 在公社内部挖掘劳动力潜力 [Dig out all the latent power of labor within the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 70-71.

Considers people's communes in Nanbu County in Sichuan Province, Weinan County in Shaanxi Province, and Leinan County in Guangdong Province.

997. "Zhengque chuli nong" 作好农村人民公社的生产关系的调整和生产积极性 [Correctly arrange the relations of production in rural people's communes and completely rearrange the productive powers of the masses]. Ji Dongping Ji 康平. XHBYK, no. 24 (1960), pp. 86-89.

Three short articles: the first is by An Daye, originally published in the Shanghai Liberation Magazine, no. 22 (1960); the second by Wang Hanzhi, originally published in Youth (10 September 1960); and the third by Ji Dongping, originally published in East Wind, no. 22 (1960).

998. "Zui helide shi" 最合理地使用劳力最有效地支援农业 [The most rational use of labor provides the most effective support for agriculture]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1960), pp. 87-88.

Describes the experiences of Linhai County in Zhejiang Province in its attempts to implement the economical use of labor power in its communal industries.

1961


Dongqiao Production Brigade is part of Huawang Commune.
1001. "Dun dian diaocha zhi" 傍点调查指导全面 [Make on-the-spot investigations, lead and guide in all aspects]. Li Lin and others. ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 4-8.
This article introduces research methods for production investigation in people's communes in Pingshun County, Shanxi Province.

1002. "Fengtaiping guanli" 凤台坪管理区坚持执行劳动定额分工记分制度的经验 [The experiences of Fengtaiping Administrative District over the past six years in resolutely carrying out the system of fixed quotas and giving credit according to work]. Yang Xiaozhong 杨效忠. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 28-31.
Fengtaiping Administrative District is in Wuxiang County, Shanxi Province.

Presents a report on labor power in Linkou Brigade, which is part of Huangjing Commune.

Discusses the purpose and necessity of the system of responsibility and the relationship between responsibility and benefit.

1005. "Guan jian zaiyu she" 关键在于谁当家作主 [The key point is that commune members be the masters of the house]. XHBYK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 40-42.
Describes how Wushi Brigade, which is part of Shizi Commune, respects the rights of production teams.

1006. "Guanyu 'sanbao yi' 关于"三包一奖"制的几个问题 [Some problems concerning the system of "three contracts, one reward"]. Shi Song 史松. ZNB, no. 8 (1961), pp. 17-20.
Discusses the strong and weak points of the "three contracts, one reward" system and studies methods for ensuring proper distribution among production teams.

Considers production teams in Xinzhou County, Hebei Province.


1009. "Heli shiyong nong" 合理使用农村劳力提高劳动效率 [Make rational use of rural labor power and increase labor efficiency]. San Li 石三. JJYJ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 9-16.

1010. "Jianchi he buduan" 坚持和不断完善 "三包一奖" 制度 [Uphold and continuously perfect the "three contracts, one reward" system]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 55-56.
Describes how the "three contracts, one reward" system improves commune management and increases production.

Relates the labor management experiences of Aiguo Production Brigade, in Aiguo Commune.
Introduces the basic workday system of Chengzhuang Administrative District in Dongfanghong Commune.

Deals with Quannan County in Jiangxi Province and Maguan County in Yunnan Province.


1015. "Jiuhu gongshe guo" 九湖公社果树生产的"三包一奖制" [The "three contracts, one reward" system for fruit production in Jiuhu Commune]. ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 25-27.

1016. "Laodong ding'e wen" 劳动定额问答 [Questions and answers on labor standards]. Wu Tianxi 吴天锡. SSSC, no. 6 (1961), pp. 15-17.

1017. "Laoli baohu hao" 劳力保护好社员干劲高 [When labor is protected well, the commune members' productivity will swell]. ZFN, no. 1 (1961), p. 28.
Considers Sancang Commune.


Pertains to Zhaodong County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Wuqing County in Tianjin Municipality.

This article reviews an investigation of labor management problems in Zizhen Production Team, which is part of Wuxing Commune.

A production report on Liukou Production Brigade in Huangjing Commune. Cheng points out that the production brigade's failure to increase production results from the improper distribution of its labor force.

1024. "Renzhen zuohao ping" 认真做好评工分 [Be serious about doing a good job on work evaluation and point allotment]. Wu Tianxi 吴天锡. ZNB, no. 6 (1961), pp. 12-14.
Wu illustrates the good points of the system of work evaluation and point allotment and evaluates its method of implementation.


1029. "Wanggezhuang shengchan" 王各庄生产的经验 [Wanggezhuang Production Brigade leads the teams correctly, exercising control while allowing them freedom]. Chen Jianmin and Gao Junqing. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 35-37. Wanggezhuang Production Brigade is part of Huangjing Commune.

1030. "Yi bei wei zhu fen" 以队为单位分级经营林业开林 [Use the team as the base, stratify management, and simultaneously develop forestry and food crops]. Jia Yutang. ZLY, no. 2 (1961), pp. 12-13. Jia Yutang was the party secretary for Yi County, Hebei Province.

1031. "Yindi zhi yide" 因地制宜地实行 "三包一" 制度 [Adapt the "three contracts, one reward" system to local conditions]. Shu Daixin and Fu Wenye. HQ, nos. 15-16 (1961), pp. 39-45. Introduces the "three contracts, one reward" system, analyzing its good qualities and claiming that it completely accords with the actual situation.

1032. "Yiqie yao zai qiao" — 一切要在巧字上打算 [Everything should be determined according to skills]. Wang Ruipu. XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 49-51. A report on the question of how to use labor power, which focuses on a production team in Xiaofen Commune.

1033. "Zenyang jiaqiang he" 怎样加强和健全生产队的生产责任制 [How to strengthen and perfect the production responsibility system of production teams]. Zhen Zhi. SSSC, no. 18 (1961), pp. 8-10.

1034. "Zenyang zuohao ping" 怎样做好评工记分 [How to do a good job of awarding workpoints according to work]. Mao Maoqing. CAZ, no. 11 (1961), pp. 9-10. Concerns Xiangtan County in Hunan Province.

1036. "Zhuazhe dianxing qu" [Grasp the model, gain experience, and guide all aspects]. Wang Xiuqing and others. XHYBK, no. 5 (1961), pp. 29-32. Introduces the leadership experiences of Dongzhen Commune in adopting Chairman Mao's plan of "combining the key point with the entire surface."


1962

1038. "Ba shengchan daquan" [Turn over the right of production to the masses]. Liu Xiangjiu. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), p. 17. Considers Sui County in Hebei Province.


1040. "Jieshao yige sheng" [Introducing a production team's "system of awarding workpoints to units according to work"]. Xiao Rengui and others. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), pp. 11-12. Pertains to Lechang County in Guangdong Province.

1041. "'Laoli fen deng' 'di' " [The method of "classification of labor" and "creative evaluation of low levels to add bonuses" is better]. Meng Xianpeng. NCGZTX, no. 8 (1962), p. 13. Deals with Qi County in Hebei Province.

1042. "Qieshi jiaqiang dui" [Conscientiously strengthen the leadership of production teams]. Yang Ling. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), pp. 4-7.


1046. "Sheyuan huanying 'gong'


Describes several advantages of the workpoint system of Xinlitun Commune: it is simple, easily learned by all, and avoids mistakes.

1047. "Yaoqiu shengchandui" [Require production teams to perform the "five goods"]. Lu Hongbin. SSSC, no. 9 (1962), pp. 16-17.

The "five goods" mentioned in this article are: thought and ideas, production records, planning for living, love of country and commune, and united democracy.

1963


Deals with Pingyang County in Zhejiang Province.


Lin stresses the importance of the production team, pointing to the current management of workpoints.


1051. "Yan jiao he 'shen jiao'" ["Teaching by words" and "teaching by example"]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1963), pp. 93-95.

Considers Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

1964


This article analyzes the reasons for the tendency to want to work for oneself instead of for the commune.


Gu discusses problems confronting youths who settle down in the rural communes. Contains specific information on Haining County in Zhejiang Province.

1965

1054. "Anzhao nongshi ji" [Arrange the rural labor force according to agricultural seasons]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1965), pp. 52-53.


Huangtuliang National Forest is in Pingquan County, Hebei Province.
C. Model Workers

1958

This article describes four types of members in the 713 people's communes in Xining District, Qinghai Province. These members include kitchen workers, nursery workers, midwives, and pig breeders.

1959

1059. "Laodong mofan Ding" 勞動模範丁金泉養豬經驗 [The hog raising experiences of model worker Ding Jinquan]. ZNB, no. 20 (1959), pp. 22-23. Model worker Ding Jinquan is part of a production team in Xihu People's Commune.

1960

1061. "Fangxia jiazi can" 放下架子參加勞動 [Stop putting on airs and join the labor force]. Zhao Nanqun 赵南群. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 25. Pertains to Qidong County in Jiangsu Province.
1062. "Renminde hao qin" 人民的好勤務員—童金鳳 [Dong Jinrong—a good servant of the people]. Yu Zhouren 余洲人. ZQN, no. 15 (1960), pp. 28-29. Introduces Dong Jinrong, the production team branch party secretary of Fenghuang People's Commune, as an example of how to serve the people.

1961

1063. "Shen shou sheyuan ai" 深受社員愛戴的好隊長 [A good team leader who is deeply loved by members of the commune]. Li Zhonglin 李仲林 and Zou Xingshu 趙興樹. ZFN, no. 6 (1961), p. 6. Considers communes in Jincheng County in Jiangxi Province.
Deals with Hebei Province.

1962

1066. "Danghao dui ehangshou" 当好队领导当好“班员” [To be a good production team chief one should first be a good "work-team captain"]. Jing Wencan and Wang Xiu Feng. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), pp. 8-10.
Considers Changling County in Jilin Province.

Deals with Jiaocheng County in Shanxi Province.

1963

This article praises Song Enzhen, vice-captain of a production team in Baowei People's Commune.

Model worker Wu Houli was the head of Yangjingdi People's Commune.

Model worker Wen Xin was the deputy team chief of the third team of Weituan Production Brigade in Lijunren Commune.

1071. "Shenfen shi sheyuan" 身份是社员劳动是本分 [Commune member is his status, labor is his duty]. Sun Ruchun and Hua Keyou. HQ, nos. 13-14 (1963), pp. 27-29.
A story about Zhang Fugui, captain of Gaocun People's Commune. Zhang was a national agricultural worker model.

This article introduces the workers of Xincun Production Brigade of Xiangtong People's Commune.

This article relates the story of Dongjie Commune.
1964

Concerns Inner Mongolia.

Considers Liaoyang County in Liaoning Province.

1965

1076. "Dianshang zhagen mian" 种上扎根面上开花 [Plant a single seed and flowers will bloom throughout the area]. SSSC, no. 7 (1965), pp. 32-35. 
An article from Hebei ribao which introduces Fan Defu, the leader of Dawangduzhuang Commune, and discusses his concern that cadres have first-hand knowledge of local conditions.

1077. "Gui zai renzhen—xiang" 看在认真—向范德富学什么 [His value is his earnestness—what can be learned from Fan Defu?]. SSSC, no. 7 (1965), p. 36. 
Also refers to Dawangduzhuang Commune (see above).

Pertains to Longxi County in Gansu Province.

Deals with Zhuzhou Municipality in Hunan Province.

Describes how Wang, upon graduation from grade school, helped members of Chengguan Commune improve and increase the variety of their production.

D. Advanced and Backward Brigades

1959


Mount Dayao is an autonomous region in Guangxi Province.

This article was originally published in Shanxi ribao. Deals with Taigu County in Shanxi Province.

Fuqiang Production Brigade is part of Luonan Commune.

This article relates the experiences of "pauper" brigades in catching up with "well-to-do" brigades in Xishui County (Hubei Province) during the previous year.

A story about how a poor brigade was turned into a wealthy one after six months of hard work.

Deals with Jiangmen Municipality in Guangdong Province.

An analysis of reasons for the poverty of "pauper brigades" and how they might overtake "well-to-do" brigades. Pertains specifically to Xishui County in Hubei Province.

This article discusses problems related to how poor production brigades can overtake rich ones. Considers production brigades in Su County, Anhui Province.

Considers a brigade in Sandun Commune.

Describes how Sulong People's Commune changed from a poor commune into a rich one.

1092. "You zhi zhe shi jing" 有志者事竟成 [Where there's a will there's a way—after a year's time the area managed by Taoyuanbao Brigade achieved the same level as that of a rich team]. Wang Hanguo 王翰国. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Taoyuanbao Brigade is part of Shahe Commune.

1093. "Zenyang bangzhu qiong" 怎样帮助穷队赶富队 [How to help poor teams catch up with rich teams quickly]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 2-6.
Considers Nanping Municipality in Fujian Province.
1960


1095. "Fayang 'qiong bangzi' "发扬 "穷样子" 精神改变 "穷" 县的面貌 [Develop the spirit of the "paupers' cooperative" and change the look of "poor" counties]. Wang Guiji 王桂寄. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 29-30.
"Paupers' cooperative" is the nickname given to Jianning Agricultural, Forestry, and Stockbreeding Cooperative of Xipu Village in Zunhua County, Hebei Province. Under the leadership of Wang Guofan, it changed in a few years from a poor to a rich cooperative. The article goes on to describe how cooperatives in Tang County (Hebei Province) learned from the Jianning "paupers' cooperative."

Describes the experiences of Dongzhen People's Commune in the "developing the underdeveloped" movement.

1097. "Jiaqiang lingdaqiong" 强领导穷则变富 [Strengthen leadership and poverty will turn into prosperity]. Han Binglin 韩秉林. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 39-41.
Deals with Qujing County in Yunnan Province.

1098. "Quanli zhiyuan gong" 全力支援公社经济的发展促进贫队赶上富队 [Fully support the economic development of the communes and encourage poor brigades to catch up with well-to-do ones]. CAZ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 21-23.
Pertains to brigades in Pingnan County, Guangxi Province.

1961

1099. "Sanlei dui baodao" 三种队伍到队二队多帮助一队队观察 [The third type of team takes over everything to the end, the second type of team helps more, the first type of team observes diligently]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 18-19.
Discusses the need for production teams to help each other. Deals specifically with Jicheng County in Shanxi Province.

1100. "Yi liang wei gang quan" 以粮为纲全面发展山区生产 [Make grain the key link and develop production in mountainous areas]. Wei Tingjin 魏廷津. ZNB, no. 11 (1961), pp. 26-29.
Considers the experiences of Yangjingdi Commune in turning poverty into prosperity.

1962

1101. "Guanxin kunnan dui" 关心困难队帮助困难队 [Show concern for troubled teams and help them]. Su Wei 苏蔚. SSSC, no. 9 (1962), pp. 18-20.

Refers to Yonghe County in Shanxi Province.
Pertains to Jincheng County in Shanxi Province.

Zhangjiadu First Production Team is part of Anyu People's Commune.

1964

Considers Guangping County in Hebei Province.

Refers to Wenxi County in Shanxi Province.


Describes the struggles of Pingjiangkou Production Team, which is part of Xiajiang Commune, in changing and improving the commune's situation.


Deals with teams in Haikang County, Guangdong Province.

Discusses Shengshi Production Brigade in Shaxi Commune, which became rich by utilizing its collective power.

1965

1112. "Xianjin jingyan yao" 先进经验要推广而广之 [Advanced experiences should be implemented on a broad scale]. XHBYK, no. 8 (1965), pp. 46-49. 
Discusses the meaning and significance of advanced units.

1113. "Zenyang duidai hou" 怎样对待后进 [How to deal with being backward]. XHBYK, no. 5 (1965), pp. 67-68. 
Deals with Inner Mongolia.
1114. "Zenyang duidai xian" 怎样对待先进 [How to deal with being advanced]. XHBYK, no. 6 (1985), pp. 30-31.

This article is based on a study of Shiyue Brigade in Wangcheng Commune. The author concludes that advanced brigades should continuously analyze their own good and bad points and that the leadership unit should be responsible for helping advanced brigades with politics and ideology.
V. AGRICULTURE

A. Agriculture

1958

1115. "Chang'an xiande 'san'san' 规 划" [The "three-thirds system" plan for Chang'an County]. ZNB, no. 22 (1958), pp. 6-7.
Chang'an County is in Shaanxi Province.


1117. "Po jiu li xin jian" [Tear down the old and build the new, resolutely implement the policy of higher production from less planting for higher yields]. Lin Shizheng. NCGZTX, no. 18 (1958), p. 19.
Considers Huayang, Renshou, and Guangyuan counties, all in Sichuan Province.

1118. "Renmin gongshe you" [Some problems concerning the establishment of production plans in the people's communes]. NCGZTX, no. 16 (1958), p. 23.
Deals with Hebei Province.

Considers Chang'an County in Shaanxi Province.


1121. "Xiaomai Weixing shi" [How can one launch the wheat satellite?]. Hu Yuzhi and Jing Jichao. ZM, no. 11 (1958), pp. 3-4.
Describes the experiences of cadres in organizing experimental plots and putting the general line into operation in rural areas. Deals specifically with Weixing Commune.


1126. "Gao han diqu ye" 高寒地区也 [The "three-thirds system" can be carried out even in the cold highlands]. JHYTJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 24. Discusses the implementation of the "three-thirds system" in Qinghai Province.

1127. "Guanyu Jianyang xian" 关于建阳系 [Some opinions on the "three-thirds system" carried out on cultivated land in Jiefang People's Commune in Jianyang County]. Liu Benqing 刘本清. CJKX, no. 1 (1959), p. 93. This article explains that the "three-thirds system" is a new system of cultivation in which available cultivated area is divided into three equal parts: one for growing food grains and other crops, one for afforestation, and the other left fallow.


1135. "Mingnian yao geng da" 明年要更大 [There will be an even greater great leap forward next year]. Zhao Jiashan 赵家善. NCGZTX, no. 20 (1959), pp. 10-12. Deals specifically with Baiquan County in Heilongjiang Province.
1136. "Nongye shengchan cuo" 农业生产措施要同群众商量决定 [Agricultural production methods should be decided upon in consultation with the masses]. Hong Yu 洪. HQ, no. 10 (1959), pp. 3-6. Pertain to Nan’an County in Fujian Province.

1137. "Qinjian ban she da" 勤俭办社大力组织收入保证工农业生产全面大丰收 [Run the commune industriously, strengthen the organization of income, and guarantee an abundant harvest in all aspects of agricultural and industrial production]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 27-28. Concerns Yulin County in Guangxi Province.

1138. "Quanguo nongcun ren" 全国农村人民公社争取超额完成粮食增产百分之十的任务 [Rural people's communes throughout the country struggle to exceed quotas and achieve their glorious aim of a ten percent increase in food and cotton]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), p. 31.

1139. "Renmin gongshe de" 人民公社的田间档案制度和试验方法 [Field records and experimental methods in the people's communes]. NYKXTX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 183-85; no. 7 (1959), pp. 226-27; no. 8 (1959), pp. 280-82. This article was published in three consecutive issues of the periodical Nongye ke xue tongxun. Issue no. 6 discusses the meaning of field research; no. 7 examines methods for research; and no. 8 discusses mass bumper crops.


1142. "Renmin gongshe hao" 人民公社好劳动热情高 [The people's communes are good, the spirit of labor is high]. Xin Tian 欣. TF, no. 13 (1959), p. 7. Xin presents his reflections on participating in the summer planting and harvest. Deals specifically with Jiading County in Shanghai Municipality.

1143. "Renmin gongshe he" 人民公社和 "八字宪法" [The people's communes and the "eight-point charter" in agriculture]. Zhang Cheng 张. JF, no. 24 (1959), pp. 11-13. The "eight-point charter" refers to irrigation, fertilizers, soil improvement, crop production, farm-tool reform, close planting, seed selection, and field management.

1144. "Renmin gongshe zhan" 人民公社战无不胜 [The people's communes are invincible]. XGS, no. 19 (1959), p. 11. This article describes the National Agricultural Exhibition of 1959. Statistical charts are presented which illustrate increasing production in agriculture and the expansion of forestry.

1145. "Shao zhong gaochan duo" 少种高产多是好的农田耕作制度 [To plant small quantities and have high yields for an abundant harvest is the best system of farm cultivation]. Gao Chengsong 高成松 and Peng Luzhen 彭禄真. ZZYJJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 39-40. A report made following a visit to Huaguang People's Commune.


1150. "Suan yi suan shifei" [Calculate great increases in production resulting from the use of fertilizer]. JHYTJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 36-37.

Concerns Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province.


1153. "Xikou gongshe you" [Rape production in Xikou Commune has doubled]. Sun Zhencai and others 13276, ZNB, no. 13 (1959), p. 4.

1154. "Xin-fude genzi" [The roots of fortune—an investigation of production in Diaotan People's Commune during the past year]. Sun Min 12872 and Wang Tiqiang 13177, XHYK, no. 18 (1959), pp. 72-74.

1155. "Yindi zhi yi chong" [Based on local conditions, utilize resources thoroughly]. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 12.

Deals with Putian County in Fujian Province.


An investigation of overall increases in agricultural production in Wang Guofeng Commune.


1160. "Zai renmin gongshe" [Some understandings gained from the thorough implementation of the "three-thirds system" in the agricultural production plans of people's communes]. Yang Chunfeng 13875, XNXYXB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 25-34.
Yang thinks that the "three-thirds system" is a good and thorough system and that it represents a major revolution for the nation's cultivation goals. Makes specific reference to Xinping County in Shaanxi Province.

1960

1161. "Cong si gongshede" [A view on the expansion of cultivated areas from an investigation of four communes]. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 24-25.
Considers Dayao, Nandashan, Shuangpai, and Zhong-Su Youhao (Sino-American Friendship) communes, all in Hunan Province.

Refers to Suichuan County in Jiangxi Province and Huanggang Special District in Hubei Province.

1163. "Dali zhichi nong" [Vigorously support the improvement of agricultural technology and the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. Jin Ming. CAZ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 7-13.
This article summarizes a speech by Jin Ming (head of the Department of Finance) given at the Finance and Banking "On-the-Spot" Conference, which was held in Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province, in 1960.

1164. "Dongji gaowen kuai" [Use high temperatures to make fertilizer in winter quickly]. ZNB, no. 1 (1960), pp. 35-36.
This article introduces the experiences of Wanliuzhuang Production Brigade in Jiatan Commune in using higher temperatures to speed up the production of fertilizer during the winter.

1165. "Dou yao xiang zheyang" [All must prepare for the autumn harvest in this manner]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 61-62.
Describes how Guanyi People's Commune prepared for the harvest.

1166. "Feiliao shi zengchan" [Fertilizer is basic to increasing food production]. Zhang Qingyu and others. XHBYK, no. 24 (1960), pp. 132-34.
Zhang presents a report on the use of fertilizer in Lingdong Administrative District of Guqiao Commune.

Chaolian Brigade is part of Waihai Commune.


1169. "Gongshehua zha xia" [Communization plants the roots of prosperity, the square-field system opens the door for higher yields]. Liu Zhenzong. ZNB, no. 7 (1960), pp. 9-11.
Considers the use of the "square-field system" in Anguo County, Hebei Province.
1170. "Jiaqiang shengchan guan"加强生产管理促进粮食增产 [Strengthen the management of production and foster an increase in foodstuffs]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 73-76.
An investigation of production management in Shueha People's Commune.


1172. "Liyong youxiande"利用有限的耕地生产更多粮食 [Use limited arable land to produce more food products—Jiefang Commune in Jianyang County uses intercropping on large farm lands]. Liu Zongtang 劉宗棠. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 82-83.

1173. "Renmin gongshe liang"人民公社良种好处多 [Seed farms in the people's communes have many benefits]. ZNB, no. 7 (1960), pp. 14-16.
Deals with people's communes in Heilongjiang Province.


Discusses the condition of production development in Boyan People's Commune.

1176. "Xuexi Mao Zedong"学习毛泽东著作更好地贯彻农业"八字宪法" [Study the thought of Mao Zedong in order to thoroughly implement the "eight-point charter" in agriculture]. ZQN, no. 13 (1960), pp. 9-10.
Concerns Chang'an County in Shaanxi Province.

Chadian Production Team is part of Qianling Commune.

Describes how Kaiping County in Guangdong Province supports agricultural production by improving its water power, electrical power, use of fertilizer, and by obtaining supplemental financial aid.

1179. "Zuzhi yige quan"组织一个全民性的春耕生产大高潮 [Organize a high tide in spring cultivation and production for the whole people]. CJ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 3-4.

1961


Beishishan Administrative District is part of Dongfanghong Commune.

Relates the story of Nanwangzhuang Commune and its experiences of working hard to increase production.

1183. "Chongfen fahui ren" 充分发挥人民公社的优越性争取今 年农业丰收 [Fully realize the superiority of the people's communes and fight for a bumper harvest this year]. Wang Xuewen 王学文 and Ren Weizhong 任维忠. ZQN, no. 8 (1961), pp. 2-7.


Chi describes the experiences of Zhaoji Commune in strengthening the study of how to increase agricultural production.


Presents the results of an investigation focused on changing the system of cultivation in Shuiji Brigade of Shuiji Commune.


A report on Duanjiazuo Production Brigade in Duanjiazuo Commune, which has a history of abundant harvests.


Considers Pi County in Sichuan Province.


Gu presents a collection of opinions and suggestions on solving the problems of differential rents.


An analysis of the circumstances under which Xizhuang Production Brigade in Chengguan Commune has increased its income each year.


Laosa Production Brigade is in Ningdu County, Jiangxi Province.
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1192. "Liang you shuang zengchan" (The production of both grain and oil grows and incomes steadily increase). Liu Xumao and others. ZNB, no. 5 (1961), pp. 6-9.
Liu presents an investigation of increases in production at Changbin Production Team in Jinhua Commune. Charts are included which illustrate both increasing production in recent years and the distribution of income.


1194. "Luoshi 'sanbao' zeng" (When the "three contracts" system is put into effect, an increase in production can be relied upon). Zhang Ruirong. MZTJ, no. 5 (1961), pp. 19-20.
A report on production increases in Chenguan Production Brigade in Dongguan Commune.

This investigation examined irrigation, close planting, management, and cultivation. Pingyao County is in Shanxi Province.

1196. "Renmin gongshede" (Production plans in the people's communes should have their roots in the masses). XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), p. 39.

Examines the experiences of Dafu Brigade in Dongshan Commune in developing agricultural production.

1198. "Sanmian hongqi yue" (Three red flags are raised higher and higher). He Zhen. ZNB, no. 10 (1961), pp. 6-8.
A statement of conditions in a production brigade in Shibei Commune as to how it has constantly increased annual production.

1199. "Shengming dadui ba" (Shengming Brigade determines production plans by turning guidelines and plans over to the masses for discussion). XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 32-35.
Shengming Production Brigade is part of Shangfu Commune.

Zhong applies Marxist theory to the problem of differential rents.

This article describes how Hebei People's Commune had two years of good harvests.

1202. "Yinde zhi yi cai" (The only way to increase production is to account for local land conditions). MZTJ, no. 5 (1961), pp. 16-18.
An investigative report on Lijiang People's Commune.
1203. "Youjia dadui jin" 为什么生产那么好 [Why is production in Youjia Brigade so successful?]. Fo Nai 丰乃. SSSC, no. 22 (1961), pp. 6-7. Youjia Production Brigade is part of Xinshi People's Commune.


1205. "Zheli weishenme" 为什么连续三年增产 [How have they continuously increased production for three years?]. Hao Cheng 郝成. XHBYK, no. 2 (1961), pp. 47-49. Hao discusses administrative work in Yaoshangwan Administrative District of Hanbei Commune.


1207. "Zhengque zhixing zheng" 准确执行政策 [Carry out policy accurately and increase production annually]. Yu Xuehan 于学翰. MZTJ, no. 4 (1961), p. 34. An investigative production report on Yonghong People's Commune.


1211. "Rengong xingshi gu" 形势鼓舞大家争取明年农业产值再增加 [Know the situation clearly, encourage diligence, and fight for an increase in all of the next year's agricultural production]. Li Yifang 李一芳 and Shi Hong 石红. SSSC, no. 24 (1962), pp. 24-27.


1213. "Zhengqu mingnian nong" 争取明年农业丰收的条件好 [Conditions for obtaining an abundant harvest next year are good]. Shi Hong 石红. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 6-9.


1963


1219. "Quanguo nongye hui" 全国农业会议 [The National Agricultural Conference]. XHYB, no. 1 (1963), p. 190. This conference was held in Beijing in 1963. The article gives details of Liu Luyan's speech, wherein he pointed out that in order to consolidate collective economies in the people's communes, cotton and food harvests should be properly managed and carefully planned. Liu was head of the Department of Agriculture.

1220. "Xiang nongye sheng" 向农业生产的深度和广度进军 [Advance to increase the depth and breadth of agricultural production]. XHYB, no. 9 (1963), pp. 133-34.

1221. "Zhou Zongli haozhao" 周总理号召踏踏实实开展农业生产运动 [Prime Minister Zhou calls for the steady development of an agricultural production movement]. SSSC, nos. 3-4 (1963), pp. 7-8. Zhou's speech was delivered at the Huadong Agricultural Advance Collective Representatives' Conference, which was held in Guangxi Province.

1964


1224. "Huang xian Xiadingjia" - An investigative report on the establishment of steady, high production in the fields of Xiadingjia Production Brigade in Huang County. JYYJ, no. 12 (1964), pp. 49-56. Xiadingjia Production Brigade is part of Dalujia Commune.

1225. "Huojian dui zaodao" - Huojian Team has a good harvest of early rice. SSSC, no. 16 (1964), p. 32. Huojian Team is part of Xuwan Commune.

1226. "Nongye 'sihua' de" - The relationship between the comprehensive development of the "four transitions" in agriculture and their economic results. Liu Zhicheng and others. JYYJ, no. 2 (1964), pp. 19-26. The "four transitions" in agriculture are: mechanization, electrification, water conservation, and scientific research. Deals with Beijing Municipality.

1227. "Pi xian Xipu gong" - The technical experiences of Xipu Commune in Pi County in its abundant harvest of wheat over a large area. ZNB, no. 9 (1964), pp. 18-20.


1965

1229. "Ba nongcun gongzuo" - Move the focus of rural work to spring planting and production. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 50-51.

1230. "Bian xianjinde dian" - Change advanced units into advanced areas. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 49-50. Describes the experiences of Zunhua County in Hebei Province and its steady large-scale production and high yields.

1231. "Fayang shengchan min" - Develop democracy in production and realize production plans. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 49-50.

1232. "Ganhan dibo mian" - With drought and poor soil, is it possible to get a high yield of cotton? Fujiazhuang Production Brigade's answer is yes. SSSC, no. 6 (1965), pp. 36-38. This article summarizes a speech delivered by Zhou Lin, secretary of the Fujiazhuang Party Branch in Liyouzhuang Commune, to the National Collective Cotton Production Conference.


1235. "Liujiazi renmin" [An investigation of the transformation from a low to a high level of cotton production in Liujiazi People's Commune]. Hang Songqing. JJYJ, no. 5 (1965), pp. 31-34.


1237. "Nongye shengchan xing" [The agricultural production situation is good]. SSSC, no. 10 (1965), pp. 34-36.


1239. "Yikao laodong ji" [Rely on labor accumulation to advance the basic establishment of farmland, irrigation facilities, and the like]. JJYJ, no. 9 (1965), pp. 1-3.

A detailed report on these aspects of Shaogou Production Brigade and two others in Yishui County, Shandong Province.

1970


Miaoling Village is in Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province.

1971

1241. "Xuan yong bianzhengfa" [Apply dialectics to the implementation of the "eight-point charter" for agriculture]. Liu Yingxiang. HQ, no. 1 (1971), pp. 70-73.

Concerns Yanshi County in Henan Province.

1972


Deals with Anlu County in Hubei Province.
B. Technology and the Mechanization of Agriculture

1958

   Pertains to Anhui Province.

   Deals specifically with Wuxi County.


   Considers tractor management in Shahe County, Hebei Province.


1249. "Women zai tansuo" 我们在探索农业机械化电气化的道路 [We are searching for the road to agricultural mechanization and electrification]. Zhang Qing 张青. ZNB, no. 24 (1958), p. 20.
   Zhang introduces experiments in the field of agricultural mechanization and electrification in people's communes in Chaoyang District, Beijing Municipality.


1959

1251. "Da nao jishu ge" 大闹技术革命开展全民工厂运动 [Spread the technological revolution and promote the all-skills factory movement]. NYJX, no. 12 (1959), p. 18.
   This article relates the experiences of Guijiafan Commune in transforming an agricultural tool factory into an "all-skills" factory.

   The geography department referred to in this article is part of Zhongshan University, Guangzhou Municipality (Guangdong Province).

1254. "Echeng Shishan gong" 鄱城石山公社农具厂初步实现生产机械化 [The farm-tool factory in Shishan Commune, Echeng County, steps towards the mechanization of production]. JXGYZB, no. 4 (1959), p. 11.

1255. "Gongju cangku ban" 农具库建设有利于生产及农民 [Experiments in the tool shed benefit production and help commune members]. DZKJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 43-44. Concerns Hanchuan County in Hubei Province.


1258. "Guanyu jiaqiang ren" 关于加强人民公社管理农业机械的意见 [Some opinions on strengthening the management of agricultural machinery in the people's communes]. NYJX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 20-21. This article reviews various statements made at a national conference (held on 20 December 1958) on agricultural mechanization and electrification.

1259. "Guanyu kaizhan quan" 关于开展群众性土壤普查工作的意见 [Some opinions concerning the development of a mass, nationwide effort to survey and appraise the soil]. SNYKX, no. 3 (1959), pp. 79-80.

1260. "Guanyu Liling jian" 关于开展群众性土壤普查工作的意见 [A survey report and preliminary opinions on a simple rice-seedling transplanter tried on early and middle ripening rice in Liling County]. NYJX, no. 12 (1959), p. 1-3. This report is based on the experiences of 197 communes which used rice-seedling transplanting devices.


1264. "Kaizhan yige geng" 开展一个更广泛、更细致、更有效的工具改革运动 [Begin a broader, deeper, more detailed, and more effective movement for the improvement of tools]. Liu Ruilong 刘瑞龙. NYJX, no. 4 (1959), pp. 1-3. Liu explains the difficulties of large-scale mechanized agriculture and also discusses various problems involved in managing agricultural machinery.


1270. "Renmin gongshehua" [Communization has opened a broad path for the development of science and technology in the villages]. Liu Ming. KXDZ, no. 10 (1959), p. 399.


1273. "Shenyang xian renmin" [A draft of the principles of operating and managing mechanized farming teams that were tried in people's communes in Shenyang County]. NYJX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 21-23.

Compares Kaolao and Yuxing communes, explaining that differing agricultural results are due to different methods of managing tractors.

Mu discusses a tractor repair shop located in Jianguo People's Commune.

Li describes how Dongfeng People's Commune has started to use machines and electricity in its agricultural work.


Considers the establishment of irrigation facilities in Qinghai Province.

1960

Considers Wugang County in Hunan Province.


Describes the process and efforts towards agricultural mechanization in Baiquan County, Helongjiang Province.

Deals with Baoshan County in Shanghai Municipality.

Pertains to Kunming Municipality in Yunnan Province.
1287. "Gongshe dallaile" 公社带来了机械化 [Communes have brought about mechanization]. ZNB, no. 2 (1960), pp. 15-16.
Considers Yuncheng County in Shanxi Province.

1288. "Guanyu shixian wo" 关于实现我国农业机械化的若干问题 [Certain problems with regard to carrying out China's agricultural mechanization]. Tan Zhenlin 田震林. ZNB, no. 6 (1960), pp. 2-7.


Jia was head of the movement for agricultural mechanization in Shanxi Province.


Pertains to Heilongjiang Province.

Qiongbangzi (literally, "pauper") is a nickname for Jianming Commune.

1294. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的眼睛 [The eyes of the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 74-75.
An introduction to the observatory in Baimao People's Commune.

1295. "Renmin gongshe wei"人民公社在农业技术改造创造了良好条件 [People's communes have created good conditions for the improvement of agricultural technology]. Feng Ruiliang 冯瑞良. ZPN, no. 5 (1960), p. 24.
Considers communes in Jiangning County (Jiangsu Province) and Baiquan County (Heilongjiang Province).

Wang and Chao discuss the function of people's communes in modernizing agriculture, pointing out that Chinese agricultural mechanization is based on communization.

An introduction to the movement to mechanize agriculture in Xichong County, Sichuan Province.

Zhang offers some opinions on how to prevent droughts and protect food crops.
"Tuixing nongye ji" 推行农业机械化必须全面规划两条腿走路 [Overall planning and walking on two legs are essential to the mechanization of agriculture]. Ouyang Qin 阮强. HQ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 22-32.

Deals with Heilongjiang Province.

"Tuixing nongye ji" 推行农业机械化的问题 [A few questions concerning the mechanization of agriculture]. Feng Jixin 冯纪新. HQ, no. 19 (1960), pp. 25-32.

Considers agricultural mechanization in Heilongjiang Province.

"Wei nongye xian" 为农业的现代化贡献力量 [Contribute strength to the mechanization of agriculture]. Pu Jinwen 毕锦文. ZQN, no. 16 (1960), pp. 10-11.

Refers to Baoshan County in Shanghai Municipality.

"Wei nongye shengchan" 为农业生产服务大搞农业改革 [Serve agricultural production and improve farm tools quickly]. ZQGY, no. 9 (1960), pp. 26-27.

Concerns Linyi County in Shandong Province.

"Xingnong gongshe ji" 兴农公社机械化的管理经验 [The experiences of Xingnong Commune in managing mechanization]. Zhao Jiashan 赵家善. ZNB, no. 10 (1960), pp. 16-17.

"Xiu ji bu chu she" 修机不出社社造器材 [Repair machines within the communes; every commune manufactures materials]. RMYD, no. 75 (1960), p. 4.

This article examines twelve communes in Qingfeng County (Henan Province) which have established machine repair departments.

"Yong zhandoude zhi" 用斗争的武器来解决矛盾 [Use struggle as the means of resolving contradictions]. JF, no. 9 (1960), pp. 33-37.

Describes some of the experiences of Luodian People’s Commune in the movement to improve agricultural tools.

"Zhuajin xiuli he" 抓紧修理和制造农业机械 [Grasp firmly the repair and manufacture of agricultural machinery and tools]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 85-86.

1961


A report on the management of wells by Tongguojiaecun Production Brigade of Lingcheng Commune.


Pertains to De County in Jilin Province.


"Wei nongye fuwu" 为农业服务是气象工作的首要任务 [The primary task of meteorological work is to serve agriculture]. Rao Xing 饶兴. HQ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 19-23.
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1962

1311. "Guanyong heyi ze" 管理合一 责任到人 [Unify management and use, make each individual responsible]. ZNB, no. 3 (1962), pp. 31-32.
Describes the experiences of Aiguo Commune’s Aiguo Brigade in managing its farm tools.


Highlights the purpose and significance of study as a prerequisite for practice.

1314. "Sinian gongshehua" 四年公社化发展 [In four years of communization, the irrigation system has developed greatly]. Wang Kai 王开. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 10-11.
Wang discusses the development of irrigation in Mianyang County, Hubei Province.

1963

Considers Anhui and Shanxi provinces.

1316. "Haohao guanli he" 好好管理和好好使用农业机械 [Manage and use agricultural machines well]. XHYB, no. 6 (1963), pp. 135-36.
Basing his discussion on the experiences of Shiyue Brigade in Wangcheng Commune, the author reviews the purposes of agricultural mechanization and the importance of correct management.

1317. "Heilongjiang sheng liu" 黑龙江省 60% 人民公社使用农业机械 [Sixty percent of the people's communes in Heilongjiang Province use agricultural machinery]. SSSC, no. 18 (1963), p. 35.

Concerns Heilongjiang Province.


Xiang discusses the mechanization of agriculture and its relation to agricultural collectivization.
1964


1322. "Jiaqiang nongye ji"加强农业技术改革经济效益的研究 [Intensify research on the economic results of reforming agricultural technology]. Yang Jun 杨均. HQ, no. 5 (1964), p. 34.

1323. "Jinyibu fazhan"进一步发展半机械化农业更好地支援农业生产 [Further develop the semimechanization of agricultural tools and support agricultural production more strongly]. Li Jihuan 李济寰. ZNB, no. 11 (1964), pp. 1-8. Li outlines a report he made to the National Semimechanization of Agricultural Tools Conference. Li was vice-minister of the geology section of the State Council.

1324. "Kaizhan ban-jixie"开展半机械化农业推广工作的经验 [An experience in expanding the semimechanization of farm tools]. Sun Tongzhou and others 孙通洲等. ZNB, no. 11 (1964), pp. 9-12. Sun introduces the current state of farm-tool mechanization in Hunan Province.

1325. "Shixian jixiehua"实现机械化促使农业接产高产 [Mechanize to secure high and stable yields in agriculture]. ZNYJX, no. 7 (1964), pp. 18-20. This article discusses Liuji Commune.


1327. "Zhiyuan nongyede"支援农业的新产品 [New products to support agriculture]. SSSC, no. 16 (1964), pp. 35-36. Describes various kinds of newly manufactured agricultural tools in different parts of the country. These areas include: Dezhou Special District in Shandong Province; Dalian County in Liaoning Province; and various locales in Hunan and Jilin provinces.

1965

1328. "Guangfan kaizhan qun"广泛开展群众性的农业科学实验活动促进农业 生产新高潮 [Widely develop a mass movement for scientific agricultural experimentation and carry out the new high tide of agricultural production]. Zhu Dehai 朱德海. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 58-60.

1329. "Taigu xian tuola"太谷县拖拉机站是怎样为农业生产服务的 [How does the tractor station in Taigu County serve agricultural production?]. Jiang Wenxian 江文贤. JJYJ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 35-41. Taigu County is in Shanxi Province.

1330. "Xingtai xian Hujialou"邢台县胡家楼大队试行山区半机械化工具改革 [Hujialou Brigade in Xingtai County tries to improve tools for semimechanization of the mountainous areas]. Yue Zongtai 岳宗泰. JJYJ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 32-34. Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.
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1331. "Xinshi nongju jiu" 新式农具就是好 [New agricultural tools are best]. SSSC, no. 4 (1965), pp. 36-37. 
Describes how Guojiapu Commune tried to use semimechanized methods to augment agricultural development.

Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade is part of Wannianqing Commune.

1969

Considers Xinzhou County in Hubei Province.

C. Agricultural Disasters

1959

1334. "Ba kanghan douzheng" 把抗旱斗争进行到底 [Continue the struggle against drought through to the end]. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 49-50.

1335. "Changsheng renmin gong nong" 长胜人民公社治理孟克河变成利河 [Changsheng People's Commune tamed the Mengke River and transformed it from a harmful river into a useful one]. Li Shuchen 李树栓 and Li Ru 李儒. ZNB, no. 16 (1959), p. 35.

1336. "Chongfen fahui ren" 充分发挥人民公社的优越性战胜旱涝虫等灾害 [Fully develop the superiority of people's communes and conquer all kinds of disasters such as drought, flood, and pests]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 40-41.


1338. "Cong kanghan kan ren" 从抗旱看人民公社的优越性 [On the superiority of the people's communes as seen in the struggle against drought]. Han Quan 万全. JFJZS, no. 16 (1959), pp. 26-27. 
Contains information on Quanjiao County (Anhui Province), Huarong and Yiyang counties (Hunan Province), Jiangling, Shishou, and Jingzhou counties (Hubei Province), and Linru County (Henan Province).

Considers Yiyang County in Hunan Province.
Describes how Liaobu Commune conquered difficulties and prevented natural disasters.


Leting County is in Hebei Province.

1343. "Li jidong yuan qi" 立即动员起来投入水利高潮 [Mobilize immediately to join the irrigation boom]. He Jifeng 河岂峰. ZNB, no. 21 (1959), pp. 4-5.
He Jifeng, a vice-minister in the Department of Agriculture, delivered this speech at a telephone conference. He stated that he hoped both flood and drought would be brought under control within two or three years.


A story about Pohu Commune in which it is described how workers, farmers, merchants, scholars, and soldiers joined together there to combat natural disasters.

1346. "Renmin gongshe jie" 民公社解决了高级社不能解决的矛盾 [People's communes have resolved contradictions which could not have been solved by advanced cooperatives]. Xu Guizhi 徐桂芝. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), pp. 15-16.
Xu describes the victory of Niudaotun Commune in its struggle against natural disasters.


1348. "Renmin gongshe suo" 民公社锁龙 [People's communes have locked up the flood dragon]. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), pp. 2-5.
Describes how Linyi Special District in Shandong Province controlled floods and improved harvests.

Deals with Eheng County in Hubei Province.


1351. "Shouzai diqu yao" 受灾地区要把灾害消灭在秋后或冬末 [All damage and destruction in disaster areas should be mopped up by late autumn or early winter]. XHBYK, no. 16 (1959), pp. 50-51.
Describes how Shitan People's Commune rapidly reestablished houses and gardens and regained productivity after a devastating flood.

1353. "Yangguang puzhao Tai" 阳光普照太和 [The sun shines brightly on Taihe]. Shi Tongwen 时同文. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 11-12.
The Taihe area is part of Xiacang Commune.

1354. "Yiding neng zhansheng" 一定能战胜虫害 [Pests will be conquered]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 78-79.
In 1959 many parts of China were plagued by drought, floods, and insects. This was especially true in the Huang River Valley, China's main cotton-producing area. Locusts appeared in five provinces: Henan, Shandong, Hebei, Anhui, and Jiangsu. All together, about 15 billion acres were afflicted by such natural calamities.


This article was originally published in Renmin ribao in August 1958.

1358. "Zhishan zhishui yi" 治山治水一面红旗 [Control mountains and rivers under the red flag]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1959), pp. 88-91.
Describes how Xiawei People's Commune conquered unproductive mountains, controlled wild rivers, and turned forestry, agriculture, and fishing into prosperous enterprises.

1359. "Zhong-Gong zhongyang guo" 中共中央国务院关于展开抗灾斗争的紧急指示 [An urgent directive from the CCP Central Committee and the State Council concerning the struggle against natural disasters]. ZNB, no. 16 (1959), p. 2.

1960

1360. "Cong yige gongshe" 从一个公社看灾害年丰收 [A view of the harvest during the natural disasters, as seen in one commune]. JJDB, no. 682 (1960), p. 3.
Describes how Zhangshi Commune worked hard to complete the harvest.


Describes the struggle against drought in Henan Province.

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1961


1365. "Guanghuide gongshe" [The communes are brilliant, the people heroic]. ZQN, no. 2 (1961), pp. 22-25. This article describes the struggle of Wanguanying Commune against natural disasters.

1366. "Woguo nongye sheng" [National agricultural production in 1960 has met with serious natural disasters, but six billion people have the confidence to conquer difficulties]. XHBYK, no. 1 (1961), pp. 80-81. Contains specific information on Hebei, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong provinces.


1368. "Zaiqu kefu kun" [A good model for disaster areas to overcome difficulties and develop production]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), p. 106. Examines the efforts of a production team in Jiugang Commune in rebuilding an area struck by disaster.

1962

1369. "Qishi tian kanghan" [Seventy days of fighting drought preserves the harvest]. SSSC, no. 16 (1962), pp. 29-30. Considers Luchuan County in Guangxi Province.

1964

1370. "Zhengfu fengsha zhan" [Conquer sand storms, defeat drought, and greatly increase production]. ZNB, no. 8 (1964), pp. 5-7. An introduction to Dangpudi Production Brigade of Dangpudi Commune, which describes how the brigade increased production by improving forestry and irrigation.

1965

1371. "Senge dashui nian" [Three years of floods, all three are different]. SSSC, no. 2 (1965), pp. 29-31. Describes how, during the period from 1949 to 1964, Zengchan Production Brigade in Huage Commune countered three serious floods.

1372. "Shi zai ren wei ren" [People do everything; if they try, they can conquer nature]. Shi Hong. SSSC, no. 1 (1965), pp. 28-31. Shi praises Dazhai Brigade of Dazhai Commune for conquering natural calamity.
Describes Xiadingjia Production Brigade of Dalujia Commune and its fight with nature.

1374. "Yao gan yu douzheng" 勇敢斗争要善于斗争 [Dare to struggle and struggle skillfully]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 54-56.
Describes the experiences of Furong Production Brigade of Qingtang Commune in its struggle to make barren mountains and problem rivers productive.
VI. FORESTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION

A. Forestry

1959


Biyang County is in Henan Province.

1376. "Dongjiao renmin gong" 东部人民公社林业的经管 [The forest of Dongjiao People's Commune is well managed]. ZLY, no. 20 (1959), p. 29.


1378. "Fahui renmin gong" 发挥人民公社威力加速发展林业 [Give full play to the power of the people's communes and develop forestry more quickly]. Hui Zhongquan 惠仲权. HQ, no. 24 (1959), pp. 29-34.


Deals with Jian'ou County in Fujian Province.


1384. "Jianghua linqu He" 江华林区和平人民公社林场林木战胜小河困难 [Heping People's Commune in the Jianghua forest region constructed a dam to contain water and overcame the difficulties of a small river]. ZLY, no. 5 (1959), p. 34.

1385. "Laiyuan gongshe mu" 濮源公社木场办得样好木材生产效率高 [Laiyuan Commune's forest land is well run and lumber production is highly efficient]. Liu Peiji 刘培基. ZLY, no. 20 (1959), p. 16.

1387. "Minhou xian Zhuqi" 汀州县朱其公社大搞木速生产试验 [Zhuqi Commune in Minhou County has carried out large-scale experiments in the rapid production of lumber]. Chen Chuanchuan 陈传川. ZLY, no. 7 (1959), p. 6.


1389. "Renmin gongshe wu" 人民公社无此优越性 [The incomparable superiority of people's communes in Jian Special District enables them to complete lumber deliveries ahead of schedule]. ZLY, no. 3 (1959), p. 15.

1390. "Shangjie renmin gong" 上街人民公社林场以短补长自给有余 [The forest land of Shangjie People's Commune has overcome its shortcomings and is more than self-sufficient]. Zhang Taiping 张太平. ZLY, no. 1 (1959), p. 47.


1393. "Yikao he bangzhu" 依靠和帮助公社才能搞好木材生产 [Only by depending on and helping the communes can we perform lumber production properly]. ZLY, no. 6 (1959), p. 17.

1394. "Zai gongshe lin" 在公社支援下 fictitious text [With the support of the commune, Liangyashan Forest overfulfills its quota for afforestation during the rainy season]. Xue Limin 薛立敏. ZLY, no. 18 (1959), p. 20.


1396. "Zunhua xian ge ren" 遵化县各人民公社造林成绩 [Every people's commune in Zunhua County works on developing forest land]. Tan Huimin 潘惠民. ZLY, no. 23 (1959), p. 9.

Zunhua County is in Hebei Province.

1960

1397. "Gaosudu fazhan" 高速度发展林业生产的新经验 [New experiences in rapidly developing forestry production]. Xing Youzan 邢友赞 and Meng Tingrui 孟廷瑞. DF, no. 6 (1960), pp. 10-12.

Considers forestry in Hebei Province.

Zhengding County is in Hebei Province.

1961


Lin liang jianzuo jia 《林粮间作加速山区经济发展》 [Working alternatively on forest and food crops accelerates the economic development of mountainous areas]. ZLY, no. 1 (1961), pp. 11-12.

An investigation of Menluoxia People's Commune and its practice of alternating forestry and agricultural work.


Toushan anpai sheng 《土山安排生产合理使用劳力》 [Properly manage production and use labor rationally]. ZLY, no. 5 (1961), pp. 4-5.

A report on lumber production in Huajiang People's Commune.

1962

Fadong shengchandui 《发动生产队积极植树造林解决农用材》 [Mobilize the production team and commune members to plant trees and develop forestry in order to have enough lumber to supply agricultural needs]. ZLY, no. 8 (1962), pp. 5-7.

Pertains to Jiangsu Province.


Yangjingdi Brigade is part of Yangjingdi Commune.
A New Year's letter addressed to forestry workers and commune members.

1410. "Guli sheyuan shang" 鼓励社员上 山发展生产 建设山区 [Encourage commune members to climb the mountains and enter the forests in order to develop production and build up mountainous areas]. Li Zhongfa 李作发. ZLY, no. 1 (1962), pp. 19-20.
Examines forestry in various communes in the mountainous areas of Shangnan County, Shaanxi Province. These include Liangji, Xianghe, Zhaochuan, and Yongqing communes.

Jiucheng Brigade is part of Jiucheng Commune.

Suichang County is located in Zhejiang Province.


Zaoyuan Brigade is part of Zhouling Commune.

1964

1415. "Jiji fazhan min" 积极发展民族地区的林副产品生产 [Actively develop subsidiary forest production in the minority areas]. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), pp. 22-23.

1416. "Lin liang bing maode" 林粮并茂的金坑公社 [Jinkeng Commune is rich in both forests and food crops]. Lin Gong 林工. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), pp. 16-20.
Describes the experiences of Jinkeng Commune in developing fir tree forests.

1970

B. Animal Husbandry

1958

1418. "Qinghai sheng muye" 青海省牧业区的人民公社是怎样办的 [How were people's communes in the pastoral areas of Qinghai Province run?]. MZTJ, no. 11 (1958), p. 13.
This article was based on material supplied by the Qinghai Province Rural Work Department.


1959

1420. "Bangzhu gongshe ban" 帮助公社办羊场 [Help the communes run goat farms]. SPGY, no. 9 (1959), p. 11.
This article discusses a goat dairy in Zhengzhou Municipality (Henan Province) and its methods for helping communes to raise goats.


1422. "Da gan yinian fan" 大干一年翻了身 [After a year's work, things were turned around]. NCGZTX, no. 22 (1959), pp. 13-15.
Details how, over the course of a year, Kuixingzhuang Production Team's hard work in pig breeding transformed poor conditions there into prosperous ones. Kuixingzhuang Production Team is part of Wangqianyu Commune.


1424. "Dali fazhan jia" 大力发展家禽增加肉蛋供应 [Vigorously develop poultry to increase the supply of meat and eggs]. Cai Ziwei 蔡子辉. ZNB, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.

Longju Production Brigade is part of Zhong'a Youhao Commune.

1426. "Dongfeng renmin gong" 东风人民公社大力发展家禽生产 [Dongfeng People's Commune has devoted major effort to developing sericulture]. ZLY, no. 1 (1959), p. 49.

Deals with Taishan County in Guangdong Province.


The farm under discussion is located in Qingpu County, Shanghai Municipality.


1434. "Qiong yang zhu qin yang" 穷养猪勤养猪巧养猪实现一亩地一头猪 [Raise hogs exhaustively, diligently, and skillfully and try to raise one hog per mu]. Chen Pixian 陈效显. JF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 1-9.
This article is based on the report of a conference held in Shanghai Municipality in November 1959.

Pertains to Lingchuan County in Shanxi Province.

1436. "Renmin gongshe gei" 人民公社给畜牧业生产开辟了广阔道路 [People's communes have opened a wide path for the development of animal husbandry]. Cao Shoushan 曹素山. NCGZTX, no. 19 (1959), pp. 15-16.
Pertains to Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Deals with people's communes in Inner Mongolia.


Refers to Songjiagou Commune.

Wujiapo Production Team is part of Chengguan Commune.

1441. "Xihu gongshe mei" 西湖公社昼夜养猪一头多 [Xihu Commune raises more than one pig per mu]. Li Yunjin 李云津. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), p. 15.

Considers hog raising in Baiquan County, Heilongjiang Province.
| 1445 | "Yinian ban chang zi"一年办场自给有余 [After one year, the factory is more than self-sufficient]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 20-21. |
| 1446 | "Yong liangtiao tui zou"走两样路大力发展养食生产 [Walk on two legs and vigorously develop the production of poultry and livestock]. Tao Kuizhang 赵翠章. JF, no. 13 (1959), pp. 11-12. |
| 1447 | "Zhong cai wei zhu yang"种菜喂猪养鱼三结合的办法好 [The three-in-one combination of "planting vegetables, raising pigs, and breeding fish" is a good method]. ZNB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 19-20. |
| 1448 | "Zhu duo fei duo liang"猪多肥多粮多 [Plenty of pigs, fertilizer, and foodstuffs]. Wu Shun 吴顺 and Wu Xun 吴训. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), pp. 24-25. |

1960

| 1451 | "Duo kuai hao sheng fa"多快好省发展养猪事业 [Be quick, good, and economical in increasing hog production]. Zhu Ruixiang 茹瑞香. QS, no. 3 (1960), pp. 38-42. |
| 1452 | "Fazhan yang yang da"发展养羊大有望 [Much can be done in developing sheep raising]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 33-35. |

Zhang Bosen was the deputy governor of Hunan Province.


1459. "Yang zhu cujin nong 猪业促进农牧大发展 [Pig raising encourages large-scale development of agriculture and herding]. ZNB, no. 2 (1960), p. 26. This article details procedures for ensuring a distribution of one pig per mu in Yushan County, Qinghai Province.


1461. "Yang zhuye zai yue 猪业在跃进中 [Hog raising is leaping forward]. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), p. 16. This article discusses hog breeding in Lin'an County, Zhejiang Province.

1462. "Zhu duo liang duo liang 猪多粮多粮多猪多 [Many pigs mean much grain; much grain means many pigs]. ZNB, no. 3 (1960), pp. 25-27. A report on the need to raise hogs in order to ensure sufficient fertilizer for increased yields. Deals specifically with Hunan Province.

1463. "Zhushitang he yang" 猪食槽和猪槽和槽化 [Pig troughs and the mechanization of hog raising]. Li Zhi 李志 and Gao Hongsheng 高洪升. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 31-32. Deals with Tianjin Municipality in Hebei Province.

1961


1465. "Chongfen liyong shui 充分利用水面发展种植业和养殖业 [Use water thoroughly to develop the business of planting and aquatic breeding]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 94-95.


1469. "Ganglie daduide" 导读文队的表述 [The realizations of Ganglie Brigade]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 92-93. This article discusses the raising and feeding of hogs, describing the various species of hogs raised by Ganglie Brigade in Ganglie Commune.


1471. "Gengxu lian nian zeng" 农业连续年增长的周家庄大队 [The annual increase in draft animals in Zhoujiazhuang Brigade]. Jia Zizhen 贾子珍. ZNB, no. 11 (1961), pp. 4-6. Zhoujiazhuang Production Brigade is part of Zhoujiazhuang Commune.

1472. "Gengxu si yang fang" 耕畜牧方式必须因地制宜 [The methods for raising livestock must suit local conditions]. Xing Deyong 邢德勇 and Ji Weishan 吉维善. ZNB, no. 7 (1961), pp. 23-24. Deals with Lingchuan County, Shanxi Province.


1475. "Xiazhen renmin gong" 左珍人民公社好多肥猪多 [There are plenty of pigs, food, and fertilizer at Xiazhen People's Commune]. Zheng Xingjie 郑兴杰, and Zhang Qiying 张其英. SSSC, no. 6 (1961), p. 22.

1476. "Xunsu fazhan sheng" 促进发展牲畜促进农业生产 [Develop animal husbandry quickly and promote agricultural production]. Liu Qi 刘琦. SSSC, no. 19 (1961), pp. 11-13. This article was originally printed in Hebei ribao. Liu describes production brigades in Shahe County (Hebei Province) and the factors which brought about increases in food production there. The author also discusses the relationship between pasturage and agriculture.
Zhengeun Brigade is part of Ronghe Commune.

1962

Ms. Cui lives in Fangshan County, Beijing Municipality.

Deals with Fangshan County in Beijing Municipality.

1963

This report considers the following: (1) problems related to ownership and individual versus group responsibility for feeding animals; (2) problems in establishing a system of feeding; (3) the problem of handling the relationship between feed and work; and (4) problems of insufficient food. Deals specifically with Wanrong County in Shanxi Province.


1482. "Zai nongye diqu" Establish and strengthen base areas for breeding livestock. XHYB, no. 11 (1963), pp. 86-87.
This article claims that pasture land can be developed in agricultural areas and describes the economic benefits of establishing large areas of pasturage. Deals specifically with Shanxi, Hebei, and Jiangsu provinces.

1965


1484. "Da zhua yang zhu xiao" Concerted efforts to raise pigs bring obvious results. NCJR, no. 15 (1965), p. 29.
Pertains to Guannan County in Jiangsu Province.

1485. "Duidui youle yi" Every team received a flock of sheep. NCJR, no. 17 (1965), p. 19.
Deals with sheep raising in Wushan County, Gansu Province.

1486. "Duo yang zhu zhu yao" The main reason for raising more hogs is to accumulate more fertilizer. SSSC, no. 6 (1965), pp. 41-43.
This article describes two production teams with different levels of production due to the differing attitudes of their respective cadres. Deals specifically with Guangning County in Guangdong Province.

1487. "Fazhan yang zhu nong" 发展养猪农牧双丰收 [Develop hog raising and there will be abundant harvests in both agriculture and animal husbandry]. Chen Xinghui 陈星辉. SSSC, no. 14 (1965), pp. 15-16. 
Pertains to Jiaxing County in Zhejiang Province.

1488. "Geng duo yang zhu da" 更多养猪大有可能 [It is really possible to raise more pigs]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 59-61. 
This article discusses the need to expend even greater effort in raising hogs, despite recent increases in hog production.

Considers hog raising in Jiangsu Province.

1490. "Yang zhu he zhengce" 育猪和政策 [Pig raising and policy—another discussion of the fact that even though the number of pigs is large, it still needs to be increased]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 57-58. 
Deals with Peng County in Sichuan Province.


This article was originally published in Shanxi ribao. It reports on the National Pasturage Conference in which members of the Shanxi Production Brigade of Chengxi Commune participated.

The authors present a detailed report on how much land and capital are needed for hog raising. They go on to discuss the benefits of hog production vis-à-vis the lives of commune members.

1494. "Zhu duole haiyao" 猪多还少养 [There are a great number of pigs, but still more are needed]. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 56-58. 
Deals with Yushu County in Jilin Province.

C. Diversification of Production

1958


Pertains to Longguan County in Hebei Province.

1959


A human-interest story about a tax collector who, after completing his regular work, helped local communes develop a fishing industry. Deals with Heng County in Guangxi Province.


1500. "Cong Zhaoying gongshe" [Zhaoying Commune shows the necessity and possibility of developing a diversified economy]. Tu Lihong. ZNB, no. 2 (1959), pp. 16-17.

Tu analyzes the political and economic dimensions of a diversified economy.


Pertains to Tianjin Municipality in Hebei Province.


1503. "Dali fazhan shu" [Vigorously develop vegetable production]. ZZYJJ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 7-10.


Deals with Jiaohe County in Hebei Province.

1507. "Duozhong jingji quan" [The all-around development and diversified economy of Chengde District]. Li Ding. ZNB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 27-29.

Chengde District is in Hebei Province.
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

Hejian County is in Henan Province.

1509. "Fazhan duozhong jing" 发展多种经营增加公社收入 [Diversify production and increase income in the communes]. CAZ, no. 6 (1959), p. 25.
Deals with Hua County in Henan Province.

1510. "Fazhan fu shipin" 发展副食品生产满足市场需要 [Develop nonstaple food production to satisfy the needs of the market]. Huang Da 黄达. LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 1-5.
Pertains to Liaoning Province.


1512. "Jiaqiang dangde ling" 加强党的领导一手抓多种经营一手抓分配 [Strengthen the leadership of the party, grasping diversification in one hand and distribution in the other]. Shao Qi 邵其. CAZ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 10-12.
Pertains to Liujiang County in Guangxi Province.

Li, a vice-minister of the State Department, suggests six ways to increase the production of subsidiary foodstuffs.

Song relates the experiences of Bancheng Central Store in Qinglong County (Hebei Province) in improving multiple undertakings in mountainous areas.


Considers Haieheng County in Liaoning Province.

Deals with Wulian County in Shandong Province.


Zhang describes the development of multiple undertakings by Chengbei Production Team of Huinan Commune.

1521. "Renmin gongshe wei" 人民公社威力大山及经济开始开花 [The people's communes have a full power, mountain economies begin to flower—Huoxing People's Commune develops its economy on all sides]. NCGZTX, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-17.

Deals with Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

1523. "Tianjin zhuangqu fa" 天津专区发展经济的经验 [The experience of Tianjin Special District in developing a diversified economy]. XHBYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 86-88. Tianjin Special District is in Hebei Province.

Considers the development of subsidiary occupations in Xin County, Shanxi Province.

"Large in size and collective in nature" refers to the fact that, as compared to collectives, communes are larger and have a greater degree of public ownership.

1526. "Yi fu yang nong ru" 以副养农如虎添翼 [Using subsidiary production to nurture agriculture is like putting wings on a tiger]. Yang Shigeng 杨士庚. ZNB, no. 23 (1959), pp. 31-32.
Yang discusses the results of developing diversified undertakings in Chengguan Commune.

Pertains to Heilongjiang Province.

Zhijin County is in Guizhou Province.

Deals with Xinbin County in Liaoning Province.

1960

Concerns Changchun Municipality in Jilin Province.

1961

1532. "Cong Bailan dadui" 从白兰大队的情况看经济作物集中产区怎样兼顾粮食生产 [How to give equal consideration to food production in areas concentrating on cash crops, as seen in Bailan Production Brigade]. Yang Ling 杨岭. XHYBK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 52-54. Bailan Production Brigade is part of Fucheng Commune.

1533. "Guanyu nongcun jia" 关于农村副业自留地集市贸易问题 [Some problems concerning the subsidiary enterprises of rural families, private plots, and county markets]. Guan Datong 关大同. XHYBK, no. 8 (1961), pp. 40-44.

1534. "Guanyu nongcun ren" 关于农村人民公社与家庭副业性质的探讨 [A study and discussion of the characteristics of family subsidiary enterprises among members of rural people's communes]. Liu Shibai 刘诗白. JJYJ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 24-37. Liu analyzes relations among individual work on private plots, the development of his own family's secondary occupations, and the present system of rural people's communes. He then points out the differences between and the contributions of the commune's collective economies and the economies of individual members.


1536. "Sheyuan jiating fu" 社员家庭副业是社会主义经济的必要补充 [Commune members' subsidiary family enterprises are a necessary complement to the socialist economy]. Lin Yizhou 林一舟. HQ, no. 17 (1961), pp. 5-8.

1962

1537. "Jiji zuohao qiu" 积极做好秋季农副产品的收购工作 [Actively carry out the work of buying this autumn's secondary agricultural products]. XHYB, no. 11 (1962), pp. 51-52.

1963


1539. "Jiji shougou nong" 积极收购农副产品促进生产增加供应 [Actively buy subsidiary agricultural products in order to foster production and increase supply]. XHYB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 87-89.

1540. "Jiji zuzhi he" 积极组织发展农业的多种经营 [Actively organize and develop diversified enterprises in agriculture]. XHYB, no. 3 (1963), pp. 149-51.
1964


1542. "Jingying fang ji ming" [If administrative policies are clear, managerial methods will be correct]. Fu Wenye. ZNB, no. 8 (1964), pp. 16-22.

Fu relates the experiences of Jiajiazhuang Production Brigade in Wannianqing Commune in developing multiple undertakings.


Wu reports on an investigation of Zengshe Production Brigade in Chashan Commune.

1965


Describes how the coordination of supply and demand helped communes to develop multiple undertakings. Focuses on Fushan County in Shanxi Province.

1545. "Dali fazhan nong" [Vigorously develop subsidiary rural production]. Pan Fusheng. XJS, nos. 11-12 (1965), pp. 56-60.

1546. "Fazhan duozhong jing" [Developing diversified enterprises also requires uniting weaknesses and strengths]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 72-73.

Considers Shangzhi County in Heilongjiang Province.


1548. "Guanjian zaiyu quan" [The key is to manage on all fronts]. Pei Runsheng and others. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 63-65.

Pei describes the development of multiple undertakings in Xinshui County, Shanxi Province.


Describes the development of multiple undertakings in Cenxi County in Guangxi Province.


Focuses on Xinxiang Special District in Henan Province.

1551. "Shanqu pingyuan dou" [Diversified enterprises can be developed in both mountainous areas and the plains]. Shi Hong. SSSC, no. 15 (1965), pp. 15-16.

Considers Cenxi County in Guangxi Province.
Deals with Jiangyou County in Sichuan Province.
1958

1553. "Baofeng xian Shangyou" 宝丰县上游人民公社是怎样办起工业的 [How Shangyou People's Commune in Baofeng County started up its industries]. Wu Jianmin 武健民 and Hou Tianlu 侯天禄. MTGY, no. 20 (1958), pp. 8-9.

1554. "Da gao jishu ge" 大搞技术革命和在人民公社大办轻工业 [Vigorously pursue the technical revolution and establish light industry in the people's communes]. Song Naide 宋乃德. ZQGY, no. 21 (1958), pp. 2-5.

Song, a vice-minister in the Light Industry Department, discusses the current direction of developing light industry.


Outlines a speech delivered by the first secretary of the Gaotang CCP Committee to the Light Industry Conference held in Gaotang County (Shandong Province) in May 1958.


Considers Wuzhong, a small city in rural Ningxia.


Pertains to communes in Xushui County, Hebei Province.


Outlines the speech of Li Renfeng, assistant minister of the Light Industry Department, to the Gaotang Light Industry Conference. Gaotang County is in Shandong Province.

1559. "Lianhe gongchang shi" 合建工厂是个万宝囊 [An integrated factory is a treasure—a visit to a consolidated factory in Luwei Commune]. ZQGY, no. 22 (1958), p. 5.


1561. "Mingnian gongye chan" 明年工业产值一定要增长六倍以上 [Next year the total value of industrial production must increase sixfold or more]. Wang Kening 王克宁. ZQGY, no. 24 (1958), p. 22.

Pertains to Changsha Municipality in Hunan Province.


Deals with commune-run chemical factories in Xushui County, Hebei Province.


1565. "Renmin gongshe jian" [An investigation of the demand for designs and colors for cotton cloth following the establishment of the people's communes]. Wu Yong. ZFZ, no. 23 (1958), pp. 40-42. Deals with Sichuan Province.


1568. "Xingtai xian renmin" [People's communes in Xingtai County concentrate on developing their steel industry]. Ji Ping. XWZX, no. 10 (1958), p. 35. Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.

1569. "Zai renmin gongshe" [Vigorously pursue light industry in the people's communes]. Song Naide. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 73-74. Song believes that people's communes must emphasize the development of light industry regardless of economic or political considerations.

1570. "Zenyang zai renmin" [How to run industry in the people's communes]. ZQGY, no. 22 (1958), p. 2. Review of a conference held in 1958 by chairpersons of the Light Industry Bureau in Anhui Province at which participants discussed the problem of establishing industry in the people's communes.

1571. "Zhengque renshi ren" [Correctly understand the policy of industrialization in the people's communes]. Shi Tong. SSSC, no. 24 (1958), pp. 16-19. Shi thinks that industrializing the people's communes can shorten the period of time needed to establish socialism in China.

1572. "Banhao gongshe gong" [Well-run commune industry is important for guaranteeing that the great leap forward in agriculture will continue—an introduction to the experiences of Jinshan Commune in organizing industry]. Han Peiyuan. SY, no. 23 (1959), pp. 8-11.

1574. "Canguan jiang men gan" 参观江门甘蔗化工厂和礼乐公社的制糖 [Impressions after a visit to a sugar-cane processing factory and Li Le People's Commune]. Pan Xu 潘许. GGS, no. 6 (1959), p. 20.


Considers commune-run industry in Qinggang County, Heilongjiang Province.


Concerns Xinglong County in Hebei Province.


Compares the existing administrative system in Huaguang People's Commune with those of other areas. Peng is convinced that a system of "administration by different levels" is best.


Zhanqiao Paper Factory was established by the Shanghai Paper Factory and members of Qinfeng People's Commune in Shanghai.


Refers to Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.


Kang notes that during the cotton harvest in Tongcheng County (Anhui Province), local demand for cotton thread increases. He therefore believes that it would be better to increase the number of joint domestic-foreign ventures in order to expand the establishment of textile industries in China.

1584. "Dakai gongyeyezhi" 大开工业之花结出丰硕果实 [Flowers of industry bloom and a good harvest is expected—some experiences in developing and consolidating commune industry]. Zhang Xianting 张显庭. ZQGY, no. 19 (1959), p. 17.

Pertains specifically to Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.
Daweitang Paper Factory is a commune-run enterprise, established by Liudaohe Commune.


1588. "Duidui banqi zhi" every team organizes paper-paste factories, support for production will be strong. Shi Keling. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 21.


The current name for Dongfeng Commune is Liulisu Commune.


Gaotang County is in Shandong Province.


Considers Macheng County in Hubei Province.

Pertains to Yulin County in Guangxi County.

A report on commune-run industry in Wulian County, Shandong Province.


1601. "Gongshe gongyede" [The easy way to commune industry—"four localizations"]. Li Xiantang 李显唐. XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 69-71. The "four localizations" include: mechanization, railroad improvement, advancement of electrical engineering, and the renovation of machine tools. Deals with Shanxi Province.


1604. "Gongshe jixie chang" [Some new features of machinery plants in Chengguan People's Commune, the "eight fixeds" and "five contracts"]. JXGYZB, no. 13 (1959), p. 9. Examines the implementation of the "eight fixeds" and "five contracts" in Chengguan Commune. The "eight fixeds" (bading) include: cadres, tools, time, duty, labor, quantity, quality, and wages. The "five contracts" (wubao) include: workers, production, capital, expenses, and profit.


Minggang Branch Commune is part of Hongqi People's Commune.


A study of Dongfeng People's Commune that suggests it is necessary to combine foreign and native methods in order to facilitate the management of commune-run industries.


Examines Fuyang and Huaining counties and Hefei Municipality, all part of Anhui Province.


Pertains to Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.


1619. "Jianli woguo nong" Build a national agricultural chemical industry. Peng Tao. HQ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 31-35.


Fei and Wu describe how members of Yanghua Commune abandoned old superstitions and used wood to make printing machines.
"Jiaohe xian gongshe" in Jiaohe County supports agricultural production and increases commune income. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 18.

Jiaohe County is in Hebei Province.

"Jiaqiang gongye dui" strengthens industry's support of agriculture. Wang Guangwei. HQ, no. 16 (1959), pp. 4-12.


Refers to Haining County in Zhejiang Province.

"Jieshao yige she" introduces an introduction to cost management in a commune-run mine. Li Bingzhang. CAZ, no. 8 (1959), pp. 21-22.

Li describes how Xincheng People's Commune used indigenous methods to develop a coal mine which now produces 50,000 tons of coal a year.

"Jiji zhengdun gong" actively rectify, consolidate, and improve county and commune industry to create the conditions for even greater development. Chen Mingda. ZQGY, no. 18 (1959), p. 23.

Pertains to Gaotang County, Shandong Province.

"Jiji zhengdun gong" actively rectify, consolidate, and improve county and commune industry to create the conditions for even greater development. Chen Mingda. SPGY, no. 19 (1959), p. 6.

Considers Shandong Province.


Lu Guangfa, a worker in a machine factory in Dongfeng Commune, relates his experiences in inventing an automatic rice crusher.

"Lijia renmin gong" how commune vigorously developed industry. ZW, no. 3 (1959), pp. 19-21.

"Lüelun sheban gong" a brief discussion of the positive role played by commune-run industry in the overall development of commune industry. Xia Lingkui. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), pp. 16-18.


Originally published in *Renmin ribao*, this article describes an invention by a worker in a subsidiary foodstuffs processing factory in Macun Commune.


1636. "Poyang xian gonggu" 江西省鄱阳县提高社办工业的经验 [The experiences of Poyang County in consolidating and improving commune-run industry]. Shao De 薛. ZQGY, no. 6 (1959), p. 21. Poyang County is in Jiangxi Province.

1637. "Poyang xian sheban" 江西省九江市农业局第三季度产量超过了 [After a climactic struggle, industrial production in Poyang County has doubled in the fourth quarter]. ZQGY, no. 20 (1959), p. 17. Poyang County is in Jiangxi Province.

1638. "Qinggongye bixu" 轻工业必须有较大的发展 [Light industry must be much more developed]. ZQGY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 2-3.

1639. "Qing pai wa dai jie"邀请专家帮助解决技术力量缺乏的问题 [Invite experts to help, send people for training, discover new manpower, and lead the people a step forward in solving the problem of insufficient technical capabilities]. ZQGY, no. 1 (1959), p. 7. Considers Suiping County in Henan Province.

1640. "Qixia xian da ban" 推动县社工业支援农业生产 [In order to support agricultural production, commune-run industry was firmly established in Qixia County]. Zhang Hongjun 张洪俊. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 17. Qixia County is in Shandong Province.


1642. "Renmin gongshe ban" 人民公社工业的历史意义 [The great historical significance of commune industrialization]. Sun Zhiyuan 孙志远. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 67-68. Sun describes industrial development and the improvement of agricultural production in the people's communes. He believes that the development of communal industry constitutes a force that can consolidate the system of people's communes.

Bi draws on the various experiences of four communes in Shandong Province as the basis for a discussion on the establishment of commune-run industry. He makes some specific suggestions on how to deal with such problems as labor planning. The communes considered are: Beiyuan Commune in Jinan Municipality and Hongwei, Luwei, and Dongta communes in Gaotang County.


Wu believes that the administration of people's communes should focus on agricultural production and service, thereby integrating production with consumption and the industrialization of the communes. Contains specific information on Echeng County in Hubei Province. The article also refers to Henan and Hunan provinces.


The authors suggest in their conclusion that the problems faced by people's communes in managing industry are politically and economically similar to problems encountered in the overall advance towards communism.


1647. "Renmin gongshe xi" [There are many things to celebrate in the people's communes]. NCGZTX, no. 24 (1959), p. 21.

Highlights the experiences of communes in Qingfeng County (Henan Province) in using the skin of corn kernels to make starch.

1648. "Renshi yizhi kan" [Understand thoroughly, look for benefits, and diligence will be encouraged]. Yue Ping 悦平. SPGY, no. 8 (1959), p. 9.

Considers communes in Yulin County, Guangxi Province.


1650. "Sanmiaoqian gongshe" [How Sanmiaoqian Commune's industry works to improve its irrigation system and fertilization for this winter and next spring]. Zhu Dongshui 朱东水. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 21.


Deals with people's communes in Xinglong County, Hebei Province.


1655. "Sheshe ban fangzhi" [Every commune is doing textiles—the looms can be heard everywhere]. Jin Yingjun 賈英俊. ZFZ, no. 2 (1959), p. 31. Describes commune-run industry in Gaotang County (Shandong Province), which has an extensive network of textile factories.


1659. "Suqian xian Buzi" [The methods and initial experiences of Buzi People's Commune in Suqian County in running industry]. ZQGY, no. 2 (1959), pp. 4-5.

1660. "Taiping renmin gong" [The experiences of Taiping People's Commune in establishing industry in a big way]. Chai Junmin 蔡俊民. XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 31-33.


1668. "Women shi zenyang" 《妇女是怎样帮助公社工业提高技术水平的》 [How we helped commune industry raise its technical level]. Gao Lianyuan 高连元 and Hua Chunrong 花春荣. ZQGY, no. 14 (1959), p. 28. The authors examine Yi'an County in Heilongjiang Province and Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.


1671. "Xiao tu lian f gei wo" 《小土联给我们带来了六大好处》 [The "alliance of small indigenous plants" has brought us six big benefits]. XKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 5. The expression "alliance of small indigenous plants" refers to small-scale iron and steel enterprises operated by both indigenous and foreign methods. Refers specifically to the implementation of this policy in You County, Hunan Province.

1672. "Xiaoxing zhi'ge zhi" 《一个小皮革鞋厂的建厂实践》 [An example of how a small leather and shoe factory was established—the actual experience of Zhangjiawan Shoe Factory, Beijing Municipality]. ZQGY, no. 3 (1959), p. 16. Zhangjiawan Shoe Factory is located in Tong County, Beijing Municipality.


1674. "Xineai xian sheban" 《新蔡县社办工业掀起生产高潮》 [The commune-run industry of Xineai County has brought on a high tide in production]. ZQGY, no. 23 (1959), p. 19. Xineai County is in Henan Province.


Zhao describes the success of a chemical factory run by Hongguang People's Commune.

Deals with Heye Commune.

Pertains to Jingongshan Commune.

Concerns Chengzhen Commune.

Ye looks at a shoe factory run by Sishilijie People's Commune.

1683. "Yijuwujiu nian" 1959 年轻工业必须有更大的跃进 [Light industry must take an even greater leap forward in 1959]. Song Naide 宋乃德. ZQGY, no. 5 (1959), p. 3.
Song was minister of the Light Industry Department.

1684. "Yinggai zhongshi she" 我们应该注意对公社工厂的经营管理 [We should pay attention to the business management of commune-run factories]. Xiong Chun 熊春. ZQGY, no. 4 (1959), p. 12.
Xiong discusses various management systems and some problems associated with their performance.

Considers Suiping County in Henan Province.


1689. "Zai renmin gongshe" 在人民公社建立葡萄液发酵站 [Establish a fermentation station for the commune grape-wine factory]. SPGY, no. 6 (1959), pp. 8-10.
Examines a grape-wine factory operated by Dazeshan Commune.

This article, originally published in *Renmin ribao*, suggests that small paper industries should be established in the people's communes in order to alleviate paper shortages.


Deals with Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

1692. "Zenyang bianzhi ren" 怎样编制人民公社的工业发展规划 [How to draw up industrial development plans for the people's communes—some experiences drawn from the editing of the industrial development plan of Zhongyi Commune in Macheng County in 1959]. Yin Shi 殷时. JHYTJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 33-34.


Shen and Wu discuss several aspects of commune-run industries, including: (1) how commune industry should be run; (2) how industry can serve agriculture and marketing; and (3) what kind of system should be adopted. Deals specifically with Xin County, Henan Province.


Looks at a commune-run machinery plant operated by Piaoli Commune.

1695. "Zhiyuan nongye sheng" 支持农业生产是公社工业的首要任务 [The most important business of commune-run industry is to support agricultural production]. Huang Guisheng 黄贵生. ZQGY, no. 22 (1959), p. 15.

Huang considers commune-run industry in Linchuan County, Jiangxi Province.


Zhoukoudian District is in Beijing Municipality.

1697. "Zuochu yang ben da" 作出样本大力推广 [Create a sample and spread it energetically]. Feng Xiang 冯翔. SPGY, no. 2 (1959), p. 28.

Feng describes an on-the-spot conference on the management of commune-run industry. The conference was convened by Hushi People's Commune on 26 December 1958.

1960

1698. "Bangbu shijiao qu" 昌平区人民公社化工厂走向机械化生产 [Bangbu People's Commune's suburban chemical factory moves toward automated production]. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), p. 41.


Considers Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.
1700. "Chang-she guagou gong" 工社挂钩工业支援农业的新发展 [Linking up factories and communes is a new development in industrial support for agriculture]. Xi Kangmin 許康敏. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), pp. 22-23.

Xi analyzes industrial support for agriculture in Liaoning Province.

1701. "Chongfen fahui she" 充分发挥社办工业在农业技术改造中的作用 [The role of the thorough development of commune-run industry in the improvement of agricultural technology]. Wei Jiucheng 魏九成. LLXX, no. 4 (1960), pp. 11-12.

Deals with Yingkou County (also called Dashiqiao) in Liaoning Province.

1702. "Dali tigao he" 大力提高和发展郊区人民公社的工业 [Vigorously improve and develop industry in the suburban people's communes]. QX, no. 6 (1960), pp. 1-2.

Concerns Beijing Municipality.

1703. "Dayuejin zhongde" 大跃进中的县社工业 [County and commune-run industry amidst the Great Leap Forward]. Wang Yulu 王雨路. HQ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 29-35.

Considers Wuxi Municipality in Jiangsu Province.

1704. "Fazhan xian-she gong" 发展县社和集体企业的工业技术的改进 [Develop county and commune-run industry in order to foster the improvement of agricultural technology]. Bao Houchang 白厚昌. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 9-12.

1705. "Gaoju renmin gong" 立高人民公社的旗帜掀起全民办化学工业的高潮 [Raise high the banner of the people's communes and create a high tide of people establishing chemical industries throughout the country]. Wang Shijie 王世杰. HXGY, no. 10 (1960), pp. 18-19.

Deals with Harbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

1706. "Gaoju zongluxian" 高举总路线的红旗发展地方工业 [Hold high the red flag of the general line and develop regional industry in leaps and bounds]. Bian Wenxue 毕文绪. CZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 35-38.

Pertains to Luoping County in Yunnan Province.

1707. "Gongye jianshe yao" 工业建设要认真执行抓两头安排中间的方针 [Industrial construction must be carried out by conscientiously applying the policy of grasping both ends and arranging the middle]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 6-7.

Discusses industrial development in Yunnan Province. "Grasping both ends and arranging the middle" refers to developing simultaneously national and provincial industry on the one hand and basic-level, commune-managed industry on the other (the "two ends"); the "middle" is middle-level industry, that which is run by the counties and special districts.


Yu worked in the Bureau of Light Industry in Shaoyang Special District, Longhui County (Hunan Province).

1710. "Jiude qu cun gai" 就地取材改进炉型 [Use local materials to improve the ovens]. He Zhiqiang 何志强. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), p. 44.

Concerns Shaoguan Municipality in Guangdong Province.
"Liang'an chunfeng yang" 两岸春风杨柳青 [The willows are green and the winds are soft on both sides of the river—Yangliuqing Commune in Hebei Province organizes industries well]. Zeng Wenkang 曾文康. LXJ, no. 3 (1960), p. 6.

"Liang sheban yichang" 南社与牛厂全国一年可产化肥四千八百万吨 [If two communes join to operate one factory, 48 million tons of fertilizer can be produced nationally each year]. ZNB, no. 4 (1960), pp. 36-37.

This article presents some opinions on the suggestion made by various agricultural departments that chemical fertilizer factories be operated by the communes. Contains specific information on Luda Municipality (also called Dalian) in Liaoning Province.


Considers Dongkuo County in Hunan Province.


Pertains to Beizhi, Chengguan, and Huishe communes.

"Renmin gongshe gong" 人民公社工业是实现国家工业化的一支重要力量 [Commune industries are an important force in national industrial development]. Wang Yifu 王一夫 and Tian Qi 田其. ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 21.


"Sheban gongye bi" 社办工业必须更好地为农业生产服务 [Commune-run industry must better serve agricultural production]. Jia Qiyuan 贾起元. HQ, no. 17 (1960), pp. 37-41.

"Tianjin shi xian-she" 天津市社化学工业全面开始技术改革 [County and commune-run chemical industry in Tianjin Municipality has begun thorough technical reform]. Yan Baoshun 颜宝顺. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), pp. 39-40.

Pertains to Hebei Province.

"Wei nongye jishu" 农业技术改造服务是社办工业的重要任务 [The most important task of commune-run industry is to work for the reform of agricultural technology]. Zhang Gensheng 张根生. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 96-98.

Zhang describes how Huashan Commune works directly for agricultural production. This, he suggests, gives the commune's undertakings the proper direction.

"Xiangfang renmin gong" 襄樊人民公社是怎样办工业的 [How does Xiangfang People's Commune run industry?]. ZQGY, no. 10 (1960), pp. 28-29.

"Xiangyang gongshehua" 向阳公社化肥厂迅速发展不断壮大 [The chemical fertilizer factory in Xiangyang Commune is developing quickly and is continuously being strengthened]. HXGY, no. 10 (1960), p. 28.


1726. "Chengshi gongshe gong" 城市公社工业的小商品生产大有可为 [The production of small merchandise in urban commune-run industries is very promising]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 140-44.

Considers urban communes in such cities as Tianjin (Hebei Province), Shenyang (Liaoning Province), Hangzhou (Zhejiang Province), and Ha'erbin (Heilongjiang Province).


Yinchuan Municipality is in Ningxia Province.

1729. "Duanjia renmin gong" 从段家人民公社的化工厂是怎样建立的 [How the chemical factory in Duanjia People's Commune was established]. Yu Ren 于仁. JJDB, no. 712 (1961), pp. 21-22.

Yu describes He Wenyi, a young farmer, and the chemical factory he manages in Duanjia People's Commune.


An investigation of handicrafts in Jingxia Production Brigade of Baisha Commune.


1734. "Zuzhi he fazhan" 组织和发展农村手工业生产的若干问题 [Several problems concerning the organization and development of rural handicraft production]. Zhang Jianming 张健明. XHBYK, no. 6 (1961), pp. 44-47.

Zhang discusses various problems which were studied and resolved in the handicraft production report prepared by Xiluo Commune.
1963

1735. "Ba quanguo gongye" 把全国工业支援农业的工作提高到更高的水平 [Raise the level of national industrial support for agriculture even higher]. Xu Xinxue 计学. XHYB, no. 2 (1963), pp. 45-49.


1737. "Shougongye yao geng" 手工业要更好的为农业服务 [The handicraft industry should serve agriculture even better]. XHYB, no. 1 (1963), pp. 204-5.

1965


This article emphasizes the importance of rural handicraft industries in the collective economies of the people's communes. Stressing that organizing workers is an important step towards increasing production, the author discusses how work should be organized.

1739. "Shihe nongcun xu" 适合农村需要的工业品要多生产多供应 [Increase the production and supply of industrial products which fit the needs of rural areas]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 29-30.

1969


Considers Poyang County in Jiangxi Province.

1970

1743. "Quanmian guihua jia" 全面规划加强领导 [Plan thoroughly and strengthen leadership—a comment on several problems related to understanding the development of industries run by communes and production brigades]. Long Wen Long 文. HQ, no. 10 (1970), pp. 35-37.


Xuan describes the achievements of Jiangjia Commune in operating its industry.
VIII. TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

1958

   Pertains to Changge County, Henan Province.

   Considers Changge County, Henan Province.

1959

   Deals with Anren County in Hunan Province.

   Pertains to Nansheng Commune.

1749. "Cong zhishui ban dian" 水力和发电[Water control and the generation of electricity show the vitality of the people's communes]. LLXX, no. 10 (1959), pp. 81-83.
   Considers Hengren County in Liaoning Province.


   Describes the attempt of Paoma People's Commune to strengthen water conservation efforts in Dongyang County, Hubei Province.

1753. "Gaoju zongluxian" 高举总路线红旗大搞水利建设 [Hold high the red flag of the general line and promote the construction of water works]. Han Wenguang 韩文光. DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 9-11.
   Considers Hebei Province.

   Li Yuexia lived in Yunlong Commune.
172 TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Anguo County is in Hebei Province.


1757. "Guanyu renmin gong" 人民公社办运输的几种组织形式 [Several forms of organization for transport operations in the people's communes]. Shi Ying 石英. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), p. 22.

Concerns the development of transport in Baiquan County, Heilongjiang Province.


Zhang discusses the organizational situation in Pingliang Special District (Gansu Province), where a short-distance transportation service for people's communes is in operation.


Considers Pingjiang County in Hunan Province.

Deals with Jiaohe County in Hebei Province.

Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Considers Linqu County in Shandong Province.

1766. "Wenjiao gongshe gong" 文教公社工人参加管理挖掘潜力支援农业大跃进 [Workers in Wenjiao People's Commune participate in management to fully realize their potential and to support the great leap forward in agriculture]. RMYD, no. 17 (1959), p. 5.
Looks at postal workers in Wenjiao People's Commune.


1768. "Yangtou renmin gong" 楚头人民公社是怎样推行"一网五化"的 [How Yangtou People's Commune carried out the policy of "one network, five changes"]. GL, no. 1 (1959), p. 16.
This story on the experimental program "one network, five changes" originally appeared in an article published in Renmin ribao on 9 December 1959 as part of a campaign to promote a mass network of short-distance transport. The "five changes" refers to the use of carts, boats, railways, cables, and sliding troughs, which formed the basis of the targeted "short-distance" transport network.

Considers the organization of transportation and shipping networks in Hebei Province.

Describes the experiences of Sanchengyu People's Commune in managing transport.

1960

Examines Zheng'an County in Guizhou Province.


1773. "Changli 'yitiao long' " 一条龙"运输大协作的经验在郸县经验 [The experience of founding a "one dragon" system of coordinated transport in Changli County has been fruitful in Xingtai]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 11-12.
Xingtai Municipality is in Hebei Province.

1774. "Da ban difang tie" 大办地方铁路 [Operate local railways extensively]. Lü Zhengcao 吕正操. HQ, no. 9 (1960), pp. 7-12.

1775. "Fanshan Zhaojia Peng" 粉山赵家坡三个公社大队户运输一条龙大协作经验 [Fanshan, Zhaojiapeng, Guanting, and Wubao—the experiences of four communes in unifying their production, transportation, and marketing]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 3-5.


1777. "Fenzhan qishi tian" 七天建成 "三八" 妇女水电站 [Seventy days of struggle built the "March 8th" Women's Hydroelectric Power Station]. SLYDL, no. 10 (1960), p. 41.
The March 8th Women's Hydroelectric Power Station is in Lushi County, Henan Province.


1780. "Hengshui gongshe zhi" 恒水公社创造了综合性贸易 [A general sales counter has been established in Hengshui Commune]. Shi Zhicai 世智才. RMYD, no. 79 (1960), p. 1. Hengshui County is in Hebei Province.

1781. "Huguan xian ju jian" 河间县局坚持公社使用人工拔机 [The telecommunications bureau in Huguan County insists on using man-powered telegraph machines in the communes]. RMYD, no. 77 (1960), p. 3. Huguan County is in Shanxi Province.


1783. "Jiaotong yunshu zhi" 交通运输支援农业的两项任务 [Two responsibilities of transportation and shipping in supporting agriculture]. XHBYK, no. 18 (1960), pp. 45-46. This article points out that rapid transport of agricultural products helps communes reform their transport techniques, thereby saving the labor force for agricultural production.


1786. "'Qicha' 'qijian' shi" 七查 "七建"是巩固提高专业运输队的好办法 ["Seven inspections" and "seven establishments" are good methods for consolidating and improving professional transport teams]. GL, no. 1 (1960), p. 21. Considers Chu County in Anhui Province.

1787. "Shandong ban shu cun" 山东半数村庄通讯 面貌新 [Half of the villages in Shandong Province have telephone systems—telephone systems connecting counties, communes, teams, and villages are making urban-rural communications very convenient]. RMYD, no. 72 (1960), p. 2.


1789. "Shixian nongcun dian" 实现农村电气化的日子不远 [The day when electrification of rural areas and villages is realized is not far off]. Guo Cai 郭材. JJDB, no. 681 (1960), pp. 20-21.
TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Considers the following areas: Hengren County in Liaoning Province; Suining County in Sichuan Province, Ning'an County in Heilongjiang Province; Lushi County in Henan Province; Yongchun County in Fujian Province; Hongtong County in Shanxi Province; and Yuechi County in Sichuan Province.

This article describes China's four major communications networks: postal, telephone, telephone conference, and telegraph. Deals specifically with Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.

1792. "Tigao nongcun you" 提高农村电信管理水平大力培训公社干部 [Raise the level of management of village postal and telecommunications service and work to train basic-level cadres in the commune bureaus]. RMYD, no. 67 (1960), p. 4.
Examines Xiangtan Special District in Hunan Province.

1793. "Wan xian zhuanqu jia" 万县专区加强农业一线服务工作 [Wan County Special District strengthens front-line agricultural services—newspapers, magazines, and letters should be sent into the fields]. RMYD, no. 72 (1960), p. 3.
Wan County Special District is in Sichuan Province.

1794. "Women shi ruhe" 我们是如何制造发电机的 [How we manufactured our own electrical power generators]. Zhao Futang 赵福堂. SLYDL, no. 9 (1960), p. 16.
Pertains to Xinzheng County in Henan Province.

Deals with Hongtong County in Shanxi Province.

1796. "Xian-she dianlu zhi" 电线直接到县[Electric lines go straight to the counties and communes and have recently been increased by fourteen lines—Longshan Telephone Company greatly improves telephone service]. RMYD, no. 56 (1960), p. 3.
Longshan Telephone Company is in Longshan County, Hunan Province.

1797. "'Yizhan sidui' shi" "一站四队" 是人民公社好的管理形式 ["One station, four teams" is a good way for people's communes to manage transport]. GL, no. 1 (1960), pp. 18-20.
Pertains to Liaoning Province.

1798. "Zai gongshe ju da" 在公社搞技术表演赛 [Commune bureaus should hold technology demonstrations and competitions]. RMYD, no. 39 (1960), p. 3.
Considers Xingyang County in Henan Province.


Zhao describes Biandan People's Commune, which has had great success in using hydro-electric power to increase production.
TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

1801. "Zhaoyuan xian ju kuai" 道 Yuan 县局快 速培 训公 社服务 人 员 [Zhaoyuan County Telecommunications Bureau strengthens and trains commune service personnel]. RMYD, no. 64 (1960), p. 3.
Zhaoyuan County is in Heilongjiang Province.

1961


1963

1803. "Duoshao nongcun yong" 多少 村用 电 [How many villages now have electricity?]. SSSC, no. 6 (1963), p. 18.
A statistical report on villages which had electricity in 1962.

1804. "Wei jiaqiang nongye" 为 加强 农业 服务的 乡县 运输工 作 [Short-distance transport work in counties and villages that strengthens service to agriculture]. XHYB, no. 4 (1963), pp. 54-55.
A review of the current transport system which suggests various improvements.

1964

The authors describe how Huojian, Sangzhu, and Xingfu communes diligently built an irrigation system.

1806. "Wei nongye fuwu" 为 农业 服务的 公路运输业 [A highway transport industry that serves agriculture in many ways]. Hui Qing 惠青. SSSC, no. 17 (1964), pp. 16-17.
Hui suggests three ways in which highway transportation could better serve rural areas: (1) building roads in rural areas; (2) rearranging transport schedules to accommodate harvest requirements; and (3) setting up more bus stations. Contains specific information on Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, and Shanxi provinces.

1965


1969

1808. "Yizhi neng gong neng" 一支能工能 华的 农村水 电技 术队 伍是怎样成长的 [How a rural hydroelectric team capable of both industrial and agricultural work developed—an investigative report on Dongfeng Commune in Wudang District, Guizhou Province]. HQ, no. 1 (1969), pp. 43-47.
IX. FINANCE, TRADE, AND COMMUNE ECONOMY

A. Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Affairs

1958

1809. "Caizheng gongzuoru" 财政工作如何适应人民公社建立后的情况 [How has financial work adapted to the situation which has arisen since the establishment of the people's communes?]. Li Zunyao 李遵尧. CAZ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 6-7.
Considers Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

Yao points out that the establishment of people's communes has rendered the current economic system unsuitable. He suggests that mutual economic assistance among local residents replace the use of small outside loans. Contains specific information on Shanghai Municipality.

Deals with Yongji County in Jilin Province.

This report focuses on six people's communes at various levels of economic development in Heilongjiang Province, examining problems involved in financial administration. Specific communes include: Gongnonglianmeng, Lianling, Xianfeng, Changshou, Minhe, and Binxi.

1813. "Guanyu Qiliying" 关于七里营人民公社财贸工作体制试点工作的意见 [An opinion on the efforts of the experimental unit of Qiliying People's Commune to adjust the organization and structure of finance and trade]. JJYJ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 13-16.

Xie believes that the most reasonable way to organize financial work in the people's communes is to define the relationship between commune and county finances and to improve the ways in which people's communes submit their incomes to higher levels of organization.

Zhu investigates the changes in economic and taxation policies which followed communization in Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province.


Chen was head of the Financial Department in Henan Province. This article contains specific information on Xiuwu and Suiping counties there.

1818. "Macheng xian Baigao" [The situation in carrying out the "two transfers, three unifications, and one guarantee" in Baigao People's Commune, Macheng County]. CAZ, no. 15 (1958), pp. 10-12.

An introduction to a new financial and trade system and how it addresses current economic problems in Baigao People's Commune.

1819. "Qinghai sheng Minhe" [The situation in organizing public grain storage in Songshu People's Commune, Minhe County, Qinghai Province]. Xu Ru'an 许瑞安. RMSW, no. 22 (1958), p. 12.

1820. "Quanguo caimao gong" [The Xi'an conference on national finance and trade work discussed and solved problems concerning the improvement of the rural finance and trade system]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1958), pp. 118-19.

Xi'an Municipality is in Shaanxi Province.


This article reports the results of an investigation by the People's Bank of China in Tonghua Municipality (Jilin Province) into the monetary and economic effects of the communization movement in three communes in suburban Tonghua. The communes studied are Yuejin, Gangtie, and Hongqi.

1822. "Renmin gongshe jian" [The new situation and responsibilities in financial work following communization]. Yang Qing 杨青. CAZ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 4-5.

Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

1823. "Renmin gongshe shi" [Implementation of the method of financial responsibility in the people's communes has already borne fruit in Wugong County]. Shi Zizhu 史子卓. RMSW, no. 23 (1958), pp. 7-8.

Wugong County is in Shaanxi Province.


A reporter from the China News Service interviews an official of the Chinese Overseas Affairs Committee. The reporter's questions focus on various methods used by people's communes in dealing with Overseas Chinese and their property. Considers Fujian Province.
Considers finance in Chengdu Municipality, Sichuan Province.

Considers Taicang County in Jiangsu Province.

Pertains to Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.

Li predicts that remittances from Overseas Chinese will decrease following the establishment of people's communes.

1959

Zhu provides a critical analysis of the bank in Baigao People's Commune. The article also looks at various new methods of rural monetary policy.

Pertains to Anhui Province.


1832. "Guanyu shengchan zi" 生产关系、财政关系和生产资料的生产 [A preliminary study of the relationship among the means of production, the means of livelihood, and fiscal revenue and expenditures]. Liang Zhi 梁治和 Lei Jinhe 雷锦和. JJYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 1-5.

1833. "Guzu geng da gan" 更多为财政工作 [Do even more to perform financial work well for 1959]. Chen Qi 陈奇. CAZ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 1-5.
Chen was Minister of Finance in Henan Province.

1834. "Huobi he xinyong" 货币和信用在人民公社的作用 [The function of currency and credit in the people's communes]. Wu Boshan 吴博山 and Hong Min 洪民. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 100-101.

1835. "Liaoning sheng juban" 辽宁省举办农村人民公社财政班 [Financial training classes for rural people's communes have been established in Liaoning Province]. CAZ, no. 1 (1959), p. 15.

1837. "Renzhen guanche zhi" [Thoroughly and seriously implement the decision to improve the management system of rural finance and trade]. CAZ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 4-5.


1840. "Wei caizheng gongzuo" [Struggle for a greater, better, and more thorough great leap forward in financial work]. Zhang Huchen. CAZ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 1-3.

1841. "Xichang Lizhou ren" [Some problems encountered in the transfer of finance and trade organs to lower levels in Lizhou People's Commune, Xichang County]. Tan Benyuan. CJKX, no. 2 (1959), p. 25.


1843. "Zhe bushi houtui" [This is not a retreat]. Li Chengrui and Yang Chunxu. ZQN, no. 1 (1959), p. 28.


1845. "Zijin shiyong zhu" [The primary use of capital is to serve the great leap forward in agricultural production]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), p. 25.


Pertains to Fujian Province.

This article attempts to answer the following question regarding the decentralized organization of finance and trade at the commune level: is the move from the system of ownership by all the people to the system of collective ownership a step backward?

This article demonstrates that the basic spirit of the finance and trade system is founded on the idea of united leadership and decentralized management. This system aims to: (1) establish organization at lower levels; (2) unify planning; and (3) guarantee and control finances. In these ways, the "two decentralizations, three unifications, and one guarantee system" can be implemented.

Pertains to Xinxiang County in Henan Province.

Deals with Xinxiang County in Henan Province.
Concerns Shunde County in Guangdong Province.

An investigative report on the experiences of Chengguan District's financial office in arranging commune investment. Chengguan District is in Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province.

1849. "Da gao bumen xie" 大搞部门协作开展多项服务 [Go all out for interagency cooperation and develop increased services]. CAZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 28-30.
Considers finance in Ning'an County, Heilongjiang Province.

1850. "Dali zhiyuan nong" 大力支援农业人民公社是各级财政部门的重要任务 [An important responsibility of financial departments at all levels is to support agriculture and the people's communes]. Li Wenhao 李文浩. CAZ, no. 12 (1960), pp. 1-4.

Deals with Yuxi County in Yunnan Province.

1852. "Pubian tuixing nong" 广泛推行农村财贸人员驻队制度 [Spread the system of maintaining teams of financial work personnel in the countryside]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 94-95.
Pertains to Wuqing Special District in Tianjin Municipality.

Deals with Longxi County in Fujian Province.


1855. "Jiejue nongye sheng" 解决农业生产和资金的问题 [How to solve the problem of providing funds for agricultural production]. XHYB, no. 5 (1962), pp. 31-32.
This article points out that the only way to solve the problem of providing funds for agricultural production is to increase production, improve business management, and properly apply for national loans. Deals with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.
1963

The Chinese Agricultural Bank was established in Beijing on 8 November 1963. The article describes the bank's important supporting role in developing rural people's communes.

An introduction to financial management in three production teams that are part of Xinzhuang Commune.

This article describes the function of the Chinese Agricultural Bank in supporting rural communes.


An analysis of the relationship between the Chinese Agricultural Bank and various rural credit cooperatives in terms of responsibilities and organization.

Zhou discusses the distinctive features of rural monetary affairs in the People's Republic of China, including the rural credit situation.

1965

Concerns Huailai County (also called Shacheng) in Hebei Province.

Pertains to Taigu County in Shanxi Province.

1864. "Bixu zhuahao liu" [One must grasp well the three links of "keeping, controlling, and using"][One must grasp well the three links of "keeping, controlling, and using"]. NCJR, no. 19 (1965), pp. 27-28.
This article discusses how to understand and correctly apply the principles of commune and team, suggesting that commune members rely primarily on their own efforts and less on national support. Contains specific information on Gaozhou County in Guangdong Province.
Deals with Guizhou Province.

Examines the function of subsidiary production in Zhangping County, Fujian Province.

A story describing Fuquan Production Team, located in Cang County (Hebei Province), and its need for a new plow.

1868. "Guojiade zijin" 国家的资金支援是不可缺少的力量 [The support provided by national capital is an indispensable force]. Li Youheng 李有恒. NCJR, no. 13 (1965), p. 31.

Considers Jiangsu Province.

1870. "Jiejue nongye sheng" 解决农业生产资金的途径 [The road to resolving the problem of production capital for agriculture]. Zhao Haikuan 赵海宽. NCJR, no. 7 (1965), pp. 25-27.

1871. "Jiejue nongye sheng" 解决农业生产资金的途径 [The road to resolving the problem of production capital for agriculture]. Zhao Haikuan 赵海宽. NCJR, no. 7 (1965), pp. 25-27.

1872. "Jiejue nongye zi" 解决农业生产资金的途径 [In order to solve the problem of providing capital for agricultural production, we have to insist on self-reliance]. Li Wenlong 李文龙. NCJR, no. 13 (1965), pp. 24-28.
Considers Jiangsu Province.

Pertains to Jiading County in Shanghai Municipality.

Concerns Dongshan County in Fujian Province.

1875. "Shedui 'ziligeng" 社队 "自力更生" 为国家支援为辅 [Communes and teams should "make self-reliance their goal and take government support only when needed"). He Keren 何可人. NCJR, no. 14 (1965), p. 30.
Deals with Luoyang Special District in Henan Province.
Considers Hanchuan County in Hubei Province and Tangyin County in Henan Province.

Examines Changde Special District in Hunan Province.

Concerns Jianhu County in Jiangsu Province.

Considers Gaoyou County in Jiangsu Province.

1880. "Yao quanmiande ren" 要全面地认识它们之间的关系 [Completely recognize the relationship between them]. NCJR, no. 17 (1965), pp. 24-25.
Discusses how communes and teams must try hard to "rely primarily on their own efforts and less on national support." Specifically considers the implementation of this policy in Guangdong Province.

1881. "Zenyang cai suan zheng" 怎样才算正确地实现了社队 "自力更生为主 国家支援为辅 " 的方针 [What can be considered correctly and thoroughly implementing the policy of commune teams "making self-reliance the goal and relying on government support only when needed"] . NCJR, no. 15 (1965), pp. 26-27.
Relates how this policy was pursued in Jiangxi Province.

1882. "Zenyang zhengque chu" 怎样正确处理解决和执行社队 "自力更生为国 家支援为辅 " 的方针 [A discussion on "how to correctly handle, resolve, and implement the policy of commune teams "making self-reliance the goal and relying on government support only when needed "] . NCJR, no. 11 (1965), p. 10.

1883. "Zhengque jiejue zi" 正确解决资金 "需要" 与 "可能" 的矛盾支援农业生 产高潮 [Accurately solve the contradiction between the "needs" and "availability" of capital and support the high tide of agricultural production]. Du Xiupo 杜秀波. NCJR, no. 18 (1965), p. 12.
Pertains to Shandong Province.

1884. "Zuohao zhiyuan nong" 做好支援农业的资金发放工作促进农业生产高 潮 [Accomplish the work of distributing capital in support of agriculture and advance the high tide of agricultural production]. NCJR, no. 8 (1965), pp. 21-24.
B. Rural Trade and Commodity Exchange

1958


1886. "Gong-shangjie dui ren" 工商界对人民公社必须树立正确的态度 [Workers and businessmen must have the proper attitude toward the people's communes]. Xiang Yi 向一. SGS, no. 23 (1958), pp. 18-19.

1887. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化后市场需要的变化 [Changes in the needs of the market following communization]. TJGZ, no. 21 (1958), pp. 8-10.
Deals with Qingfeng County in Henan Province.

Xiao illustrates how significant changes in commercial work occurred after the establishment of people's communes. He also points out that commercial workers should support the people's communes from both "the inside and the outside."


1959


Zhu divides his discussion into three sections: (1) development of the communization movement and resulting changes in the marketing of merchandise; (2) production and exchange of merchandise in the people's communes; and (3) unique aspects of circulating merchandise in the people's communes and the function of the law of value.

Refers to Jiefang Commune.

This report discusses commodity exchange and problems concerning the function of the law of value. The survey team which researched this report was co-sponsored by the Shanghai Economics Institute of the Academia Sinica and the Institute of Economics of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.
1894. "Jianli yixian yi" 建立一县 - 社会城市与农村经济变化 [Changes in price differences between cities and villages follow the implementation of the one commune, one county plan]. Ren Nong 人农. JXYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 16-20.
Examines Tieling County in Liaoning Province.

This conference was called by the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.


1897. "Lun nongeun jishi" 论农村集市贸易 [On trade at rural county markets]. Guan Datong 关大同. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 82-84.


Wang discusses problems involved in the exchange of goods under the system of "ownership by all the people."

Examines Pi County in Sichuan Province.


1904. "Shi bian renmin gong" 试编人民公社商业计划的一些体会 [Some understandings derived from the experience of drawing up tentative commercial plans for the people's communes]. JHYTJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 15-16.
Pertains to Zhao'an County in Fujian Province.

Li analyzes changes in rural markets following communization.


1960


1910. "You lingdao you ji" 用领导和规划发展农村集市贸易 [Use leadership and planning to open rural county market trade]. Chen Xing 陈醒. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 90-91.

Chen discusses the importance of developing trade at rural county markets and related problems of management and location.

1961


This article is divided into three topics: (1) the union of industry and agriculture and equal value exchange; (2) equal value exchange and proper price variation between industrial and agricultural products; and (3) proper price variation between industrial and agricultural products and the principle of "to each according to his work."


Guan analyzes the grounds for permanent rural county markets as well as the problem of how to strengthen their management.


Guan offers a theory on how to manage the flow of goods between cities and rural areas.
Song's article originally appeared in the first issue of Hongyuzhuan [Red and expert], published in Qinghai Province in 1961.

1917. "Kaizhan nongeun ji" 开展集市贸易活跃农村经济 [Develop trade at rural county markets to invigorate the rural economy]. Chen Xing 沈醒. JJYJ, no. 1 (1961), pp. 31-33.
This article contains specific information on Echeng County in Hubei Province, Yu County in Hunan Province, Suqian County in Jiangsu Province, and Faku County in Liaoning Province.

The authors analyze the reasons for and benefits of opening trade at county markets and discuss the importance of proper leadership and management.

The authors discuss the relationship between the principle of equal value exchange and the commune's organization of a collective economy and accounting practices.


A report on rural county market trade in the Dingsuqiao area of Xianning County (Hubei Province) which explains conditions of trade and prices of merchandise there.


1923. "Ziyuan huli deng" 自愿互利等价交换是继续巩固与发展农村人民公社的重要原则 [Voluntary participation, mutual benefit, and exchange at equal value are important principles in the continuation, consolidation, and development of rural people's communes]. Wang Xuewen 王学文 and Ren Weizhong 任维中. ZQN, no. 1 (1961), p. 10.

1962

1924. "Jiaqiang nongeun ji" 加强农村集市贸易的领导和管理 [Strengthen the leadership and management of rural county market trade]. XHBYB, no. 2 (1962), pp. 38-44.
This article affirms that promoting the positive function of trade at rural county markets while avoiding its negative function is the key to managing rural trade. Some concrete suggestions as to how this might be done are put forward.

The authors explain the function and significance of rural county markets. Based upon various management experiences, they also draw a comparison between rural county markets and the free-market system. Contains specific information on Yuhang County in Zhejiang Province and on Wenxi and Chang'an counties in Shanxi Province.


Analyzes the reasons why the Chinese Communists now allow an open, free market.


Examines Lin County in Henan Province.


This article contains four sections on: (1) methods used by the Chinese Communists to monopolize markets; (2) activities of urban and rural markets during recent years; (3) control and administration of urban and rural markets under communism; and (4) problems existing in urban and rural markets.


Xiangyang Supply and Marketing Cooperative is in Zhaodong County, Heilongjiang Province.


Beilou Store is in Fangshan County, Beijing Municipality.


He discusses the importance of rural markets and how to further their development.
C. Commodity Production

1958

Hu examines the influence of rural communization on the production of merchandise.


1959

Introduces current methods of commerce in Sui County, Hebei Province.

Wang believes that, viewed from the perspective of production and historical development, the effective development of merchandise production must be achieved before merchandise consumption can develop.

1940. "Bo 'shichang quanmian" (驳"市场全面紧张论"). Li Feng and Yu Hang, DF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 10-12.
Objecting to this "right-deviationist" theory, the authors analyze reasons for the insufficient supply of commodities. Considers Tianjin, Tangshan, Qinhuangdao, Chengde, Zhangjiakou, Baoding, and Shizhuang municipalities as well as Gandan County in Hebei Province.

Baigao People's Commune was established in September 1958.

Zeng illustrates the importance of commercial production as an indicator of what direction production should take in the people’s communes. His example is Zhouzhang People’s Commune.


Xue Muqiao, one of China’s foremost economists, suggests that in the immediate future the scope of commodity production in the people’s communes should be enlarged.

1945. "Dui shehuizhuyi" [Some opinions concerning commodities under the socialist system and the reasons for their existence]. Wu Shuqing and others. JYYY, no. 4 (1959), pp. 16-22.


Concerns Baiquan County in Heilongjiang Province.


Considers Heilongkou and Hongqi communes.


A comprehensive discussion on whether commodity exchange increases or gradually decreases after communization.


Guan provides a detailed explanation of the barter relationship between state-operated enterprises and the communes and among the communes themselves. The author goes on to describe how his viewpoint differs from that of Xue Muqiao.
This article was published in two segments. The first addresses the issue of the function of exchange under socialism and trends for the future. The second examines the function of the law of value.

Yu discusses the issues of production and commodity exchange under socialism and the methods and plans used by people's communes for simultaneously putting "self-sufficiency production" and "commodity production" into action.

This article has three sections: (1) the meaning of merchandise production; (2) reasons for continuing merchandise production under the socialist system; and (3) an argument that the continuous development of merchandise production constitutes a basic impediment to the establishment of socialism.

A discussion of the relationships between commodity production and exchange and between people's communes and the continuous development of merchandise production.

The authors comment on The Relationship among Production, Distribution, and Exchange in the People's Communes, a book they edited which was originally published by Kexue chubanshe.

Chen emphasizes the importance of merchandise production and commodity exchange, suggesting that even though the commodity production system existed in and serviced the capitalist economy, it continues to have a positive role in certain situations and periods under socialism. Contains specific information on Shaoguan Municipality in Guangdong Province.


Deals with Jiangsu Province.

1963. "Nong-shang xiezuo ba" (Cooperation between farmers and merchants can improve the production and marketing of nonstaple foodstuffs). Xin Yizhi. XHYK, no. 13 (1959), pp. 60-63.

1964. "Quanmin suoyouzhi" (Problems concerning the nature of commodities in the exchange of the means of production and consumer goods within the system of ownership by the whole people). Zhao Jing. JJYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 13-15.

1965. "Quanmin suoyouzhi" (The development and withering away of commodity relationships within the system of ownership by the whole people). Zhang Yifei. JJYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 1-6.


Qin divides this article into three sections: (1) the positive significance of developing commodity production in the communes; (2) some doubts concerning commodity production; and (3) matters that should be taken care of while communes develop commodity production.


Examines Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.

1968. "Renmin gongshe yi" (Commodity production can be enlarged even after communization). Liu Xiehe. ZZYJJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 18-19.

Liu provides examples to refute the view that commodity production will rapidly decrease after communization. Contains information on Echeng County in Hubei Province and Yanggu County in Shandong Province.

1969. "Shangpin shengehan shi" (Commodity production is a manifestation of the relations of production in society). Ma Lei. LLYSJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 11-12.

Ma argues for the continuation of commodity production even after the rural areas have been totally communized.

1970. "Shangpin shengehan yao" (Commodity production should be developed on a large scale). Jing Ying. XCGD, no. 3 (1959), pp. 18-20.

Considers Heilongjiang Province.


Zhang argues that when socialism turns into communism, commodity production and circulation will eventually disappear. He states, however, that during the present stage, communization will strengthen the production and circulation of consumer goods.


Liu believes that the use of the principle "to each according to his work" will not result in an end to commodity production.


Yang explains the importance of developing commodity production and exchange in the communes in regard to national industrial development.


Xiao believes that the social division of labor and different systems of ownership are the reasons behind the continued existence of commodity production under socialism.


Hu refutes the argument that the principles of "to each according to his work" and "social division of labor" constitute reasons for continuing commodity production.


Xiong presents various reasons for keeping commodity production and exchange systems unchanged after the achievement of "ownership by the whole people." He also argues that they should not be revised until after the achievement of socialism.
D. The Law of Value

1958


1959

in the Beijing area on commodity production and the law of value under the socialist system]. JJYJ, no. 2 (1959), pp. 31-33.


Zhuo explains the differences between commodity production exchange in the people's communes and merchandise production exchange under capitalism.


1996. "Dui jinian lao" 对几年来讨论商品生产和价值规律问题的回顾和体会 [Recollections and understandings of discussions about commodity production and the law of value during the past few years]. Tian Ping 田平. XSYK, no. 7 (1959), pp. 32-37.


In the first section of this article, Zheng discusses the function of the law of value after the establishment of the people's communes, disputing the claim that it has a limited role.


Guan first describes the reasons for the continued existence of commodity production and then discusses the function of the law of value following communication.


This conference was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Philosophy and Social Science and the Institute of Economics in Canton in February-March 1959.


Zhu analyzes the production situation in the people's communes and the influence of price regulation on production.


A brief introduction to the important points discussed at the Economic Theory Conference convened in Shanghai by the Shanghai Economics Institute of the Academia Sinica and the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

A collection of different opinions concerning the problem of merchandise production under socialism.

Articles written by participants at a conference convened by the Wuhan Economic Study Committee in Hubei Province.


2008. "Jiazhi guilu dui" 价值规律对于蔬菜生产还有一定的调节作用 [The law of value has certain regulating functions in regard to vegetable production]. Li Guangyu 李光育. JXYYJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 29-34.
Considers Haidian District in Beijing Municipality.


A theoretical study of the practical functioning of the law of value in the people's communes.

Miao believes that the law of value plays a definitive role as the adjustor of commodity production in the people's communes.

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Chen reviews the three stages in the transition from commodity production to communism. He criticizes the "incorrect" opinion that socialism cannot exist without concern about the law of value.


Pertains to Wenjiang County in Sichuan Province.


Xu, one of China's foremost economists, discusses the fallacy of the idea that commodity exchange should be abolished after communization.


This article contains three sections: (1) the influence of rural communization on the value of rural merchandise; (2) the circulation of rural merchandise; and (3) merchandise production.


Xiao discusses the law of value with regard to the function of merchandise production in the people's communes and various problems of merchandise circulation among people's communes.

2019. "Quanmin suoyouzhi" [The problem of commodity production and the law of value in an economy based on ownership by all the people]. Su Xing. HQ, no. 16 (1959), pp. 38-49.


Guo does not deny the impact of the law of value on production in the people's communes, yet he feels that in no event could this law play an adjusting role.


Xue, a noted economist, discusses the law of value.

He describes the three functions of the law of value under the socialist system: (1) exchange at equal value; (2) planned distribution; and (3) well-planned, proportionate development.


Refers to Wuhan Municipality in Hubei Province.

2029. "Zai woguo tiaojian" 在我国条件下价值规律的作用问题 [Some problems regarding the role of the law of value under present conditions in our country]. Xu Dixin and others 许德鑫等. JJYJ, no. 5 (1959), pp. 56-63.

2030. "Zenyang zhengque li" 怎样正确理解价值规律在我国的作用 [How to understand correctly the role of the law of value in our country]. Fan Ruoyi 范若予. XJS, no. 2 (1959), pp. 35-37.

Fan summarizes and analyzes the opinions of various Chinese economists concerning the law of value.

E. Commune Economy

1958


Anguo County is in Hebei Province.

2033. "Gongye he nongye" 工业和农业能不能同时发展 [Is it possible to develop industry and agriculture simultaneously?]. Shen Xin. ZXXX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 36–39.
Deals with Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

2034. "Guanhe gong-nongye" 贯彻工农业并举方针实现丰衣足食的生活 [Thoroughly pursue the course of simultaneously developing agriculture and industry and reach a prosperous life with plenty of food and clothing]. Liu Shie. ZQGY, no. 24 (1958), p. 11.
Considers Gaotang County in Shandong Province.

Huaide County is in Jilin Province.

The Institute of Economics is part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.


2039. "Zai gongshehua guo" 在公社化过程中积极贯彻集体养猪方针 [In the process of communization, actively implement the policy of collective hog raising]. NCGZTX, nos. 12–13 (1958), pp. 31–32.


1959

2041. "Da ban gongchang da" 大办工厂多种经营开辟财源增加收入 [Organize factories on a large scale and develop multiple undertakings in order to open up new financial resources and increase income]. CAZ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 23–25.
Pertains to Zhenlai County in Jilin Province.


Concerns Jinghai County in Shanxi Province.

2044. "Fuyou shengmingli" 富有生命力的社有经济 [The commune economy is full of vitality]. ZNB, no. 22 (1959), pp. 7–8.

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
Examines Hongqi Commune, which carried out a policy of "three-level management" that proved very helpful to the commune.

2045. "Gong-nong guanxide" 工农关系的发展 [The developing relationship between industry and agriculture]. Sha Ying 沙英. XHBYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 8-10.

Sha describes how the relationship between industry and agriculture has entered a new period in which industry will be organized by the communes. He argues that as a result both agriculture and the communes will be industrialized.

2046. "Guangmang puzhao peng" 光芒普照鹏程万里 [It shines everywhere, as far as a roc can fly]. Yuan Dachang 袁大昌 and Shen Guoyun 沈国云. ZNB, no. 23 (1959), pp. 28-30.

This article investigates the economic status of Zuqiao People's Commune. The literal translation is "The roc faces a journey of 10,000 miles—years of great promise."

2047. "Guanyu shougongye" 关于手工业社厂并入人民公社经济问题的处理意见 [Some opinions on how to solve economic problems resulting from the merging of handicraft cooperatives and factories in the people's communes]. Zhang Qunzheng 张群正. DZKJ, no. 2 (1959), p. 47.

Considers Jiangxi Province.


Examines Chao'an County in Guangdong Province.


Considers Jiangling County in Hubei Province.


2055. "Jinyibu kaizhan" 进一步开展人民公社经济规划工作 [Further develop economic planning work in the people's communes]. Li Bingshu 李秉枢. DLZS, no. 9 (1959), pp. 385-86.

Examines the economic benefits of this policy in Pingquan County, Hebei Province.


2059. "Liuelun renmin gong" [On the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and production for use and for commodity supply in the people's communes]. Li Bingwen. SDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 47-58.


An analysis of the relationship between individual production and collective production which suggests that individual production be supported. Contains specific information on Pingquan and Zhou counties in Hebei Province.


Concerns Huiyang Special District in Jiangsu Province.


2063. "Renmin gongshe fa" [The policy for developing production in the people's communes]. Qi Qisheng. SGS, nos. 4-5 (1959), pp. 36-38.

2064. "Renmin gongshehua" [The alliance between industry and agriculture following the creation of the people's communes]. Wang Xianshu. ZZYJJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 12-14.

Wang argues that following communization, industry and agriculture will both progress and simultaneously consolidate their relationship.


Wang provides an explanation of the importance and achievements of comprehensive economic development in the people's communes. The article includes statistical data.

This article includes a map of various economic characteristics in the people's communes and Hu's opinion that cartography should be closely tied to communal economic planning.


Report on a team from the Agricultural Economics Department of Northwest Agricultural College. The article, which was originally the preface to the book Economics of the People's Communes, was part of a package of teaching materials on economies for the people's communes.


2070. "Sheyou jingjili" 社有经济力量大生产建设开始花 [The commune economy shows its power as production and construction begin to flower]. NCGZTX, no. 23 (1959), pp. 7-10.

A note on the experiences of Zuqiao People's Commune in developing a commune-operated economy.


Deals with Fengcheng County in Liaoning Province.


A survey of the economic situation in Chengguan Commune.

2073. "Turang diaocha gong" 土壤调查工作在人民公社经济规划中及地方农业区划中的作用 [The role of soil investigation in economic planning in the people's communes and the regional division of agricultural land]. Huang Ruinong and others 黄瑞农等. DLZS, no. 6 (1959), p. 353.

Concerns people's communes in Huaiyang Special District, Jiangsu Province.


1960


2076. "Gaoju zongluxian" 高举总路线红旗把龙化运动推向新高潮 [Raise high the red flag of the general line and push the campaign to form a "network of dragons" to a new high tide]. GL, no. 5 (1960), pp. 6-10.

This article describes how and why production, transport, and sales are combined into a single operation in people's communes in Changli County, Hebei Province.
Considers Minchuan County in Liaoning Province.

Hou describes an administrative district in Sunji Commune that asked its members to engage in economic activity and then analyzed the members' opinions about the exercise. The article concludes that as a result, the commune's economy expanded and the incomes of commune members increased.

2079. "Xunzhe zhengque tu" 循着正确途径积极发展社有经济 [Follow the correct way and actively develop the commune economy]. Zhang Lizhi 张立治. ZNB, no. 10 (1960), pp. 11-13. 
Zhang analyzes factors which influenced economic development in people's communes in Anhui Province.

2080. "Zenyang banhao ji" 怎样办好集体养猪场 [How to run collective pig farms properly]. Zhang Lizhong 张立忠 and Hua Li 华里. ZNB, no. 9 (1960), pp. 10-13. 
A research report on collective hog-raising in Tanzhuang People's Commune.

Deals with Yancheng County in Jiangsu Province.

2082. "Zuohao gongshe qun" 做好公社工作的经济活动分析 [Do a good job of analyzing mass economic activity in the communes]. CAZ, no. 9 (1960), p. 20. 
Considers Wanrong County in Shanxi Province.

An introduction to how a production team in Liangshan Commune managed the relationship between collective and individual production.

2084. "Cong Danzhu gongshe" 从丹竹公社的情况看粮食和经济作物全面发展的几个问题 [Problems pertaining to the overall development of food and commercial crops as seen in the conditions of Danzhu Commune]. Yang Ling 杨龄. XHBYK, no. 7 (1961), pp. 47-51. 
Yang discusses problems of land utilization, allocation of labor, and the organization of special business teams.

Contains specific information on Xinhui County in Guangdong Province and Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Lufeng Brigade is part of Gaofang Commune.
He reports on the family production of members of Wanfeng Brigade in Shajing Commune. The article includes a list which provides a numerical accounting of poultry production there.

2088. "Shui zhang chuan gao hu" 水涨船高相互促进 [The water level lifts and the boat rises, they go forward together]. Feng Ming 冯明. SSSC, no. 18 (1961), pp. 11-14.
Feng reports on the "big collective economies" of Yingjia Brigade in Yingjia Commune, the "small collective economies" of its production teams, and the "family economies" of its members and discusses the relationship among the three.

This article stresses that commune members should depend primarily on collective production. Considers Xixiang County, Shaanxi Province.

2090. "Zai youxian fazhan" 在优先发展集体经济的前提下发展社员家庭副业 [Maintain the premise that the collective economy comes first while developing subsidiary enterprises of commune families]. XHBYK, no. 12 (1961), pp. 6-7.
Examines Bao'an County in Guangdong Province.

He discusses the reasons for economic differences and how to eliminate them.

2092. "Zhengque fahui jia" 正确发挥家庭副业对集体经济的补充作用 [Correctly develop the role of subsidiary family enterprises as a supplement to the collective economy]. Wang Yingwen 王应文 and Ren Weizhong 任维忠. ZQN, nos. 5-6 (1961), pp. 27-29.

1962

Chengezhuang Brigade is part of Mulin Commune.

2094. "Jinyibu gonggu" 进一步巩固集体经济坚定不移走共同富裕的道路 [Further consolidate the collective economy and stay firmly on the road toward joint prosperity]. Lin Fu 林甫. SSSC, no. 20 (1962), pp. 2-5.


Comparing collective economies with small farm economics, the article stresses the fact that collective power can reform the national economic environment. Also discussed are some of the problems generated by the force of collective production.

2097. "Ma bi bude song" 我必须不能松劲不 [We must not be paralyzed or slack off]. Zhen Zhiming 甄志明. SSSC, no. 5 (1962), p. 12.
Zhen relates the story of Yuling Brigade in Nangang Commune, which devoted insufficient attention and effort to collective work. Zhen states that its experience should serve as a warning to communes everywhere.

Lin suggests that the use of modern machines and scientific techniques aimed at improving agricultural production is the basic way to consolidate collective economies.

2099. "Youxian fazhan ji" 发展集体经济积极开家庭副业 [First develop the collective economy and then actively spread subsidiary family enterprises]. Li Xuan 李سكن. ZNB, no. 2 (1962), pp. 28-30.
The authors report on the relationship between collective and subsidiary household industry in Xiangcun Production Team of Xiangcun Brigade, Longjie Commune.

1963

Pertains to Gan County in Shanxi Province.

Dongguo Brigade is part of Lingcheng Commune.

2102. "Fazhan fuye sheng" 发展副业要坚持集体为主的原则 [To develop subsidiary production, the principle of the collective must be maintained]. Wang Kaiji 王开基. SSSC, no. 21 (1963), pp. 27-28.
Examines Qingyuan County in Guangdong Province.

2103. "Fazhan nongcun ji" 发展农村副业是巩固集体经济的一件大事 [The development of collective rural subsidiary production is an important task in the consolidation of the collective economy]. XHYB, no. 12 (1963), pp. 83-84.

Presents a general discussion of China's economic situation in 1962.

Li describes the development of a collective economy in Guangming Brigade of Tigan Commune.
2106. "Yige shengchandui" 一个生产队农牧结合经济效果的调查 [An investigation of the results of combining agricultural and pastoral economics in a production team]. Hou Xiaochang 侯晓昌. ZNB, no. 11 (1963), pp. 32-34.
Considers Hua County in Guangdong Province.

1964

Jing details the lesson to be learned from Yangtan Commune, which always put the benefit of the nation and collective welfare first.

This article concludes that the poor, middle, and lower peasants should be relied upon to organize collective livestock farms. Contains specific information on Fengxian County in Shanghai Municipality.

1965

2109. "Nong mu bingju yi" 农牧并举以农牧兴 [Simultaneously develop agriculture and animal husbandry using animal husbandry to promote agriculture]. XHYB, no. 8 (1965), pp. 54-55.


2111. "Zhejiang sheng Jiaxing" 浙江省嘉兴市粮食和养猪多得多的调查 [An investigation of Jiaxing County in Zhejiang Province, an area where simultaneous development of grain production and animal husbandry has led to an abundance of both pigs and grain]. Chen Xinghui 陈星辉 and Ding Shiyin 丁师印. JIJY, no. 8 (1965), pp. 43-47.
X. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

A. Education

1958

Zhengzhou University is in Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province.

Hongzhuan College is in Yu County, Zhengzhou Municipality (Henan Province).

2114. "Renmin gongshe ban" [What is the great significance of the running of schools by the people's communes?]. Yuan Ruoying. ZZXX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 10-12.
Yuan introduces the achievements and significance of the spread of culture and education in Shuangba People's Commune.


2116. "Zai nongcun shixing" [The initial harvest and understandings from the half-work, half-study system carried out in the rural areas]. Tian Ye. JXYYJ, no. 12 (1958), pp. 54-56.
Considers Changping County in Hubei Province.


2118. "Zhaoxian renmin gong" [Zhaoyuan People's Commune has established an educational system]. Dong Wenbin. XHBYK, no. 23 (1958), pp. 103-5.
Dong lists the special features of the new educational system in Zhaoyuan Commune.


1959

2120. "Dongfeng shi yu rong" [Eastern winds and timely rains nourish the fresh flowers]. Sun Shuiguan and others. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 130-32.
Sun provides a description of the Jiangsu Provincial School of Agriculture.


2125. "Henan Suiping Wei" 河南遂平卫星人民公社红旗大学的调查报告 [An investigative report on Hongzhuan ("Red and Expert") College in Weixing People's Commune, Suiping County, Henan Province]. Li Guiyun 李桂云. BSDXXB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 37-44. Li emphasizes three things: (1) the development of education; (2) the significance of education in the people's communes; and (3) reasons for the good results of education-related work.

2126. "Jiangsu renmin gong" 江苏人民公社广播站的发展和作用 [The development and function of a radio station for Jiangsu's people's communes]. You Qixiang 邱启祥. XWZX, no. 7 (1959), p. 27. You was vice-chief of a broadcast station in Jiangsu Province.


2128. "Kai'an nongye zhong" 开安农业中学越来越好 [Kai'an Agricultural Middle School is getting better and better]. XHBYK, no. 24 (1959), pp. 79-81. Kai'an Agricultural Middle School is in Nong'an County, Jilin Province.


2130. "Lu Dingyi tongzhi" 鲁定义同志 [Comrade Lu Dingyi's response to the Jiangsu Party Committee's Department of Propaganda concerning the future development and organizational principles of agricultural middle schools]. XHBYK, no. 7 (1959), p. 102.


2136. "Yiding yao banhao" 农业中学必须建立 [Agricultural middle schools must be established]. Chen Linhu 陈琳湖. JF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 25-27.


2138. "Yiniao nongmin ban" 引导农民办学 [Guide the peasants to run agricultural middle schools]. Zhang Lida 张立达. LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 35-38. Zhang was deputy director of the Culture and Education Department of Liaoning Province in 1959.


2140. "Xinxing nongmin de" 新型农民的摇篮 [The cradle of the new-style peasant—a statement concerning the swift and prosperous development of education in Dongsheng Commune, Yanji County, Jilin Province]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1959), pp. 132-34. Yanji County is also referred to as Longjiang.


1960


2143. "Dali zhiyuan nong" 大力支援农业促进教育改革 [Strongly support agriculture and foster educational reform]. Xu Ziwei 徐子威. XHBYK, no. 20 (1960), pp. 137-39. Xu was the dean of Huazhong Agricultural College in Xianning County, Hubei Province.


2147. "Gongye xueyuan zhi" 工业学院支持农业大有可为 [Industrial institutes' support for agriculture is very promising]. Lü Xuepo 邕学坡. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), p. 108. Lu points out how agriculture may benefit from support from industrial schools. Deals specifically with Heilongjiang Province.

2148. "Huangkou nongye zhong" 黄口农业中学的两年 [Two years at Huangkou Agricultural Middle School]. Li Jian 李坚. HQ, no. 13 (1960), pp. 25-30. Huangkou Agricultural Middle School is in Xiao County, Anhui Province.


Xiayang Pasture Production Team is part of Ha'ergao People's Commune.

2156. "Shuxue gongzuozhe" 数学工作者 The Xiayang Pasture Production Team is part of Ha'ergao People's Commune.

2157. "Xiayang Pasturage Production Team is well cultured" Ba Gen 巴根. MZTJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 24-25.

Xiayang Pasturage Production Team is part of Ha'ergao People's Commune.

2158. "Tigao nongye zhong" 提高农业中学学生的农业技术水平 Improve the level of agricultural production techniques of students in agricultural middle schools. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 103-4.

An investigative report on four agricultural middle schools in Jiangsu Province.


Deals with Nankang Commune.


Enumerates the good points of the agricultural middle school in Kai'an People's Commune.

2161. "Zenyang cai neng zuo" 詩娜形象能作 The only way to carry out rural socialist education. Yu Sui'an 于继安. SSSC, no. 24 (1961), pp. 27-29.


This article was originally published in November 1962 in Jiangsu jiaoyu (江苏教育).


Chen presents an investigative report on rural culture, showing changes in the standards and needs of rural culture in Xuchang County, Henan Province.


An introduction to the Communist Labor University in Jiangxi Province.

"Huoyue zai tianye" 活跃在田野上的科学实验 [Lively scientific experiments being carried out in open fields]. Li Yaoting 李耀庭. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), p. 43.

Considers Heilongjiang Province.

"Suowei fangdong-ban" 所谓”半农半读制“ [The so-called "half-farming, half-study system"]. JRD, no. 220 (1964), pp. 29-30.

Deals with Hebei and Anhui provinces.

"Ban-nong ban-du xue" 半农半读学校越来越好 [The half-farming, half-study schools are getting better all the time]. SSSC, no. 18 (1965), pp. 31-32.

Considers Yangyuan County in Hebei Province, Jiangyin County in Jiangsu Province, and the Beiehangshan Dao area in Shandong Province.

"Geng du xuexiao zhen" 半读学校真好 [Half-farming, half-study schools are great]. SSSC, no. 11 (1965), pp. 40-41.

Pertains to Sha County in Fujian Province.

"Gonggu he fazhan" 共和发展 [Some problems concerning the development and consolidation of half-farming, half-study primary schools]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 99-102.

Refers to Jiangsu Province.

"Guanyu shixing ban" 关于试行半工半读半农半读的教育制度 [On the experimental educational systems of half-work, half-study and half-farming, half-study]. Zhang Jichun 张激春. XHYB, no. 3 (1965), pp. 71-72.

Deals with Yangyuan County (also called Xicheng) in Hebei Province.

"Jiangsu sheng nongye" 江苏省农中创办周年 [The seventh anniversary of the founding of agricultural middle schools in Jiangsu Province]. Chen Guang 陈光. HQ, no. 4 (1965), pp. 36-47.

"Nongye zhongxue yue" 农业中学越来越好 [Agricultural middle schools are getting better and better]. SSSC, no. 9 (1965), p. 41.

Considers Feicheng County in Shandong Province.

"Nuli banhao ban" 努力办好半农半读学校 [Work to organize half-farming, half-study schools]. XHYB, no. 6 (1965), pp. 39-42.


The results of the initial trial period for the half-farming, half-study program were divided into five categories for discussion at this conference, which was convened by the Department of Education.
EDUCATION AND CULTURE
215

Pertains to Pingyang County in Zhejiang Province.


1968

A survey report on Jingjiang County, Jiangsu Province.

Considers Yingkou County in Liaoning Province.

1970

Deals specifically with Anhui and Shanxi provinces.

1972

Considers Qichun County in Hubei Province.

B. Literature

1958

Pertains to Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.


2184. "Gechang renmin gong" 歌唱人民公社 [Sing the people's communes (poem)]. Huang Weixin 黄维新. MZTJ, no. 10 (1958), p. 34.

2185. "Gechang renmin gong" 歌唱人民公社及其他 [Sing the people's communes and other things (3 songs)]. Hua Luo 华洛. WYYB, no. 10 (1958), p. 89.

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2188. "Gongshe qian qiu" 社千秋 [A thousand years of the communes]. Deng Tuo 邓托. RMWX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 4-6.

Deals with Yan'an Special District in Shaanxi Province.


Pertains to Fengrun County in Hebei Province.


Discusses Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Examines Chao County in Anhui Province.


Describes a performance by the Baihua Rural Singing and Dancing Troupe in which they describe the story of the people's communes.


Lao She is the pen name of Shu Qingchun, a prominent Chinese novelist. This piece has a literary and historical theme which encourages people to write about the people's communes.
2201. "Xushui renmin ge" 徐水人民歌唱人民公社（九首）[The people of Xushui's communes sing the praises of the people's communes (9 poems)]. ZQN, no. 18 (1958), pp. 20–21.
Xushui County is in Hebei Province.

This article contains eleven poems which appeared on street walls in people's communes in Xushui County, Hebei Province.

Deals with Shangqiu County in Henan Province.

This conference was held in Beijing Municipality.

1959

2205. "Chunnuan huakai" 春暖花开 [In the warm spring the flowers bloom]. Gan Feng 赵凤. ZZXX, no. 3 (1959), pp. 3–5.

Shaoshan Municipality (Hunan Province) was Mao Zedong's birthplace.

2207. "Dajia qichang gong" 大家齐唱公社好 (民歌九首) [All sing together that the communes are good (9 songs)]. Feng Mingfu and others 冯明福等. MZTJ, no. 3 (1959), p. 15.

2208. "'Dongfanghong' renmin" "东方红" 歌颂公社 ["The East is Red"—poems about the people's communes]. Yan Min 严敏. WYYB, no. 1 (1959), p. 27.

Tao wrote this article to commemorate the first anniversary of the communization movement. Refers to Guangdong Province.

Pertains to Baoding County in Hebei Province.

2211. "Gongshe hao bi tong" 公社好比通天道 [The communes are like a road to heaven (poem)]. ZNB, no. 9 (1959), p. 31.


2215. "Gongshe yang man shan 公社羊满山 (poem) [The communes have sheep covering the mountains and as many pigs as there are stars in the skies (poem)]. Ding Ren 丁仁. FD, no. 12 (1959), p. 7.


2219. "Nongye jixiehua 农业机械化 (poem) [The mechanization of agriculture (poem)]. Dong Biwu 唐必武. ZNB, no. 18 (1959), p. 4.

2220. "Pojie xuyao fan 我们需要反映人民公社新气象的报告文学作品 [We urgently need reportage literature that reflects the new climate in the people's communes]. WYB, no. 3 (1959), p. 4.


2222. "Renmin gongshe hao 人民公社好 [The people's communes are good]. Xi Yang 席杨. ZQN, no. 8 (1959), p. 20.

2223. "Renmin gongshe hao 人民公社好思想 [The people's communes are a good idea (folk song)]. FDY, no. 1 (1959), p. 32.


Deals with Chaqiao Commune.
Examines a cultural work team in Budiya Commune.

2230. "Yong renmin gongshe" 人民公社 [Sing about the people's communes (poem)]. Li Bingyue 李炳蔚. KMB, no. 1 (1959), p. 45.

2231. "Zai maishoude ri" 在麦收的日子里 [During the wheat harvest]. Li Zhun 李准. XGC, no. 13 (1959), pp. 3-5.

2232. "Zai sheyuan jiali" 在社员家里做客 "采访记" [Being the guest of a commune member—"an interview"]. Hu Jian 胡坚 and Li Jinting 李进挺. XWZX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Dongtengwei Commune.

2233. "Zui meide hua (shi)" 最美的画(诗) [The most beautiful painting (poem)]. XGC, no. 5 (1959), p. 6.
Pertains to Anguo County in Hebei Province.

2234. "Zai zan renmin gong" 再赞人民公社 (诗二首) [Again praise the people's communes (2 poems)]. Xing Ye 星野. RMWX, no. 10 (1959), p. 112.

1960

2235. "Gesong nongye zhong" 歌颂农业中学 [Ode to the agricultural middle schools]. He Mujing 何慕静. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 30-32.
Pertains to Lijiang Special District in Yunnan Province.


Lao She's essay deals with Beijing Municipality.

Wei's song describes various types of machines found in the communes.


2240. "Gongshe yizhou sui" 公社一周岁 (诗八首) [The communes' first birthday (8 poems)]. Ma Bingshu 马秉抒 and Xu Zhongqing 徐忠庆. RMWX, no. 1 (1960), pp. 93-94.

Deals with Mentougou District in Beijing Municipality.

2242. "Renmin gongshe sheng" 人民公社生活 (歌) [Production in the people's communes is good (song)]. ZFN, no. 16 (1960), p. 27.
2243. "Shengchan duizhangzhi" [Song of the production team captain]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 27.
This song was written by representatives from Nantong District to the Sixth Class Cadres Conference in Jiangsu Province.

2244. "Xi Hu mei Xihu" [West Lake is beautiful, but Xihu (West Lake) Commune is more beautiful]. Yi Xintian and Gong Jiahua. LXJ, no. 3 (1960), p. 8.

A brief report on an investigation of literary work at Laozhou People's Commune.

"A Commune Family" is a poem that was originally published in Renmin ribao on 8 January 1960.

1961


1962

2248. "Renmin gongshe shi" [People's communes are a golden wall of happiness (a folk song from Xinjiang Province)]. MZTJ, no. 11 (1962), p. 7.

1963

2249. "Hui Han liang shi tu" [Hui and Han, teacher and student]. Xie Rong. MZTJ, no. 7 (1963), p. 20.


2251. "Song renmin gong" [Ode to the fifth anniversary of the people's communes (poem)]. Wen Shan. ZNB, no. 10 (1963), p. 3.

2252. "Wenhua yishu gong" [Art and cultural work should better serve the rural areas]. XHYB, no. 4 (1963), pp. 60-62.
Considers Xuchang County in Henan Province.

2253. "Wenyi mianxiang nong" [Literature faces the peasants, consolidating and enlarging the camp of the new socialist literature in the rural areas]. WYB, no. 3 (1963), pp. 2-6.
Based on a report concerning an investigation into novels in the villages, this article offers various suggestions for literary writing.
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.

1964

2255. "Gongshe xianhua duo" 公社鲜花朵朵开 (歌) [The communes are blooming all over (song)]. RMWX, no. 6 (1964), pp. 65-67.

2256. "Gongshe xishi duo" 公社喜事多 [There are many happy affairs in the communes (song)]. Qiu Zhongpeng 魁仲彭. SSSC, no. 3 (1964), p. 40.

2257. "Mao Zhuxi shi zan" 毛主席是咱社里的 [Chairman Mao is a member of our commune (song)]. Zhang Yongmei 张永枚. SSSC, no. 12 (1964), p. 44.

C. Book Reviews and Bibliographies

1958

2258. "Daolidongde tou" 道理懂得透 [公社办得好] [Thoroughly understand the principles, and the commune will be run well]. Shou Yong 宋勇. DS, no. 15 (1958), p. 7.
A review of the book How to Run a People's Commune in a Rural Village.

The journal, Jiefang sixiang [Liberate thought], is published in Xinghua County, Jiangsu Province.

Zhu discusses the book Qilingyi People's Commune, written by Xu Zhanqi.

Introduces various books on the operation of public dining rooms.

2262. "Gongchanzhuyi shi" 共产主义是天堂 [Communism is heaven, the people's communes are the bridge thereto]. Xu Zhengfan 许铮帆. DS, no. 20 (1958), pp. 4-5.
Xu comments on the book On the People's Communes, which was published by the Chinese Youth Publishing Company.

This book was compiled by the editorial department of Jingji yanjiu (JJYJ).
This pamphlet was edited by the Academia Sinica's Institute of Philosophy in Beijing.

This article introduces eight related books to cadres and cooks.

This article was originally published in Guangming ribao on 18 October 1958.


Xushui County is in Hebei Province.


2270. "Wei gonggu tigao" 我公社提高人民公社側記 [Struggle to consolidate and uplift the people's communes]. Zhao Fengqi 赵凤岐. DS, no. 19 (1958), pp. 4-5.
Zhao comments on the article "Rural Villages in Henan Hold High the Red Banners of the People's Communes and Move Forward."


1959

2273. "Chushengde taiyang" 初升的太阳—讀 "十月人民公社 " [The morning sun—it is a joy to read Shiyue People's Commune]. Su Di 苏迪. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 9-10.


2275. "Lishide chelun" 历史的车轮滚滚向前 [The wheel of history is steadily rolling forward]. Ma Qianpao 马千宝. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 11-12.
Ma comments on Heroic Humen, a history of Humen People's Commune.

The book referred to in this article discusses problems of commune distribution and organization along with other problems that persist during the transition from agricultural producers' cooperatives to people's communes.


Liao expresses his disagreement with Luo Gengmo's method of analyzing the nature of ownership in the communes.


"Xi du 'Maitian ren" [Happy to read The History of Maitian People's Commune]. Jian Qing. WYB, no. 10 (1959), p. 9.

The article referred to here was originally published in Shouhu (SH) on 24 March 1959.

"Yipian dongrende" [A moving commune article]. Shi Quan. WYB, no. 4 (1959), p. 12.

This article was written in response to the short story 'The Milk Cow Has Joined the Commune.'

"Yunnan gezu ren" [The history of the struggle of various nationalities in people's communes in Yunnan Province]. DS, no. 23 (1959), pp. 7-8.

This article was also the preface to the book Selected Histories of People's Communes in Yunnan Province Whose Members Are of Different Ethnic Backgrounds.

"Guanyu chengshi nong" [A catalogue of dramas about urban and rural people's communes and the technological and cultural revolutions]. DS, no. 9 (1960), p. 32.

This short bibliography lists 360 plays, most of which were published by the Chinese Play Publishing Company.

"Guanyu renmin gong" [Concerning the reference catalogue on the people's communes]. DS, no. 6 (1960), p. 10.

This short bibliography presents eighteen categories of books, arranged according to dates of publication.

"Jiechude renmin" [An outstanding epic poem on the people's communes—a comment on The Chorus of Amateur Troupes at Renmin University Is 'Long Live the People's Communes']. Lü Ji. DS, no. 8 (1960), p. 16.

The poem referred to in this article deals with Zunhua County, Hebei Province.

This article introduces a book of the same title that was published by the Chinese Youth Publishing Company about more than twenty "advanced youth" found in the people's communes.

2288. "Xi du renmin gong" 红旗人民公社 [It is a joy to study the histories of the people's communes]. Wang Cheng 王城. DS, no. 7 (1960), pp. 18-19.
This article introduces several major books about various people's communes. These include: The History of Xushui People's Commune; The History of Longwangzhuang People's Commune; The History of Huochetou People's Commune; The History of Jiefang People's Commune; The History of Mayidou People's Commune; The History of Chengmen People's Commune; The History of Xinmin People's Commune; and The History of Humen People's Commune.


1963
This investigative report focuses on several counties in Baoding Special District, Hebei Province: Dingxing, Wangdou, and Tang. The article analyzes which features about novels are best for people in the rural areas.

D. Histories of Individual Communes

1958
Introduces The History of Chengmen Commune.

Relates the history of Chengmen Commune.

1959

Describes audience reactions to a performance of Selected Works from the Histories of Various Communes.

Considers Xishui County in Hubei Province and Xushui County in Hebei Province.

This thirty-thousand-character investigative report was written by students in the philosophy department of Beijing University and editors of Guangming ribao who were sent to investigate Huangcun People's Commune.

This novel was produced by members of the Chinese Writers' Association who had been transferred to lower levels. It is more than two hundred pages long and is divided into ten sections. The piece describes political changes in Maitian People's Commune during the past twenty years as well as changes in the way of life there.


2300. "Man yuan hua guo wang" [The garden is full of flowers and fruit and a plentiful harvest is expected]. Yu Dan. WYB, no. 12 (1959), p. 28.
Notes on various histories of industries and mines as well as histories of communes.


2302. "Xi du renmin gong" [It is a joy to read histories of the people's communes]. Gao Fu. DS, no. 22 (1959), p. 29.
This article introduces general aspects of various commune histories.

1960

2303. "Cong bianxie Changkuang" [A discussion of some problems in teaching history as seen in the compiling of the history of Changkuang Commune]. Liu Huaisheng. SXYK, no. 3 (1960), pp. 30-34.
Introduces the book The History of Changkuang Commune.

This article refers to a novel entitled *The End of a Small Dynasty*, published in *Shanhua*, no. 10 (1959).

1964

2305. "Tianzhu xian Qiongdong" 天柱县邛洞公社文合大队村史 [The village history of Liuhe Brigade in Qiongdong Commune, Tianzhu County (short story)]. *MZTJ*, no. 8 (1964), pp. 44-47.

E. Libraries

1958


Fang's main purpose in this article is to illustrate how libraries should suit the development of the people's communes.


Deals with Shang County in Shaanxi Province.

1959


A comprehensive report on teachers and students in the Department of Library Science of Wuhan University who were sent to work in various people's communes. They relate their experiences of attending classes and establishing libraries. Deals specifically with Xishui County in Hubei Province.


2316. "Lüetan renmin gong" 略谈人民公社图书馆 [A brief discussion of libraries in the people's communes]. Huang Zhongzong. TSGXTX, no. 1 (1959), p. 34. This article covers the organization and business of libraries as well as book and management sources, librarian training, and reading guidance.


2320. "Renmin gongshe tu" 人民公社图书馆 [A people's commune library]. WDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 1-15. This article provides a general blueprint of the construction of a people's commune library. Very detailed illustrations are provided on the actual construction of the library, training library workers, purchasing books, and compiling catalogues.

2321. "Ruhe duo kuai hao" 怎么快 好地建立完整的图书馆 [How to construct and establish more dining hall libraries faster, better, and more economically]. Zhang Yuheng. WDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 26-27.

2322. "Shenru nongceun tian" 深入农村广阔的发展道路 [Go deep into rural areas and expand the circulation of books]. Li Wanhai and Jia Wengui. TSGGZ, no. 11 (1959), pp. 18-21. The authors discuss increasing the circulation of books in Yantan People's Commune.


1960


1964

2326. "Liangjiazhuang tushu" [Liangjiazhuang Library is well run]. SSSC, no. 11 (1964), pp. 35-36.

This article praises Liangjiazhuang Library in Sanguanzhuang Commune, which both carried out communist propaganda and served agricultural needs.
XI. WELFARE AND COLLECTIVE LIFE

A. Public Dining Halls

1958

In this article, "Baiyue" refers to Guangdong Province.

Deals with Xuchang County in Henan Province.

2329. "Banhao gonggong shi" 公好公社食堂 [Public dining halls should be run well]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1958), pp. 85-86.

Pertains to Henan Province.


2332. "Gongshe hongqi piao" 公社红旗飘四方幸福生活胜天堂 [The red flags of the communes are flying on all sides—a fortunate life is better than heaven]. Yi Ding 一丁. TF, no. 21 (1958), pp. 18-20.
Examines Shanghai Municipality.

2333. "Hua xian shitang shi" 滑县食堂实现八化 [The eight transformations are carried out in dining halls in Hua County]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 87-88.
Hua County is in Henan Province.

2334. "Qunzhong xihuan na" 群众喜欢那种形式的食堂 [What type of dining halls do the masses prefer? Several problems which were discovered in Xinzhou Commune, Xinzhou County]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), pp. 88-89.

2335. "Renmin gongshe he" 人民公社荷枪实弹 [The people's communes hold guns while distributing food]. GSGC 12, no. 7 (1958): 27.
Examines Puning County in Guangdong Province.

2336. "Renmin gongshe huo" 人民公社伙食管理及核算 [The management and calculation of food supplies for dining halls in the people's communes]. CJYJ, no. 9 (1958), pp. 28-34.
An introduction to some experiences of Lifan Dining Room in Tianmushan People's Commune.

Yan describes the communal dining hall of Qiliying People's Commune.
Zhang suggests that the establishment of dining halls is the best system for feeding people and that more and better dining halls should be built. His article focuses on the Shijiazhuang area of Hebei Province.

2339. "Shixian quanxian shi" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [Some experiences in establishing public dining halls throughout the county]. XHBKY, no. 18 (1958), pp. 81-82.
Examines Xushui County in Hebei Province.

Fan introduces the public dining hall in Dongzhai Production Brigade, which is part of Huojian People's Commune.

2341. "Yige shou sheyuan" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [A dining hall that is welcomed by the commune members]. LD, no. 23 (1958), p. 15.
Considers Zhengzhou Fangzhi Jixiaohuang Commune.

1959

A report on the public dining hall in Longtan People's Commune.

2343. "Banhao gonggong shi" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [The effective operation of public dining halls is an important key to the consolidation of people's communes at the present time]. XNXYXB, no. 1 (1959), pp. 37-44.
Pertains to Xi'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

2344. "Banhao jiti shi" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [Make a success of collective dining halls and there will be greater strength and motivation to increase production— an investigative report on four dining halls in a suburb of Nanning Special District]. JHYTJ, no. 1 (1959), p. 30.
Nanning Special District is in Guangxi Province.

2345. "'Bingqi lai shao' jiu" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [It is excellent to "cook our meals together"]. Yue Jing and others 岳静等. HQ, no. 23 (1959), pp. 29-34.
Yue tells of the public dining hall in Yanciao People's Commune.

2346. "Chaoyang renmin gong" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [The public dining hall in Chaoyang People's Commune has never been well run]. GSGC 12, no. 18 (1959): 28.
Describes confusion within the commune and the lack of organization in its dining hall.

2347. "Chihao laodongde" 子弹中死弹是如何运动 [Eat well, work even harder]. Chen Qiying 陈其英. ZNB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 30-32.
Chen emphasizes the importance of public dining halls and the rules that should be observed in order to operate them efficiently.
Deals with Yangcheng County in Shanxi Province.


Concerns Shanxi Province.

Pertains to Mei County in Guangdong Province.


A report to members of the CCP Committee of Hubei Province, which convened a conference on collective social welfare which reviewed rural public dining halls.

Jianguo Second Team is part of Zhaogang Commune.

Pertains to Wuxiang County (also called Duancun) in Shanxi Province.

Deng lists six advantages of establishing public dining halls and discusses how to encourage people to participate in the system.

2359. "Meitai dadui ji" 义马大队集体食堂越来越好 [The collective dining halls in Meitai Brigade are getting better and better]. Yang Huamao and others 杨华茂等. NCGZTX, no. 22 (1959), pp. 24-25.
Meitai Brigade is in Youma People's Commune.

2360. "Nandashan renmin" 南大山人民公社党委领导办食堂 [The party committee of Nandashan People's Commune takes the lead in operating public dining halls]. Xiong Tianjing 熊天敬. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 21.
2361. "Nongeun gonggong shi" [Rural public dining halls are well managed]. Tong Zemin. DF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 16-18.
Deals with Baodi County in Tianjin Municipality.

2362. "Quandang zhua quanmin" [The whole party grasped, the whole people worked, and conditions in public dining halls were transformed]. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), pp. 18-20.
Considers Shanxi Province.

2363. "Rang sheyuan zai da" [Let commune members "have small freedoms within the larger collective"—the situation in Huguan County suggests that public dining halls should implement the privileges of the "seven permissions" and "eight care-fors"]. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 22.
Huguan County is in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Xichang County in Sichuan Province.

2365. "Tingzhang dang chui shi" [The head of the department becomes a cook—a discussion of Xie Xianghuang, a department head in Henan Province, and his experiences in establishing public dining halls]. Wu Xing. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 8.
Xie was head of the Department of Civil Administration in Chongshi Commune.

Pertains to Defeng County in Guangdong Province.


2368. "Yige bande hen" [A well-run dining hall]. ZNB, no. 18 (1959), pp. 33-34.
Praises the communal dining hall of Heta Team, which is part of Zhuanyaowan Commune.

An introduction to the structure, handling, and productivity of various machines used in a public dining hall. Deals with Yuejin Commune.

2370. "Yi ren ding liang ban" [The system of determining quantities according to the number of people feeds people properly and also saves food—some findings concerning public dining halls in Jianming Commune which have implemented a meal-ticket system]. Cao Shoushan. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), p. 23.

Zhenglan Banner (a Manchurian geographical designation) is in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Following communization in that area, three hundred dining halls were established and eighty-five percent of the people from the pasture lands now eat their meals in them.


Gong describes the development and current status of rural public dining halls and analyzes problems, experiences, and various methods for restoring good services.

1960

2373. "Banbao gonggong shi" [Organize public dining halls well and develop the commune economy]. Li Zhuohong. CZ, no. 4 (1960), pp. 32-34.

Deals with Lanping County in Yunnan Province.


2375. "Cong Yimen shitang" [What can we learn from Yimen Dining Hall?]. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 6-7.

Yimen Dining Hall is located in Yongquan Commune.

2376. "Da ban gonggong shi" [Set up numerous public dining halls and run them well]. Lin Yizhou. HQ, no. 8 (1960), pp. 42-44.

2377. "Gonggong shitang bi" [Public dining halls must be better managed]. SY, no. 7 (1960), pp. 1-3.

Examines Guangdong Province.


Deals with Linchuan County in Shanxi Province.


Chen introduces rural public dining halls in Jindongnan Special District, Shanxi Province.

2380. "Gulangzhen gongshe" [How did Gulangzhen Commune carry out the mechanization of its kitchens?]. Xinjiang and others. MZTJ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 18-19.


Yang describes his impressions on joining a public dining hall.


Deals with Guizhou Province.
234. "Liangdi shuizhu kan" 见滴水珠看太阳 [Seeing the sun in two drops of water—a visit to a nursery and dining hall organized by Overseas Chinese in a commune in Shantou Municipality]. Yu Feishan 余非珊. QWB, no. 5 (1960), p. 28.  
Refers to Anping Commune.


Pertains to Beijing Municipality.

237. "Renzhen banhao gong" 认真办好公共食堂 [Run public dining halls conscientiously]. CZ, no. 3 (1960), pp. 4-5.

238. "Shitang ehuiju ba" 炊事家伙八不用 "Cooking utensils and the "eight unuseds"]. ZNB, no. 3 (1960), p. 32.  
Introduces a public dining hall in Chengguan Commune that makes its own machines and tools for cooking.

239. "Yiding yao ba gong" 我们要把公共食堂办好 [We must run public dining halls well]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 28-30.  
Examines public dining halls in Jiangsu Province.

240. "Yiding yao ba shi" 我们要把食堂办的更好 [We must run dining halls better]. QS, no. 3 (1960), pp. 14-16.  
Considers Zhejiang Province.

Deals with Wudong Commune.

242. "Yimen shitang ban" 义门食堂办好 [Yimen Dining Hall is well run]. Ji Xijian 詹喜剑 and Zhao Rixin 赵日新. XHBYK, no. 23 (1960), pp. 7-9.  
This is a story about Yimen Dining Hall in Yongquan Commune. It describes how commune members work industriously so that everyone can have enough to eat.

243. "Zai gongshe he niu" 在公社喝牛奶 [Drinking milk in the communes]. Li Huiying 李会英. XT 4, no. 6 (1960): 10.  
Pertains to Guangdong Province.

244. "Zhuahao shengchan gao" 抓好生产搞好生活的食堂 [A dining hall for good production and a good life]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 45-46.  
A report on Liangwu Dining Hall in Jiangwei Commune that points out the close relationship between well-organized collective production and public dining halls.
2395. "Zicong canjiiale" 从参加了食堂工作和学习都安心 [I have felt peaceful in both my work and studies since I joined the public dining hall]. Gu Qingyuan 郭庆源. TF, no. 9 (1960), p. 11.
Refers to Shanghai Municipality.

1961


Deals with Yiliang County in Yunnan Province.


Lin describes the central dining hall in Lizhong Commune.

Gu was an army captain during the Long March. In this article, he reports on his present experiences in dining hall management. Deals specifically with Lin County in Henan Province.

B. Rest Homes and Day-Care Centers

1958

2402. "Shihao tuo'ersuo" 好托儿的幼儿园是巩固人民公社的一项重要工作 [Running nurseries and kindergartens well is an important task in the consolidation of the people's communes]. ZFN, no. 16 (1958), p. 19.
Pertains to Changchi Special District in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Fujian Province.
Luo describes senior recreational facilities and amenities in Hongqi People's Commune.

2405. "Nongcun xingfu yuan" 农村幸福院需要研究的几个问题 [Some problems regarding rural rest homes which need study]. Qian Zhangyi 钱章义. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), p. 11.
Qian thinks that as rest homes in Hebei are established the following problems must be examined: (1) the question of size; (2) how to organize production and distribute income; and (3) the issue of supply standards for providing the necessities of life.

The rest home referred to in this article is in Wande Commune.

2407. "Youguan nongcun xing" 有关农村幸福院工作中的几个问题 [Several problems concerning work at rest homes in the villages]. Li Xinyun 李心云. NWBTX, no. 12 (1958), p. 27.

2408. "Zai shixian xingfu" 在实现幸福院化的过程中 [The process of creating rest homes]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 27.
Describes how eight people's communes in Guanghua County (also called Laohekou), Hebei Province, established fifty-two rest homes for 742 elderly people.

2409. "Zhengzhi guashuai qin" 政治挂帅勤俭办园 "七一" 幼儿园办得好 [Let politics take command, operate nurseries diligently—"Qiyi" ("July First") Nursery is well operated]. LD, no. 23 (1958), pp. 16-17.
Qiyi Nursery is in Zhengzhou Fangzhi Jixiehuang Commune.

1959

Describes the "sad and pitiful" condition of nurseries in the people's communes.

Guangrong Rest Home is in Huangbai Commune.

The authors describe the nursery in the first brigade of Hongguang People's Commune.

Shaoshan Village is in Xiangtan Special District, Hunan Province.

Refers to Hongqi Commune.
Kangping County is in Liaoning Province.


Children's education has expanded very rapidly in my county since the people's communes were set up. XZZ, no. 2 (1959), p. 28.

The county referred to is Taishan County in Guangdong Province.

Rest homes provide protection for elderly people without families in their twilight years. Ying Zhifen. TF, no. 14 (1959), p. 11.

Deals with Songjiang County in Shanghai Municipality.


Zhu points out that after communization, parents' economic burden for raising their children was reduced and a new relationship developed whereby the kindergarten, instead of the parents, had most of the responsibility for bringing up children.

A big happy family—a visit to rest homes in Fucheng Commune. Bai Shui. XZZ, no. 6 (1959), pp. 61-64.

Working wholeheartedly for the welfare of the aged. Sun Tianpeng. NWBTX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 46-47.

Wang Baoru, principal of the first senior citizens' home in Zhangjiangzhen People's Commune, is praised by blind and old people.


Pertains to Ji County in Hebei Province.

How to provide better living conditions with the "five guarantees" for the elderly. NWBTX, no. 2 (1959), p. 30.

The "five guarantees" are: food, clothing, fuel, children's education, and funeral services.
1960

   An introduction to the senior citizens' home in Dongfeng People's Commune.


   Shuikou Longtang Rest Home is located in Shuikou Commune.

1961

2430. "Houkeng tuo'ersuo" 后坑托儿所保健工作做得好 [Health-care work in Houkeng Nursery has been done well]. Yang Zhihua 杨志华. ZFN, no. 7 (1961), p. 29.
   Yang tells a story about workers in Houkeng Nursery of Antingmen People's Commune.

C. Health Care

1959


2432. "Baozheng sheyuan jian" 保卫社员健康为生产大跃进服务 [Protect the health of commune members and serve the great leap forward in production]. RMBJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 82-85.
   An introduction to the health-care network established by people's communes in Shangzhi, Qinggang, Huachuan (also called Yuelia), and other counties in Heilongjiang Province.


2439. "Liaoshen renmin gong" An investigative report on nurseries and kindergartens in Liaoshen People's Commune. Hua Zuxing. CAZ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 23-25. This article discusses the development of Wusi People's Commune Hospital, which grew from 4 beds and limited capital in 1956 to 125 beds in 1959.

2440. "Qinjian ban renmin" How Weixing People's Commune in Suiping County carried out publicly financed medical care for all the people. RMBJ, no. 5 (1959), p. 472.

2441. "Sichuan Leshan xian" Lessons from the simultaneous investigation and cure of tapeworm, hookworm, and malaria in Tuzhu Commune, Leshan County, Sichuan Province. RMBJ, no. 7 (1959), pp. 663-64.


2443. "Zhengzhou shi Dongjiao" A description of the spread of measles in Huangzhuang Brigade, Dongjiao People's Commune, Zhengzhou Municipality, and the method of prevention. Jia Shanfu and others. RMBJ, no. 9 (1959), p. 855. This report discusses the fact that between January and April 1959 there were 362 reported cases of measles in this brigade and details how this outbreak was dealt with.

2444. "Zuohao jiti sheng" In collective living, perform sanitation work well. XHBYK, no. 3 (1959), pp. 95-96.
1960

2448. "Guanxin renmin jian" 人心人民健康掀起一个搞好公共卫生工作的高潮 [Show concern for the health of the people, promote a high tide in proper sanitation work in public dining halls]. Qian Zhongzhou 錢仲洲. RMBJ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 285-87.


2452. "Weisheng bumen ying" 卫生部门应把支援农业作为首要任务 [Health units should take the support of agriculture as their first duty]. He Biao 何彪. HQ, no. 18 (1960), pp. 12-20.

1964


Deals with Ziyun Miaozu Buyizu Autonomous Region in Guizhou Province.


2455. "Nongcun yiyuan yao" 农村医院要全心全意为农民服务 [Rural hospitals should wholeheartedly serve the peasants]. XHYB, no. 5 (1964), pp. 30-32.

Describes Ha'er Hospital in Zhangwu County, Liaoning Province.

1965


Deals with Xinyuan County in Shanxi Province.

2457. "Fei-qu 'xun hui yi" 飞赴"巡回医疗队"下乡和培训下放回医院人员的分析 [An analysis of "traveling medical teams" sent to rural areas and the training of medical services personnel who continue to take part in production]. Xiang Dakun 项大軍. DPQJB, July-September (1965), 13 pp.

Xiang reports on illness in Mainland Chinese villages, examines the organization of traveling medical teams, and explains why the training of medical service personnel should not entail leaving their production duties.


E-mo-qí means "doctor" in Mongolian. Refers to Heilongjiang Province.
2459. "Shangshan xiaxiang song" [Go up to the mountains, go to the countryside, bring doctors and medicine to the door]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), pp. 39-41.
Describes how the traveling medical teams of the Zhongshan Medical Institute in Guangdong Province treat illness and train sanitary workers.

2460. "Ta you yike wei" [She serves the peasants with all her heart]. SSSC, no. 17 (1965), pp. 44-45.
A story about Xia Jining, a public health worker in Xia'an Production Brigade of Zhifang Commune.

Concerns Longsheng Gezu Autonomous Region in Guangxi Province.

2462. "Weisheng gongzuo bi" [Hygiene work must move into the rural areas]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), p. 38.

Deals with Inner Mongolia.

2464. "Yisuo wei nongmin" [A hospital that serves the peasants]. An Xuanhong. MZTJ, no. 11 (1965), pp. 29-34.
This hospital provides health care for seven people's communes in Tao'an County (also called Taonan), Jilin Province.

Pertains to Haibei Autonomous Region in Qinghai Province.

1969

2466. "Guangdong sheng Qujiang" [An investigative report on how Qunxing Brigade of Qujiang County, Guangdong Province, has adhered to cooperative medical services over the past eleven years]. HQ, no. 1 (1969), pp. 35-42.
Qunxing Brigade is part of Zhangshi Commune.

1970

2467. "Yong zhan bei guandian" [Develop rural medical services from the viewpoint of preparedness for war—an investigative report on Shangfeng Commune in Hengyang County, Hunan Province]. HQ, no. 9 (1970), pp. 66-69.

D. Collective Life

1958

Deals with Yangchuan County in Shaanxi Province.

Introduces and explains the nature of collective living.

Zhao describes communal living in Hongqi People's Commune, where members live collectively, eat in public dining halls, and small children are looked after in nurseries or day-care centers.

Yun presents various studies of the relationship between collective living and individual freedom during the stage of the "people's communes."

2475. "Lu Dingyi he Rang" 而今须知水到集 [While inspecting Yangquan Municipality, comrades Lu Dingyi and Rang Sheng had very high praise for the method of making production units the center in rearranging dormitories]. XHBYK, no. 21 (1958), p. 95.
Yangquan Municipality is in Pingding County, Shanxi Province.

2476. "Nongmin youle da" 农民有大幸福 [Peasants have a large family—a view of the future of people's communes as seen from the present stage of collective living]. Shuang Yi. XT 2, no. 19 (1958): 6-7.
Concerns Xinyang County (also called Pingqiao) in Henan Province.


Deals with Xushui County in Hebei Province.

An introduction to the organization and collective living conditions in Hexing Brigade of Weixing Commune. The four yuan are: the Red Youth Specialist Institute, rest homes, children's nurseries and kindergartens, and obstetrics hospitals. The three tang are: the youth dining hall, the dining hall for the elderly, and the children's dining hall. The two suo are: nurseries and guest houses. The one ying is: graveyards.

2481. "Xingtai shiyi ming" 一个十一名青年志愿搞好福利事业倡议书 [A suggestion made by eleven young people from Xingtai County who resolved to do a good job of collective welfare work]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1958), p. 83.
Xingtai County is in Hebei Province.


1959


Concerns Guangzhou Municipality in Guangdong Province.

Yi describes how people everywhere received increasingly fewer rations after the establishment of the people's communes, under the slogan "love the country and cut expenses." Deals specifically with Guangdong and Fujian provinces.


2488. "Jiti he geren" 集体和个人 [The collective and the individual]. Su Sheng 苏生. ZZXX, no. 2 (1959), pp. 27-29.

2489. "Jiti shenghuo he" 集体生活和个人自由是辩证的统一 [Collective living and individual freedom are a dialectical unity—a production brigade in Nanwang People's
Commune, Xinding County, Shanxi Province, has a serious debate on various problems involved in the collective system and freedom. XHBYK, no. 2 (1959), pp. 30-32.

Xinding County is currently known as Xin.

Wang discusses expectations that collective welfare will become well developed following communication.


Li describes the first holiday in the communes, three different kinds of dining halls, and how communes support cities. Deals specifically with Zunhua County in Hebei Province.


Zhu describes athletic activities in Shangyou People's Commune.

Zhang describes the athletic activities of members of Xinlicun Commune.

1960


Wang discusses the relationship between individual life-styles and the socialist system. Deals specifically with Hubei Province.

2499. "Renmin gongshe shi" [The people's communes are the organizers of collective living]. Pan Hongxi 潘洪喜. ZGR, no. 5 (1960), p. 18.

2500. "Renmin gongshe wu" [People's communes are boundlessly good, collective living brings endless joy]. RMYD, no. 68 (1960), p. 4.
Describes great improvements in the thoughts of workers and their families and in the condition of their harvest. Contains specific information on Taiyuan Municipality in Shanxi Province.
2501. "Weidade gongchan" 伟大的共产主义幼芽 [The great budding sprouts of communism]. Xu Weikang and others 《唯康等》. QS, no. 3 (1960), pp. 43-45.
Xu praises people's communes in Zhejiang Province for their accomplishments in collective welfare during 1959.

2502. "Xizhide anpai" 细致的安排群众生活 [Arrange the lives of the masses to the last detail]. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 46-49.
Concerns Hengshan County in Hunan Province.


2504. "Zuzhi qilai zhen" 组织起来真好—集体福利幸福多 [Organizing is really good—there are ample benefits to collective welfare]. Huang Zhan 《江才》. TF, no. 9 (1960), p. 9.
Deals with Shanghai Municipality.

1961

2505. "Ershi niande ju" 二 十 年 的巨 变 从 何 而 来？ [Where have the immense changes of the past twenty years come from?]. SSSC, no. 24 (1961), pp. 16-17.
This article discusses the superiority of Dongzhuang Production Brigade's method of collective production. This brigade is in Xin County (Shanxi Province).

This article illustrates the effect of good management on the brigades, the production teams and their members, and on the commune's economy. Deals specifically with Baotai Commune.


1962

Gao talks about Wang Zhentang, whose whole family loves life in the collective. They work hard and live happily and peacefully. The Wang family belongs to Zhaowang Commune.

Describes the history of collective living in the village of Wugang in Raoyang County, Hebei Province.

Kang Xiuyu lives in Ji'an County in Jiangxi Province.


1963


1964

2515. "Cong 'she jishi' bian" 从 "石破天" 变为 "磨刀石" [On the transformation from "stone god" to "whetstone"]. MZTJ, no. 6 (1964), p. 21. This article tells the story of peasants in Pingjiankou Production Team of Xiajiang Commune and their struggle to get rid of superstition and concentrate on production.


2518. "Youling dadui 'wu" 油岭大队 "五爱风" [Youling Brigade—"making a habit of the five loves"]. He Yanghua 何洋华. MZTJ, no. 8 (1964), p. 42. Youling Brigade is in Nangang Commune. The "five loves" are love for the motherland, the people, labor, science, and public property.

1965


E. The Functions of Civil Administration

1958

2521. "Da ban shehui fu" 萬办社會福利事業为生产服务为群众服务 [Carry out social welfare services on a broad scale, serve production, and serve the masses]. Wang Ping 王平. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), p. 14.
Deals with Hebei Province.

A study of reforms in marriage and funerals in Jiangxi Province based on a review of civil administration in several communes located in the Xinshui area of that province.

2523. "Guanyu dui renmin" 关于对人民公社化以后民政工作任务的探讨 [An inquiry into the responsibilities of civil administration following the creation of the people’s communes]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 18-19.
Concerns Jiangxi Province.

2524. "Guanyu renmin gong" 关于人民公社化运动中民政工作任务的初步意见 [Some initial opinions on how to carry out civil administration, both during and after the creation of the people's communes]. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 7-8.
Examines Hebei Province.

2525. "Guzu gengda gan" 素鼓更大力迎接更大的前进 [Encourage even greater effort, welcome an even greater leap forward]. Xie Xiangwei 谢象为. NWBTX, no. 12 (1958), pp. 5-6.
Pertains to Jiangxi Province.


2529. "Shenghuo fuli gao" 生活福利搞得好劳动热情高又高 [When life and welfare are well taken care of, the workers’ enthusiasm grows and grows]. Zheng Shen 郑申. LD, no. 24 (1958), pp. 27-29.
Considers Shijiazhuang Municipality in Hebei Province.

2530. "Shiying gongshe fa" 适应公社发展的新形势积极做好民政工作 [Adapt to the new situation which has developed with communization and actively perform the task of civil administration]. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 15-17.
Pertains to Shijiazhuang Municipality in Hebei Province.
2531. "Shiying renmin gong" (develop social welfare rapidly in order to keep abreast of the new situation that follows the creation of people's communes). Niu Yuyin. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 11-13.

Considers Zhejiang Province.

2532. "Tongyi renshi ji" (Unify understanding and continue to leap forward). Lin Runqian. NWBTX, no. 11 (1958), pp. 8-10.

Lin describes changes in civil administration that followed the creation of people's communes in Hebei Province.

2533. "Weixing renmin gong" (How did the incomes of martyr and military families in Weixing People's Commune reach the same level as that of the common people?). Han Ying. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), pp. 12-13.

2534. "Women diaochale" (We have investigated five people's communes). Zhang Enjiu and Li Xiufen. NWBTX, no. 10 (1958), p. 9.

The authors present a study of five people's communes in Sanhe County, Hebei Province. They examine basic working conditions and provide statistical charts regarding both the number of village families and the total population. These communes are: Hongqi, Xiaogezhuang, Yanjiao, Datong, and Dongfeng.


A statement about changes in civil administration that followed the creation of people's communes in Hubei Province.

1959

2536. "Dali kaizhan she" (Actively develop social welfare and bring about a new high tide in civil administration). NWBTX, no. 1 (1959), pp. 3-4.

Describes the Eighth Civil Administration Conference held from 19 November to 5 December 1958 in Shanxi Province.

2537. "Guanyu zai biao" (Some opinions regarding problems in standards for assessing damages after a disaster and the implementation of relief work). NWBTX, no. 9 (1959), pp. 11-12.

Points out how civil administration has increased the ability to control natural disasters and discusses the overall efficacy of relief work. Deals specifically with Shanxi Province.


The authors discuss how civil administration provides relief funds, pointing out who is eligible for these monies, how funds are distributed, and how they should be used. Deals specifically with Jiangxi Province.

2539. "Jinyibu jiaqiang" (Further strengthen civil administration in areas where the economic base is weak). Peng Fangjun. NWBTX, no. 6 (1959), pp. 22-23.
Peng suggests that at present the main purpose of the Department of Civil Administration is to improve public dining halls, rest homes, and collective welfare. Pertains to Jiangxi Province.


2541. "Xin xian Huojian ren" 汶县前人民公社福利管理工作订出新办法 [The social welfare administrative district in Huojian People's Commune, Xin County, has worked out new methods]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 7.

2542. "Zenyang jinxing mu" 怎样进行葬葬改革 [How to implement burial reform]. NWBTX, no. 5 (1959), p. 30. This article recommends cremation and the establishment of cemeteries where ashes can be kept.

1961


1972

2544. "Zijue zuohao yong" 自觉做好拥军优属工作 [Consciously perform the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents]. HQ, no. 2 (1972), pp. 91-94. Pertains to Shizuishan Municipality (also called Dawukou) in Ningxia Province.
XII. WOMEN AND THE FAMILY

1958


Zhao describes how, following the establishment of Weixing People's Commune, commune members concerned themselves with the welfare of women. The author notes that women have plenty of leisure time to participate in social activities and pursue cultural interests.

Considers Xushui County in Hebei Province.


Gai believes that women can be liberated from family obligations only after collective welfare is firmly established.

Jia notes that many of the changes that have occurred in the rural family since communization have important implications for women's rights and obligations.


2552. "Renmin gongshe" 人民公社的道路是彻底解放妇女的道路 [The road of the people's communes is the road to the thorough liberation of women]. Ji Guang 季光. ZFN, no. 12 (1958), p. 4.


1959

2554. "Bo 'funü hui dao" 批 "妇女回到家庭"的反动谬论 [Refuting the reactionary argument that "women should return to their homes"]. Peng Qing 彭青. TF, no. 20 (1959), pp. 13-15.
Concerns Ci County in Hebei Province.


2560. "Gongshe wuxian hao" [The communes are boundlessly good and women play the hero]. ZFN, no. 19 (1959), p. 7.


2564. "Renmin gongshehua" [The significance of the people's communization movement for the liberation of women]. Deng Yuzhi. TF, no. 2 (1959), pp. 4-5.

This research report has three major topics: (1) the major breakdown in the parental system following communization; (2) the establishment of the principle of free marriage; and (3) reduction of the complexities of marriage. Contains information on Liuyang and Sui counties in Hunan Province, Changyang County in Hubei Province, and Fangshun County in Guangdong Province.

2567. "Renmin gongshe jian" 人民公社建立后在人与人相互关系上所引起的深刻变化 [Serious changes which have taken place in relationships among the people following the creation of people's communes]. Yong Wenyuan 永文远. XSYK, no. 1 (1959), p. 32.

Yong believes that the most significant of these changes involves the breakdown of the old family system and the complete liberation of women.


Luo advocates discarding the old hierarchical family system in favor of a democratic one.


2570. "Renmin gongshe zhen" 人民公社真正地照顾妇女最周到 [The people's communes are really fine, care for women is really prime]. LD, no. 5 (1959), p. 8.

Deals with Jishou County in Hunan Province.


1960


Considers Harbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.


Zhao tells the story of a female cook in Xikou People's Commune.

2575. "Jiasu jiawu lao" 加速家务劳动社会化充分解放妇女劳动力 [Speed up the socialization of domestic labor and fully liberate the labor forces of women]. Zhang Yun 张云. ZNB, no. 5 (1960), pp. 14-16.

Zhang was the deputy chairperson of the All-China Women's Federation.

A description of women members of Dongfeng People's Commune, based on a visit there just prior to March 8th, International Women's Day.

2577. "Renmin gongshe de f vi li zuo de tong lu" 人民公社的妇女彻底解放的道路 [The road of the people's communes is the road to the complete liberation of women]. Wang Zhao 王卓. ZFN, no. 7 (1960), p. 20.

Deals with Pi County in Sichuan Province.

2578. "Renmin gongshe shi" 人民公社是妇女彻底解放的很好组织形式 [The people's communes provide a very good organizational form for the thorough liberation of women]. HQ, no. 5 (1960), pp. 16-18.

This article was written to commemorate China's fifth anniversary celebration of March 8th, International Women's Day.


1961

2580. "Dong Yuhui he ta" 江玉辉和她的儿子 [Dong Yuhui and her son]. Lian Yimin 连一民. ZFN, no. 10 (1961), pp. 4-6.

Ms. Dong is a member of Beima Brigade in Xiwu Commune.


1962


This article presents several stories about Shan Xiuzhen, captain of Baozhang Production Brigade in Taiyao Commune.

2583. "Jiti jingji gei" 集体经济给妇女带来些什么 [What does the collective economy offer women?]. Lin Lin 林琳 and Hong Ya 洪娅. ZFN, no. 11 (1962), pp. 10-11.

This report concerns the educational, political, and production activities of a women's production team in Lingcheng People's Commune.


1965


1970

Deals with Fumin Brigade in Fuxing Commune.

1972

2590. "Nuli peiyang fu" 努 力 培 造 女 志 者[Strive to train women cadres]. HQ, no. 10 (1972), pp. 72-75.
Deals with Wuzhou Municipality in Guangxi Province.
XIII. THE MILITIA AND POLITICAL AND LEGAL WORK

1958

2591. "Meiyou wo shi bu" 没有我是不行的 [It is impossible without me]. Hu Yuzhi 胡愈之 and Jing Jiehao 靖其超. ZM, no. 11 (1958), pp. 2-3.
This article tells the story of a farmer who suggested that militarization accompany communization.

2592. "Quanguo jie bing" 全国皆兵 [Everyone in the country is a soldier]. Fu Qiutao 福秋涛. HQ, no. 10 (1958), pp. 21-28.
Fu believes that communes should act as a unit, organizing people under the idea that all people are soldiers and uniting workers, merchants, students, and soldiers. Various methods of training are also discussed.

Wang gives some examples of how class enemies attempt to disrupt the people's communes and suggests various legal and political responses that can be employed to stop them.

2594. "Women shi ruhe" 我们是如何保卫人民公社安全的 [How we defend the security of the people's communes]. Zhao Fusong 赵辅宋. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 57-58.
Deals with Xinxiang Special District in Henan Province.

2595. "Women shi zenyang" 我们是怎样保护幸福人民公社安全的 [How we protect and ensure the security of Xingfu People's Commune]. Cui Chengxuan 崔承轩. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 61-63.

2596. "Zhunbei daji di" 准备打击敌人及时调处纠纷保卫人民公社的巩固和发展 [Prepare to deal a blow to the enemy, mediate disturbances in a timely fashion, and protect the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. Zhang Rongji 张荣吉. ZFYJ, no. 6 (1958), pp. 59-60.
This article details various reasons for the changes in the nature of contradictions among the people after communization and asks what inspires "patriotic" communes to join the "love county and love commune" movement. The article also describes the organization of small investigation teams. Contains specific information on Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

1959


2598. "Cong junshi guandian" 從軍事觀點剝視中共之 "全民皆兵" [An examination of the Chinese Communist system of "everyone is a soldier" from a military point of view]. Zhang Renzheng 張仁征. SDPP 8, no. 10 (1959): 14-17.

2599. "Gong-Fei "zi tao jiao" 共匪 "自練紡 "的 "公社革命化" [The Chinese Communists "write their own death warrant" through the "militarization of the communes"]. Yu Sheng 郭生. JRD, no. 90 (1959), pp. 16-18.
A detailed analysis of the purpose of militarization in the people's communes; examines basic organization, training, and future prospects.


2601. "Quanmin jie bing shi" 全民皆兵是毛泽东同志的人民战争思想在新时代的发展 [Everyone is a soldier is a brilliant development of Mao Zedong's theories regarding people's war]. Wang Ping 王平 . LLXX, no. 8 (1959), pp. 6-8.

2602. "Renmin gongshehua" 人民公社化以后如何进行法制教育工作 [How to carry out legal education work after communization]. Xu Yunching 徐云亭 . ZFYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 54-55. A brief statement concerning legal and political work in the period following communization. Includes a summary of the contents and methods of legal education during this period.

2603. "Tantan woguo ren" 谈谈我国人民喜爱乐见的民兵制度 [On the Chinese masses' warm reception of the militia system]. Fu Qiutao 郜国涛 . ZXYJ, no. 1 (1959), pp. 6-10. The main point of this article is to explain the relationship between the military system and the system of "everyone is a soldier." Fu stresses the importance of good military work.

2604. "Zhengque chuli ren" 正确处理人民内部的纠纷 [Correctly handle disturbances among the people]. Jiang Shimin and others 江沈民等 . ZFYJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 26-31. Jiang points out that mediation and settlement should be emphasized in order to reduce disputes among the people.

1960

2605. "Da ban minbing jian" 大办民兵建四建国保卫祖国 [Establish militia in a big way to build up and safeguard the homeland]. Luo Ruiqing 罗瑞卿 . HQ, no. 10 (1960), pp. 18-22.

2606. "He Long fu Zongli" 何龙副总理代表中共中央各国务院在民兵代表大 会议上的祝词 [The congratulatory speech by Vice-Premier He Long, representative of the Chinese Communist Central Committee and the State Council, delivered at the National Militia Representative Conference]. He Long 何龙 . XTY, no. 9 (1960), pp. 1-2. He Long believes that a large-scale organization of militia teams would be the best way to prepare for the fight against American imperialism. These militia teams should be the product of both a great leap forward and the communication movement.

2607. "Kaizhan tiaochu gong" 开展调解工作的一点体会 [Some understandings on the development of mediation work]. Qi Boru 祁伯儒 . ZFYJ, no. 2 (1960), pp. 36-38. Qi notes that carrying out the "patriotic pact" is an important part of mediation and settlement, but that dependence on the mass line is basic to the success of that process. He also describes the principle of education by persuasion. Deals with Tianjin Municipality.
1961

2608. "Hebei sheng Xingtai" 河北省邢台 城区农村公社南汪生产队政治工作

的调查 [An investigation of political work in Nanwang Production Team, Dalian


30-36.

Qi describes how basic legal and political work serve agricultural production.

2609. "Zhong-Gong minbing zhi" 中共民兵制度概況 [The general condition of the

militia system in Communist China]. Luo Zhuangyou 罗庄有 . SDPP 13, no. 9


1962

2610. "Zhong-Gong minbing shi" 中共民兵状况 [The true situation of the militia in Com-

munist China]. An Shi 安石 . SDPP 15, no. 6 (1962): 10.

1963

2611. "Gong-Fei minbingde" 共产民兵的变质与没落 [The transformation and decline

of the militia in Communist China]. Rui Xing 刘行 . JRD, no. 194 (1963), pp. 8-11.

1965

2612. "Dangqian Zhong-Gongde" 当前的中共民兵运动 [The current militia movement


Hou discusses the political and military organization of the Chinese militia and lists the

materials he used for his analysis.

2613. "Jin Shunfu qiuxue" 金顺福 畀徒练成了神枪手 [By diligent study and hard

training Jin Shunfu became an expert marksman]. Yan Zheyan 严哲延 and Wu

Donghua 武冬华 . MZTJ, nos. 5-6 (1965), pp. 10-11.

Contains specific information on Yanji County in Jilin Province.

2614. "Shengchan lianwu shuang" 生产和武术双进 [Production and the martial arts leap

forward together]. Chen Zhongxiang 陈仲祥 . MZTJ, nos. 5-6 (1965), pp. 9-11.

Chen describes training and production activities of the militia in Tuanjie Commune.

2615. "Shi dang geiwo" 是党给我的新的生命 [The party has given me a new life].

Li Xirong 李先荣 . MZTJ, no. 2 (1965), p. 18.

Li was the captain of the militia for Nanping Brigade of Dehua Commune.

2616. "Xianjieduan Gong-Fei" 现阶段共产民兵的整党活动 [The current campaign

to reform the Chinese Communist militia]. Jing Ruixian 荆瑞先 . DFQJB, no. 10

(January-March 1965), 16 pp.

Jing discusses certain special points in these reform activities which should not be over-

looked and notes some difficulties and dangers, especially in the organizational

structure.
Deals with the Helong area of Jilin Province.

This is the story of the You family of Yingwushan Brigade in Shenmiao Commune. Fourteen members of this family, spanning three generations, were members of one militia group.

XIV. COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY AND THE CADRES

A. Ideology and Mass Movements

1958

Deals with Wan'an County in Jiangxi Province.

Liu was the party secretary of the communist provincial government in Hebei Province.


Describes how Datong Brigade of Huangmei People's Commune developed a communist education system.


2626. "Meiyou gongchanzhu" 没有共产主义精神就过不了人民公社这一关 [Without the spirit of communism it is impossible to pass into the stage of the people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 20 (1958), pp. 107-8.
Describes thought reform in Xuguang People's Commune at the time of its establishment.

2627. "Renmin gongshede" 人民公社的创造是马克思列宁主义和中国具体实践相结合的典范 [The creation of people's communes is a typical example of the unification of Marxism-Leninism with actual conditions in China]. Zhu Delu 朱德禄 and Gao Ronggui 高荣贵. JDXXB, no. 4 (1958), pp. 17-29.
Chen describes political thought in Chaoying Commune during communization.

Concerns Zunhua County in Hebei Province.

Outlines a speech delivered by Bai Rubing at the first conference on industry, held in Gaotang County (Shandong Province) from 30 November to 2 December 1958.


Examines Naijiang County in Sichuan Province.

Deals with Guangdong Province.

2634. "Zai jianli renmin" [During the establishment of people's communes, perform initial ideological work well]. Xian Qian. NCGZTX, nos. 12-13 (1958), pp. 21-23.
Concerns Anguo County in Hebei Province.

2635. "Zhan zai qunzhong qian" [Stand at the front of the masses and direct the movement forward]. Lu Xianwen. ZZXX, no. 9 (1958), pp. 14-19.
Lu describes the experiences of the first secretary of the CCP Xinyang Branch Committee in Henan Province in leading the movement to establish people's communes.

2636. "Zuohao zhengzhi si" [Do a good job on political thought work, open wide the gateway of production]. Lü Yingcai. LD, no. 23 (1958), pp. 13-14.
Pertains to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.

1959

2637. "Banhao renmin gong" [The solution to the basic problem of good organization in the people's communes is to strengthen party leadership]. Wu Baoxin. SGS, no. 7 (1959), pp. 19-20.
This is the eighth lecture in a series entitled "Lectures on Problems in the People's Communes."

2639. "Bixu jianchi zong" 必须坚持总路线坚持政治挂帅 [We must uphold the general line and insist that politics take command]. ZNB, no. 17 (1959), pp. 16-18.
This is a story about how ideology contributed to the abundant early harvest in Luoyuan Commune.

2640. "Dali kaizhan she" 大力开展社会主义教育运动 [Vigorously carry out the socialist education movement]. NCGZTX, no. 21 (1959), p. 11.
Concerns Sichuan, Hebei, Jiangxi, and Guangdong provinces.

2641. "Dangde zongluxian" 党的总路线在阿坝藏族自治州的光辉胜利 [The glorious victory of the party's general line in the Aba Autonomous Region of Tibet]. Ge Song 何松. XHBKY, no. 23 (1959), pp. 30-32.


2643. "Fan youqing gugan" 反右倾鼓干劲是当前思想政治战线的主要任务 [Opposing rightism and encouraging diligence are the main struggles of the current ideological and political front line]. DF, no. 17 (1959), pp. 7-9.


Cao Zidan, the first secretary of the CCP in Gaotang County (Shandong Province), delivered this speech at a conference that was held there from 30 November to 20 December 1958.

2646. "Gongshe gonggu fang" 公社巩固光芒思维教育紧接上 [The communes are well consolidated and shine brightly, ideological education should quickly follow]. Zhao Zhongguang 赵中光. ZW, no. 15 (1959), pp. 20-21.
Zhao describes Nanhetou People's Commune in the wake of a rectification campaign. The author judges that commune members were politically alert and in high spirits for production.

2647. "Guancha xingshi yao" 观察形势要有个正确的立场观点 [In order to observe the situation, one must have a correct point of view]. Ma Li 马力. DF, no. 21 (1959), pp. 19-21.

Deals with Xishui County in Hubei Province.


"Kaizhan shehuizhu" 开展社会主义和共产主义教育的意义 [Develop the meaning of socialist and communist education]. Huang Xiliang 黄熙良. LLYSJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 20-21.

"Qunzhong luxian de" 群众路线的工作方法是人民公社的生命线 [The working method of the mass line is the life line of the people's communes]. Sun Shengquan 孙盛泉 and Ren Qingyu 任清玉. JXYJ, no. 3 (1959), pp. 21-24.

"Qunzhong luxian shi" 群众路线是人民公社的生命 [The mass line is the life of the people's communes]. ZNB, no. 21 (1959), pp. 12-13.

This article discusses conditions in Yingjiu People's Commune and efforts there to implement the mass line.

"Sheban linchangde" 社办林场的发展是路线在林业生产中的胜利 [The development of commune-run forests is a victory for the general line in forestry production]. Lin Musen 林木森. ZLY, no. 22 (1959), p. 34.

Concerns the implementation of the "general line" in forestry in Hubei Province.


Pertains to Qinglong County in Hebei Province.

"Taishan xian Hongqi" 泰山縣红旗人民公社对旧僚僚春插红旗拔白旗的做法和体会 [The methods and understandings of returning Overseas Chinese and their relatives in Hongqi Commune, Taishan County, in hoisting the red flag and tearing down the white flag and their understanding of its significance]. QWB, no. 1 (1959), p. 20.

This slogan refers to the promotion of proletarian communist thinking and the reform and eradication of bourgeois thought.


"Women he youqing" 我们和右倾机会主义者的根本分歧 [The fundamental difference between the right opportunists and us]. Zheng Feng 郑凤. JDXXB, no. 3 (1959), pp. 11-24.

"Xiafang dang sheyuan" 下放当社员的日记 [Diary of a person who went down to the countryside to join a commune]. Shu Tong 舒同. XGC, no. 8 (1959), pp. 3-5.

Shu was the first secretary of the CCP committee in Shandong Province. The article describes Dongjiao Commune.

"Xianqi da ban xian" 捎起大办社工业的群众运动 [Stir up a mass movement to organize county and commune-run industry]. Bai Rubing 白如冰. SPGY, no. 1 (1959), pp. 3-5.

"Xunsu shenrude" 迅速深入地把农村社会主义和共产主义教育运动开展起来 [Quickly and thoroughly establish the communist and socialist education movement in the rural areas]. LLXX, no. 11 (1959), pp. 1-2.

Deals with Liaoning Province.


Concerns Chengguan Commune.
A report on Gaojiazhuang Production Team's "red, diligent, and skillful" campaign. This team is part of Wangbaiyan Brigade in Hongqi Commune.

2664. "Yong gongchanzhuyi" "Running welfare services the communist way—excerpts from a speech by Xie Juezai, Minister of Internal Affairs, concerning welfare for the deaf". Xie Juezai 谢觉哉. NWBTX, no. 3 (1959), pp. 1-2.

2665. "Zai wuchanjieji" "Under the command of the proletariat—why has Qingsan Production Team been able to develop its production rapidly?". Wu Jing 吴镜. JF, no. 24 (1959), pp. 14-17.
Qingsan Production Team is part of Callu Commune.

2666. "Zenyang jianchi dang" "How to uphold the system of collective leadership by the party committee and the division of responsibility". XHBYK, no. 14 (1959), pp. 11-14.
Considers Xian County in Hebei Province.

2667. "Zhong-Gong Hubei sheng" "Some decisions on how to manage the people's livelihood at the present time, made by the Hubei CCP Provincial Committee". XHBYK, no. 1 (1959), pp. 18-20.

1960

2670. "Chongfen fahui xian" "Fully develop the role of advanced producers among the masses". He Qiduan 何启端. CAZ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 17-18.
Concerns Nanchang County (also called Liantang) in Jiangxi Province.

2671. "Da gao gongye zhi" "Create a large mass movement for industrial support of agriculture and hasten the improvement of agricultural technology". Cui Ronghan 崔荣汉. DF, no. 5 (1960), pp. 12-15.
The author was the chairperson of the Industrial Bureau in Tianjin Municipality.

2672. "Erwu zhi' guanche" "The "two-five system" has fulfilled the policy of making agriculture the base". Peng Guangfeng 彭光峰. XHBYK, no. 19 (1960), pp. 52-54.
Deals with Wuqiao County (also called Sangyuan) in Hebei Province. The stated purpose of the "two-five system" is to strengthen the leadership of front-line production and thereby guarantee the many-faceted great leap forward in agricultural production.
266. "Erwu zhi lingdao"五制领导方法促进了干部理论学习 [The two-five system of leadership has encouraged cadres' study of theory]. Ying Jian 于健. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 41-42.

Ying describes how the "two-five system" can continuously encourage the study of political theory by employed cadres. Deals specifically with Wuqiao County in Hebei Province.

267. "Fahui jiceng zu"发展基层组织的战斗堡垒作用 [Develop the role of the basic-level organizations as a rampart for war]. Fu Zhengshi 胡正时. SY, no. 15 (1960), pp. 16-18.

Fu discusses the experiences of the general party branch of Sulong Production Brigade, which is part of Sulong Commune.

267. "Gongzuo yao shen xi"工作要细心 [Work should be thorough, detailed, and practical]. Zhou Ping 周平. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 22-23.

Zhou discusses problems of cadre leadership. Deals with Huaiyin County in Jiangsu Province.


Concerns Jiangsu Province.

267. "Jixu zhuangda nong"继续加强农村的阶级队伍 [Continuously strengthen the forces of the rural classes]. Sun Zhizhong 孙枝忠. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 19-21.

Pertains to Taizhou Municipality in Jiangxi Province.

267. "Qiannan wannan yi"千难万难依靠群众就不难 [There are myriad difficulties, but there won't be a single one if we rely on the masses]. Sui Xindou 隋新斗. LLXX, no. 4 (1960), pp. 21-24.

Examines Fu County (also called Wafangdian) in Liaoning Province.


Pertains to Hebei Province.

267. "Shixing 'santong' hao"实行"三同"好 [There are many benefits to be gained from carrying out the "three togethers"]. Yin Ziru 饮子儒. QZ, no. 7 (1960), p. 26.

The "three togethers" refers to cadres and peasants eating, living, and laboring together. Deals with Binhai County (also called Dongkan) in Jiangsu Province.

2684. "Sixiang gao yi zhang" 思想高 一 丈 生产高 一丈 [The greater the thought, the greater the production]. HXGY, no. 6 (1960), pp. 42-43.
This article describes workers in a sulfur plant in Yidu County (Hubei Province) and their determination to support increases in agricultural production.

2685. "Ting dangde hua jian" 听党的话建设新农村 [Listen to the party and construct new villages]. Xing Yanzi 习近平. ZQN, no. 18 (1960), pp. 6-8.
Examines the Hangu municipal area of Tianjin Municipality.

2686. "Wuqiao Chengguan gong" 吴桥县城关公社推行“两五”制 [With the spirit of continuous revolution, Chengguan Commune in Wuqiao County carries out the two-five system]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 50-51.
Hebei Province was the birthplace of the "two-five" method of leadership.

2687. "Wuqiao xian xianji" 吴桥县县级单位怎样执行“两五”制 [How have county-level offices in Wuqiao County carried out the two-five system?]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 32-34.

2688. "Xuexi Mao Zhuxi" 学习毛泽东的著作做党的好儿女 [Study Chairman Mao’s works and be good children of the party]. Ding Fengying 丁凤英. ZQN, no. 3 (1960), pp. 19-20.
Deals with Luotian County in Hubei Province.


2690. "Zhongyang guojia ji" 中央国家机关下放干部思想改造获得丰收为建立农村人民公社作出不少贡献 [The sending of cadres from central government organizations to lower-level units for thought reform brings good results and makes a considerable contribution to the construction of rural people's communes]. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 59-60.

1961


2693. "Jiaqiang sixiang zheng" 加强思想政治工作促进农产品收购运动 [Strengthen political and ideological work and promote the movement to buy up agricultural products]. Ming Shu 明述. SSSC, no. 22 (1961), pp. 11-12.

2694. "Juban xiaodui zhang" 某办小队队长学习班体会 [Some thoughts on initiating classes for team captains to study policy]. XHBYK, no. 3 (1961), pp. 40-42.
Describes how team captains in Xinhui County (Guangdong Province) were divided into groups and trained to carry out thoroughly various party policies.
Deals with Pingshun County in Shanxi Province.

"Wulijie qu zhen" 五里街区怎样调动群众积极性发展农村经济 [How Wulijie District stimulates the masses to action and makes the rural economy prosper]. XHBYK, no. 9 (1961), pp. 36-37.
Wulijie District is in Wuchang County, Hubei Province.

"Xinlongtan diyi" 新龙潭第一大队坚持阶级路线向下中农确保领导优势 [Xinlongtan First Brigade upholds the class line, poor and lower-middle peasants maintain the leading position]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 22-23.
Xinlongtan First Brigade is part of Chengguan Commune.

"Xinzhuang shengchandui" 新庄生产队六年来自坚持群众代表会议制度大大推广生产 [During the past six years, Xinzhuang Production Team has consistently pursued a system of representative conferences for commune members and greatly increased production]. XHBYK, no. 4 (1961), pp. 23-24.
Xinzhuang Production Team is part of Qingcheng Commune.

"Yikao qunzhong zheng" 倚靠群众正确实施政策 [Rely on the masses, correctly implement policies]. Wang Hanzhi 王箴之. SSSC, no. 17 (1961), pp. 7-9.
Wang discusses how to rearrange the masses and how to introduce policies to them.

"Zhengqu nongye hao" 正确农业好 [To fight for good agricultural harvests, follow the mass line to the end]. Zhen Zhi 赵治. SSSC, no. 5 (1962), pp. 4-6.
Deals with Jiangsu Province.

1962

"Hongyan dadui ling" 红岩大队领导农业生产的群众路线工作方法 [Hongyan Production Brigade's mass line methods for leading agricultural production]. ZNB, no. 3 (1962), pp. 5-8.
Hongyan Production Brigade is in Yiwu County, Zhejiang Province. The author notes that while its land is poor, yields are high. The article goes on to discuss various methods used by brigade members to achieve this.

"Kaihao hui shao kai" 开会多开少开 [Make every meeting successful and have fewer meetings]. Chen Lu 陈路. SSSC, no. 7 (1962), p. 17.
Chen discusses the problematic nature of rural commune meetings, noting that while there have been countless meetings, many issues have yet to be resolved.

"Zhengqu nongye hao" 正确农业好 [To fight for good agricultural harvests, follow the mass line to the end]. Zhen Zhi 赵治. SSSC, no. 5 (1962), pp. 4-6.

1963

"Gong-Fei zai Dalu" 中国共产党在大陆再度制造阶级斗争 [The Chinese Communists are once more creating class struggle on the Mainland]. Fang Cao 方草. JRD, no. 197 (1963), pp. 11-14.
2705. "Laodong hao gongzuo" 劳动好工作好思想好 [Labor is good, work is good, thought is good]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 95-97.

2706. "Tigao nongceun ji" 提高农村基层党组织的战斗力 [Enhance the combat strength of basic-level rural party organization]. Wei Wenbo 戍文伯. HQ, no. 18 (1963), pp. 30-41.

2707. "Zai nongceun lide" 在农村里的阶级斗争中确保社会主义彻底胜利 [Assure the complete victory of socialism in the class struggle in rural areas]. Yang Ling 杨玲. ZQN, nos. 3-4 (1963), pp. 11-12.

1964

2708. "Banhao nongceun ju" 组织农村俱乐部传播社会主义文化 [Organize village recreation departments and spread socialist culture]. SSSC, no. 3 (1964), pp. 31-33. Concerns Xiaogan County in Hubei Province.


2710. "Zai nongceun wenhua" 在农村文化活动中也要"共产无产" "Promoting proletarian ideas and eliminating capitalism" is also necessary in the realm of rural cultural activities]. Zang Qing 陈清. ZQN, no. 21 (1964), pp. 28-29. This article is Zang's reply to a letter of inquiry written by Chen Guofu, which was sent to lower-level units. Zang describes cultural life in Caoniang People's Commune, where he was branch party secretary.

1965

2711. "Ba Mao Zhuxi zhu" 把毛主席著作的学习放在首位 [First study the works of Chairman Mao]. SSSC, no. 4 (1965), pp. 41-42. Introduces various activities of the Tiepi Recreation Department in Shaoshan Commune.


2713. "Duoshu ren shuo bu" 多数人说什么怎么办? [If the majority of people say it cannot be done, what can you do?]. XHYB, no. 5 (1965), pp. 64-65. Discusses the experiences of Houying Brigade in Tianfucun Commune in guiding the masses in their efforts to build terraced fields.

2714. "Gong-Fei 'wenhua xia" 活动的阴谋 [The communists' crafty scheme of 'sending cultural workers to the rural areas']. Xiang Dakun 项大鲲. DFGQB, December 1965, 15 pp. Based on radio broadcasts and other materials, this article analyzes the functions and activities of the socialist education movement in China's rural areas.

2716. "Jingying guanli ye" [Administrative management should also put politics in command]. Jing Wen can. SSSC, no. 17 (1965), pp. 16–19.
Jing first discusses management problems of Yangtan Brigade in Yangtan Commune and then goes on to discuss related political matters.

2717. "Qiantiao wantiao tu" [Of all factors, politics is the first]. Chen Yonggui. SSSC, no. 13 (1965), pp. 7–14.
This article was originally published in Shanzxi ribao and describes how local party branches within the production brigades promote political ideas.

Describes the recreation department of Niejia Brigade in Beigou Commune, which has pressed forward the ideas of youth and collective living.

Dazhai is the name of a model production brigade located in Dazhai Commune.

2720. "Yao xiang Longfeng da" [We should carry out ideological work like it is done in Longfeng Brigade]. SSSC, no. 16 (1965), pp. 36–37.
Longfeng Brigade is part of Xiandu Commune. In the opinion of brigade members, the implementation of ideological work is the most important activity for consolidating the collective economy.

Introduces methods utilized by Houshan Brigade of Fucheng Commune to avoid old customs and establish new habits.

2722. "Youle Mao Zedong" [With Mao Zedong Thought, the backward can be turned into the forward]. Li Shengnan. MZTJ, no. 10 (1965), p. 2.
Pertains to Helong County in Jilin Province.

2723. "Zhengzi guale shuai" [After putting politics in command, Maoping Team changes its name to Huaping]. Qi Rui. SSSC, no. 15 (1965), pp. 9–11.
Qi introduces achievements in developing production by a team in Huatang Commune, which transformed barren land into good farmland.

1966

2724. "Women sheyuan dou" [Members of our commune are all fond of reading the works of Chairman Mao]. Huang Shunyu. ZFN, no. 3 (1966), pp. 24–25.

Deals with Inner Mongolia.
1969

Considers Xiangyang County in Shanxi Province.

2727. "Shenru jinxing nong" 深入进行农村两条道路斗争的教育 [Thoroughly conduct education on the struggle between the two roads in rural areas—an investigative report on Gaoqiao Production Brigade in Deqing County, Zhejiang Province]. HQ, no. 9 (1969), pp. 55-60.

2728. "Yong Mao Zedong si" 用毛泽东思想对下乡知识青年进行再教育 [Use Mao Zedong Thought to reeducate intellectual youth sent down to the countryside—an investigative report on Songshu Brigade in Yingkou County, Liaoning Province]. Yang Zong 楊宗. HQ, no. 9 (1969), pp. 61-65.

1970

Pertains to Linkou County in Heilongjiang Province.

2730. "Cong sixiang jiaoyu" 从思想教育入手 建好基层团支部 [Starting with ideological education, do a good job of rectifying and building communist youth league branches]. HQ, no. 9 (1970), pp. 70-74.
Concerns Baoji County (also called Guozhen) in Shaanxi Province.


2732. "Zai douzheng zhong xue" 在斗争中学习在斗争中进步 [Study in the midst of the class struggle, practice in the midst of the class struggle]. Geng Changsuo 董光硕. HQ, no. 10 (1970), pp. 14-16.
Pertains to Raoyang County in Hebei Province.

1971

2733. "Fayang dangde mi" 发扬党的密切联系群众的优良作风 [Develop the party's fine style of building close ties with the masses]. HQ, nos. 7-8 (1971), pp. 59-62.
Deals with Kuandian County in Liaoning Province.

Concerns Yan'an Municipality in Shaanxi Province.

2735. "Luxian douzheng yao" 路线斗争要年年讲月月讲天天讲 [The struggle between the two lines must be talked about every year, every month, and every day]. HQ, no. 12 (1971), pp. 29-32.
Pertains to Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.
"Yige miqie lian" [A party committee that maintains close ties to the masses—an investigative report on the party committee in Luota Commune, Longshan County, Hunan Province]. HQ, nos. 7-8 (1971), pp. 95-102.

1972

"Ba dangde zhengce" [Transmit party policy to the masses]. HQ, no. 4 (1972), pp. 33-36. Deals with Feixiang County in Hebei Province.

"Dangde jiben lu" [The party's basic line guides us triumphantly forward]. HQ, no. 7 (1972), pp. 26-29. Concerns Guzhen County in Anhui Province.

"Lianxi xianshi dou" [Education in touch with the practical struggle that advances the basic line—an investigative report on Dapingtang Production Brigade in Dapingtang Commune, Xintian County, Hunan Province]. HQ, no. 5 (1972), pp. 25-28.

B. Cadres

1958

"Shuji guashuai jian" [The secretary takes command to establish a paradise]. Wang Yudai. ZQGY, no. 24 (1958), p. 11. A summary of a speech delivered at the Light Industrial Conference in Gaotang County (Shandong Province) by Wang Yudai, first secretary of the local CCP branch in Jiucheng Commune.

1959

"Dangwei lingdao shu" [The party secretary takes command, motivating the masses to organize commune-run industry]. Deng Youlin. CJKX, no. 1 (1959), p. 61. Deals with Dayi County in Sichuan Province.

"Fensui youqing ji" [Break up right-opportunist attacks on basic-level rural cadres]. Zhao Bo. DF, no. 23 (1959), pp. 19-20.

"Ganbu canjia sheng" [Cadres participate in production and commune members take part in management]. Wang Tianren. XHBYK, no. 6 (1959), pp. 22-23. Examines Huangyan County in Zhejiang Province.

"Gong-Fei you gao 'gan" [What is the plot behind the communists again "dispatching cadres to lower-level units"]? Zhao Zhiren. JRD, no. 93 (1959), pp. 20-21.
Pertains to Inner Mongolia.

2746. "Jiejue ganbu lai" 解决干部来源和培养技术力量 [Resolve the problem of sources for cadres and increase technical ability]. ZQGY, no. 10 (1959), p. 29. 
Deals with Suqian County in Jiangsu Province.

2747. "She ganbu dang ’huo" 社干部当'火神’ [A commune cadre works as 'army cook’]. Yong Jun 永军 . MZTJ, no. 4 (1959), pp. 34-35.


Concerns Taixing County in Jiangsu Province.

2750. "Zou qunzhong luxian" 走群众路线的生产队长 [A production team captain who follows the mass line]. Han Shaoying 韩少英 . MZTJ, no. 4 (1959), p. 35. 
Deals with Ningxia Province.

1960


2752. "Dangweide deli" 党委的得力助手 [A very helpful assistant to the party committee, a good and diligent worker in the service of the people]. CAZ, no. 8 (1960), pp. 17-19. 
Introduces Li Shecheng, a comrade who helped a "paupers’ brigade” catch up with a "well-to-do brigade." Deals specifically with Gaoxia Commune.

2753. "Dang yige hao dang" 当一个好当家 [Be a good head of the household]. JF, no. 7 (1960), pp. 10-12. 
Describes methods of party leadership in Xinwu People's Commune.

2754. "Ganbu xiafang jia" 下放干部分到基层有重大战略意义 [Sending cadres to lower-level units to strengthen the agricultural front has great strategic significance]. Wu Zhipu 吴芝圃 . ZQN, no. 20 (1960), pp. 21-24.


Describes methods of party organization and leadership in Xinwu People's Commune.

2757. "He shedui ganbu" 和社队干部谈谈节约和算账 [A chat with commune team cadres about economizing and settling accounts]. Ma Baojun 马保军 . QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 5-8.
2758. "Jiasu peiyang he" [Educate and improve cadres for the rural people's communes more quickly]. Song Changxing 宋光兴. DF, no. 5 (1960), pp. 21-23.

2759. "Jiceng ganbude" [A good model for basic-level cadres—Tao Xumo]. CAZ, no. 6 (1960), pp. 20-22.
Refers to Xinjian County in Jiangxi Province.

2760. "Shixian nongcun ji" [Carry out a great leap forward in the ideology and work-style of basic-level rural cadres]. QZ, no. 7 (1960), pp. 1-4.

2761. "Shixing 'sitong 1 jia" [Putting the "four togethers" into action will bring unlimited power]. Yuan Guangjiang and others 元光强等. XHBYK, no. 22 (1960), pp. 62-65.
Yuan introduces the experiences of cadres in Luojiachuan Production Brigade of Liujiaxia Commune in their attempts to carry out the "four togethers" policy. They eat, live, work, and discuss matters together.

2762. "Tigao xian she gan" [Some important ways to improve the theoretical level of county and commune cadres]. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 39-41.
This article was published in both Renmin ribao and Hebei ribao. Its main purpose is to review the good points of the "two-five system."


1961

2764. "Bangzhu shengehandui" [Help production team cadres improve their level of leadership]. Qi Rui 秦瑞. SSSC, no. 17 (1961), pp. 15-16.

Tells the story of Yao Xingli, a model party member of Shiyue People's Commune.

Huang analyzes important elements and methods for training basic-level cadres.

Introduces cadre leadership experiences in a production team that is part of Chengchuan Commune.

Deals with Lin County in Henan Province.
This report emphasizes production, living conditions, and cadre attitudes in Guoxiang People's Commune.

2770. "Xinmu zhong shishi" [Always have the masses in mind]. Ling Nanbiao. HQ, no. 7 (1961), pp. 16-18.
Ling, the branch party secretary of Huidong Production Brigade in Huinan People's Commune, recounts his life story.

1962

2771. "Xiashou zengle chan" [If summer production was increased, why was the income of commune members not?]. SSSC, no. 11 (1962), pp. 15-17.
This letter was originally published in Hebei ribao. It describes some facts about cadres' lack of experiences in collective living. The letter refers specifically to Yongnian County (also called Linmingguan) in Hebei Province.

1963


Concerns Xiyang County in Shanxi Province.

Deals with Lingyun County in Guangxi Province.

2776. "Jianchi canjia lao" [An example of persistent participation in labor to lead production]. ZNB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 1-3.
An introduction to cadre experiences in Chengnei Production Brigade in Chengguan Commune.

A story about Li Shurong, captain of Nanjiang Production Brigade in Yanheng Commune. The article argues that cadres should participate in labor and thereby set good examples aimed at building good relationships with the masses.

2778. "Nongcun dang-zhibu" [Rural branch party secretaries should be both red and expert]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 87-90.
2779. "Shanqu lide lao" [An old party branch secretary in a mountainous area]. Liang Ming. SSSC, no. 6 (1963), pp. 9-10.
Liang describes the old secretary of a party branch in Songjiakou Brigade in Chengguan Commune who is commended for his unselfish character.

2780. "Shenru xi zhide" [Ideological educational work should be done well, thoroughly, and in detail, constantly raising cadres’ consciousness regarding participation in labor]. XHYB, no. 9 (1963), pp. 112-14.
Pertains to Shuo County in Shanxi Province.

2781. "Shizhong baochi zhe" [From beginning to end they maintain the characteristics of laborers]. Zheng Jixiong. HQ, nos. 13-14 (1963), pp. 30-34.
Zheng tells a story about six cadres from Zhangjianbang Production Brigade of Wusong Commune who participated in collective labor.

Shuo County is in Shanxi Province.

The story of Yao Xinli, the branch party secretary of Shiyue Production Brigade in Wangcheng People’s Commune.

2784. "Wei nongcun dang-zhi" [Set up conditions for rural party branch secretaries to participate in labor]. XHYB, no. 8 (1963), pp. 90-92.
This article points out that cadres in rural communes should join in collective labor to teach rural branch party secretaries the importance of participating in production. Deals specifically with Zhouzhi County in Shaanxi Province.

2785. "Xiyang ganbu lao" [Labor is a habit among cadres in Xiyang County]. Tian Peizhi and others. XHYB, no. 7 (1963), pp. 63-70.
Xiyang County is in Shanxi Province.


1964

Introduces the "three-thirds" land system, a slogan which advocates upper, middle, and lower cadres being joined together; using the power of older and middle-aged people and women in cultivation; and using all three kinds of land—good, fair, and poor. Deals specifically with Zhouzhi County in Shaanxi Province.
"Zhua liangtou dai zhong" [Grasp both ends and lead the middle]. SSSC, no. 12 (1964), p. 29.

Describes the working methods of cadres in Yuquan Commune. They try first to understand both the advanced team and the backward team, and then they try to help the middle team learn from the experiences of the advanced and backward teams.

1965

"Gongzi dangtou" [The public is first]. Shi Hong. SSSC, no. 10 (1965), pp. 37-38.

Shi supports the idea that cadres should assume leadership in collective undertakings and discusses the importance of unselfishness among cadres. Deals specifically with Liling County in Hunan Province.


Wang Chuanhe was a party member who raised hogs for Haoyi Production Team in Chengxi People's Commune.

"Jianchi ganbu can" [Uphold the system of cadre participation in collective labor production]. Li Dazhang. XHYB, no. 2 (1965), pp. 72-75.

1972

"Ganbu bixu jian" [Cadres must persist in participating in collective labor production—an investigative report on Qianjin Production Brigade in Lianshui County, Jiangsu Province]. HQ, no. 6 (1972), pp. 54-58.
XV. URBAN PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

1958


1959

Refers to Chengdu Municipality in Sichuan Province.

A report of a news broadcast by the Beijing Radio Station concerning urban people's communes.


1960


Guo discusses the present situation in urban communes and problems concerning their economic effects and overall influence on society.

2804. "Chengshi renmin gong" 城市人民公社是我国社会发展的必然产物 [Urban people's communes are an inevitable product of our nation's social development]. Xiang Dong 信东. TF, no. 10 (1960), pp. 11-12.


Chongqing Municipality is in Sichuan Province.


2807. "Dali cujin sheng" 大力促进生产积极参与组织人民经济生活支持城市人民公社的巩固和发展 [Work hard to improve production, actively participate in organizing the people's economic life, and support the consolidation and development of the people's communes]. CAZ, no. 8 (1960), pp. 9-11.

Refers to Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province.


Deals with Ha'erbin Municipality in Heilongjiang Province.


2812. "Guanyu chengshi ren" 关于城市人民公社组织生产协作和联合企业的问题 [Some problems concerning the organization of cooperative production and joint enterprise in the urban people's communes]. Guan Datong 关大同. XHBYK, no. 17 (1960), pp. 43-44.


Includes speeches by Wan Li, Cao Diqiu, Song Yiping, Zhu Guang, and others to the Second National People's Congress.

2816. "Ha'erbin shi Xiang" [Xiangfang People's Commune in Ha'erbin Municipality thrives and makes a thorough leap forward]. TF, no. 8 (1960), pp. 10-11.


2818. "Xin shiwude xin" [New reflection of new events—the report on a conference where urban communes were depicted on stage]. You Mo 10 (1960), p. 23.


2820. "Youdian siwang hua" [The four postal and telegraph networks are the product of urban people's communes]. Li Ji 76 (1960), p. 3.


2822. "Zhangjiazhai jumin" [Residents of Zhangjiazhai are going forward along the road of the urban people's communes]. XSYK, no. 6 (1960), pp. 45-49.


2824. "Zhong-Gong zai du tui" [The process and function of further implementation of the urban commune system by the Chinese Communists]. Lu Ren. ZZK 30, no. 3 (1960): 13-16.

Lu bases his article on a speech delivered by Li Fuchun at the 1960 Second Representatives' Committee meeting on the Second National Economic Draft. Lu's article also includes material from *Renmin ribao* and *Hongqi* as well as unspecified articles from other publications.

1961


Considers Nanping Municipality in Fujian Province.

An presents a comprehensive report on the communists' urban people's communes. He not only analyzes the reasons for establishing them, their development, and future prospects, but also describes several important people's communes which had been established at that time. The author collected these materials from communist newspapers and magazines. The article itself is divided into ten sections and sequentially published in the journal, issues nos. 3-12.
The following index provides a comprehensive list of communes which appear in the articles cited in the bibliography (pp. 1-282). The commune names are listed alphabetically under the province or autonomous municipality in which they are located.

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**SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY**

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| Chengxi, Jiading County        | 84   |
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