

**INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Communist China

REPORT

SUBJECT People's Commune Locators

DATE DISTR. 11 September 1961

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REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. [redacted] six locators for People's Communes in provinces of Communist China. Each locator lists all the hsien in the [redacted] with geographical coordinates. Each locator lists all the hsien in the [redacted] Following this each document gives for each hsien a news item or items referring to one or more communes within that hsien. All news items are from Chinese Communist publications for the period Aug 58 to Jan 59. The six provinces and the dates of publication of the locators are as follows:

- Anwei Province Feb 59
- Hopeh Province Mar 59
- Fukien Province Apr 59
- Chekiang Province Apr 59
- Shantung Province May 59
- Kwangsi Province Jul 59

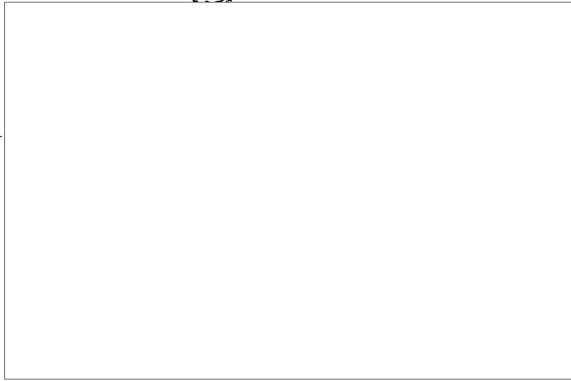
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STATE ARMY NAVY AIR FBI AEC

**INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT**



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*                               *
*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
*                               *
*   CHEKIANG PROVINCE         *
*                               *
*   APRIL, 1959               *
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Based on Chicom publications  
 August 1958 - January 1959

For reference only.  
 For purposes of quotation  
 refer to original sources.

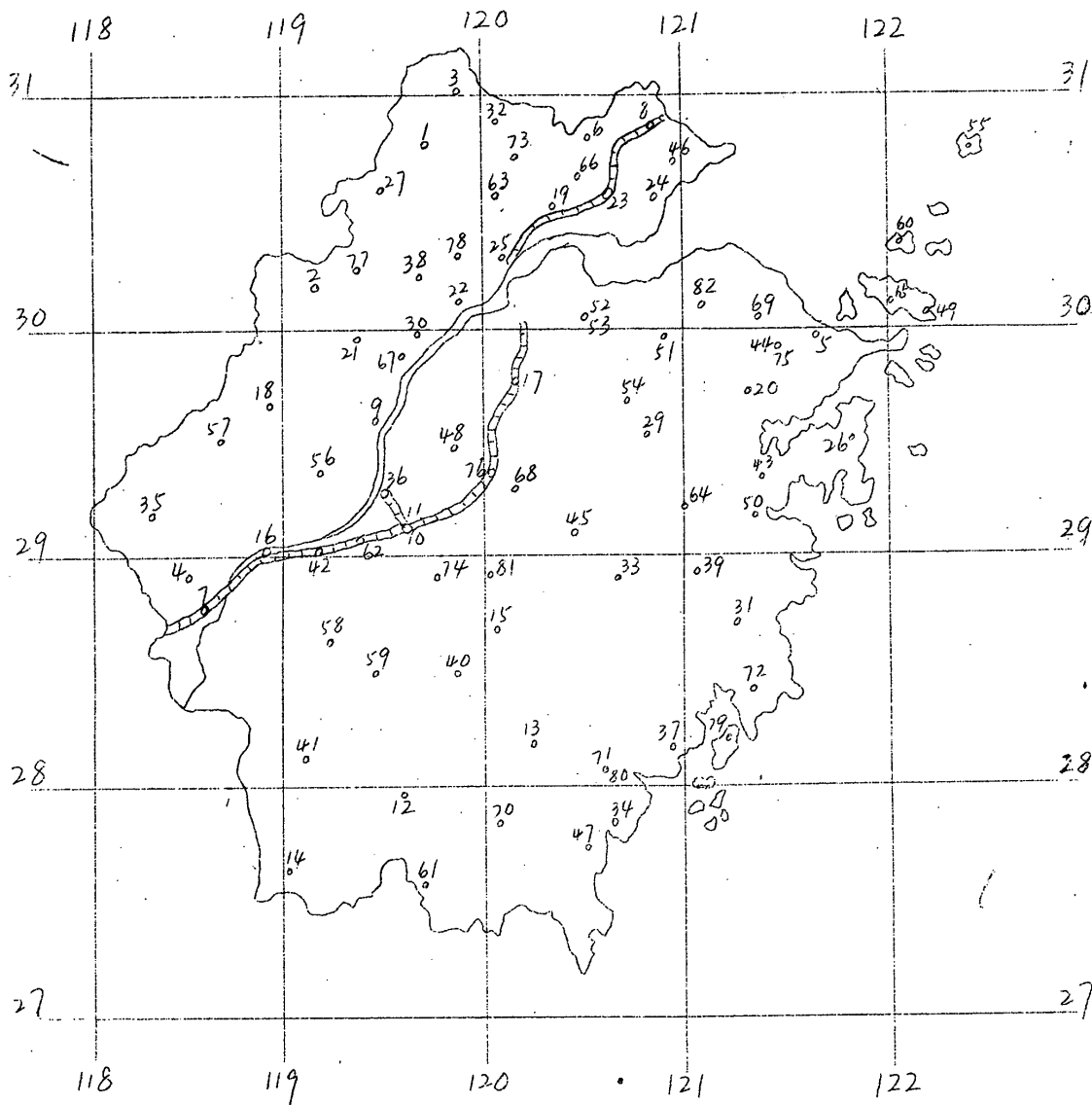


STAT

CHEKIANG PROVINCE 浙江省

(761 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No. 20, Oct. 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月止共有761個人民公社—統計工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖由於中共一再改定行政疆界若干縣市確屬本省者現見於本省省界以外, 要皆以經緯度為準則。

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>		<u>Coordinates</u>
编号	縣名		经纬度
1.	Anchi	安吉	(30-44, 119-43)
2.	Ch'anghua	昌化	(30-11, 119-14)
* 3.	Ch'anghsing	長興	(31-01, 119-56)
4.	Ch'angshan	常山	(28-55, 118-30)
5.	Chenhai	鎮海	(29-58, 121-42)
* 6.	Chiahsing	嘉興	(30-46, 120-45)
* 7.	Chiangshan	江山	(28-45, 118-37)
8.	Chiashan	嘉善	(29-51, 120-54)
* 9.	Chiente	建德	(29-34, 119-30)
* 10.	Chinhua (M)	金華	(29-06, 119-39)
11.	Chinhua	金華	(29-06, 119-39)
12.	Chingning	景寧	(27-58, 119-38)
* 13.	<u>Ch'ingt'ien</u>	青田	(28-09, 120-17)
14.	Ch'ingyuan	慶元	(27-38, 119-03)
15.	Chiyun	縉雲	(28-39, 120-03)
16.	Ch'u	衢	(28-57, 118-52)
* 17.	<u>Chuchi</u>	諸暨	(29-44, 120-13)
* 18.	Ch'un-an	淳安	(29-37, 118-57)
19.	Ch'ungte	崇德	(30-33, 120-26)
* 20.	<u>Fenghua</u>	奉化	(29-41, 121-23)
21.	Fenshui	分水	(29-56, 119-25)
22.	Fuyang	富陽	(30-03, 119-57)
* 23.	Haining	海寧	(30-25, 120-32)
24.	Haiyen	海鹽	(30-32, 120-57)
* 25.	Hangchou (M)**	杭州	(30-17, 120-10)
26.	Hsiangshan	象山	(29-29, 121-51)
27.	Hsiaofeng	孝丰	(30-36, 119-34)
* 28.	<u>Hsiaoshan</u>	蕭山	(30-10, 120-17)
29.	Hsinch'ang	新昌	(29-32, 120-52)
30.	Hsinteng	新登	(29-59, 119-44)

* 31.	<u>Huangyen</u>	黄岩	(28-41, 121-15)
32.	Huchou	湖州	(30-53, 120-06)
33.	Hsienchu	仙居	(28-53, 120-43)
* 34.	Juian	瑞安	(27-49, 120-38)
35.	K'aihua	开化	(29-09, 118-23)
* 36.	Lanhsi	兰谿	(29-13, 119-29)
* 37.	<u>Loch'ing</u>	乐清	(28-08, 120-57)
* 38.	Linan	临安	(30-15, 119-44)
* 39.	<u>Linhai</u>	临海	(28-53, 121-07)
40.	Lishui	丽水	(28-28, 119-54)
* 41.	Lungch'uan	龙泉	(28-06, 119-08)
* 42.	Lungyu	龙游	(29-03, 119-11)
43.	Ninghai	宁海	(29-18, 121-25)
* 44.	<u>Ninpo</u> (M)**	宁波	(29-54, 121-32)
45.	P'an-an	磐安	(29-07, 120-29)
* 46.	P'inghu	平湖	(30-42, 121-02)
* 47.	P'ingyang	平陽	(27-42, 120-33)
48.	P'uchiang	浦江	(29-28, 119-53)
* 49.	<u>P'ut'lo</u>	普陀	(30-00, 122-24)
50.	Sanmen	三门	(29-09, 121-54)
* 51.	<u>Shanyu</u>	上虞	(29-58, 120-58)
52.	Shaohsing (M)	绍兴	(30-00, 120-34)
53.	Shaohsing	绍兴	(30-00, 120-34)
54.	Ch'eng	嵊	(29-36, 120-48)
55.	Ch'engssu	嵊泗	(30-42, 122-23)
56.	Shouch'ang	寿昌	(29-22, 119-13)
27.	Suian	遂安	(29-29, 118-43)
58.	Suich'ang	遂昌	(28-37, 119-16)
59.	Sungyang	松陽	(28-28, 119-29)
* 60.	<u>Tai-shan</u>	岱山	(30-20, 122-08)
61.	Taishun	泰順	(27-33, 119-43)
62.	T'anghsi	湯溪	(29-04, 119-23)

* 63.	Tech'ing	德清	(30-33, 120-06)
64.	T'ient'ai	天台	(29-10, 121-02)
* 65.	<u>Tinghai</u>	定海	(30-03, 122-06)
66.	T'unghsiang	桐鄉	(30-38, 120-32)
* 67.	T'unглу	桐廬	(29-50, 119-41)
* 68.	<u>Tungyang</u>	東陽	(29-16, 120-13)
* 69.	<u>Tz'uhsi</u>	慈溪	(30-00, 121-28)
70.	Wench'eng	文成	(27-45, 120-04)
* 71.	Wenchou (M)**	溫州	(28-01, 120-38)
72.	Wenling	溫嶺	(28-23, 121-21)
* 73.	Wuhsing	吳興	(30-53, 120-06)
74.	Wuyi	武義	(28-53, 119-48)
* 75.	<u>Yin</u>	鄞	(29-54, 121-32)
* 76.	<u>Yiwu</u>	義烏	(29-18, 120-03)
77.	Yuch'ien	於潛	(30-12, 119-24)
* 78.	Yuhang	餘杭	(30-18, 119-57)
79.	Yuhuan	玉環	(28-09, 121-13)
80.	Yungchia	永嘉	(28-01, 120-38)
* 81.	<u>Yungk'ang</u>	永康	(28-54, 120-01)
* 82.	<u>Yuyao</u>	餘姚	(30-02, 121-10)

位置表中已建立公社的縣或市。

\* Indicates hsien having commune whose name is included in "Locator" list.

\*\* (M) Municipality 市

Chekiang Province

浙江省

Index to hsien

縣名表

Ch'anghsing Hsien (3) Chekiang

Mei Shan People's Commune

This commune has taken various measures to enable women to make shoes and clothes (women are allowed to be absent from night meetings and are free from cooking) so that all commune members can wear new clothes and shoes during the Spring Festival.

People's Daily, Jan. 15, 1959

Chiahsing Hsien (6) Chekiang

1. Tung Cha People's Commune

This commune was established on Oct. 1, 1958. It has 4,000 households approximately. Members enjoy free food in the mess hall, are paid every month, and are given two Holidays each month. All youth of conscription age in this commune have already registered their names.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 15, 1958

2. Tung Feng People's Commune

This commune belongs to a water paddy field area. The average income of industrialists, businessmen, cultural workers, educational workers, hygienic workers and cadres of state-organizations is much different from the average income of the workers of local agricultural cooperatives.

New Reconstruction, Nov. 3, 1958



Chiangshan Hsien (7) Chekiang

1. Lu Ch'i People's Commune

This commune has made a low cost wind-powered cement sieve and has solved installation problems of the cement factory. Workers of the cement factory have built native kilns, small square kilns of various kinds and kilns for heating cement. All these kilns were built with self-made bricks.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1958

2. Shang Yu People's Commune

This commune has built four dams. Each dam is available for storing two million square feet water. Materials were self-provided and the cost of each dam was 4,000 JMP. Last year, it spent 20,000 JMP to build the 1,500,000 square foot-Su Chou dam.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1958

Chiente Hsien (9) Chekiang

Yang Ch'i People's

This commune tested feeding pigs with Chinese herbs ("Ho Shou Wu" and "Kuan chung"). After taking Chinese herbs, the pigs appeared to have a better appetite and grew bigger. The average daily growth was three catties and 12 ounces.

China Youth, Jan. 30, 1959

Chinhua Hsien (10) Chekiang

Shang Lung People's Commune

A "cultural working team" for educating all commune members on socialism and communism has been organized. Manure collecting, the autumn harvest and other production activities were treated as materials for composing propaganda songs.

Wen Hui Pao, Dec. 8, 1958

Ch'ingt'ien Hsien (13) Chekiang

Chang Ts'un People's Commune

The average tea oil production per mou is 105 catties. This is a new record (the previous record was 100 catties per mou).

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 7, 1959

### Chuchi Hsien (17) Chekiang

#### 1. Shang Yu People's Commune

Formerly, this commune had 1,513 youth corps members, 11.6% of the total number of youth of this commune. But since many youth corps members have been transferred to the other frontlines it has not been possible to organize even 20 production teams.

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

#### 2. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

This Commune has: 2071 households with 8,296 persons, 10,298 mous of plowed land, six departments (administration, engineering, agriculture, commerce, education and military) and unified control over all the man power, materials and finance according to its need.

Peking People's Radio, Aug. 20, 1958

Ch'unan Hsien (18) Chekiang

Lin Ch'i People's Commune.

Members of the Communist Youth Corps have succeeded in raising silkworms with additional food--hen-eggs. This successful test resulted in production of 141 catties of silk for each drawerful of late autumn silkworms.

Wen Hui Pao, Dec. 4, 1958

Fenghua Hsien (20) Chekiang

T'ing Hsia People's Commune

This commune has 5,437 mou of bamboo. The average production has reached 10,000 catties per mou which is considered an unprecedented good harvest. One branch of bamboo weighs over 300 catties, its diameter is nearly 1'8".

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

Haining Hsien (23) Chekiang

1. Ch'ien T'ang Chiang People's Commune

This commune has carried out the militarization and collectivization of living movements. Production materials are sent by the business personnel of the supply and distribution department to the production teams.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 23, 1958

2. Shen T'ang People's Commune

This commune has set up a chicken-raising farm. It was estimated that every household would raise three hens.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

3. Hsieh Ch'iao People's Commune

This commune's account book shows that it is in need of 23,000 piculs of food for pigs and sheeps. The commune immediately mobilized 350 children and half-laborers and organized them into groups for mowing wild grass for the animals.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959



Hangchow (M) (25) Chekiang

1. Hsien Feng People's Commune

Recently it established "red-and-expert" training regiments and battalions to train others.

Peking, People's Radio, Chinese Home Service, Dec. 2, 1958

2. Yi Peng People's Commune

Jute is the main product of this commune. In 1958 it achieved the highest record of unit-productivity of jute in Chekiang. At the same time, this commune obtained bumper harvests of cotton. It also has worked out a new leap forward plan for 1959.

People's Daily, Jan. 7, 1959

3. Lo Hsia People's Commune

This commune was established by merging four large villages and 41 small villages. It has nearly 38,000 mou of paddy field.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 27, 1958

4. Hsi Hu People's Commune

This is the place which produces the famous "Lung Ching" tea. Formerly, there were around 300 tea plants per mou, now the commune members have transplanted to increase the number to 400. The commune has 200 mou of tea fields and is working to develop new fields.

NCNA, Hangchow, Jan. 6, 1959

5. Shang Lin Hsiang People's Commune

6. Tang Nan Hsiang People's Commune

7. Liang Chu Hsiang People's Commune

8. Chien Ch'iao Hsiang People's Commune

9. Lung Ching Hsiang People's Commune

These five communes have reached the goal of the three good harvests of "Ideology", "establishment of commune" and "production".

People's Daily, Sept. 24, 1958

Hsiaoshan Hsien (28) Chekiang

1. Huan Chien People's Commune

Taking part in the industrial competition, this commune completed 40 blast furnaces within a one kilometer-area along the river bank in two days and nights.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 12, 1958

2. Yi P'eng People's Commune

Jute is the main product of this commune, occupying 3/4 of the ploughed lands (1/4 of the land is occupied by cotton). This commune has scored the highest record of unit-productivity of jute last year. A piece of four-mou land produced 4,082 catties of jute. At the same time, this commune has an extensive bumper harvest in cotton.

NCNA, Hangchow, Jan. 6, 1959

3. So Chien People's Commune

This commune has assured leadership by the poor peasants, low and middle class peasants in the selection of first class production teams. The morale of the masses has been greatly promoted.

People's Daily, Dec. 2, 1958

Hsiaoshan Hsien (28) Chekiang

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

Wheat seedlings in the experimental farm of this commune have an average height of four or five inches. Efforts are being made to achieve a "Sputnik" production of wheat.

China Youth, Jan. 11, 1959

Huangyen Hsien (31) Chekiang

1. Ch'en Chiang People's Commune

This commune has a rich harvest from 30,000 mou of orange fields, and is selling large quantities of oranges to the purchasing stations.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 24, 1958

2. Hai Men People's Commune

Formally this commune was a fishing cooperative.

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 29, 1958

Juian Hsien (34) Chekiang

1. T'ang Hsia People's Commune

This commune has mobilized the people to construct salt fields along 40 Chinese miles of the coast. People contributed man power, materials and money to this program.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

2. Hua T'eng People's Commune

The party committee of this commune has explained to the members how to construct a salt field and encouraged them to exert efforts in this task. A few hundred workers were called upon to construct the salt field, and it was accomplished immediately.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

3. Ma Yu People's Commune

This commune has 5,081 working cows at the present time. In order to increase their utilization, the same cow is used for working in the field, milking and reproduction. In previous years, usually a working cow did not milk and a milkcow did not work in the field. The development of a milk industry in recent years has resulted in an increase in milkcows and a reduction in working cows. This situation, as a matter of fact, has affected the agricultural production of this commune.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 7, 1959

Lanhsi Hsien (36) Chekiang

1. Nu Pu People's Commune

This Commune has set up an Arts Literature College, which includes five departments (Music, Art, Creation, Dancing, Drama). Local artists and party secretaries are the teachers of this college.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 14, 1958

2. Kuang Ming People's Commune

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 18, 1958

3. Shang Hua People's Commune

This commune has 18,000 half-labor persons--6,000 have been sent to the steel "frontlines", and around 12,000 work in mess halls, nurseries and kindergartens. More than 9,100 women were freed from housekeeping work. Besides farming work, they still have spare time for subsidiary production.

People's Daily, Dec. 24, 1958

Lech'ing Hsien (37) Chekiang

Pu Ch'i People's Commune

This commune is working enthusiastically to construct salt drying fields.

It will construct 2,300 mou of salt-drying fields by this Spring.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

Linan Hsien (38) Chekiang

Tienmushan People's Commune

In addition to organizing a special production team to grow vegetables, the Lipan Mess Hall mobilized commune members to spend a little time early each morning and late each evening to help cultivate vegetables.

People's Daily, Nov. 10, 1958



Linhai Hsien (39) Chekiang

Shuang Kang People's Commune

The morale of all workers of this commune's steel plant is so high that  
20 blast furnaces work day and night.

People's Daily, Dec. 1, 1958

Lungchuan Hsien (41) Chekiang

Ch'eng Pei People's Commune

This Commune was established on Oct. 1. On October 10, this Commune gathered together all the babies, totally 881, and put them in full-time nurseries and put 702 school-age children in schools for full-time boarding.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 30, 1958

Ch'in Ch'i People's Commune

The territory of this commune is mountainous area, with limited plowed fields but rich forest resources. There are 330,000 mou of mountainous area -- 95% of the whole land. There are 102 kinds of wild plants.

Its underground resources include coal and iron ore.

People's Daily, Jan. 25, 1959

Lungyu Hsien (42) Chekiang

Hsien Feng People's Commune

This commune is utilizing the "Red and Expert Training Corps" and the "Red and Expert Training Battalion" to train cadres and "all-sides hands."

People's Daily, Dec. 2, 1958

Ninpo (M) (44) Chekiang

1. Yung Chiang People's Commune

This commune's Amateur Drama Group goes to workers' homes from time to time to help them in preparing performances and to enable the commune members to amuse themselves during their working hours.

Wen Hui Pao, Dec. 23, 1958

2. San Shan People's Commune

This commune is stepping up development in raising domestic animals. Fourteen domestic animal raising farms have been completed. The commune's animal farms have 4,600 pigs.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

P'inghu Hsien (46) Chekiang

1. Hsin T'a People's Commune

More than 10 members of this commune formed a Commune Cultural Working Team after they had learned drama in the P'inghu Yueh Drama Troupe. This Cultural Working team has composed many songs.

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 9, 1958

2. Sheng Li People's Commune

Commune members enthusiastically express their interest in cultivating the crops, especially fertilizing and anti-freezing warming work.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

P'ingyang Hsien (47) Chekiang

Shui Tou People's Commune

Since this commune launched a large scale program to raise domestic animals and fowls, the problem of feed has become accute. The commune has designated 100 mou of field for growing feed for domestic animals.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

P'ut'o Hsien (49) Chekiang

1. P'ut'o People's Commune

This commune's main profession is fishing and it has a number of motorized junks for sea fishing.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 20, 1958

2. Hsia Shih People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 21, 1958

3. Tung Hai People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 21, 1958

4. Chan Mao People's Commune

The main product of this commune is fish. The "socialistic construction activists" are the skillful yellow croaker catchers here.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 4, 1958

5. Ch'eng Szu People's Commune

The experimental raising of sea rabbits (a kind of mollusca in the sea) proved to be successful.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 5, 1958

6. Hsia Ch'ih People's Commune

The Huangshih Battalion of this commune has 321 member households. The main profession is fishery. Production has increased since the establishment of the commune.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 1, 1959

Shanyu Hsien (51) Chekiang

1. Tung Kuan People's Commune

Subsidiary production has been greatly increased since a plan of "making profits in a short period of time" was worked out. This commune has made large profits in raising pigs and fish.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 29, 1958

2. Tung Feng People's Commune

This Commune's mess hall is called "Pai Hua" (hundred kinds of flowers). A professional team is assigned to grow vegetables for this mess hall. This commune plans to raise 100 pigs, 200 geese, 1,000 chickens, 20 cows, 200 rabbits and 10,000 fish in the next year. If realized, this plan will supply each commune member with 20 catties of meat of various kinds next year.

Peking, People's Radio Nov. 10, 1958



Taishan Hsien (60) Chekiang

1. Ch'ang T'u People's Commune

The main profession is fishing. As the fishing season is coming soon, this commune is making preparations. It proposed a winter-fishing contest and all the other communes in the nearby area have responded to the call.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 21, 1958

2. Nan Feng People's Commune

This commune has raised 500 river-crabs. Each crab weighed less than an ounce before it was put into the river, but now each one weighs at least 5 ounces, and some larger ones weigh 8 ounces. It is estimated that one mou could produce from 10,000 to 22,000 catties of crabs. The advantages of raising crab include high production, little capital, large profit and easy management.

People's Daily, Dec. 7, 1958

3. Lo Cheng People's Commune

From July to August this commune raised 12,000 crabs of an average weight of 7 ounces (the largest ones weighed 9 ounces each). The average crab increased its weight 6 times to 8 times.

People's Daily, Dec. 7, 1958

Tech'ing Hsien (63) Chekiang

Hsin Shih People's Commune

The production system of this commune has perfected the labor inspection and labor reward system and has strengthened the commune members' sense of responsibility.

People's Daily, Jan. 6, 1959

Tinghai Hsien (65) Chekiang

1. Mayi People's Commune

This commune was set up by a fishing community on a tiny island off the Chekiang coast. Since October it has provided its members with free food, clothing, medical treatment, travel, recreation, and marriage and funeral expenses.

NCNA, Peking, Dec. 9, 1958

2. Kao T'ing People's Commune

The fishermen of this commune were old hands in catching sea-crabs which contributed 30% of their annual income. Last year, the Party introduced artificial raising of crabs which was met with opposition from some of the commune members. But the commune succeeded in raising crabs along the beach after taking several tests.

Ta Kung Pao (HK), Jan. 12, 1959

T'unghu Hsien (67) Chekiang

Hsinteng People's Commune

The CCP committee attached to this commune, after a detailed study, has launched a movement to encourage members to make suggestions by contending, blooming and debating among themselves.

Hangchow, People's Radio, Chekiang Regional Service, Nov. 9, 1958

Tungyang Hsien (68) Chekiang

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

Cooks of the mess halls have utilized their brains in preparing many and various kinds of food for commune members. They always prepare soft food which is suitable for old people children; they also take good care of the sick members and the pregnant women.

Peking, People's Radio, Dec. 10, 1958

## Tz'uhsi Hsien (69) Chekiang

## 1. Wu Tung Cha People's Commune

This commune originally was a high-class agricultural cooperative with 1,500 households. The public accumulation last year totaled 280,000 JMP. But the agricultural cooperative could not meet the demand of building industries throughout the area. After the establishment of the commune, all difficulties have been solved.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 12, 1958

## 2. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

Although the production of cotton and grain have increased, income of this commune from subsidiary - production has been reduced and was less than that of the last year, because this commune has supported the nation's reconstruction program. Using local materials this commune has now set up a "Golden Thread Strawhat" factory and hopes to make up the loss.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 31, 1958

## 3. Wu Mi Cha People's Commune

More than 10,000 people take part in the work of anti-drought and accumulating manure every day. Through this movement, 3,560,000 piculs of manure have been accumulated within a few days. More than 40,000 mou of cotton and more than 20,000 mou of paddy field have been freed of worms. Also, these fields have been fertilized twice.

NCNA, Hangchow Sept. 6, 1958

## 4. Wu Tung Cha People's Commune

This commune has 30,809 households, 115,962 workers and 211 square miles of land which includes more than 170,000 mou of plowed land, nearly 110,000 mou of cotton, 60,000 mou of rice and 80,000 mou of forest. It also has 195 newly built steel, dynamite, fertilizer, agricultural, pharmaceutical and cement factories, and 72 iron, brick and tile works.

Wen Hwei Pao, Jan. 1, 1959

Wuhsing Hsien (73) Chekiang

1. Ling Hu People's Commune

This commune has established primary kindergarten normal schools so that the commune members can learn kindergarten education techniques.

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 5, 1958

2. Nan Hsin People's Commune

Following the big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production, the rural kindergartens have been rapidly developed. This commune established primary kindergarten normal schools so that the commune members might learn kindergarten education techniques.

Wen Hui Pao, Dec. 16, 1958

Yiu Hsien (75) Chekiang

Teng T'a People's Commune

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 3, 1958



Yiu Hsien (75) Chekiang

Ch'iu Chi People's Commune

Since members of this commune have learned lessons from their previous experience, they started early anti-freeze work on the winter crops.

NCNA, Hangchow Dec. 24, 1958

Yiwu Hsien (76) Chekiang

1. Hou Che People's Commune

This commune has built 11,000 blast furnaces both large and small.  
The daily production of pig iron has reached 317 tons.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 11, 1958

2. Fo Chien People's Commune

Commune members tried hard day and night to collect manure for more  
than 100,000 piculs before the establishment of the commune. Commune  
members have made the manure their present to the commune.

NCNA, Hangchow Sept. 6, 1958

Yuhang Hsien (78) Chekiang

1. Ts'ang Ch'ien People's Commune

In order to expand the use of native chemical fertilizer, the Party committee vigorously launched a mass education movement. The prestige of the native chemical fertilizer was established. Originally the growth of rice was retarded and 50% of the seedlings were bad. But after using native chemical fertilizer, the commune achieved a rich harvest of early rice.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 10, 1958

2. Shih Ka People's Commune

The native chemical fertilizer factory of this commune has not yet been completed so the women and children participate in manufacturing fertilizer. They produce 5,000 catties of fertilizer in a day and night.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 10, 1958

3. Ts'ang Chien People's Commune

This commune has worked out a plan for collecting manure and arranging man-power. More than 300 commune members were using utensils to make fertilizer and they have produced more than 10,000 catties of local-made fertilizer within one night.

Peking, People's Radio Dec. 19, 1958

Yungk'ang Hsien (81) Chekiang

Fei Yuch People's Commune

The special profession of this commune is silk-worm-raising. After a successful experiment of raising silk-works, the commune obtained an additional income of 2,110,000 JMF in one year.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

Ynyao Hsien (82) Chekiang

Wu Hsing People's Commune

This commune has produced 32 native lathes; also it has produced many light hoes, rakes and other tilling tools. All these have greatly promoted the labor efficiency.

People's Daily, Jan. 15, 1959

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*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
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*   FUKIEN PROVINCE           *
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*   APRIL, 1959               *
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Based on Chicom publications  
 August 1958 - January 1959

For reference only.  
 For purposes of quotation  
 refer to original sources.

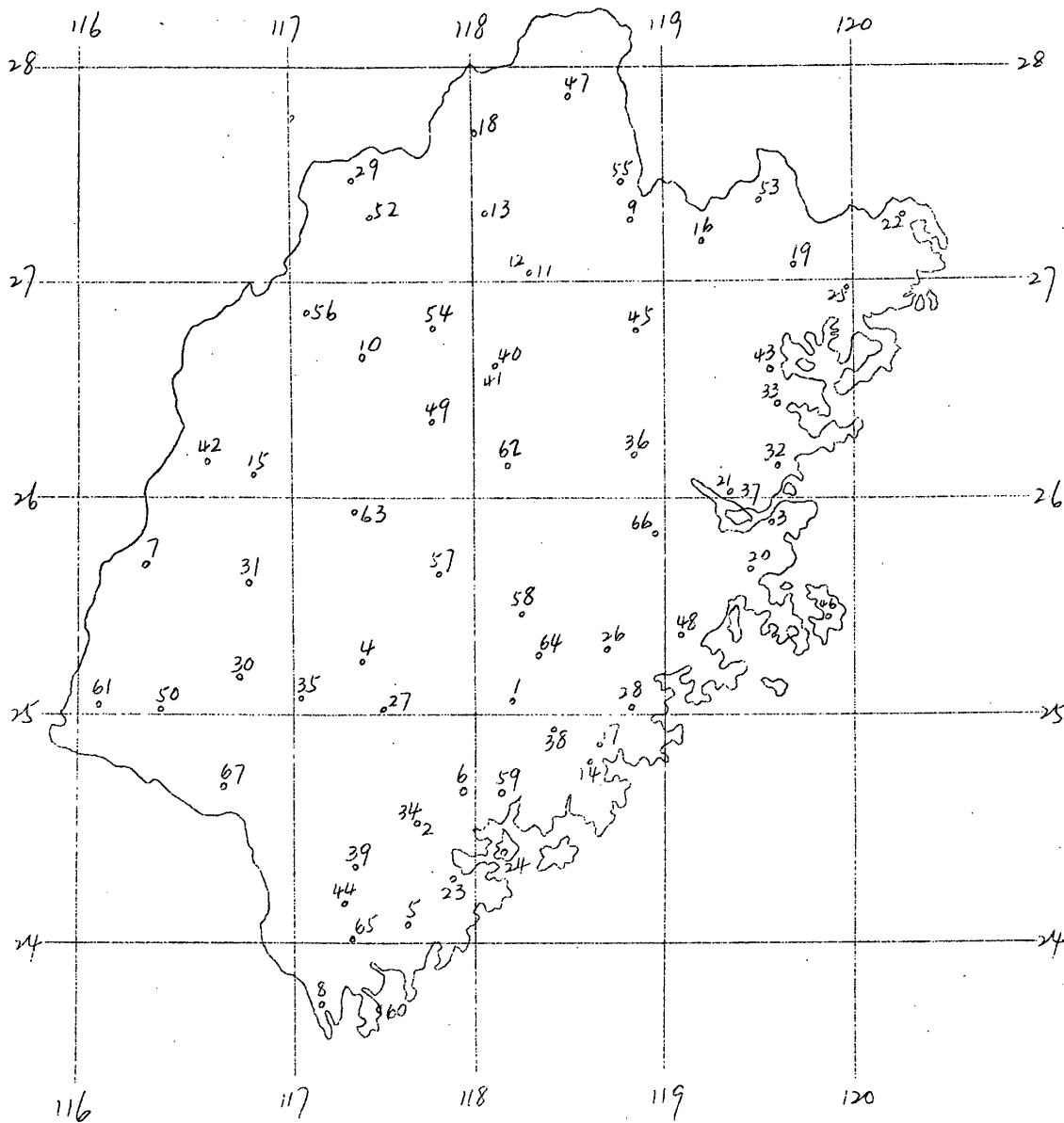
Note: Supplements will be published as  
 additional material becomes  
 available. "Locators" for other  
 provinces are in process of  
 publication.

**C. R. O.**  
 research section

FUKIEN PROVINCE 福建省

(622 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No. 20, October 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月底共有622個人民公社 - 統計工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大中書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖由於中共一再改定行政疆界若干縣市確屬本省者或見於本省省界以外要皆以經緯度為準則。

Fukien Province 福建省 Map 地圖

<u>Number</u> 編號	<u>Name of hsien</u> 縣名	<u>Coordinates</u> 經緯度
* 1.	Anch'i 安溪	25-03, 118-12
2.	Changchou (M) 漳州	24-32, 117-42
* 3.	Ch'angle 長水	25-56, 119-34
4.	Changp'ing 漳平	25-18, 117-23
* 5.	Changp'u 漳浦	24-06, 117-35
* 6.	Ch'angt'ai 長泰	24-36, 117-49
7.	Ch'angt'ing 長汀	25-45, 116-20
* 8.	Chaoan 詔安	23-44, 117-12
9.	Chengho 政和	27-25, 118-49
10.	Chiangle 將水	26-47, 117-26
11.	Chienning 建寧	26-04, 118-19
*12.	Chienou 建甌	27-04, 118-19
*13.	Chienyang 建陽	27-23, 118-03
*14.	Chinchiang 晉江	24-54, 118-34
15.	Ch'ingliu 清流	26-11, 116-50
16.	Chouning 周寧	27-12, 119-12
17.	Ch'uanchou (M) 龍井	24-54, 118-34
18.	Ch'ungan 崇安	27-54, 117-56
*19.	Fuan 福安	27-04, 119-38
*20.	Fuch'ing 福清	25-43, 119-25
*21.8	Fuchou (M) 福州	26-05, 119-19
*22.	Futing 福鼎	27-20, 120-13
*23.	Haich'eng 海澄	24-27, 117-52
*24.	Hsiamen (M) 廈門	24-27, 118-05
25.	Hsiap'u 霞浦	26-53, 119-39
*26.	Hsienyu 仙遊	25-21, 118-41

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list

\*\* Municipality (M) 市  
 位置表中已建市效果或市

Fukien Province 福建省

Index to hsien 縣名表



Number 编号	Name of hsien 县名	Coordinates 经纬度
27.	Huaan 蕉	25-01, 117-31
*28.	Huian 惠安	25-03, 118-48
29.	Kuangtse 光澤	27-31, 117-23
*30.	Kut'ien 古田	25-16, 116-42
31.	Liench'eng 連城	25-43, 116-44
*32.	Lienchiang 連江	26-12, 119-33
*33.	Loyuan 罗源	26-27, 119-33
34.	Lunghsi 龍溪	24-32, 117-42
*35.	Lungyen 龍巖	25-07, 117-02
*36.	Minch'ing 閩清	26-12, 118-50
*37.	Minhou 閩侯	26-05, 119-19
*38.	Nan-an 南安	24-56, 118-31
*39.	Nanching 南靖	24-35, 117-31
*40.	Nanp'ing (M) 南平	26-39, 118-08
*41.	Nanp'ing 南平	26-39, 118-08
42.	Ninghua 寧化	26-14, 116-34
*43.	Ningte 寧德	26-39, 119-33
*44.	P'ingho 平和	24-14, 117-02
45.	P'ingnan 屏南	27-05, 119-07
46.	P'ingt'an 平潭	25-30, 119-47
47.	P'uch'eng 浦城	28-01, 118-29
*48.	P'ut'ien 莆田	25-29, 119-03
*49.	Sha 沙	26-26, 117-45
*50.	Shanghai 上杭	25-02, 116-27
51.	Sanming 三明	

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list

\*\* 在表中已建立的县级市

\*\* Municipality (M) 市

Fukien Province

福建省

Index to hsien

县名表

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>
* 52.	Shaowu	27-21, 117-29
53.	Shouning	27-26, 119-31
54.	Shunch'ang	26-51, 117-45
55.	Sunch'i	27-38, 118-44
* 56.	T'aining	25-52, 117-10
57.	Tat'ien	25-44, 117-44
58.	Tehua	25-25, 118-08
* 59.	T'ungan	24-04, 118-10
60.	Tungshan	23-45, 117-31
61.	Wup'ing	25-07, 116-11
62.	Yuch'i	26-13, 118-06
63.	Yungan	25-56, 117-18
* 64.	Yungch'un	25-16, 118-13
* 65.	Yunhsiao	24-01, 117-15
* 66.	Yungt'ai	25-47, 118-53
67.	Yunting	24-43, 116-44

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list

任員表中已建立的縣或市

\*\* Municipality (M) (市)

Fukien Province

福建省

Index to hsien

縣名表

Anch'i Hsien (1)\* Fukien

Lung Chuan People's Commune

Because the farmers intentionally abandoned grains and cotton on the field, the Chicoms made the masses pick up the remaining crops three times. On the ten thousand-mou field plowed by the commune, 2,500,000 catties of sweet potato were picked up during the second time, and 500,000 catties were picked up during the third time.

People's Daily, Jan. 15, 1959

\* Indicates location on map.

Ch'anglo Hsien (3) Fukien

1. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

The members of this commune have retained the hens and 900 eggs for hatching. The commune also purchased 600 little chickens and geese for collective raising.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

2. Hsienfeng People's Commune

In the 1.2 mou of clam cultivation ground, a total of 50,380 catties of clams were collected, i.e., 41,983 catties per mou in average.

Wen Hui Pao, (Hongkong), Sept. 22, 1958

3. Kau Feng People's Commune

The "Mei Hua" Team has obtained 54,432 catties of clams in 2 mou of field. The average yield of each mou is 27,216 catties which is a new high record in this country.

People's Daily, Sept. 30, 1958

4. Kao Feng People's Commune

This commune harvested 24,123 catties of dry grain on one mou of late-rice field. The commune mobilized 120 persons to work from midnight of the 12th until they finished work at noon on the 13th.

Wen Hui Pao, (Hongkong), Nov. 25, 1958

Changpu Hsien (5) Fukien

1. Kangkou People's Commune

The commune sweet potato finishing process plant can handle 60,000 catties of potatoes a day. This insures timely disposal of the bumper harvest and has increased the commune's income.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 18, 1959

2. Fu T'u People's Commune

The leader of the "Youth Peanut Sputnik team" attended the ceremonial meeting of the Transport Department, at which he reported on his team's great leap in their business operation.

NCNA, Peking, Nov. 28, 1958

3. Ch'ang Chiao People's Commune

More than 32,320 catties of oranges have been obtained on 1.06 mou of land. The average yield of one mou is about 30,491 catties which is three times more than that of last year's yield. There are 74 orange trees on this piece of land. Each orange is about 0.5 catty. The biggest one even weighs 12 taels.

China Youth, Dec. 11, 1958

4. Shen T'u People's Commune

This commune has established a sanitorium in which 60 old widows and widowers who suffer from chronic diseases can be accommodated free of charge. There are four doctors and nurses, and 250 sick beds in this sanitorium.

Wen Huei Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 17, 1958

Ch'angt'ai Hsien (6) Fukien

Huo Chien People's Commune

This commune collectively raised 2055 chickens which is more than three times the production of last year, and the members individually raised 17,200 chickens which is also more than last year.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

Chaoan Hsien (8) Fukien

Tung Fang Hung People's Commune

Along with the rapid development of subsidiary production, the commune increased its cash proceeds considerably. Of the 170,000 JMP proceeds from subsidiary production, the commune appropriated (1) 34,000 JMP to purchase fertilizer, seeds, (2) another sum to be distributed among the members and (3) 18,000 JMP for buying food for the mess hall to improve the living of the members.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 13, 1959

Chienou Hsien (12) Fukien

1. Nan Chih Wei Hsin People's Commune

The "Culture Palace" Troupe of this commune set out on Oct. 6 to perform in various localities and also brought with it 100-odd letters for consoling the people of various localities.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 19, 1958

2. Hung Chuang People's Commune

The commune has signed contract with the commercial department for production and marketing. The commercial department also helped the commune in setting up various small plants. Thus, the commune has an outstanding increase in cash income.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 22, 1959

3. Tung Feng People's Commune

The Commune has started commercial subsidiary production. It will produce 194 kinds of bamboo and jute articles worth 2,600,000 JMP.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 22, 1959

4. Chun Ying People's Commune

A special production team was formed in the commune to handle subsidiary production. Last year, there were proceeds of 1,100,000 JMP of which 250,000 were distributed to members of the commune, i.e., more than 20 JMP for each.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 22, 1959



Chienyang Hsien (13) Fukien

1. Ma Sha People's Commune

To reap one mou satellite land of this commune, 230 strong men set out to work and used ten odd sets of thrashers. They completed the work within two days and harvested a total of 61,696 catties of dry rice. The satellite grain ear was one foot and one inch long and some ears had 627 grains.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Oct. 27, 1958

2. Cha Po People's Commune

The ears of the grains in the 150 mou of land of this commune are one foot long. Of the five mou of grains reaped which were of not the best crops, each mou yielded an average of 6,700 catties of grains.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Oct. 27, 1958

3. Huang Keng People's Commune

In the past the hilly farmland yielded less than 180 catties of grains a mou. But this year the highest crops reached as high as 5,030 catties per mou.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Oct. 27, 1958

4. Wei Hsin People's Commune

There are 17 households and 53 members of Miao tribe in this commune. The Commune has 681 mou of farmland. A large irrigation ditch has been built this year so the threat of drought has been eliminated. A total of 554,000 catties of grain have been harvested this year. The amount represents an increase of seven times last year's yield.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 1, 1958

Chinchiang Hsien (14) Fukien

1. An Hai People's Commune

This commune has built the "Hung Ch'i" hall for coordinating with the central working organizations in exhibiting steel, poems, etc.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 9, 1958

2. Chin Ching Hsiang People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 26, 1958

3. Shih Shih People's Commune

This commune was established through the amalgamation of three hsiang: Shih Shih, Kuei Hu, and Yung Ling. The 72,466 members have already begun to enjoy the "basic-living supply system." The members can take two days of vacation per month. Within two days and two nights this commune built one native blast furnace.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 2, 1958

4. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

The commune has recently organized a puppet show and a movie team. The costs of these teams is financed by the commune. The members of the commune can see the plays and movies free of charge.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 12, 1958

Fuan Hsien (19) Fukien

1. She K'ou People's Commune

This commune is well-known for its production of tea. The commune plans to cultivate a 6000-mou tea plantation. Now, there are 13 tea teams consisting of 900 members.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

2. To Jung People's Commune

A large part of the farmland of this commune is scattered on the ragged range. It has proceeded with the work of combining and retaining water and earth thus greatly facilitating cultivation.

People's Daily, Jan. 14, 1959

Fuch'ing Hsien (20) Fukien

Hai K'ou People's Commune

In this commune every member is a soldier.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 13, 1958

Fuchow (M.) (21) Fukien

1. Yi Hsu People's Commune

This commune is a merger of 12 agricultural cooperatives with 20,552 members. It is situated in an area abundant with oranges and Iris flowers. But there are many illiterates. After the establishment of commune, a great leap has been realized in a short time in the cultural field.

Wen Hui Pao, Sept. 28, 1958

2. Nan Chieh People's Commune

An Old People's Chorus (consisting of 12 old men and 38 old women) has been organized in this commune. Chorus members's ages range from 58 to 86. Except for six who are intellectuals, all are physical laborers.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 19, 1958

3. Chiao Ch'u People's Commune

In order to provide medical treatment for all, this commune has established 17 hospitals, 25 sanitation stations and 10 maternity wards. Beginning Nov. 1, commune members enjoy free medicine, hospitalization, and midwifery.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Nov. 16, 1958

4. Kai Shan People's Commune

A total of 52,883.5 catties of big snow oranges have been harvested on 1.26 mou of orange garden. The average production of one mou is about 41,971 catties. There are 38 orange trees which were planted by the experimental sub-team, which consists of 10 branch party secretaries and youth group leaders.

China Youth, Dec. 11, 1958

Futing Hsien (22) Fukien

T'ung Shan People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 28, 1958

Haich'eng Hsien (23) Fukien

1. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

When "Hsin Chan" Team was planting seedlings of late rice last year, some people said that conditions of the soil and water conservancy were all bad. But under the leadership of the Party, this production team resolutely mobilized the masses who built two dams and dug a number of ponds, thus completely eliminating the threat of drought.

NCNA, Fuchow, Jan, 12, 1959

2. Wei Hsin People's Commune

A "living" dictionary was created in the commune mess hall -- a display of 224 articles each with a label bearing its name attached. This helped illiterates learn the written characters for a large number of items. Several sentence-making boxes and sentence-composing disks were also available to help the students in their study.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 20, 1959

Hsiamen (M) (24) Fukien

1. Chan Ti People's Commune

This commune consists of one district, two hsiang, four fishery and agricultural cooperatives and the PLA representatives of infantry and artillery units stationed at the islands. A part of the commune's land is only 2,000 metres from Kinmen. On the eve of the establishment of this commune, shelling was heard from the gun positions.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 1, 1958

2. Ch'ien Hsien People's Commune

This commune was formed by a merger of three agricultural cooperatives. It plans to enlarge its acreage under subtropical industrial crops while vigorously developing iron and steel production, fishery and livestock breeding.

NCNA, Amoy, Oct. 15, 1958

3. Ku Lang Hsu People's Commune

The commune decided to turn the commune into one of the most prosperous cultural and scenery places of the nation within three years. At present, the various people's communes of this area have organized a large number of people to join the iron-steel frontline.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Oct. 26, 1958

4. Hai Tsang People's Commune

In its industrial support against the drought, the commune has sold a total of 34,000 cattles of scrap iron and 5,000 cattles of copper and brass and transferred 1,905 persons to the mountains to work in the mines.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Oct. 26, 1958



5. Ch'ien Hsien People's Commune

Because of hardness of the soil which resulted from the drought, commune members have to carry water for irrigation. Usually 200 to 300tans of water (one tan consists of two pails of water) are needed to irrigate one mou of land.

NCNA, Fuchow, Dec. 27, 1958

6. Ke Ts'ang People's Commune

7. Kuan K'ou People's Commune

These communes have exchanged experiences of planting vegetables, and the teaching of technique.

NCNA, Fuchow, Dec. 27, 1958

8. Chien Yen People's Commune

Under the threat of the gunfire of the enemy, the members, holding a gun in one hand and a plow in another, have accomplished great achievements both in supporting the liberation army and in agricultural production.

People's Daily, Sept. 30, 1958

9. Hai Chang People's Commune

The commune has scored another big development in hog raising. It raised 12,535 hogs last year, 3,300 more than the peak year of 1957.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 30, 1959

10. Kuan Kou People's Commune

The 30,000-odd population of this commune have formed 12 cultivation areas. They are devoting themselves in building a 100,000 JWP hydro-electric power station and have completed 110 plants including a mono-germ fertilizer plant capable of producing eight million catties of fertilizer a year.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 28, 1959

Hsienyu Hsien (26) Fukien

Lung Hua People's Commune

This commune is well known for its rich production of sugar-cane.

Members plan to grow 9,150 mou of sugar-cane with a yield double that of last year.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

Huian Hsien (28) Fukien

1. Fei Yueh People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 26, 1958

2. Ch'ao Hsien People's Commune

This commune plans to build 10 additional salt fields, increasing the production of salt from 1,000,000 piculs to 1,600,000 piculs, and to produce seven billion fish fries this year.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

Kutien Hsien (30) Fukien

1. Heng Yang People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 26, 1958

2. Ta Chiao People's Commune

The establishment of the commune has promoted a more affectionate atmosphere in the family. With the women's participation in labor and their receiving salaries, wives and husbands no longer enter into quarrels over spending money. With the free meals provided by the mess hall the husbands no longer lose their temper because of untasteful foods which the wives cooked for them. Every family has a happy reunion in a refreshing atmosphere.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 23, 1958

Lienchiang Hsien (32) Fukien

Au Feng People's Commune

"Hung Ch'i" Mess Hall's steam-cooking method has five advantages: It

(1) uses less firewood (2) cuts costs (3) conserves manpower (4)

saves time and (5) its heat-preserving power lasts longer.

People's Daily, Nov. 25, 1958

Lunghsi Hsien (34) Fukien

1. Hsin Huo People's Commune

This commune harvested 18,351 catties of banana on 1,04 mou of land. The yield is five times more than that of last year.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 1, 1958

2. Hsien Feng People's Commune

The warm weather of this area is very suitable for the growth of sub-tropical crops. The members of the Communist Party Committee issued a call for "Reforming the Nature and Planting Fruit-trees on the Hills." Immediately the youths of the commune organized a 540-man shock team for the expedition work. They built shanties at the foot of the lonely "Tai Mao Mountain," and were determined to plant fruit trees on 10,000 mou of land.

China Youth, Dec. 4, 1958

3. Sheng Li People's Commune

Since this commune started in early November the new system of "eating free," the production, living and other phases of this commune have had a great and sharp change.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 17, 1958

Lungyen Hsien (35) Fukien

Ch'i Shan People's Commune

This commune plans a great over-all development of agriculture, forestation, livestock and fishery this year, and plans to obtain 2,000 cattles of food for each member. The total income is three times that of last year. The 1,500 labor power of this commune is now engaged in winter production.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

Minch'ing Hsien (36) Fukien

Shun Huang People's Commune

This commune has used pine leaves for feeding termites which are used as food for the domestic fowls. Each household has an average of three and half chickens and ducks, and the fowls are quite fat.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959



Minhou Hsien (37) Fukien

1. Ch'eng Men People's Commune

This is a rich harvest year for snow orange. This commune has reached a high record of 40,000 catties per mou. The doctors of this commune are constantly conducting physical examinations for the old. In the public mess hall, each meal consists of three dishes and one soup.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 14, 1958

2. Ta Hu People's Commune

In order to speed the work of overturning the soil, this commune vigorously reformed the farming tools and manufactured some rope, tractors and other tools which are very suitable for farming on the mountainous area. Now the commune can plow the land six times faster.

People's Daily, Jan. 14, 1959

3. Hsiang Chien People's Commune

A subsidiary production base was established in the commune. They transferred 4,000 persons to form 15 production teams. In the last two months, they produced 10,000,000 pieces of brick and a large quantity of wine and confectionaries.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 22, 1959

4. Lang Chi People's Commune

There has been rapid progress in the animal industry of the commune since the division of control-power and division of raising domestic animals and fowls took effect in the commune last December.

People's Daily, Jan. 21, 1959

5. Ting Chiang People's Commune

A breeding-duck propagation ground was formed at the commune. Every mess hall and every individual member was active in raising domestic animals and fowls.

People's Daily, Jan. 21, 1959

6. Chi Chien People's Commune

The commune has been active in carrying out subsidiary production on a broad scale. It sold 1,100 heads of pigs and later on bought 2,300 heads of gilts.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 13, 1959

7. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

"Yao Sha" Battalion of this commune obtained 46,992 catties of oranges from 1.05 mou. The average production of each mou is 44,754 catties and 4 taels, which shows an increase of 7.13 times over last year's yield.

People's Daily, Dec. 15, 1958

8. Lang Chi People's Commune

Sixty per cent of the members of the 611 households of Fengwo Battalion of the commune had savings before the establishment of the commune. After its establishment, incomes increased and now 91% have savings. The amount on deposit has doubled to 9,100 JMP.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 19, 1959

Nanan Hsien (38) Fukien

1. Hungse People's Commune

The commune has launched a "satellite" of jute. In 1.01 mou of experimental land they reaped 30,618 catties and 7 ounces of dry jute, an increase of 43 times over last year.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 6, 1958

2. Hung Chi People's Commune

A spare-time normal school was set up with amateur teachers organized to undergo short course study to raise the standard of teachers.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 20, 1959

Nanching Hsien (39) Fukien

1. Nan Ching People's Commune

Nanching Hsien adopted a new system of purchasing jute and the commune has assumed the responsibility of storage. This has overcome the shortage of go-downs, and thus the commune's income through this side work has increased.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 8, 1958

2. Ch'en Tung Feng People's Commune

The contract made by this commune with the commercial department of this hsien with regard to collection and purchase of farm products has many advantages. It not only insures the completion of the plan of collection and purchase, but also increases the commune's income thus pleasing all the commune members.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 20, 1958

Nanp'ing Municipality (40) Fukien

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

This commune doubled the record for early rice crops harvests by harvesting 15,648 catties of late rice crop from one mou.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Nov. 9, 1958

Nanp'ing Hsien (41) Fukien

1. Lu Shih Chin K'u People's Commune

This commune was established through the amalgamation of 17 cooperatives of Nan P'ing County, Ch'i Hou Hsiang and Wang Tai Chen. It has rich resources in manpower and material, and is now proceeding with the work of forestation and cutting of wood.

NCNA, Fuchow, Sept. 3, 1958

2. Hung Chuan People's Commune

This commune has obtained a rich harvest of 72,000 catties of potato per mou.

Wen Hui Pao (Hongkong), Nov. 25, 1958

Ningte Hsien (43) Fukien

Chiao Cheng People's Commune

Since the establishment of the commune, people have been more united and consolidated in participation in labor production and family disputes and quarrels have decreased.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 23, 1959

P'ingho Hsien (44) Fukien

Lu Ch'i People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 28, 1958



P'ut'ien Hsien (48) Fukien

Tai Yao People's Commune

The secretary of the Branch Headquarters of the "Kwei Shan" team has been criticized for not properly doing the work of mobilization and persuasion when carrying out various missions. Thus, the work of his team has always lagged behind other teams.

People's Daily, Dec. 4, 1958

Sha Hsien (49) Fukien

Hung Chi People's Commune

A nine-year-old cowboy of this commune, wanted to compete with his father in building a furnace. After 13 days and nights of bitter fight, both the father and the son finally overfulfiled their plans.

China Youth, Nov. 8, 1958

Shanghang Hsien (50) Fukien

Ts'ai Ch'i People's Commune

The Cultural Work Team consists of 20 artists and literary members. The members decided to devote two thirds of their time to labor work, and the rest for learning and performances.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 18, 1958

Shaowm Hsien (52) Fukien

Hung Yen People's Commune

The work of deep plowing and irrigating drainages was increased. A total of 15,000 mou of farmland are being deep plowed and 488 irrigating drainages are being dug.

People's Daily, Jan. 14, 1959

T'aiming Hsien (56) Fukien

Ch'ung T'ien People's Commune

This commune has bought many ducklings for the members to raise. For every 100 ducklings, the commune will provide 150 catties of fodder. After the ducklings have grown up, 200 catties of ducks should be returned to the commune and the rest of the ducks will be considered as the reward to the members. Since the method was adopted, the whole commune has raised 25,300 ducklings. On the average, every member has raised five and a half ducklings.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

T'ungan Hsien (59) Fukien

1. Wei Hsin People's Commune

This commune has an Institute of Literature and Arts in which there are departments of drama, music, dancing and fine arts. The instructors include middle school teachers, the Director of the Culture Building, the Administrator of cloth-weaving factory, and bakers.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Nov. 5, 1958

2. Huo Chien People's Commune

The commune has been engaged in the side-line production. For the last month, members of the commune have been organized to plant over 700 pieces of mats and to collect 10,000 catties of ginger.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Jan. 22, 1959

Yunch'un Hsien (64) Fukien

1. I Tu People's Commune
2. Chin Tou People's Commune
3. Peng Ju People's Commune
4. Ta P'u People's Commune
5. Ch'eng Kuan People's Commune
6. Hsiao Ku People's Commune
7. Hu Yang People's Commune
8. Tung P'ing People's Commune

These Communes are organized by more than 200,000 returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, residing in Yung Ch'un Hsien. They often write to their relatives overseas and ask them to support the communization, remit money, invest for the construction, etc.

Tao Yuan No. 6, Jan. 9, 1959

Yunhsiao Hsien (65) Fukien

Yueh Ching People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 5, 1958



Yungtai Hsien (66) Fukien

Wu Tung People's Commune

The "Pan Yang" Production Team has obtained 4,536 catties of fresh camellia fruits from one mou. After drying and pressing, they have obtained 312 catties of camellia oil. They have a total of 318 camellia trees. The camellia trees are about seven feet high, with plentiful big fruits. There is almost no insect damage.

China Youth, Dec. 11, 1958

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*                               *
*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
*                               *
*   HOPEH PROVINCE            *
*                               *
*   MARCH, 1959               *
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Based on Chicom publications  
 August 1958 - January 1959

For reference only.  
 For purposes of quotation  
 refer to original sources.

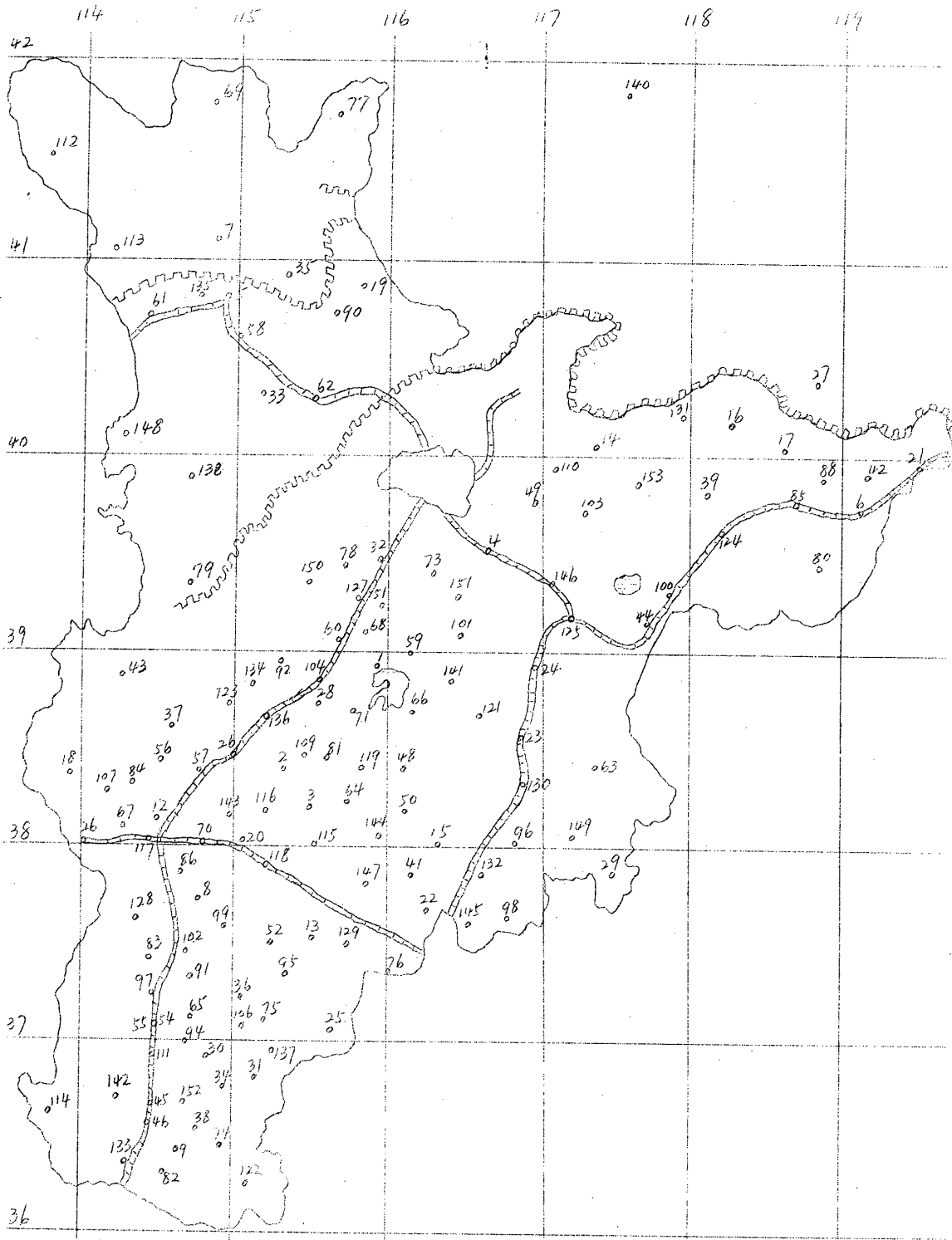
Note: Supplements will be published as  
 additional material becomes  
 available. "Locators" for other  
 provinces are in process of  
 publication.

**C. R. O.**  
 Research section

HOPEH PROVINCE 河北省

( 951 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No. 20, Oct. 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月止共有951個人民公社—统计工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大中書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖, 由於中共一再改定行政疆界若干縣市確實本省者或見於本省省界以外, 要皆以經緯度為準則。

Hopeh Province 河北省

Map 地圖

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>		<u>Coordinates</u>
1.	Anhsin	安新	(38-53, 115-49)
* 2.	Ankuo	安國	(38-25, 115-19)
3.	Anp'ing	安平	(38-14, 115-31)
4.	Antz'u	安次	(39-24, 116-44)
5.	Changchiak'ou (M)	張家口	(40-50, 114-55)
6.	Ch'angli	多黎	(39-43, 119-08)
* 7.	Changpei	張北	(41-06, 114-50)
8.	Chao	趙	(37-15, 114-46)
9.	Ch'engan	成安	(36-27, 114-41)
10.	Ch'engte (M)	承德	(40-59, 117-52)
11.	Ch'engte	承德	(40-59, 117-52)
* 12.	Chengting	正定	(38-09, 114-34)
* 13.	Chi	冀	(37-34, 115-34)
* 14.	Chi	薊	(40-03, 117-24)
15.	Chiaoho	交河	(38-01, 116-17)
* 16.	Chienhsi	遼西	(40-10, 118-30)
* 17.	Ch'ienan	遼安	(40-01, 118-41)
* 18.	Chienp'ing	遼屏	(38-22, 113-55)
19.	Ch'ihch'eng	赤城	(40-55, 115-53)
* 20.	Chin	晉	(38-02, 115-02)
* 21.	Ch'inhuangtao (M)	秦皇島	(39-57, 119-35)
22.	Ching	景	(37-42, 116-16)
23.	Ch'ing	青	(38-35, 116-18)
* 24.	Chinghai	靜海	(38-56, 116-55)
25.	Ch'ingho	清河	(37-05, 115-37)
* 26.	Chinghsing	井陘	(38-00, 114-01)
* 27.	Ch'inglung	青龍	(40-27, 118-53)
28.	Ch'ingyuan	清苑	(38-52, 115-29)
29.	Ch'ingyun	慶云	(37-53, 117-23)
30.	Chitse	鷄澤	(36-56, 114-52)
31.	Chiu	邱	(36-40, 115-11)
32.	Cho	涿	(39-30, 115-58)

33.	Chalu	承鹿	(40-20, 115-11)
34.	Chiuchou	曲周	(36-47, 114-56)
35.	Ch'ungli	崇礼	(40-56, 115-20)
* 36.	Chulu	鉅鹿	(37-13, 115-01)
37.	Ch'uyang	曲陽	(38-39, 114-36)
38.	Feihsiang	肥鄉	(36-36, 114-48)
* 39.	Fengjun	豐潤	(39-51, 118-08)
40.	Fengning	豐寧	(41-14, 117-08)
41.	Fuch'eng	阜城	(37-52, 116-08)
* 42.	Funing	撫寧	(39-54, 119-13)
43.	Fup'ing	阜平	(38-52, 114-12)
44.	Hanku (M)	漢沽	(39-15, 117-14)
45.	Hantan (M)	邯鄲	(36-37, 114-28)
46.	Hantan	邯鄲	(36-37, 114-28)
* 47.	Hengshui	衡水	(37-44, 115-42)
* 48.	Hochien	河間	(38-26, 116-05)
49.	Hsiangho	香河	(39-46, 116-59)
* 50.	Hsien	獻	(38-12, 116-07)
51.	Hsinch'eng	新城	(39-14, 115-48)
52.	Hsinho	新河	(37-32, 115-15)
53.	Hsinglung	興隆	(40-23, 117-31)
54.	Hsingt'ai (M)	邢台	(37-04, 114-30)
* 55.	Hsingt'ai	邢台	(37-04, 114-30)
* 56.	Hsingt'ang	行唐	(38-28, 114-23)
* 57.	Hsinle	新樂	(38-24, 114-47)
58.	Hsuanhua	宣化	(40-37, 115-01)
59.	Hsiung	雄	(38-59, 116-06)
* 60.	Hsuship	徐水	(39-01, 115-39)
* 61.	Huain	懷安	(40-33, 114-28)
* 62.	Huailai	懷來	(40-22, 115-42)
* 63.	Huanghua	黃驊	(38-24, 117-24)
64.	Jaoyang	饒陽	(38-15, 115-44)
65.	Jen	任	(37-07, 114-41)

* 66.	Jench'iu	任丘	(38-43, 116-06)
67.	Huolu	獲鹿	(38-06, 114-18)
68.	Jungch'eng	容城	(39-03, 115-52)
69.	K'angpao	康保	(41-51, 114-51)
* 70.	Kaoch'eng	藁城	(38-02, 114-50)
71.	Kaoyang	高陽	(38-42, 115-47)
72.	Kaoyuan	高元	(37-37, 114-39)
73.	Ku-an	固安	(39-27, 116-48)
74.	Kuangp'ing	廣平	(36-30, 114-56)
75.	Kuangtsung	廣宗	(37-04, 115-08)
76.	Kuch'eng	故城	(37-23, 116-07)
77.	Kuyuan	沽源	(41-26, 115-44)
78.	Laishiu	涞水	(39-23, 115-42)
79.	Laiyuan	涞源	(39-19, 114-42)
80.	Laot'ing	涞寧	(39-26, 118-54)
81.	Li	蠡	(38-29, 115-34)
* 82.	Linchang	臨漳	(36-21, 114-35)
83.	Linch'eng	臨城	(37-27, 114-30)
84.	Lingshou	靈壽	(38-19, 114-24)
85.	Luan	灤	(39-45, 118-44)
* 86.	Luanch'eng	灤城	(37-53, 114-39)
* 87.	Luarp'ing	灤平	(40-56, 117-41)
* 88.	Lulung	盧龍	(39-54, 118-51)
* 89.	Lunghua	隆化	(41-32, 117-37)
* 90.	Lungkuan	龍關	(40-45, 115-40)
91.	Lungyao	隆堯	(37-20, 114-45)
92.	Manch'eng	滿城	(38-51, 115-20)
93.	Mengts'un	孟村	(38-06, 117-05)
94.	Nanho	南和	(37-00, 114-41)
95.	Nankung	南宮	(37-22, 115-22)

96.	Nanp'i	南皮	(38-02, 116-42)
97.	Neich'iu	内丘	(37-17, 114-31)
* 98.	Ningchin	寧津	(37-40, 116-46)
* 99.	Ningchin	寧晉	(37-37, 114-55)
* 100.	Ningho	寧河	(39-28, 117-46)
* 101.	Pa	霸	(39-07, 116-24)
* 102.	Paihsiang	柏鄉	(37-29, 114-41)
103.	Paoti	宝坻	(39-44, 117-18)
104.	Paoting (M)	保定	(38-52, 115-29)
105.	P'ingch'uan	平原	(37-11, 116-25)
* 106.	P'inghsiang	平鄉	(36-59, 114-54)
107.	P'ingshan	平山	(38-16, 114-13)
108.	Pot'ou (M)	泊頭	(38-05, 116-35)
109.	Poyeh	博野	(38-28, 115-28)
* 110.	Sanho	三河	(39-59, 117-05)
111.	Shaho	沙河	(36-56, 104-30)
* 112.	Shangtu	商都	(41-31, 113-41)
113.	Shangyi	尚義	(41-01, 114-05)
* 114.	She	涉	(36-38, 113-50)
* 115.	Shen	深	(38-01, 115-33)
116.	Shentse	深澤	(38-11, 115-11)
* 117.	Shihchiachuang (M)	石家莊	(38-02, 114-28)
* 118.	Shulu	束鹿	(37-51, 115-18)
119.	Suning	肅寧	(38-26, 115-50)
120.	Tach'ang	大廠	(59-54, 116-59)
121.	Tach'eng	大成	(38-42, 116-38)
* 122.	Taming	大名	(36-18, 115-05)
* 123.	T'ang	唐	(38-45, 114-58)
* 124.	T'angshan (M)	唐山	(39-35, 118-15)
* 125.	T'enchin (M)	天津	(39-08, 117-24)
* 126.	Ting	定	(38-31, 114-59)
127.	Tingsing	定興	(39-17, 115-46)

128.	Tsanhuang	贊皇	(37-38, 114-26)
* 129.	Tsaoch'iang	棗強	(37-30, 115-43)
* 130.	Ts'angcheng (M)	滄州	(38-19, 116-52)
* 131.	Tsunhua	遵化	(40-10, 117-58)
* 132.	Tungkuang	東光	(37-53, 116-32)
* 133.	Tz'u	碓房	(36-22, 114-23)
134.	Wan	完	(38-49, 115-08)
135.	Wanch'uan	萬全	(40-50, 114-55)
136.	Wangtu	望都	(38-43, 115-09)
* 137.	Wei	威	(36-58, 115-16)
* 138.	Wei	蔚	(39-50, 114-30)
139.	Weil	魏	(36-20, 114-56)
* 140.	Weich'ang	圍場	(41-56, 117-32)
141.	Wenan	文安	(38-52, 116-28)
142.	Wuan	武安	(36-44, 114-16)
143.	Wuchi	無極	(38-11, 114-58)
144.	Wuch'iang	武強	(38-00, 115-51)
145.	Wuch'iao	吳橋	(37-37, 116-30)
* 146.	Wuch'ing	武清	(39-32, 116-52)
147.	Wuyi	武邑	(37-49, 115-54)
148.	Yangyuan	陽原	(40-05, 114-12)
149.	Yenshan	鹽山	(38-05, 117-12)
150.	Yi	易	(39-21, 115-29)
151.	Yungch'ing	永清	(39-19, 116-30)
* 152.	Yungnien	永年	(36-42, 114-43)
153.	Yut'ien	玉田	(39-53, 117-45)

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

位置表中已建立的公社的縣或市

\*\* Municipality (M) (市)

Hopei Province

河北省

Index to hsien

縣名表



Ankuo Hsien (2)\* Hopeh

1. Tungfeng People's Commune

This commune is one of the advanced areas in Hopeh where people have sufficient clothing and food.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 17, 1958

2. Hsienfeng People's commune

Members of the commune sent newly-harvested cotton to the finishing process plant and the commune's Shennung medical herbs depot collected a number of row herbs and sent them to other places for sale thus giving the members a considerable increase in their income.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

3. Hungchi People's Commune

The hsien authorities called on the masses to compile and write the history of the people's commune. An old member of this commune, Tsao Tao-heng, 68, first wrote an article.

People's Daily, Dec. 19, 1958

\* Number indicates location on map.

Changpei Hsien (7) Hopoh

Tungfanghung People's Commune

The Young Communists' league of this commune has: (1) organized the youths to join the "blooming and contending dispute" and propaganda work; (2) borrowed the "wind" of the commune to churn up a wave of production; (3) mapped out the work for coordinating with fast development of Communism; and (4) changed the organization and setting up a system to fit the situation

China Youth, September 19, 1958, p. 38

Chongting Hsien (12) Hopeh

Red Flag People's Commune

The commune members held a grading conference and carried out immediately the half-supply and half-wage system.

China Youth, Oct. 17, 1958

Chi Hsien (13) Hopeh

Hungchi People's Commune

A total of 4,135 women of this commune have gone to work relieving a total labor power of 2968 men to join in the field of the heavy industry and capital construction projects.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 15, 1958

Chi Hsien (14) Hopeh

1. Pangchun People's Commune

Right after the establishment of the commune, a mess hall was formed and since then the peasants no longer made their own food.

This has created a problem: how to heat the bed (specially designed bed in North China made of bricks and built on top of the kitchen stove which keeps the bed warm). After a discussion five ways were found to solve the problem: (1) Use the family stove to cook food for the hogs; (2) develop secondary production activities which use a fire; (3) connect the outside furnaces used for melting steel to the kitchen stove; (4) persuade bachelors to move in with families to share available fuel; and (5) organize groups to use leisure time to collect firewood.

Ta Kung Pao, November 14, 1958

2. Mashenchiao People's Commune

The commune organized 15,000 persons to do shock work for two days and processed over 9,000,000 catties of sweet potatoes.

Ta Kung Pao, November 26, 1958

Chienhci Hsien (16) Hopeh

Hungchuan People's Commune

The commune set up a local-method paper manufactory at Hsutientzu village. The workers are the old men over 50. At its inception, it could only produce 500 to 600 sheets a day. But, after strenuous study, the old workers were able to produce over 40,000 sheets in less than two months.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 20, 1958

Ch'ienan Hsien (17) Hopoh

Tungfangku Hungchuan People's Commune

In order to effect a rapid development of various economic production projects, the party's secretary of the commune led the masses to collect grass on the mountains. They collected fire-wood and went hunting for seven days and made an income of 80,000 JMP - an average of over three JMP for each person.

Ta Kung Pac, Dec. 17, 1958

Chienping Hsien (18) Hopch

Weisui People's Commune

A meteorological observatory using both Chinese and foreign methods was formed. The observatory has issued local weather reports since early last September.

NCNA, Peking, Jan. 4, 1959



Chin Hsien (20) Hopch

Hungchi People's Commune

The commune has established 4,200 plants of medium and small sizes, 32 lumber mills, pig farms and agricultural experimental centers. They replaced man workers with woman workers and weak workers with strong ones. The women visit all lines of business and are assigned social labor they are capable to undertake.

Peking, People's Radio, Dec. 15, 1958

Chinhuangtao M. (21) Hopoh

Pohai People's Commune

This commune obtained a bumper harvest of grains, cotton and oil last year. Part was consumed by the commune members and over 20,000,000 catties were sold to the state.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 12, 1959

Chinghei Hsien (24) Hopeh

1. Chinghai People's Commune

The commune has devoted much of its time to cultivate green vegetables in a conservatory to solve the vegetable-supply problem of the commune on the one hand and to supply the urban area on the other. Members of the commune have guaranteed to plant 10,000 mou of the vegetables this winter to bring vegetable-plantation into its climax.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 30, 1958

2. Chengkuan People's Commune

Responding to vegetable-plantation in the winter season, the commune has used silk-paper instead of glass to build a conservatory for vegetable plantation. As a result, the income increased by 400,000 JMP and the problem of capital deficit was thus solved.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 30, 1958

3. Tangkungtun People's Commune

The commune has encouraged every family to plant vegetables in a vase with good results. In addition, members are making a great effort to raise vegetables in conservatories and hot-beds.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 30, 1958

Chinghsing Hsien (26) Hopeh

Weishui Weihsing People's Commune

Members of this Commune praised their messhalls as being operated better than their home kitchens.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 21, 1958

Chinglung Hsien (27) Hopeh

Shangyu People's Commune

The commune's commercial department signed contracts with 120 schools to purchase their secondary production. They organized 24,000 students to collect mountain products. They made an income of 7,000 JMP within 20 days thus solving the problem of the tuition fee of all the students.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

Chulu Hsien (36) Hopeh

1. Chiehku People's Commune

In developing the economy, the commune was confronted with the problem of a technical man-power shortage. To solve this problem, a meeting of technicians was held. At the meeting a decision was made to teach the young generation the techniques required.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 22, 1959

2. Yingchiawan People's Commune

This commune ordered that animals' manure should be collected twice a day. Over 150 catties of animals' manure were stored. Ten wagons of manure can be obtained from one pig in one month. The animal raisers are responsible for storing manure. Regulations governing the storage of manure and for awards for over-fulfillment have been made.

Peking, People's Radio, Jan. 28, 1959

Fengjun Hsien (39) Hopoh

1. Hsnanchuang People's Commune

This commune consists of a total of 10,862 households, of which 30% are families with little labor power, and 50% are families having labor power up to the standard proportion. The remaining 20% are families having few mouths to feed but much labor power to employ.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

2. Wangkuanying People's Commune

It was decided in this commune to spend an average of 46.09 JMP on guaranteed food for each person per year, which included seven catties of meat; and eight JMP on guaranteed clothing per person per year.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

3. Tangfang People's Commune

A hundred-flower peasant song and dance ensemble was formed in the commune and gave a performance of the "People's Commune is Blooming" in celebration of the high quantity bumper harvest of wheat.

Wei Hui Pao, Oct. 5, 1958

4. Taoti People's Commune

Meng Hsiang-kuei, nurse of the commune nursery, paid special attention to taking care of the children. She got up many times in the night to see if the children were well wrapped in quilts or if they needed to pass water. All the children have been trained to love the collective way of life and like to do labor work. At present, there are 110 children in this nursery while there were only 40 at the founding of this nursery one month ago.

China Youth, Nov. 18, 1958

Funing Hsien (42) Hopeh

1. Pohai People's Commune

Since its establishment, the collective way of living has saved a great deal of time for the women. There are the nurseries, mess halls and sewing factories and the women do not have to be bothered by the drudgeries of the families. They can contribute to greater production.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 5, 1958

2. Yukuan People's Commune

Transportation is difficult in this commune because of the narrow paths in the mountains. The masses used ladders and stretchers to carry peanuts. They transported the peanuts from 500 mou in a day's time.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 22, 1958

3. Pohai People's Commune

It is estimated that each member in this commune will have an average of over 20,000 catties of grain, from 800 to 1,000 catties of raw cotton and from 70 to 300 catties of peanuts in 1959.

China Youth, Oct. 9, 1958



Hengshui Hsien, (47) Hopeh

( 19 Communes have been established  
according to Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958)

1. Matouli People's Commune

Using the native method, the supply-marketing department of this commune produced brown sugar with stalks of multi-ear Kaoliang. The sugar is bright in color and tastes good. The sugar factory of this commune is equipped very simply. There are three pottery containers, eight basins and a set of machines.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 23, 1959

2. Hungchi People's commune

The commune has a total whole-half laboring force of 26,700 persons among which women number 15,141.

People's Daily, Dec. 22, 1958

Hochien Hsien, (48) Hopeh

Tungfeng People's Commune

To further carry out democratic governing, the commune has recently launched a big blooming and big contending movement on current production, living and conduct of cadres. Commune members have been asked to present their opinions.

People's Daily, Dec. 17, 1958

Hsien Hsien, (50) Hopeh

Chiehkuang People's Commune

The commune organized all its cadres and its members to study the "ten major proposals" to carry forward the work of the present time. Over 2,000 party members and 18,000 masses participated.

People's Daily, Jan. 9, 1959

Hsingtai Hsien, (55) Hopeh

1. Kainci People's Commune

Peasants of this commune had only three small iron smelting furnaces on the eve of the foundation of their communes. The next day, when the cooperatives were amalgamated into the commune, they sent 1,500 people to concentrate on iron production.

NCNA, Tientsin, Sept. 5, 1958

2. Haochien People's Commune

The masses of this commune have put forward 30,700 suggestions which mainly concerned the disposal of the means of production and communal property, production and construction.

NCNA, Tientsin, Sept. 5, 1958

3. Northwest People's Commune

This commune has these working conditions: (1) Heighten Communist consciousness, no condition for work, caring nothing about remuneration and not fastidious about work, (2) assume a dare-to-work attitude of Communists and use both hands and brain in work.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 1, 1958

4. Huangshih People's Commune:

A mess hall was established in the commune and the cooks prepared the rice either with too much water or too little water at the very beginning. Later, the cooks often gathered together to study how to improve the technique of cooking rice and other foods and frequently called for advice from the masses. After careful study, they can now cook ordinary food quite well.

People's Daily, Dec. 5, 1959

5. Tungfang People's Commune

This commune set up a fertilizer base in which techniques were taught and production was practiced. Within less than one month, over 300 persons became experts in fertilizer production.

Peking, People's Radio, Jan. 25, 1959

Hsingt'ang Hsien, (56) Hopoh

Huochien (Rocket) People's Commune

Within a period of over six months, 11 chicken farms were established in the communes raising 52,000 chickens, 35% of the total number of livestock raised. With the rapid increase in livestock production, an increase of income of 4,050,000 JMP for the masses was made.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 17, 1958

Hsinle Hsien, (57) Hopoh

1. Tungfeng People's Commune

There are 292 mess halls in the commune.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 29, 1958

2. Koutou People's Commune

As a result of many kinds of sideline production, the commune made a total income of 6,180,000 JMP, or, an average of 238 JMP per member of the commune two times as much as last year.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 2, 1958

3. Changshou People's Commune

The commune is formed from 60 agricultural producers' cooperatives in an area of 174,386 mou of land. At present, it needs not only to strengthen the work of caring for late autumn crops in the field, but also to reap the ripe harvest in the large field as well as store up compost, transport manure plow the land and make preparation for planting wheat.

People's Daily, Sept. 16, 1958

Hsushin Hsien, (60) Hopch

1. Suicheng People's Commune

Members often engage in deep cultivation and in their spare time take up military drill. The commune has set up nurseries, kindergartens, schools and colleges and also has its own newspaper.

Chinese Pictorial, Dec., 1958

2. Shang Chuang People's Commune

This commune **plans** to produce 150,000 cattles of sweet potato per mou and has added a thresher to its farm equipment. It also has its own livestock and veterinary stations.

China Pictorial, Dec., 1958

3. Tungfeng People's Commune

In order to ensure the production of grain and iron-steel, the commune has developed its economy and engaged in side-line production. Teams for fishing, hunting wild ducks, plaiting mats with reeds and raising ducks were formed. They have been quite active.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 14, 1958

4. October People's Commune

Commune member Fang Ming-hung, originally an outstanding production team leader, was selected cook of the commune's mess hall. But her husband, son and daughter-in-law persistently opposed. She said that to follow Communism one must take an everybody-is-for-me-and-I-am-for-everybody attitude. Even an old man of 67 was unwilling to lag behind.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 31, 1958

5. Hsusui People's Commune

The system of militarization of the commune makes it impossible for anyone to come across any person in the day time when he enters any village. When you look for somebody the only way is to ask the supply-distribution department of the commune where they sell various kinds of goods.

People's Daily, Aug. 26, 1958



6. Shankuang People's Commune

The design of a synthetic chemical works in this commune has attracted much attention. Everyone often stopped for a while and took a close observation of the works wondering how could it use red potatoes and coal to produce many chemicals including alcohol, rubber, diesel oil and chemical fertilizer.

Peking, People's Radio, Jan 9, 1959

7. Red Flag People's Commune

This commune is now exerting great efforts to harvest 2,000 catties per mou. It has one tailoring shop in which there are eight woman workers and 12 sewing machines. The clothes of the more than 1,500 commune members are made in this shop.

China Women, Sept. 16, 1958

Huaian Hsien, (61) Hopeh

Red Flag People's Commune

With the building of the commune, the enthusiasm of the masses has risen greatly, everybody is elated, and scenes of jubilation are evident everywhere.

People's Daily, Sept. 2, 1958

Huailai Hsien, (62) Hopeh

Huailai People's Commune

The hsien is teeming with fruits which go as far as Northeast and North China. The local people worry about two things in the aspect of fruit production --the failure of the fruit yield and the failure to sell their production, with assistance from the commercial department, a purchasing station was set up in the commune, thus the annual purchasing plan was completed two months earlier than scheduled.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 15, 1958

Huanghua Hsien, (63) Hopoh

Luchiachiao People's Commune

The commune suffered a shortage of domestic animals. In the autumn "harvesting season" everyone, old and young alike, joined the work for three consecutive days and nights.

People's Daily, Jan. 1, 1959

Chengkuan People's Commune

Three thousand and seven hundred blacksmiths, carpenters and automobile drivers of this commune have participated in examining and inspecting the mechanized farming tools. All the agricultural tools, large or small, were given close inspection.

People's Daily, Jan. 26, 1959

Jenchin Hsien, (66) Hopeh

Weihsing People's Commune

The commune has step by step been industrialized and the women have been active in taking part in work. Five women in the commune made a handy iron-wood lathe primarily with wood, suitable for manufacturing bearings and spare parts.

Ta Kung Pao (HK) Jan. 3, 1959

Kaoch'eng Hsien, (70) Hopeh

1. Hsing-an People's Commune

One hundred ninety six snack stands have been set up at various mess halls of the commune. Before their establishment, it was inconvenient for the masses. One had to walk for a mile to buy a box of matches, for instance, because the supply points were unevenly scattered. With the establishment of these snack stands, it saved time for the commune members and raised the laboring efficiency.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 16, 1958

2. Hungchi People's Commune

This commune has set up a new-styled chicken-farm. At present, the farm raises 135 leghorns.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 25, 1958

3. Chengkuan People's Commune

The commune has devoted much of its time to chicken-raising and cultivated a great number of chicken-raising experts.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 26, 1958

4. Hungchi People's Commune

For setting up a kindergarten, the Maochuangtsun party branch in this commune transferred two members of the Communist Youth League from the production team to work as nurses. One of them has a four-year school education and the other one just became literate.

People's Daily, Dec. 12, 1958

Linchang Hsien, (82) Hopeh

1. Hungkuang People's Commune

The commune achieved a bumper harvest this year.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 26, 1958

2. Chingchun People's Commune

Six young girls in this commune, ages ranging from 14 to 17, were planting one mou of "Sattelite Cotton Field" in which a yield of 15,000 catties is expected.

China Youth, Sept. 6, 1958

3. Hungkuang People's Commune

This commune planted this year 38 mou of good species of cotton-- an average of 2,000 catties of raw cotton can be harvested from each mou.

China Youth, Sept. 30, 1958

Luannheng Hsien (86) Hopoh

(Three Communes have been established in this Hsien according to Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 12, 1958)

1. Tungfeng People's

The commune has launched a cotton-picking campaign. On October 12, 182 middle school students went to the commune to help pick cotton. They picked 7,000 catties in little more than half a day, 3,000 catties of which were brought back on the same day.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

2. Hungchi People's Commune

Since the cotton-picking campaign began, the commune completed picking the first cotton crop of 620 mou from September 21 till the middle of October. Everyone picked 70 to 80 catties of good quality cotton a day.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

3. Weihbing People's Commune

For transporting cotton, this commune has formed a specialized team. With the re-arrangement of man-power and draught-animals and assigning 149 carts, a cotton transportation team was formed. At the same time, primary school pupils were mobilized to form a cotton transportation shock battalion.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958



Luap'ing Hsien (87) Hopoh

1. Changpaiwan People's Commune

Recently, members of the commune were mobilized to go up the hill to pick fire-wood and grass. They made a total income of 60,000 JMP within three days. Each person earned an average of one JMP and twenty cents each day.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

2. Hungchuan People's Commune

To ensure fulfilment of agricultural production, the commune called on members to work on sideline production, and 1,300 members made an income of 800 JMP after they worked on sideline production for three days.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

3. Hsienchin People's Commune

In this commune there are more than 20 production teams, 1,045 households and 4,724 people. The commune established 26 nurseries, 20 kindergartens, 21 mess halls and 19 sewing plants. At the very beginning, a number of women of the commune were not accustomed to labor and refused to take part in manual labor on the pretext of household responsibilities and the care of their children and some of the rich households maintained a watch-and wait attitude in joining the mess hall.

Statistic Work, #21, Nov. 14 1958

4. Tengta People's Commune

The commune suffered a drought this year, but took no action to deal with it for the reason that the cadres were very much inclined to depend upon "Heaven" and besides it was beyond their ability to do anything against the drought. The reaction of the masses was that it was useless to worry about it before the cadres took any action.

Statistic Work, #21, Nov. 14 1958

5. Hsinmin People's Commune

The commune suffered a drought this year, cadres took the lead to go to the front to fight against the drought and mobilized all the men and women members of the commune to carry water by man-power or by animals. The work turned out to be very successful.

Statistic Work, #21, Nov. 14 1958

Lulung Hsien (88) Hopoh

1. Wuhsing People's Commune

The Light Industry Ministry of the Central Government convened from September 15 through 19th a northern field conference on potato finishing processes. Representatives to the conference visited the commune's local finishing process for making starch, potato-flour noodle, potato-flour sheet and wine.

Ta Kung Pao, Sept. 24, 1958

2. Hunghsing People's Commune

The Light Industry Ministry of the Central Government convened from September 15 through 19th a northern field conference of on potato finishing processes and general utilization. Representatives to the conference visited the commune's local finishing process for making starch, potato-flour noodle, potato-flour sheet and wine.

Ta Kung Pao, Sept. 24, 1958

Lunghua Hsien (89) Hopeh

Fukukou People's Commune

To put all the cow-boys of this commune to work on side-line production, the commune mobilized 1,200 cow-boys and they cut off 120,000 catties of brier stems within seven days.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

Lungkuan Hsien (90) Hopeh

Tungfeng People's Commune

The four production teams of this commune engaged in sideline production in mid October and only within a little more than a month they made a total income of 24,000 JAP, an average of 20 JMF for each household. This has not only solved the problem of winter dress for the commune members but also given support to current production.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 30, 1958

Ningchin Hsien (98) Hopoh

Chengkuan People's Commune.

At the very beginning of the time of revamping the commune, there was inconsistent realization by some of what ~~advantages~~ the commune system actually had. After a debate of blooming and contending, party committee members and cadres asked the commune members for their opinion so as to make improvements. Thus, the revamping work of the commune was completed with success.

People's Daily, Jan. 14, 1959

Ningchin Hsien (99) Hopoh

Kaofeng People's Commune

In responding to the call of the cotton-picking movement of this commune, a shock team was formed in the commune and in five nights these teams picked a total of 10,000 catties of cotton.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

Ningho Hsiên (100) Hopeh

1. Hungchi People's Commune

Civilian workers of the commune have set a new labor record.

People's Daily, Jan. 1, 1959

2. Wu-i People's Commune

The cadres have attentively studied the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of CCP. The Commander of the Women Battalion of the Tungchuang Battalion of this commune explained the resolutions to the aged women.

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958



Fa Hsien (101) Hopeh

Chapu People's Commune

This commune is striving to obtain over 200,000,000 catties of grains from over 110,000 mou of land. An increase of production of cotton, beans and other products has been planned. Meanwhile, over 60,000 mou of low land have been converted into paddy fields and fish-ponds.

NCNA, T'ienchin, Jan. 21, 1959

Paoing (M) (104) Hopoh

1. Tungfeng People's Commune

The Makochuang production team of the commune ran two mess halls from August and failed to operate them well. They had no buildings to eat in and were short of food and soup. Later, the local party branch strengthened its leadership, set up required systems, let the mess halls raise pigs and plant vegetables and made use of surplus houses as mess halls, thus, eating problems were solved.

Peking, People's Radio, Nov. 13, 1958

2. Yuehchin People's Commune

Commune authorities investigated the cadres and in order to listen to the opinions of the members, conducted a seminar discussion for commune members or paid a visit to individual families. During the visit they discovered many problems. Two hundred forty five cases were discovered of items listed in the commune inventory which were missing. One hundred thirty eight cases were found where an item was not on the inventory and four small cooperatives kept an incomplete set of accounts.

People's Daily, Dec. 15, 1958

Finghsiang (106) Hopeh

Hungchi People's Commune

The commune has widely put into effect militarization of its organization, combativization of action and collectivization of living. This is good to the organization, serves to help large-scale production and heighten the public's Communist consciousness. Just because of the implementation of these three characteristics, the masses have a more collective way of production and of living.

Peking, People's Radio, Dec. 3, 1958

Sanho Hsien (110) Hpeh

Tungfeng People's Commune

There is rapid progress of the duck farm experiment of the commune.

The ducks that the farm raised were so fat that they were welcome everywhere at home and abroad.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 14, 1958

Shangtn Hsien (112) Hopch

1. Hsiacmeitzu People's Commune

At the Wuhua propagation station, a billy goat of Russian Caucasian breed mated a total of 21,254 nanny goats within 125 days by means of artificial insemination. The rate of fertilization was as high as 99.2%, 25% higher than the world record.

People's Daily, Nov. 28, 1958

2. Tungheng People's Commune

The members of the 8th Forestry Battalion refuted with fact the opinion that trees cannot grow fast in the dry, cold meadows. Only in this year, the aspens in 14 mou of field have grown 1.98 meters.

China Youth, Oct. 5, 1958

She Hsien (114) Hopeh

Yangi People's Commune

This commune is situated in a mountainous area where there are rich sources of mountain products. It is a good place for developing an economy of multiple kinds. In the past half year, an income of over 300,000 JMF was obtained which was 37% of the total income of the commune.

China Youth, Jan. 17, 1959

Shen Hsien (115) Hopeh

Tangfeng People's Commune

This commune has farm land of over 2,000 mou. During spring, there was trouble with wind, and during summer there was trouble with drought. The members fought hard for 300 days last year, over 500 mounds were leveled, and several hundreds ditches were filled up. After the founding of the commune, the fighting force became even stronger; they have at last obtained a bumper harvest in 1958.

Wen Hui Dao, Jan. 1, 1959

Shihchia Chuang (M) (117) Hopen

1. Weihsing People's Commune

On October 9, comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, secretary-general of the central Committee of CCI made an inspection tour of the Commune's agricultural scientific research center and visited the bumper harvest of cotton and sweet potatoes, the iron-steel plant and mess hall.

Wei Hui Pao, Oct. 20, 1958

2. Chiaotung People's Commune

This commune has raised the quality of pig iron by putting the experiment report of each furnace before the workers to enable them to realize what it actually contained.

People's Daily, Jan. 15, 1959



Shuln Hsien (118) Hopeh

Chinhsing People's Commune

There are 43 villages in this commune and each village has a cotton inspection room composed of four persons selected by the commune authorities. All the cotton has to be sent to the finishing plant.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 20, 1958

Taming Hsien, (122) Hopeh

Yangchiao People's Commune

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

T'ang Hsien, (123) Hopeh

1. Nantajan People's Commune

A 100-man water-detention operation team was formed in this commune to fill up the reservoir. So far, 590,000 odd cubic meters being filled up. The commune is now concentrating on seeking water for spring cultivation.

People's Daily, Jan. 26, 1959

2. Weihsing People's Commune

Since the big leap forward, a small number of backward youths among the over 1,800 young persons in this commune did not have a clear view about the prospect of social development, did not understand whom they were offering their labor for, and were afraid of difficulty and unwilling to engage in agricultural production.

China Youth, Oct. 30, 1958

Tangshan (M), (124) Hopeh

Hancheng People's Commune

To insure a further bumper harvest of this year's agricultural crops, the commune is speeding up its production of chemical fertilizer.

People's Daily, Jan. 15, 1959

T'ienchin, (125) Hopeh

1. Hsiao Chan People's Commune

Since the establishment of this commune last October, the "half supply and half wage system" has been put into effect. In addition, a monetary award equivalent to 20% of the total sum of the wage is given to the members. The peasants' incomes can thus be converted into a small amount of reserved fund.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 15, 1958

2. Yang Tsun People's Commune

This commune has a bumper harvest. Food is sufficient for this year. But, this commune is still unable to obtain 150,000 JMP to meet monthly expenses. The Party Committee thus brings forth the project of side-line production and demands that the masses respond to this project in order to make both ends meet.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

3. Sheng Fang Chen People's Commune

Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretary General of the Central Committee of CCP inspected this commune on October 8. He made inquiries repeatedly about the bumper harvest of paddy field.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 20, 1958

4. Hung Shun Li People's Commune

Teng Hsiao-ping came to this commune to visit the Tientsin University on October 8. He listened to Lin Tieh, a member of the Provincial Committee, report on iron, steel and agricultural production.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 20, 1958

5. Honan People's Commune

Kuangming Daily, Jan. 27, 1959

6. Hsinli People's Commune

To construct a big fishing port, the 3,000 commune members made a record digging of 1,080 cubic meters of earth each in one day. Since the establishment of this commune, there has been a great development in industry and agriculture. The commune members' incomes have increased. Those who had only cereals other than rice or bark to eat in the past, now have savings - the highest amount of savings being 4,000 JMP.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

7. Shuangkou People's Commune

This commune has about 42,000 acres of land and embraces over 10,000 households with a total population of more than 80,000.

China Reconstructs, Dec. 1958

8. Peitang People's Commune

Construction of a fishing port in Tangku District with an area of 33,000 mou was started last September. At present, 500 mou of bumper product fish-ponds have been completed in which small fry are being raised.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

9. Ta Ku People's Commune

For solving the problem of housing the workers constructing a port, barracks were built on the dike along the coast. Over 1,000 persons, men and women, are now working on the beach.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

10. Hungchi People's Commune

When the public holiday of the 7th battalion began, the young fellows all came together. Some groups took part in the physical culture of the labor-health system and some practiced basket-ball in order to participate in the ball game to be held on the coming holidays.

People's Daily, Dec. 11, 1958

11. Tientsin People's Communes

The living standards of commune members in 1960 as stipulated by this commune are: 4 ounces of milk each person per day; 24 catties of fruit, 2 catties of sugar and 20 catties of pork each person per month; 100 feet of cloth each person per year and 1 radio set for each family.

Wen Hui Pao, (HK), Nov. 30, 1958

Ting Hsien, (126) Hopeh

1. Hanchiawa People's Commune

This commune has set up 89 primary schools, one full-time middle school, six half-time "red and expert universities" and many "revolutionary technique night schools." The college students teach the middle school students--and all the teachers and students teach all the other commune members. An educational net of thousands of people teaching and all the people learning is thus formed.

China Youth, Sept. 30, 1958

2. Chienyang People's Commune

The commune is sending cotton to factories via trains specifically assigned for transporting cotton.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 23, 1958



Tsaoch'iang Hsien, (129) Hopeh

Weihsing People's Commune

Three production teams have contributed a total of 167 units of man-power, plowed an area of 6,036 mou—including 4,545 mou of grain crops and 842 of cotton.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 25, 1958

Ts'angcheng, (130) Hopeh

2nd Hungchi People's Commune

In an earlier period, everyone was in high spirits and vigorous for work and accomplished a great deal in production. But, for lack of proper rest, they became exhausted and are not as vigorous as before.

People's Daily, Nov. 29, 1958

Tsunhua Hsien, (131) Hopeh

1. Chienming People's Commune

The commune adopted a distribution system of semi-supply plus wages and awards. At present, they are working on wage gradings. The aged and the children are best treated. The food served in the nurseries and happy houses for the old is 50% better in quality than the food served to the general members.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 30, 1958

2. Santunying People's Commune

While this commune was storing up manure, it used the combined Chinese and foreign method to produce bacterial fertilizer. This commune has set up a general bacterial fertilizer plant.

People's Daily, Jan. 21, 1959

Tungkuang Hsien, (132) Hopoh

1. Lienchen People's Commune

The cutting-potatoes-into-slices movement has reached a climax in the commune. A supplementary laboring team was formed to pick potatoes. They picked 380,000-odd catties of potatoes within three days.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 3, 1958

2. Tungsheng People's Commune

The Chiangchuang production team has put into effect the holiday and regular work-schedule system under which members are guaranteed to have eight hours of sleep, four to six hours for eating, walking and recreation activities and 10 to 12 hours for work. They can enjoy one day off from the plant every half month. On this day the public mess hall will still give the commune members food.

People's Daily, Nov. 29, 1958

Tz'u Hsien, (133) Hopeh

1. Chengkuan People's Commune

Since the popular cotton-picking movement started in this province, this commune has placed a "treasure box" at the entrance to the mess halls of this commune to let members put in every piece of cotton they picked from the field.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

2. Nanchengtzutsun People's Commune

There has been a shortage of Chinese herb medicine in this commune. Recently, several people were selected to work on a three-mou experiment of planting herbs. As a result, 6,000 catties of herbs were harvested.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 20, 1958

Wei Hsien, (137) Hopoh

1. Kaokungchuang People's Commune

A "Shock Team of Fertilizer Transportation" was organized by the old and young people. The old men and women pushed the carts while the young people dragged the ropes.

Hopoh Daily, Oct. 26, 1958

2. Lichiatsai People's Commune

On the deeply-plowed wheat-planted land, the commune has applied with considerable success ten experiences in the field. For example, "Members live in the field," "Cadres set up their offices in the field," "Mess halls are set up in the field," etc.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 19, 1958

3. Weihsing People's Commune

Statistic Work, Sept. 29, 1958

Wei Hsien, (138) Hopeh

Feiyueh People's Commune

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

Weichang Hsien, (140) Hopoh

Weihsing People's Commune

This commune is situated in a cold broad mountainous area with a small population. The commune members responded to the Party's call for planting experimental farmland in an attempt to create in the cold area under Saihan Dam, a bumper harvest wheat field which can yield 1,000 catties of wheat per mou.

People's Daily, Dec. 4, 1958



Wuching Hsian, (146) Hopah

1. Kuangkiangpei People's Commune

There was not a single commercial organization at Tayu hchuang village and for this reason, the local people had to go as far as seven Chinese miles to get a needle or thread. After the establishment of the commune, the party committee members decided to set up a supply depot in the commune.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 28, 1958

2. Meichang People's Commune

Since the establishment of the commune, local party committee members have promoted the side-line production of silk-and-paper flowers. They encouraged the masses to contribute raw materials and to set up a paper-flower plant manned by a few thousand persons.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 31, 1958

3. Kuangerhkiang People's Commune

In the height of the side-line production campaign, over 200 carpet workers of the commune set up a carpet manufactory with more than 800 workers. They use local raw materials.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 31, 1958

Yungnien Hsien, (152) Hopch

Tapeiwang People's Commune

The commune's wheat-land scientific control and research organization invented a number of instruments required for medium-density planting resulting in high-quantity production.

People's Daily, Jan. 16, 1959

Handwritten initials or marks, possibly "R" and "W".

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*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
*                               *
*       ANHWEI PROVINCE       *
*                               *
*       FEBRUARY, 1959       *
*                               *
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Based on Chicom publications  
 August 1958 - January 1959

For reference only.  
 For purposes of quotation  
 refer to original sources.

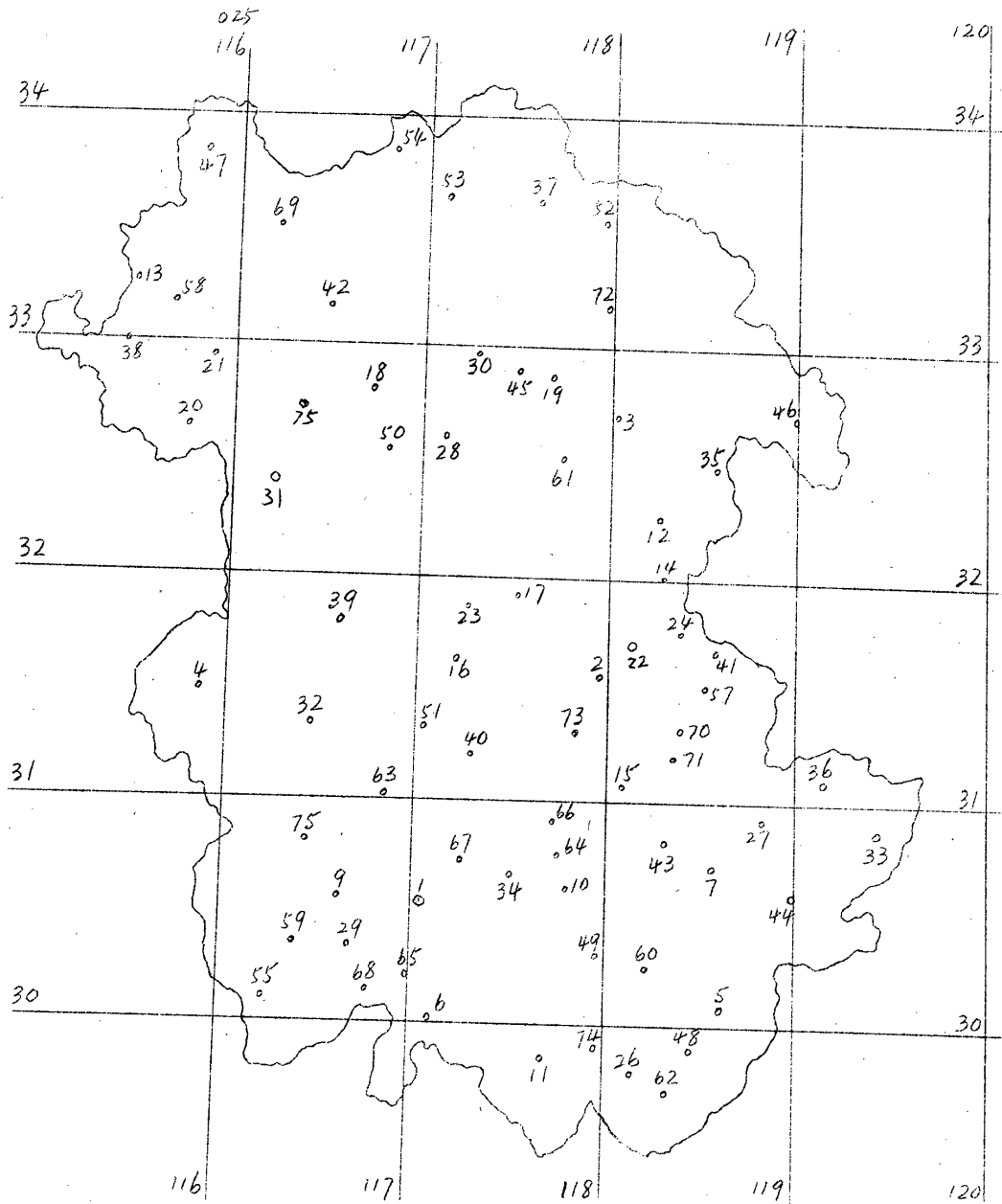
Note: Supplements will be published as  
 additional material becomes  
 available. "Locators" for other  
 provinces are in process of  
 publication.

**C. R. O.**  
 Research section

ANHWEI PROVINCE 安徽省

( 1054 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No.20, Oct. 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月止共有1054个人民公社 - 统计工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大中書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖由於中央一再改變行政疆界若干縣市確屬本省者或見於本省省界以外者皆以經緯度為準則。

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>
1.	Anch'ing (M) **	(30-32, 117-02)
* 2.	Ch'ao	(31-36, 117-02)
3.	Chiashan	(32-33, 118-15)
4.	Chinchai	(33-09, 115-28)
5.	Chihai	(30-04, 118-34)
6.	Chihte	(30-07, 117-02)
7.	Ching	(30-45, 118-29)
8.	Chingte	(30-19, 118-31)
9.	Ch'ienshan	(30-35, 116-38)
10.	Ch'ingyang	(30-41, 117-47)
11.	Ch'imien	(29-52, 117-41)
12.	Ch'u	(32-18, 118-18)
13.	Chiehshou	(32-08, 118-24)
14.	Ch'uanchiao	(32-04, 118-17)
15.	Fanch'ang	(31-06, 118-04)
* 16.	Feihsi	(31-42, 117-14)
* 17.	Feitung	(31-54, 117-28)
18.	Fengt'ai	(32-45, 116-46)
19.	Fengyang	(32-53, 117-36)
20.	Funan	(32-38, 115-26)
* 21.	Fuyang	(32-57, 115-50)
22.	Hanshan	(31-43, 118-08)
* 23.	Hofei (M) **	(31-54, 117-18)
24.	Ho	(31-42, 118-21)
* 25.	Hsiao	(34-13, 117-02)
26.	Hsiuning	(29-47, 118-11)
27.	Hsuanch'eng	(30-56, 118-43)
28.	Huainan (M) **	(32-51, 117-08)

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

安徽省已建立的公社的縣或市

\*\* Municipality (M) (市)

Anhui Province  
安徽省

Index to hsien  
縣名表

29.	Huaining	懷寧	(30-31, 117-02)
* 30.	Huaiyuan	懷遠	(32-58, 117-15)
31.	Holi	霍山	(31-41, 118-33)
32.	Huoshan	霍山	(30-54, 116-15)
33.	Kuangte	廣德	(30-55, 119-23)
34.	Kueich'ih	貴池	(30-41, 117-26)
35.	Laian	來安	(32-26, 118-28)
* 36.	Langhsi	郎溪	(31-07, 119-08)
37.	Lingpi	靈璧	(33-34, 117-38)
38.	Linch'uan	臨泉	(33-01, 115-22)
39.	Liuan	六安	(31-48, 116-33)
40.	Luchiang	廬江	(31-15, 117-14)
41.	Maanshan (M) **	馬鞍山	(31-44, 118-29)
42.	Mengch'eng	蒙城	(33-18, 116-33)
43.	Nanling	南陵	(30-56, 118-15)
44.	Ningkue	寧國	(30-36, 118-36)
45.	P'engpu (M) **	蚌埠	(32-57, 117-26)
* 46.	Pinghui	炳輝	(32-50, 118-58)
* 47.	Po	亳	(33-54, 115-48)
* 48.	She	歙	(29-52, 118-26)
49.	Shihtai	石埭	(30-24, 117-57)
* 50.	Shou	壽	(32-35, 116-50)
* 51.	Shuch'eng	舒城	(31-27, 117-01)
52.	Ssu	泗	(33-30, 117-57)
* 53.	Su	宿	(33-39, 117-04)
* 54.	Suihsi	濉溪	(33-56, 116-52)
55.	Susung	宿松	(30-06, 116-10)
56.	Tangshan	碭山	(34-27, 116-25)
57.	Tangt'u	蕪湖	(31-34, 118-29)
* 58.	T'aiho	太湖	(33-12, 115-39)

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

安徽省中已建文的公社的縣或市

\*\* Municipality (M) (市)

59.	T'aihu	太湖	(30-22, 116-20)
60.	T'aiip'ing	太平	(30-20, 118-09)
* 61.	Tingyuan	盱眙	(32-32, 117-43)
* 62.	Ts'ungyang	蕪陽	(30-43, 117-12)
63.	T'unhsi (M) **	屯溪	(29-44, 118-20)
* 64.	T'ungch'eng	桐城	(31-05, 116-57)
65.	T'ungkuanshan (M) **	銅官山	(30-54, 117-42)
66.	Tungliu	東流	(30-12, 116-57)
67.	T'ungling	銅陵	(30-56, 117-40)
68.	Wangchiang	望江	(30-07, 116-46)
* 69.	Woyang	渦陽	(33-50, 116-13)
* 70.	Wuhu (M) **	蕪湖	(31-21, 118-23)
71.	Wuhu	蕪湖	(31-20, 118-21)
72.	Wuho	五河	(33-10, 117-56)
73.	Wuwei	無為	(31-21, 117-49)
* 74.	Wuyuan	盩源	(29-16, 117-50)
* 75.	Yingshang	潁上	(29-54, 117-58)
76.	Yuehhsi	岳西	(30-56, 116-13)

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

縣名表 中 建 又 的 公 社 的 縣 或 市

\*\* Municipality (M) (市)

CH'AO HSIEN (2)\* ANHWEI PROVINCE

1. "Ssu Chi" People's Commune

This commune is called "Culture Hsiang". On the first and 15th of the month, the members go to the club to hold a meeting and watch shows. The songs they sing are all composed by themselves. Many of the old women are members of the chorus team.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 17, 1958

2. "Hung Ch'i" People's Commune

This commune has build more than 10 factories including iron, coke, cement, refractory brick, lime, knitting and farming tool factories. All these factories are now operating.

NCNA, Hopei, Dec. 16, 1958

3. "Huang Shan" People's Commune

The cultural work group of this commune over four months has presented 66 plays. This has satisfied the demand for cultural life after intensive production work.

Wen Hui Pao, Jan 17, 1959

\*Indicates location on map.



FELHSI HSIEN (16) ANHWEI PROVINCE

"Fei Kuang" People's Commune

Since this commune has tried democratization for two months, it proved that this is the important key to better production and consolidation of the commune---cadres participated in production and mixed with the masses.

People's Daily, Dec. 4, 1958

FELTUNG HSIEN (17) ANHWEI PROVINCE

1. "Shang You" People's Commune

This commune established a mining middle school. During the 80 days starting from the opening of the school on July 9 to the end of September, it created a wealth of 1,300,000 JMP. In addition to financing school expenses, 20% of the income is used for supporting the construction of agriculture and industry of the state.

Kuangming Daily, Nov. 12, 1958

2. "Ting Kuang Hsiang" People's Commune

In this commune a young girl says, "In the past, my father-in-law often scolded and beat me because I sang songs. But after liberation, the peasant clubs have organized various activities including dancing and singing. Now, even my father-in-law and mother-in-law are watching the shows with loud laughter."

China Youth, Nov. 29, 1958

3. "Ch'ang Ling Ho" People's Commune

There are 69 households and 250 persons in this commune. In the past, the women had to cook, wash clothes, sew clothes, and take care of the old and the young and all their energy was exhausted in their housework. But after the establishment of the commune, collective cooking has been carried out and improved gradually. Now that the big stove has been completed, less laborpower is necessary to cook meals for more than 200 persons.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 10, 1958

FU YANG HSIEN (21) ANHWAI PROVINCE

1. "Yung An" People's Commune

When this commune started "deep plowing" work, the commune members were doubtful about the advantages of it. As their actions corresponded with their words, 80% of the "deep plowing" land has been turned over only 4 to 6 inches deep. This is far from the demand.

China Youth, Oct. 19, 1958

2. "Wang Jen" People's Commune

There are 478 natural villages and 81,239 villagers. With the rapid development of agricultural and industrial production, the "Poems and paintings creation" movement is vigorously going toward a high-tide. Commune members have created 87,000 wall-paintings of "poem and painting in one."

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 16, 1958

3. "Fuyang" People's Commune

This commune recently carried out an inspection of seeds to raise the quality of the seeds.

Peking, People's Radio, Jan. 28, 1959

4. "Chahua" People's Commune

The Chahua People's Commune was organized in September this year with more than 90,000 members. This Commune was suffering from insufficient labor by failing to make proper use of its manpower in fulfillment of the heavy assignments in iron and steel production and autumn harvesting and autumn planting.

Peking, NCNA, Dec. 9, 1958

China Youth, Nov. 19, 1958

"Yung An" People's Commune

Hofei Hsien, (23) Anhwei Province

1. "Chiang Huai" People's Commune

The commune has pledged to accomplish "deep plowing" work, and accumulate more fertilizer so that the average production per mou for next year can reach 15,000 catties.

China Youth, Sept. 24, 1958

2. "Shou Chan" People's Commune

This commune has decided that all pupils should lodge and board in school so that their living and studying can be better organized, and they can be developed to take over Communist works in the future.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 30, 1958

Hsiao Hsien, (25) Anhwei Province

"Tung-fang-hung" People's Commune

In order to feed the members with fresh vegetables, the party committee of this commune organized all those experienced in planting vegetables and set up 137 vegetable-producing teams and one vegetable pool.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

Huaiyuan Hsien, (30) Anhwei Province

1. "Hung Ch'i" People's Commune

This commune has used the iron and steel it has manufactured for making a large quantity of farm tools and machines. One month's production of iron and steel is enough for the commune's manufacturing of farming tools and machines for one year.

People's Daily, Nov. 29, 1958

2. "Huaiho" People's Commune

The "macheng" squad of this commune has kept enough seeds in reserve for Autumn sowing and they took out 20,000 catties of seed wheat from their own reserve to support other squads.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih-pao, Oct. 8, 1958

3. "Fei Kuang" People's Commune

Over 1,100 children of this commune have taken part in collective study and collective production in the 10 Communist primary schools sponsored by the commune.

NCNA, Hofei, Oct. 22, 1958

Langhsi, (36) Hsien

"Hsing Fu" People's Commune

This commune had a bumper harvest in 1958. Each individual obtained an average 620 catties of crop. This enabled them to clear the huge state loan which was made several years ago. Also it enabled the state food-collection work in this commune to be completed in one day.

Hongkong Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 8, 1959

Pinghui Hsien, (46) Anhwei Province

"Hoping" People's Commune

In order to produce more late rice crops than early ones, this commune immediately after its establishment, organized 257 teams in charge of field management.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih Pao, Oct 8, 1958



Po Hsien, (47) Anhwei Province

"No. 3" People's Commune.

In addition to regular workers, 6,330 persons regarded as non-workers have taken part in production and the rate of attendance has increased 125.8%.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih Pao, Oct. 8, 1958

She Hsien, (48) Anhwei Province

"Hui Chow" People's Commune

This commune is situated in a poor and underdeveloped area where schistosomiasis is prevalent. But after the establishment of the commune, many members have been cured of their schistosomiasis. Production has been developed and the livelihood of the commune members has reached a level higher than that of the rich and middle peasant.

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 9, 1958

Shou Hsien, (50) Anhwei Province

1. "Shou Kwang" People's Commune

The commune established eight secondary professional teams. Professional teams consisting of 2,000 members did agricultural production work during the day and transport work during the night. Their average income per day is 13,900 JMP.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 3, 1958

2. "Patriotic" People's Commune

In a few days this commune set up 730 factories including production of iron, ball bearings, native chemical fertilizers and cement.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih Pao, Oct. 8, 1958

Shu-Ch'eng Hsien, (51) An Hwei Province

"Shu Ch'a" People's Commune

There are 8,607 households in this commune, and 316 messhalls have been established. In order to insure the supply of vegetables 6,725 mou of land are devoted to vegetables.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 16, 1958

Su Hsien, (53) Anhwei Province

1. "San Pa" People's Commune

"Tzu Lu Lake" is a swamp in this commune. Its area is about 36,000 mou. For a long time, it has been abundant with various grass especially with the "purple root" grass and reeds. Now in the areas south of Yangtze River, the water network is going to materialize. Two big channels have been dug. Thousands of workers are working vigorously on every inch of the field for the purpose of water conservancy. China Youth, Nov. 11, 1958

2. "Lan Kan" People's Commune

Since 70 workers of "San Pa" People's Commune have been despatched by the County Party Committee to help transport wheat, "San Pa" People's Commune is suffering from a shortage of manpower. Therefore, "Lan Kan" People's Commune sent 30 women from its "Hua Mu Lan" team (the oldest being only 23) to help the "San Pa" People's Commune do water conservancy work. China Youth, Nov. 11, 1958

Sui Hsi Hsien, (54) Anhwei Province

1. "Wolung" People's Commune

Out of land continuously affected by flood and drought, this commune has made a rich and productive land. They have dug a river 60 metres wide, and six ditches, each 30 metres wide.

People's Daily, Dec. 27, 1958

2. "Hang Chi" People's Commune

This commune organized a manure accumulating team of over 9,000 people, which collected 14 million piculs of manure a day--an increase of 500% over the pre-commune days.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih-pao, Oct. 8, 1958

T'ai-Ho (58) Hsien, Anhwei Province

1. "Yueh Ching" People's Commune

Miss Fan Hsiu Ying, Director of the Commune, said, "During the period of land reform, I participated in the work of the village. When I came home late, my mother-in-law wouldn't provide me supper, my husband beat me. My mother-in-law hated me because I ate at the expense of my family while I worked for the village. But now the commune is established, and all the problems are settled."

China Youth, Dec. 18, 1958

2. "Wu Hsin" People's Commune

During the forestation movement, a team of 1,067 persons was mobilized including 415 youths, 169 youth group members and 254 young people.

The team planted 34,670 mou of woods, and 338,248 trees.

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

3. "Wei Hsin" People's Commune

There is a mess hall in this commune which can accomodate 100 persons.

There are only 3 cooks and one accountant, but they can serve various dishes. In the newly-built bakery, potato powder is mixed in the flour to make bread. The daily production is about 1000 catties.

NCNA, Hefei, Dec. 15, 1958

4. "Hung Hua" People's Commune

This commune is at the high-tide of water-conservancy construction.

They have moved the clubs to the working field, and brought with them more than 1000 books and propaganda instruments such as loud speakers etc.

Wen Hui Pao, Dec. 25, 1958

5. "Hung Chi" People's Commune

This commune uses 800 cocks to take care of 40,000 baby chickens and the results are fine. When the cock weighs one catty it is castrated and fed with food soaked in wine. The cock gets drunk and several little chicks are put beside the cock. When the cock awakes it takes care of the chickens as if it were a hen.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 6, 1958



Ting Yuan Hsien, (61) Anhwei Province

"Ou T'ang" People's Commune

The women and the communist youth group members have planted 1.9 mou of land with potato. The average production of one mou is 210,000 catties. The average weight of one potato is about 10 catties.

People's Daily, Dec. 4, 1958

Ts'ungyang Hsien, (62) Anhwei Province

"Kuanghai" People's Commune

After its establishment this commune immediately transferred 3,000 workers to build a reservoir and insured that it would be completed before the end of this year without a state loan.

Hofei, Anhwei Jih-Pao, Oct. 8, 1958

T'ung-ch'eng Hsien, (64) Anhwei Province

"Shih Ho" People's Commune

At first, "Hung Ch'i" Mess Hall of this commune didn't pay attention to the development of production of by-work, and only a few kinds of vegetables were planted. Their dishes were mainly greens and radishes. But since it developed various kinds of production of by-work, their meals have been greatly improved.

NCNA, Hefei, Dec. 17, 1958

Woyang Hsien (69) Anhwei Province

1. "Chi Luen Chai" People's Commune

This is a big commune, consisting of 90,000 members. Some cadres and members have wrongly considered that the establishment of a commune is the arriving at a Communist society. This commune spent 120,000 JMP in the building of office and commercial buildings, an auditorium, and in purchasing new furniture and office equipment.

Peking, People's Radio, Dec. 12, 1958

2. "Shu Kuang" People's Commune

Jobs have been arranged by this commune for the women among the dependents of martyrs and the dependents of military servicemen. The women are taught the techniques of production.

NCNA, Peiping, Feb. 6, 1959

Wu-hu Municipality, (70) Anhwei Province

"Chiu-chiang" People's Commune

The fishing battalion of this commune establishes fisherman's schools and kindergartens for the children. The fishermen's children whose fathers and forefathers were illiterate and lived aboard boats can now go to school on the land.

People's Daily, Jan. 7, 1959

Wuyuan Hsien, (74) Anhwei Province

1. "Ch'iu K'ou Hung Ch'i" People's Commune

This commune is a merger of seven agricultural production cooperatives in Ch'i K'ou Hsiang. There were originally eight clubs, six rural troupes, seven writers' teams and 10 choirs teams. A Cultural Building, Exhibition Building, and Old Women's Dancing Teams have been established.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 12, 1958

2. "Wang K'ou" People's Commune

This commune launched thirty-four "satellites" in its tea production during last spring and summer and achieved the highest record of tea production per mou in the world.

Ta Kung Pao, Sept. 27, 1958

Ying-shang Hsien, (75) Anhwei Province

1. "Ch'eng Chiao" People's Commune

This commune has planted six mou of highly productive cotton in a swamp which is often affected by flood and drought. The yield is estimated to be 14,562 catties, the average production per mou is 2,427 catties.

China Youth, Oct. 17, 1958

2. "Liu Shih P'u" People's Commune

This commune has organized a Liu Hu Lan's silkworm-raising farm.

NCNA, Peking, Dec. 8, 1958

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*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
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*   KWANGSI PROVINCE          *
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*   JUNE, 1959                *
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Based on Chicom publications

August 1958 - January 1959

For reference only.

For purposes of quotation

refer to original sources.

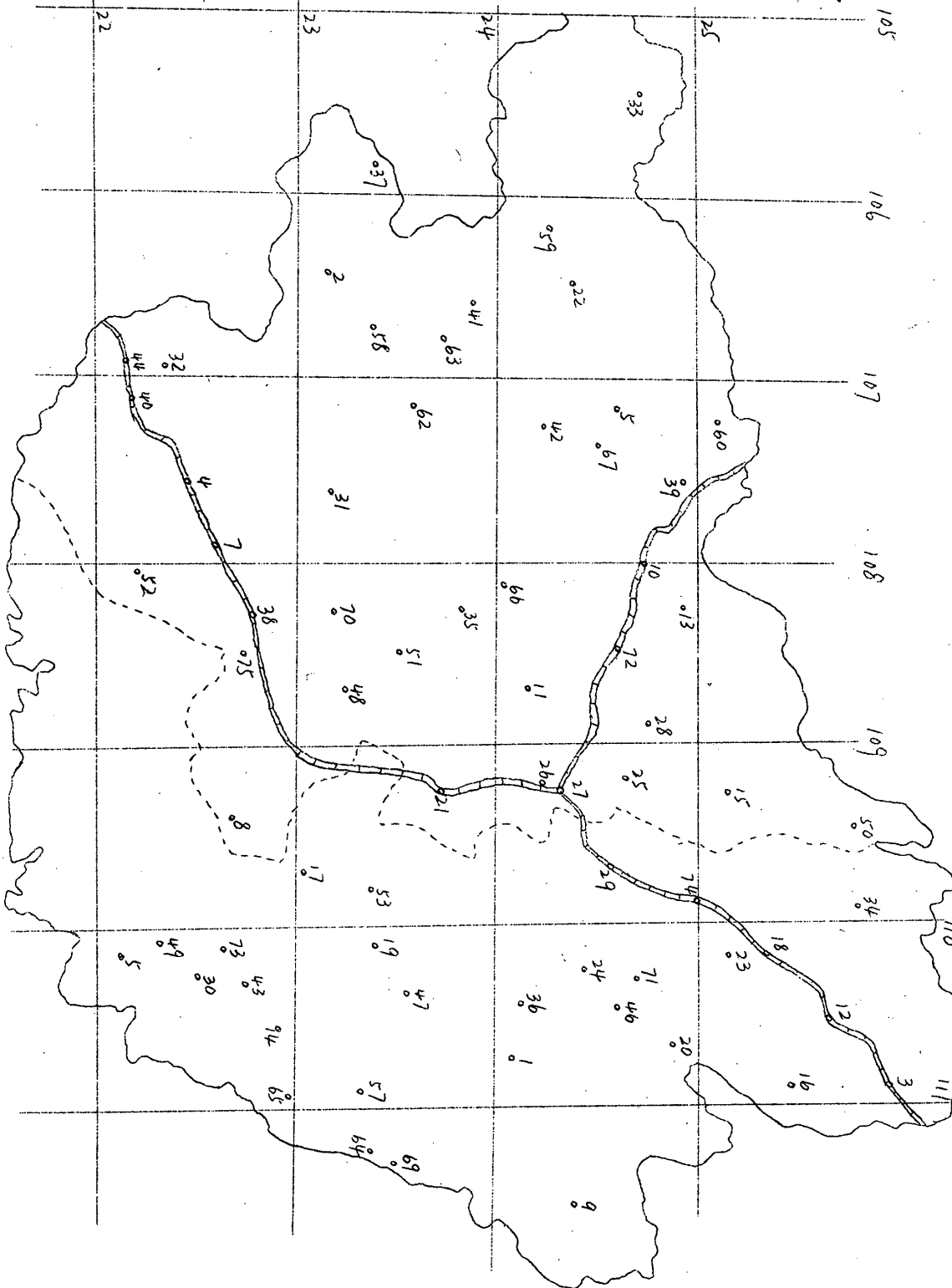
Note: Supplements will be published as additional material becomes available. "Locators" for other provinces are in process of publication.



### KWANGSI CHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION 廣西僮族自治区

( 784 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No. 20, Oct. 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月止共有784個人民公社—统计工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大中書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖由於中共一再改變行政疆界若干縣市確屬本省者或見於本省有界以外要皆以經緯度為準則

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>		<u>Coordinates</u>
1.	Chaop'ing	昭平	(24-06, 110-45)
* 2.	Chinghsi	靖西	(23-09, 106-25)
3.	Ch'uan	全	(25-59, 110-57)
4.	Ch'ungtso	崇友	(22-25, 107-38)
* 5.	Fengshan	鳳山	(24-40, 107-07)
6.	Fuchung	富鍾	((24-30, 111-10)
7.	Fusui	扶綏	(22-40, 107-58)
8.	Heng	橫	(22-38, 109-20)
9.	Ho	賀	(24-23, 111-31)
10.	Hoch'ih	河池	(24-43, 107-48)
11.	Hsinch'eng	忻城	(24-09, 108-41)
12.	Hsingan	興安	(25-39, 110-32)
* 13.	Huanchiang	環江	(24-59, 108-10)
14.	Jung	容	(22-54, 110-34)
15.	Jungan	融安	(25-10, 109-20)
* 16.	Kuanyang	灌陽	(25-32, 110-55)
17.	Kuei	貴	(23-02, 109-40)
* 18.	Kueilin (M)	桂林	(25-20, 110-10)
* 19.	Kueip'ing	桂平	(23-24, 110-05)
20.	Kungch'eng	恭城	(24-52, 110-40)
21.	Laipin	來賓	(23-42, 109-16)
22.	Lingle	凌樂	(24-23, 106-30)
* 23.	Linkuei	臨桂	(25-20, 110-10)
24.	Lip'u	荔浦	(24-26, 110-15)
25.	Liuch'eng	柳城	(24-27, 109-12)
* 26.	Liuchiang	柳江	(24-20, 109-10)
27.	Liuchou (M)	柳州	(24-18, 109-16)
28.	Loch'eng	羅城	(24-47, 108-54)
* 29/	Luchai	鹿寨	(24-32, 109-38)
30.	Luch'uan	隆川	(22-20, 110-17)
31.	Lungan	隆安	(23-10, 107-35)
32.	Lungchin	龍峯	(22-22, 106-56)

33.	Lunglin	隆林	(24-43, 105-30)
34.	Lungsheng	龍勝	(25-52, 109-55)
35.	Mashan	馬山	(23-45, 108-08)
36.	Mengshan	蒙山	(24-08, 110-27)
37.	Mupien	睦邊	(23-33, 105-57)
38.	Nanning (M)	南寧	(22-48, 108-18)
39.	Nantan	南丹	(24-58, 107-23)
* 40.	Ningning	寧明	(22-09, 107-07)
41.	Paise	百色	(23-50, 106-30)
42.	Pama	巴馬	(29-15, 107-18)
* 43.	Peiliu	北流	(22-45, 110-20)
44.	P'inghsiang (M)	憑祥	(22-06, 106-44)
45.	P'ingkuo	平果	(23-30, 107-30)
46.	P'ingle	平樂	(24-36, 110-28)
* 47.	P'ingnan	平南	(23-33, 110-22)
* 48.	Pinyang	平陽	(23-18, 108-44)
* 49.	Popai	博白	(22-18, 110-02)
* 50.	Sanchiang	三江	(25-46, 109-27)
51.	Shanglin	上林	(23-28, 108-34)
52.	Shangssu	上思	(22-11, 108-03)
53.	Shihlung	石龍	(23-20, 109-50)
* 54.	Tahsin	大新	( )
55.	Tamiaoshan	大苗山	( )
56.	Tayaoshan	大瑤山	( )
57.	T'eng	藤	(23-19, 110-55)
58.	Tepao	德保	(23-30, 106-46)
* 59.	T'ienlin	田林	(24-19, 106-11)
* 60.	T'ieno	天峨	(25-09, 107-02)
* 61.	T'ienteng	天等	( )
62.	T'ientung	田東	(23-37, 107-06)
63.	T'ienyang	田陽	(23-45, 106-48)
64.	Ts'angwu	蒼梧	(23-28, 111-19)
* 65.	Ts'enhsi	岑溪	(22-57, 110-56)
* 66.	Tuan	都安	(24-02, 108-08)

67.	Tunglan	東蘭	(24-34, 107-22)
68.	Yzuyuan	資源	(26-14, 110-36)
69.	Wuchou (M)	梧州	(23-28, 111-19)
* 70.	Wuming	武鳴	(23-12, 108-15)
71.	Yangshuo	陽朔	(24-42, 110-18)
72.	Yishan	宜山	(24-33, 108-38)
* 73.	Yulin	玉林	(22-37, 110-07)
74.	Yungfu	永福	(24-59, 109-50)
75.	Yungning	甯寧	(22-48, 108-18)

\* Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

\*\* Municipality (M) (市) 鎮區表中所建文的公社的縣或市

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

廣西僑民族自治區

Index to hsien

縣名表

Chinghsi Hsien (2)\* Kwangsi

Chinghsi Hsien People's Commune

This commune has organized a secondary-production force of 480 people, and including three hog-propagation stations, one dairy, etc.

NCNA, Peking, Jan. 7, 1959

\*Number indicates location on map

Ch'uan Hsien (3) Kwangsi

1. Miao T'ou People's Commune

In order to assure an abundant harvest of every kind of cereal, this commune has assigned some members to guide the production work of rapeseeds and wheats. More than 280 members have been organized to carry out the work of draining out water so as to avoid flooding the fields.

People's Daily, Jan. 8, 1959

2. Ch'i I People's Commune

This commune, being one of the seven communes of the entire hsien, has a broad area for plantation. The commune once put 3,300 members to work on shock weeding and fertilizing with a view to making the rapeseeds grow faster.

People's Daily, Jan. 8, 1959

Huanchiang Hsien (13) Kwangsi

1. Hung Chi People's Commune

The 15,000 members of this commune held a big dinner party on the night of the 27th in celebration of the National Day and the bumper harvest.

Ta Kung Pao, Sept. 30, 1958

2. Hung Jih People's Commune

This commune achieved a bumper harvest of high production in middle-season crops--63 times more than that of last year. The increase was a result of "deep plowing".

Wen Hui Pao, Sept. 13, 1958

3. Wei Hsin People's Commune

There are 25 Chuang Tribe youth in this commune aged from 4 to 8, who planted a 1.4 mou experimental field with late rice crops. As far as farming techniques and production management are concerned, this field is as good as those planted by adults.

Chinese Women, Nov. 1, 1958

Kuanyang Hsien (16) Kwangsi

Wen Shih People's Commune

This commune has cultivated "Red Star Tangerines" containing 60% sugar.

These tangerines taste delicious and sweet.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 23, 1958



Kueilin (m.) (18) Kwangsi

Tung Feng People's Commune

People's Daily, Jan. 18, 1959

Kweiping Hsien (19) Kwangsi

1. Po Lo People's Commune

Based on work, age, and educational levels, members of this commune were admitted into appropriate schools. Teachers are chosen in accordance with their production experience and practical knowledge.

NCNA, Peking, Oct. 16, 1958

2. Hsien Feng People's Commune

The periodical assembly of the representatives members' and the strengthening of democratic management of the commune have been successful. The people are launching a steel-and-iron-campaign.

People's Daily, Nov. 29, 1958

Linkuei Hsien (23) Kwangsi

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

All the organs of this commune are organized for developing production.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 7, 1958

Linchiang Hsien (26) Kwangsi

1. Hung Hsin People's Commune

People's living has been improved since the establishment of this commune; women have more time to learn singing and culture and to receive militia training.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 13, 1958

2. Hung Ch'i People's Commune

This commune accumulated 4,750,000 piculs of manure, which is sufficient to allot each mou of paddy-field 475 piculs of manure. The 15,000-member labor force of this commune has been organized into four fixed units a regular team, shock team, logistic team and secondary professional team.

NCNA, Nanning, Jan. 22, 1959

Luchai Hsien (29) Kwangsi

Hero People's Commune

This commune has turned out rolled steel, machines and spare parts from locally produced steel and iron in the small integrated iron and steel enterprises it recently set up.

MCNA, Wuhan, Dec. 21, 1958

Nanning (m) (38) Kwangsi

Tung Feng People's Commune

Members of this commune were especially happy after being paid wages.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 25, 1958

Ningming Hsien (40) Kwangsi

1. Ch'uan Ying People's Commune

This commune had a bumper harvest of grain and food for all the members has materialized. In addition to developing agricultural production, this commune has put 1,296 members on separate secondary production. They take the full advantage of the semi-tropical zone where this commune is situated to cultivate fennels, bananas, coffee, olives, etc.

People's Daily, Jan. 18, 1959

2. Yao Chin People's Commune

There are 280 members boarding at the mess hall. In the past, the commune provided each member, adult or child, one catty and eight taels of rice per day, which resulted in left-over foods. After discussion, it was decided to furnish food to members according to their ages.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

Peilin Hsien (43) Kwangsi

Peiking People's Commune

This commune has built a synthetic petroleum plant, adopting a method of earth-ashes-pile-distilling process to produce 50 tons of coal-tars annually.

China Youth, Jan. 14, 1959



P'ingnan Hsien (47) Kwangsi

P'ingnan Hsien People's Commune

This commune is extending technical reformation in order to improve working efficiency and the proficiency of the mess hall. People living in the mountainous area have installed pipes for their water supply.

NCNA, Nanning, Dec. 26, 1958

P'ingang Hsien (48) Kwangsi

Wei Hsing People's Commune

Since it is newly built, this commune hasn't established any necessary system to audit cash. The Party committee member has proposed a non-cash-audit, and the cash will be at the exclusive disposal of authorized personnel of the commune.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 18, 1959

Popei Hsien (49) Kwangsi

Chü Lung People's Commune

This commune raised 62,000 pigs--an average of 1,884 pigs per member. This is an increase of 171.5% over that of last year.

This commune has 439 young hog-raisers who built three Youth-Hog-Raising Stations.

China Youth, Dec. 12, 1958

Sanchiang Hsien (50) Kwangsi

1. Hung Chi People's Commune

Tung Tribe girl members of this commune have voluntarily organized an all-female carrier team to move wood down from the hill. Sometimes, they even do a better job than the men.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 5, 1958

2. Tung Feng People's Commune

Members of 60 to 70 years old participated in wood-carrying work and a wood-carrying contest was held to encourage the working morale of every member, men and women, old and young.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 5, 1958

3. Yao Chin People's Commune

Formerly, it took half a year for members of this commune to carry wood and bamboo to the river side. But since the establishment of this commune, it takes only a couple of days to do the work, since the method of log-carrying has changed into a "herd-a-flock-of-sheep" method.

Tahsin Hsien (54) Kwangsi

1. Hsien Feng People's Commune

This commune, one of the eight communes of the entire Ta Hsin Hsien is advancing towards electrification. It has four hydro-electric power stations. The People's desire for electric lights is being realized.

People's Daily Jan. 18, 1959

2. Ho Chien People's Commune

Situated at the Southwest China border, this commune is surrounded with hills and mounds providing sufficient hydro-electric resources. It has started an all-people-campaign for electrification.

People's Daily, Jan. 18, 1959

3. Wan Neng People's Commune

Because this commune lacks manpower to meet the demands of new works, the Party committee member decided to take advantage of conditions furnished by hilly and river-surrounding terrain to set up small hydro-electric power stations. It is hoped that this program will help solve the problem of manpower shortages.

People's Daily, Jan. 18, 1959

T'ieno Hsien (60) Kwangsi

Hung Chi People's Commune

Some of the members of this commune deposit their money in the  
Credit Department every pay-day, while others spend wages in shopping.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 25, 1958

T'ienteng Hsien (61) Kwangsi

Lung Ming People's Commune

China Youth, Jan. 8, 1959

Ts'enhsi Hsien (65) Kwangsi

1. Ta Yao Chin People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong), Dec. 26, 1958

2. Ta Lung People's Commune

With the participation of the returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, rice production of this commune has been increased four or five times that of pre-liberation days. This commune has put into force the "Free Food System" and its "Chinese Overseas Blast Furnace" produces 1,000 catties of iron, every day.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 8, 1959



Tuan Hsien (66) Kwangsi

Hung Hsin People's Commune

As a result of the application of the principle for distributing food according to farming or non-farming seasons, this commune has saved more than 1,300 cattles of grain since last November.

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 21, 1959

Wuming Hsien (70) Kwangsi

1. Shuang Chou People's Commune

Hard working members of this commune were wildly excited over being paid with wages for the first time.

Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong) Dec. 25, 1958

2. Hung I People's Commune

Commune members made a mistake in estimating rice consumption, which resulted in lots of left-over food. After corrective action was taken, members are not only frugal but also have enough food to eat. Most of the mess halls have vegetable farm and lands each member receives one catty of vegetables per day.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

Yulin Hsian (73) Kwangsi

1. Ch'eng Yun People's Commune

Since the improvement of food last Oct., members have reached a standard of living higher than that of the local rich and middle-peasants. Mess halls in many places not only have dining rooms but also look after the aged, feeble, sick, lying-in woman and children.

People's Daily, Jan. 11, 1959

2. Ch'eng Huang People's Commune

There are 4,800 labor force members in the commune who participated in the tense steel and iron production. This commune has set up additional production to raise silkworms and chickens and manufacture gunpower and papers.

NCNA, Nanning, Dec. 13, 1958

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*   PEOPLE'S COMMUNE LOCATOR   *
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*   SHANTUNG PROVINCE         *
*
*   MAY, 1959                 *
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Based on Chicom publications  
 August 1958 - January 1959

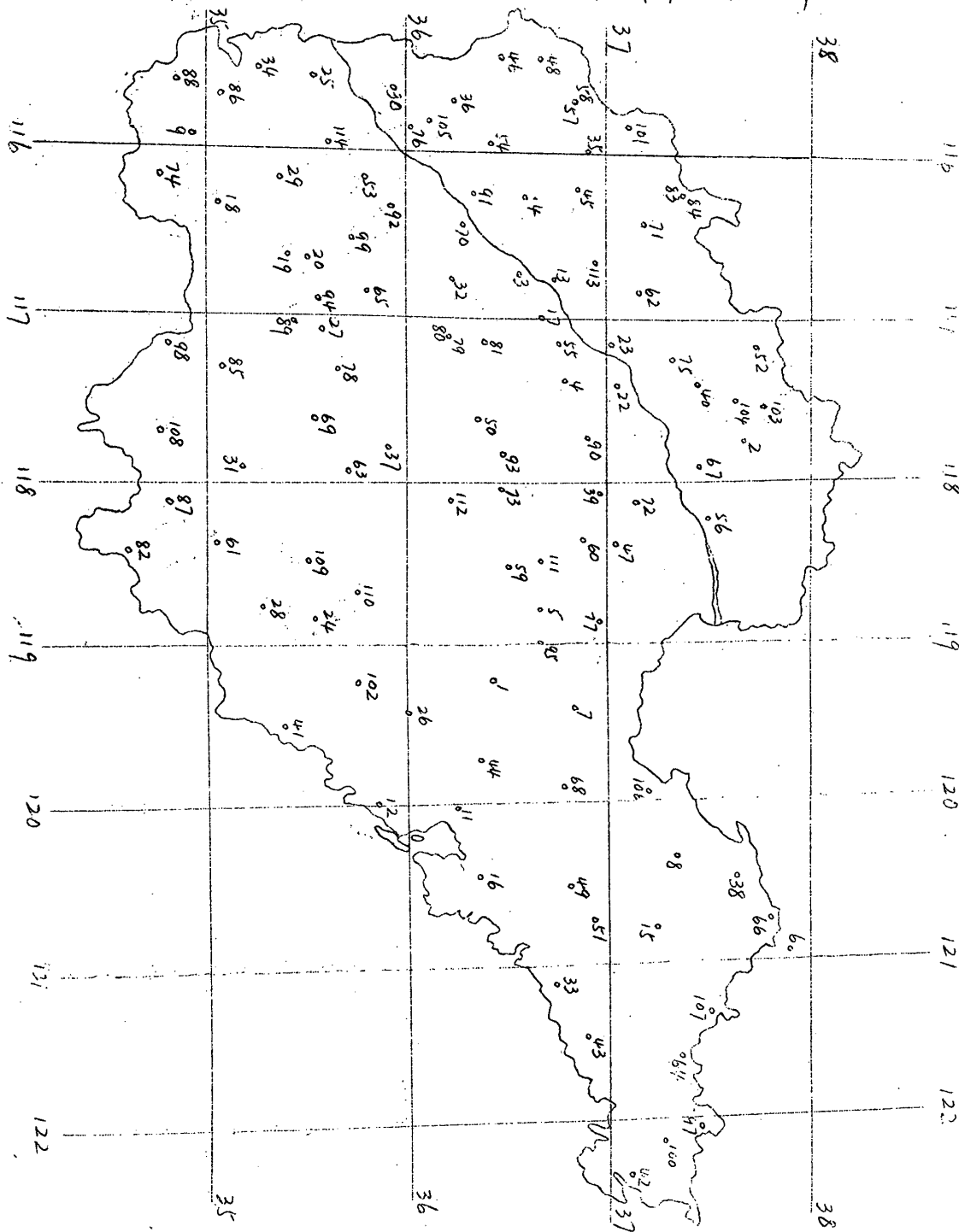
For reference only.  
 For purposes of quotation  
 refer to original sources.

Note: Supplements will be published as  
 additional material becomes  
 available. "Locators" for other  
 provinces are in process of  
 publication.

SHANTUNG PROVINCE 山東省

(1,580 Communes as of Sept. 1958 - Statistic Work, No. 20, Oct. 29, 1958)

截至1958年9月止共有1,580個人民公社—统计工作第二十期, 1958年10月29日



This provincial map is based upon a map of China published in February 1958 by the Ta-Chung Book Company, Hongkong. The Communists have made frequent changes in provincial boundaries and occasionally a hsien which they put in one province appears in another province according to earlier maps. The exact location may be determined by the coordinates.

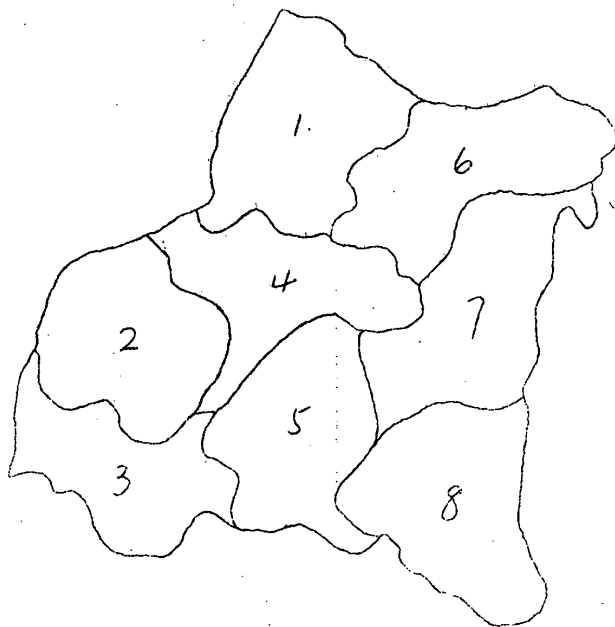
本表所採用之地圖係根據香港大中書局一九五八年二月所印行的最新中國分省地圖, 由於中共一再改變行政疆界若干縣市確屬本省者或見於本省省界以外者皆以經緯度為準則。

Shantung Province 山東省

Map 地圖

People's Communes in Kaotang Hsien 高唐縣人民公社

- 1. Liang Ts'un People's Commune 梁村人民公社
- 2. San Shih Li People's Commune 三十里人民公社
- 3. Chio Cheng People's Commune 舊城人民公社
- 4. Ch'eng Kuan People's Commune 城關人民公社



- 5. Chiang Tien People's Commune 姜店人民公社
- 6. Yin Chi People's Commune 尹集人民公社
- 7. Hu Po People's Commune 后坡人民公社
- 8. Liu Li Shih People's Commune 琉璃寺人民公社

People's Daily, Jan. 12, 1959

人民日报 一九五九年一月十二日

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of hsien</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>
編號	縣名	經 緯 度
1.	Anch'iu 安文	36,26 119,14
2.	Chanhua 沾化	37,42 117,48
* 3.	Ch'angch'ing 長清	36,36 116,44
4.	Changch'iu 章丘	36,51 117,29
5.	Ch'angle 昌樂	36,42 118,49
6.	Ch'angtao 長島	37,55 120,51
7.	Ch'angyi 昌邑	36,52 119,25
* 8.	Chaoyuan 招遠	37,22 120,24
* 9.	Ch'engwu 城武	34,50 115,57
10.	Ch'iahsiang 嘉祥	
11.	Chiao 膠	36,17 120,02
12.	Chiaonan 膠南	35,58 120,00
13.	Ch'ihoh 濟河	36,44 116,46
14.	Ch'ihp'ing 茌平	36,38 116,18
15.	Ch'ihsia 栖霞	37,16 120,49
16.	Chimo 即墨	36,24 120,29
*17.	Chinan (M) 濟南	36,41 117,00
18.	Chinhsiang 金鄉	35,06 116,22
19.	Chining (M) 濟寧	35,32 116,39
20.	Chining " "	35,32 116,39
*21.	Ch'ingtao (M) 青島	36,04 120,19
22.	Ch'itung 濟東	37,04 117,37
23.	Chiyang 濟陽	37,01 117,13
*24.	Chi 莒	35,36 118,52
25.	Chuanch'eng 鄆城	35,37 115,23
26.	Chuch'eng 諸城	35,59 119,27
27.	Ch'ufu 曲阜	35,39 117,03
28.	Chunan 莒南	35,20 118,50
29.	Chuyeh 巨野	35,27 116,12
*30.	Fan 范	35,36 115,38
31.	Fei 費	35,18 118,01

32.	Feich'eng	肥城	36,13	116,42
33.	Haiyang	海陽	36,43	121,14
34.	Hotse	菏泽	36,18	115,21
* 45.	Hsiachin	夏津	36,57	116,00
36.	Hsin	莘	36,14	115,40
37.	Hsint'ai	新泰	35,56	117,49
38.	Huang	黃	37,38	120,32
39.	Huant'ai	桓台	36,58	117,57
40.	Huimin	惠民	37,30	117,29
* 41.	Jihchao	日照	35,26	119,30
42.	Jungch'eng	茌平	37,22	112,32
43.	Jushan	乳山	36,50	121,26
44.	Kaomi	高密	36,24	119,46
* 45.	Kaot'ang	高密	36,53	116,13
* 46.	Kuan	冠	36,28	115,26
47.	Kuangjao	廣饒	37,05	118,25
48.	Kuant'ao	館陶	36,39	115,24
49.	Laihsi	萊西	36,40	120,32
50.	Laiwu	萊蕪	36,15	117,39
51.	Laiyang	萊陽	36,57	120,42
* 52.	Leling	萊陵	37,46	117,14
53.	Liangshan	梁山	35,49	116,10
54.	Liaoch'eng	聊城	36,28	115,57
* 55.	Lich'eng	冠城	36,45	117,09
56.	Lichin	利津	37,29	118,16
* 57.	Linch'ing	(M)臨沂	36,51	115,40
* 58.	Linch'ing	臨沂	36,51	115,40
59.	Linch'u	臨沂	36,32	118,34
60.	Lintzu	臨淄	36,53	118,22
* 61.	Linyi	臨沂	35,07	118,24
62.	Linyi	臨邑	37,13	116,52





63.	Mengyin	孟陵	35,45	117,59
64.	Moup'ing	牟平	37,24	121,37
* 65.	Ningyang	宁阳	35,48	116,51
66.	P'englai	蓬莱	37,48	120,45
67.	Pin	濱	37,29	117,57
* 68.	P'ingtu	平度	36,47	119,56
69.	P'ingyi	平邑	35,37	117,30
70.	P'ingyin	平陰	36,20	116,28
71.	P'ingyuan	平原	37,11	116,25
* 72.	Pohsing	博興	37,09	118,08
73.	Poshan	博山	36,32	117,51
74.	Shan	車	34,49	116,10
75.	Shangho	商河	37,20	117,07
* 76.	Shouchang	壽張	36,02	115,52
* 77.	Shoukuang	壽光	36,55	116,44
78.	Ssushui	泗水	35,42	117,19
79.	T'aian (M)	泰安	36,14	117,09
80.	T'aian	泰安	36,14	117,09
81.	T'aishan (M)	泰山	36,19	117,06
82.	T'anch'eng	鄭城	34,39	113,25
83.	Te	德	37,27	116,17
84.	Techou (M)	德州	37,27	116,17
85.	T'eng	滕	35,08	117,24
86.	Tingt'ao	定陶	35,06	115,40
* 87.	Ts'angshan	蒼山	34,51	118,07
88.	Ts'ao	曹	34,52	115,38
89.	Tsou	鄒	35,28	117,02
90.	Tsoup'ing	鄒平	35,55	117,44
91.	Tunga	東阿	36,12	116,18
92.	Tungp'ing	東平	35,56	116,21
93.	Tzupo (M)	濰博	36,37	117,48
94.	Tzuyang	濰陽	35,36	116,54
95.	Wei	濰	36,43	119,07



96.	Weifang (M)	潍坊		
97.	Weihai (M)	威海	37,31	112,06
98.	Weishan	潍山	34,44	117,17
99.	Wenshang	汶上	35,46	116,33
* 100.	Wenteng	文登	37,12	122,03
101.	Wuch'eng	武城	37,09	115,51
* 102.	Wulien	五莲	35,43	119,13
103.	Wuti	惠民	37,46	117,35
104.	Yanghsin	阳信	37,41	117,34
* 105.	Yangku	阳谷	36,08	115,48
* 106.	Yeh	掖	37,11	119,56
* 107.	Yent'ai (M)	烟台	37,32	121,24
* 108.	Yi	沂	34,48	117,39
109.	Yinan	沂南	35,37	116,35
110.	Yishui	沂水	35,48	118,40
111.	Yitu	莒都	35,13	118,28
112.	Yiyuan	沂源	36,18	118,10
113.	Yuch'eng	禹城	36,57	116,28
114.	Tunch'eng	鄒城	35,38	116,01

\*Indicates hsien having communes whose name is included in "Locator" list.

\*\*Municipality (M) 地级市  
 地级市已建立的公社或市

Shantung Province

山东省

Index to hsien

索引表

Ch'angch'ing Hsien (3)\*Shantung

Wan Teh People's Commune

When this commune put into force large scale collectivization some people took up the problems of individual freedom. It was decided, after vehement blooming and contending, that the principle of big collectivization and small individual freedom will be realized. It is said that members can enjoy limited freedom which will not infringe on collective activities.

People's Daily, Jan. 10, 1959

\* Indicates location on map.



Chaoyuan Hsien (8) Shantung

Chung Ts'un People's Commune

People's Daily, Jan. 1, 1959

Ch'engwu Hsien (9) Shantung

Chaoying People's Commune

After the commune put into effect planned rest and labor, production efficiency increased greatly.

Peking, People's Radio, Chinese Home Service, Dec. 3, 1958

Chinan M. (17) Shantung

Pei Yuan People's Commune

In this commune's abundant autumn harvest, production of rice per mou is  
50,000 catties and cabbage, 500,000 catties.

China Youth, Sept. 23, 1958

Ch'ingtao M. (21) Shantung

1. Hsin Kuang People's Commune

Under this year's fishery plan, 150,000 catties of fish had to be caught. However, this commune has only accomplished 30% of the planned figure because of the smaller fish-shoals and irregular swimming course as a result of bad weather. Commune members decided to do more plantations, carry more weight on less cost but higher productive products.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 9, 1958

2. Ho Chien People's Commune

This year's fishery project effected by weather has not meet the original targets during the Spring-flood season. Members are determined to make a 100-day effort to reach ~~spring~~ leap-forward target by accomplishing an annual total production of 500,000 catties.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 9, 1958

Chu Hsien (24) Shantung.

**Ai Kuo People's Commune**

Because of lack of experience and ambiguous division of responsibilities, slow-down in work and waste of manpower appeared when this commune started "army group operation." This greatly effected working efficiency and the quality of production.

People's Daily, Dec. 5, 1958



Chuyeh Hsien (29) Shantung

Ch'eng Kuan People's Commune

Agricultural crops this year are rich and some crops like grain and cotton are several times greater than before. In the past, the rice-crop of this commune, for example, was only about two or three hundred catties. This year, the average production of the 1,162 mou rice-crop field planted by the "steel and iron girls" is 2,440 catties.

People's Daily, Dec. 22, 1958

Fan Hsien (30) Shantung

Fan Hsien People's Commune

This commune's peanut production breaks the record established by Hupei Province. Out of the entire commune the 450-mou peanut fields of Wang Chuang Chi Management Region yields 5,321,250 catties; average production per mou is 11,825 catties.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 2, 1958

Hsiachin Hsien (35) Shantung

Mi Miao Hsiang People's Commune

One member of this commune always liked to do something for the benefit of the commune. Once he saw a young pig that was about frozen to death. He kept it warm by wrapping it in his winter-pants. Though his pants were soiled by the pig's excretion, he saved its life. He has been called a model member since.

China Youth, Oct. 19, 1958

Jihchao Hsien (41) Shantung

Kao Feng People's Commune

In order to meet the demand of development of steel, iron and electric industries, this commune is widely expanding the production of copper and aluminium by native-foreign methods. There are four copper-smelting-furnaces producing 960 catties of copper per day.

People's Daily, Jan. 23, 1959

Kaot'ang Hsien (45) Shantung

1. Kaot'ang People's Commune

It has a comprehensive plan to build industry that will meet a substantial part of its needs for manufactured goods. Over 145 small and medium factories are to be built; 92 of them went into operation by Nov. 10.

Peking, NCNA, Nov. 22, 1958

2. Lu Wei People's Commune

This commune proceeds to build the combined plant so that the people's collective way of living, collective management and strengthening of leadership can be better organized. It also improves people's study of politics, culture and techniques as well as the utilization of raw materials.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 2, 1958

3. Hung Wei People's Commune

This commune is staging a "shock movement of transporting agricultural products." Members use various carrying tools to carry in 450,000 cattles of raw cotton in a single day by pulling, pushing, shouldering, co-carrying, etc.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 5, 1958

4. Tung Feng People's Commune

There appeared in this commune some surprising inventions and creations. Commune members made a grain-husker of wood, which produces 15,000 cattles of yellow-millet per day.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

5. Lo Yuan People's Commune

Many new workers of this commune participated in production. Some girl members learned more than 10 different kinds of working techniques.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

6. Hung Shih People's Commune

In order to promote the development of agriculture along with industry, this commune convened five meetings to rebut those who are skeptical. The result: participation of 70,000 people in this movement. However, when the movement reached its high-tide, members immediately focused their argument on industrial size or whether to conduct their activities in the western or native way.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

7. Lu Shih People's Commune

In order to promote the development of agriculture and industry, this commune educated several thousand red and expert activists to mobilize the masses to build 107 new rooms during a five-day bitter struggle.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

8. Hung Hsin People's Commune

This commune substituted lime, hemp-life and pig blood for cement to build a water pond which is solid and durable. The conservative concepts of rightists, who are partial to western methods were eliminated.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

9. Teng T'a People's Commune

In order to promote agriculture along with industry, this commune is working 24 hours a day on installation of various machines. The Paper Manufactory has been equipped with members' self-made machines.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 9, 1958

10. San Shih Li People's Commune

11. Liu Li Shih People's Commune

12. Ch'eng Kuan People's Commune

13. Liang Ts'un People's Commune

14. Yin Chi People's Commune

15. Hu Po People's Commune

16. Chiu Ch'eng People's Commune

17. Chiang Tien People's Commune

People's Daily, Jan. 12, 1959

18. Kaot'ang People's Commune

This commune's youth-cotton-grain-shock-regiment consisted of 30 members covering 50 mou of lands including seven mou of cotton. Through a six-month period of careful cultivation, the cotton plants grew well and some of them are more than nine feet high. Each plant bears 31 cotton twigs of 112 cotton fruits on the average. The average production of cotton per mou planted in the 1.3 mou hot-room field is 15,586 catties.

China Youth, Nov. 27, 1958

19. Yin Tsai People's Commune

One woman member of this commune, through 40 days of hard study and practice, learned the technique of making ball bearings. Production has been increased from 700 pieces to 2,700 pieces per day.

China Youth, Jan. 16, 1959

Kuan Hsien (46) Shantung

Ching Shui People's Commune

Students of the "Youth Red and Expert Institute" are carrying on the inspection of wheat and application of insecticides so as to make wheat grow luxuriantly.

China Youth, Oct. 19, 1958



Laiwu Hsiên (50) Shantung

Shang Yu People's Commune

Ta Kung Pao, Jan. 19, 1959

Leling Hsien (52) Shantung

~~Huang~~ Che Hsiang People's Commune

Personnel functioning in finance or trade, in order to meet the demand of a new situation caused by tense Autumn harvesting, have organized a Finance-Trade Grand Army of 250 persons. Beginning Oct. 6 they mixed themselves with masses in boarding, lodging and laboring.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 19, 1958

Lich'eng Hsien (55) Shantung

1. Tungchiao People's Commune

This commune was established in late September. Autumn harvest operations started as soon as the commune was set up. The CCP committee has urged the masses to participate in management, and published its plans on the cultivation, production, and control of wheat for the masses to discuss and study.

People's Daily, Nov. 19, 1958

2. Tung Chao People's Commune

The 10 great proposals made by the conference of representatives of advanced units for agricultural reconstruction of Socialism are exactly the demands of this commune's members. They are determined to do a good job for the commune in accordance with the proposals.

People's Daily, Jan. 1, 1959

3. Pei Yuang People's Commune

At the beginning of this commune, there arose a big argument on the problem of family. Some of the members had no clear idea as to what kind of family system should be set up. They thought that there would be no family life. However, people have eventually become aware of the advantage of collective way of living.

People's Daily, Jan. 17, 1959

Linch'ing Hsien (58) Shantung

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

On 122 mou of land this commune achieved a high record of bumper harvest.

This land was under the joint cultivation of a "flying tiger shock team" formed by 10 cadres and 45 students and a "rocket shock team" of 37 young women.

China Youth, Sept. 14, 1958

Linch'ing M (59) Shantung

Hung Ch'i People's Commune

With a view to welcomeing the movement for setting up factories, members of this commune immediately vacated their houses and pasted on the wall 26,700 pages of big-character-propaganda bulletins.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 12, 1958

Linyi Hsien (61) Shantung

Kuang Ming People's Commune

This commune's average production of soybeans per mou is 4,517 catties.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 5, 1958

Ningyang Hsien (65) Shantung

1. Nan I People's Commune

This commune established a new type Primary School of Communism with 310 students and teachers who are living and eating together and who serve a dual function as laborers and farmers.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 22, 1958

2. Ko Shih People's Commune

The Chinese phonetic alphabet is used to facilitate wiping out of illiteracy. During a two-and-a-half day production break, members finished reading a "selection of folk songs of the rural leap-forward" which used the national phonetic alphabet.

Kuang Ming Jih Pao, Jan. 22, 1959

P'inglu Hsien (68) Shantung

Ma Nan People's Commune

The number of students of the First Agricultural Middle School of this commune has been increased from 40 to 160 since the school's opening last Spring. Students responded to the call for massive production of steel and iron. They struggled at the mine day and night.

Wen Hui Pao, Nov. 2, 1958



Pohsing Hsien (72) Shantung

1. Hu Ping People's Commune

Members at first disagreed with the wage scale set up by this commune. The scale was regarded as unreasonable and the labor management officials were regarded as lacking a sense of responsibility. The situation was improved as a result of the transfer of Hsien committee members and magistrates to the lower level to live together with the masses.

People's Daily, Jan. 22, 1959

2. Liu Ch'ao People's Commune

As this commune is situated in the rural area, Party committee members pay special attention to management of wheat fields with an expectation of a bumper harvest in wheat this year.

People's Daily, Jan. 24, 1959

3. Hu Ping People's Commune

This commune organized 1,500 visiting teams to inspect messhalls, kindergartens, etc.. It has been realized that the commune ought to look into special problems of members. It was decided to give every member some rice, carrots, and fire wood for their flexible use.

People's Daily, Dec. 20, 1958

4. Kao Ch'eng People's Commune

The 3rd cultivation-area made arrangements for settling the problem of keeping members warm. It was found that this area didn't know how to make briquettes. Therefore, a special unit of all Company cadres was organized to go to the commune's factory to learn how to make briquettes.

People's Daily, Dec. 20, 1958

Shouchang Hsien (76) Shantung

1. Ch'eng Kuan People's Commune

In order to assure a greater harvest for the next year this commune is working on deep-plowing. One "iron-woman" team cultivated 1,162 mou of wheat, and average production per mou is 2,441 catties.

Ta Kung Pao, Sept. 2, 1958

2. Shou Chang People's Commune

This commune mobilized all the commercial employees and workers to sell by the retail system. Most of the workers gave positive support to the program, however, some were doubtful about its advantages.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 4, 1958

3. Chang Chiu People's Commune

There are five sisters called "steel and iron sisters" in this commune. In a Winter they turned over 100-mou of sand-land. Despite suffering from chilblains, they lived in the field and never stopped working even during the rainy or dark nights.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 18, 1958

4. Li Tai Hsiang People's Commune

The commune's livelihood management committee and the production committee formed by the representatives of each production team have been established to study production and problems of livelihood at the joint conferences to be held once a month.

People's Daily, Jan. 7, 1959

5. Ta Pu People's Commune

This commune is making preparations for spring farming and spring sowing, including a winter-irrigation-for spring farming movement. Some members found that no winter irrigation was necessary for the moist land, while others thought that it wouldn't be too late to start irrigation early next Spring. After the Party branch office called for blooming-and-contending discussion, members become aware of the advantages of the winter irrigation work.

People's Daily, Jan. 14, 1959

6. Shih Meng People's Commune

This commune is famous for raising pigs. It has been half a year, since this commune conducted the "speedy-growth-of-pigs experiment." When the pig has undergone the "speedy growth process," it will become a real fat one within 20 days, a couple of months sooner than under the normal pig-raising methods.

China Youth, Jan. 9, 1959

Shoukuang Hsien (77) Shantung

Yang Ch'iao Kiu People's Commune

China Youth, Dec. 24, 1958

Ts'angshan Hsien (87) Shantung

Mou Shan People's Commune

The first cultivating squad, planted 1.93 mou of land with soy-beans.

The average production per mou is 8,156 catties.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 10, 1958

Tzuyang Hsien (94) Shantung

Hung Hsin People's Commune

This commune built 50 coke-refiners to support steel and iron production.

Wen Hui Pao, Oct. 3, 1958

Wenteng Hsien (100) Shantung

1. Wei Hsin People's Commune

In order to overcome the Problem of the women members' participation in production, this commune decided to establish kindergartens and nurseries. There are now 680 children in the kindergarten.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 15, 1958

2. Hsiao Kuan People's Commune

There were 36 households in this commune so short of fuel straw that they could not keep their hot-brick-beds warm. The Youth League branch office immediately sent 183 young men to help overcome this problem. The young men collected 9,150 cattles of fuel-straw within three hours and delivered the collected straws to those who were in need.

China Youth, Jan. 18, 1959

3. Pu Chi People's Commune

4. Shui Tao People's Commune

5. Kao Ts'un People's Commune

China Youth, Jan. 18, 1959

Wucheng Hsien (101) Shantung

T'eng Chuan People's Commune

Each one of the two heads of cabbages presented to "Chairman Mao" and "Chairman Liu Shao-Ch'i, Standing Committee of National People's Congress of CCP", weighs about 50 or 60 catties.

Peking, People's Radio, Jan. 5, 1959



Wulien Hsien (102) Shantung

Wu Lien People's Commune

Every person of the plowing-field-army organized by this commune is doing his work vigorously and diligently.

NCNA, Chinan, Nov. 27, 1958

Yangku Hsien (105) Shantung

1. Hung Chuang People's Commune

Three summer corn experimental plots of the Lang Wan Cultivating Region produce a total of 99,408 catties of corn with average production per mou of 33,136 catties. As the lands were well manured and weeded and there was timely application of insecticide, the corn-stalks and rich ears of corn grew flourishingly.

Ta Kung Pao, Oct. 7, 1958

2. Yang Ku People's Commune

This commune has raised fat hogs that weigh over 1,000 catties. It has completed 13 basic programs including procurement of food and cotton, money-saving and collection of taxes.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 12, 1958

3. Shih Meng Sung People's Commune

This Hsien is famous for pig-raising, and the number of pigs raised by this commune has been increased from 160,000 to 1,050,000 since last April. The average per member is 5 pigs.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 7, 1958

4. Ho Hua People's Commune

This commune pays considerable attention to the propagation and feeding of sheep. There are 12 production teams in this commune and each of them has a sheep-raising station to raise a total of 65,000 sheep.

Ta Kung Pao, Dec. 25, 1958

Yeh Hsien (106) Shantung

Hsien Feng People's Commune

Among the 194 students participating in a study program, 27 were assigned as technicians; 60 reached the educational level of Junior Agricultural School and the rest all learned how to plant wheat, corn, kaoliang, soybeans, sweet potatoes, green vegetables and fruit-trees and medicine-making and veterinary, etc.

China Youth, Dec. 3, 1958

Yent'ai (M.) (107) Shantung

Hsin Fu People's Commune

The 5th Battalion of this commune produced 8,500,000 catties of apples--  
an increase of 80% over last year. One apple often weighs one catty.

Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 1, 1958

Yi Hsien (108) Shantung

Ying Hsiung People's Commune

Eight hundred and fifty children organized a grain-picking team. They picked up more than 10,000 cattles from a 4,000-mou bean field.

Peking, People's Radio, Oct. 18, 1958