



南昌市工商行政管理志

**NANCHANGSHI
GONGSHANGXINGZHENGGUANLIZHI**

南昌市工商行政管理志编纂委员会

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南昌市工商行政管理局志

中石述



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序

南昌第一部记载工商行政管理工作的志书——《南昌市工商行政管理志》出版了,这是南昌工商行政管理系统的大喜事,也是我市精神文明建设的一项重要成果。

南昌工商行政管理迄今已走过了 59 年的发展历程,取得了令人瞩目的成绩,为南昌经济社会发展作出了历史性的贡献,特别是在支持企业改革、支持非公有制经济发展、规范市场经济秩序、营造优良发展环境、促进依法行政等方面发挥了积极的作用,赢得了全市各级党委、政府和社会各界的好评。

在新的历史时期,面对市场环境日益复杂、监管任务日益艰巨、实现职能到位的难度不断加大的客观形势,全市各级工商行政管理机关既要立足当前,进一步解决好监管执法和自身建设等方面的突出问题,充分发挥好职能作用;又要着眼未来,积极研究解决全局性、长期性和规律性的问题,进一步提高工作的前瞻性、创新性和主动性,更好地担负起监管市场和促进科学发展、构建和谐社会的历史重任。特别要重点处理好四个关系:

一要正确处理履行监管职责与促进科学发展的关系。加强监管,建立和维护良好的市场秩序,是经济社会协调发展的重要保障。要正确认识和处理好加强监管与促进发展的关系,把强化监管与促进经济社会又好又快发展统一到促进各类市场主体健康发展上来,统一到促进经济结构调整和经济发展方式转变上来,统一到促进城乡、区域协调发展上来,在促进科学发展中体现监管职能,通过加强监管实现促进科学发展的目的。

二要正确处理履行监管职责与体现服务功能的关系。为经济社会发展服务、为消费者和经营者服务,是工商行政管理部门的重要任务,也是推进职能转变的必然要求。要正确处理加强监管与改进服务的关系,在监管中体现良好服务,在服务中依法加强监管,努力实现监管与服务的统一,

实现对法律负责与对经营者、消费者负责的统一。

三要正确处理好履行监管职责与维护群众利益的关系。工商行政管理部门承担着保护消费者、经营者合法权益的职责,在维护群众利益、促进社会和谐中肩负着重要责任。要正确处理监管与维权、监管与促进和谐社会建设的关系,努力在监管执法中体现对经营者、消费者合法权益的有效保护,努力通过加强监管维护公平竞争,调解消费纠纷,促进社会和谐。

四要正确处理好履行监管职责与推进依法行政的关系。工商行政管理机关履行监管职责的基本要求是依法行政。要正确处理履行监管职责与坚持依法行政的关系,严格规范执法主体、规范案件查处行为、规范行政许可行为和执收执罚行为,严格按照法定程序行使职权、履行职责,切实做到严格执法、公正执法、文明执法。

《南昌市工商行政管理志》真实记载了南昌有史以来工商行政管理的史实,记录了 59 年来南昌工商行政管理机构的演变,展示了南昌工商人栉风沐雨、艰苦创业的动人风采,既是一部思想性、资料性、时代性都很强的历史工具书,也是一部工商行政管理传统教育的优秀教材。

修志的目的在于用志。志既编成,当借为鉴。衷心希望全市广大工商行政管理工作,切实读精、用好这本《南昌市工商行政管理志》,坚持以科学发展观统领工商行政管理工作全局,大力加强工商行政管理能力建设,为南昌创业富民、创新发展,早日建成现代文明花园英雄城市 and 现代区域经济中心城市,作出新的更大贡献。

我们坚信,富有创业创新传统的南昌工商人,一定能够在前人的基础上,矢志创业,不断创新,创造出无愧于时代、无愧于使命的辉煌业绩!

谨为序。



2008 年 1 月 8 日

注:本《序》作者为中共第十七届中央委员会候补委员、江西省委常委、南昌市委书记

Preface

The first annals of Nanchang industrial and commercial administration, *Nanchang's Industrial and Commercial Administration on Record*, has got published, which is both a happy event for the industrial and commercial department of Nanchang municipal government, and a significant output of the city's construction in spiritual civilization.

In the past 59 years, industrial and commercial administration in Nanchang has accomplished outstanding achievements, making a contribution with historical significance to Nanchang's economic growth and social development. It has gained favorable comments from the party committees at all levels, the government and society of all ranks and circles, especially for its positive functions in such areas as supporting the reform of enterprises and the non-state-owned economy, regulation of the order of market economy, creating a healthy environment for development, and promoting the practice of administration according to law.

In this historical epoch, confronted with the external situation in which the market environment becomes more and more complex, the supervising task becomes more and more arduous, and the complete fulfillment of governmental function becomes more and more difficult, the industrial and commercial department of all ranks in the whole municipal government should focus on the present, furthering the resolution of the pronounced problems in such areas as supervision, execution and self-construction, so as to fulfill its function adequately. And what is more, eyes should also be cast upon the future, which, by means of actively studying the solution of problems that would influence the overall situation, that are long-standing and that have their own rules, is to improve predictability, innovation and autonomy in the work, thus creating a more favorable

condition to undertake the important historical task of monitoring the market, accelerating scientific development and constructing a harmonious society. In this respect, priority should be given to four relations needing addressed.

Firstly, the relationship between supervision and scientific development should be properly addressed. Only by reinforcing supervision can a well-ordered market be established and maintained, thus guaranteeing the economy and society to develop harmoniously. Nevertheless, the supervision can only be well performed when scientific development is promoted. That is to say, the reinforcement of supervision and the promotion of a well-and-fast economic and social development should be integrated into the healthy development of various market entities, the regulation of economic structures, the conversion of the manner of economic growth, and the harmonious development among urban, rural or the other regions. In this way, supervision can be realized in the process of scientific development, while scientific development can be realized when supervision is reinforced.

Secondly, the relationship between supervision and ministration should be properly addressed. To minister to the economic and social development, the consumers and the proprietors is the pivot task of the industrial and commercial department, as well as the essential requirements for a government body to convert its functions. The reinforcement of supervision and the improvement of ministration can be correctly addressed when supervision and ministration are integrated into supervising in accordance with law and the interests of the proprietors and consumers, making supervision and ministration an integral whole in which supervision aims at a better ministration, while a better ministration is realized by lawfully reinforced supervision.

Thirdly, the relationship between supervision and the people's interests should be properly addressed. The industrial and commercial department assumes the duty of protecting the lawful rights of consumers and proprietors, and bears heavy responsibilities of safeguarding the people's interests and promoting harmony in society. Therefore, supervision should be neatly intertwined with

protection the people's rights and promoting harmony in society. Efforts must be made to effectively protect the proprietors and consumers lawful rights in the process of supervision, and moreover, by means of reinforcing supervision, fair play is to be maintained, disputes are to be resolved and thereby harmony in society is promoted.

Fourthly, the relationship between supervision and lawful administration should be properly addressed. The basic requirement for the industrial and commercial department is to perform its duty of supervision lawfully. A proper relationship between supervision and lawful administration means that all the following should be strictly normalized; executive entities, the conducts of investigation and dealing with law cases, issuing permissions, confiscating, fining, etc. Legal procedures must be strictly followed when authority is executed and duty is performed, thus ensuring law is observed strictly, impartially and in a civilized way.

Nanchang's Industrial and Commercial Administration on Record exactly chronicles the history of industrial and commercial administration in Nanchang. It tells the evolution of the city's industrial and commercial department in the past 59 years, projects the touching days when workers in Nanchang industrial and commercial department arduously carved out their career. As a good reference book, it is rich in ideas, materials and up-to-date tinges; as an excellent textbook, it is well competent for teaching trainees the tradition in industrial and commercial administration.

Record books are compiled for reference. Once such work is finished, it is left to the users to draw on the recorded events. Nanchang's Industrial and Commercial Administration on Record is supposed to be thoroughly read and profoundly used by all workers in Nanchang industrial and commercial department, so that they may stick to scientific development, hence coping with the industrial and commercial administrative work from a holistic perspective, vigorously improving their ability in the industrial and commercial administration, and consequently contributing more to the construction of Nanchang, a heroic

city whose aim is to become a modern civilized garden metropolis and a modern regional economic centre through developing innovatively to carve out a way to make the people rich.

We firmly believe that, with their innovative tradition, workers in Nanchang industrial and commercial department will live up to their mission of our time with their outstanding achievement based on perseveringly forging ahead from what their predecessors have obtained.

My sincere heart goes with this preface.

Yu, Xinrong,
Alternate member of the 17th Central Committee of CPC,
member of the standing committee of Jiangxi Provincial Committee of CPC
Secretary of Nanchang Municipal Committee of CPC

凡 例

一、本志力图用写实的方法,客观地记述南昌市工商行政管理事业的历史和现状,着重记述改革开放后的史实,真实反映时代特征和地方特色。

二、本志编纂的指导思想、体例、文体及纪年、度量衡单位、数字用法,遵循一般出版物的相关国家规定与志书通例。

三、本志所记事项尽可能追溯其发端,下限至 2007 年底。

四、本志以志为主体,采用志、图、表等形式。全志以篇、章、节、目横排门类,纵述史实。各篇章记载事物,不避重复交叉,然各有侧重。1979 年以前以老市区内容为主,此后则并记各属县。对已转换的职能记述到终结,并交待清楚所转移的部门。

五、中华人民共和国成立前、后的表述,分别作“新中国成立前”“新中国成立后”;地名、行政机构名、党派团体名、职官名称采用当时的称谓,不以今代昔。

六、本志《大事记》本着详今略古的原则,从中华民国时期开始记述,中华民国以前的相关内容分别在各篇内作简略记述。

七、历次政治运动的表述,遵照《中共中央关于若干历史问题的决议》和《关于建国以来党的若干历史问题的决议》。如“文化大革命”不写成“文革”。个别以概括性用语出现的,如“三反”“五反”运动,在括号内注明其内容。

八、1955 年 3 月以前的货币金额均为当时的币值;历史上习惯使用的度量衡单位仍沿用旧制。

九、本志采用的各种资料均经严格考订,一般不注明出处,必要时随文交代。各项统计数据主要来源于市工商局档案室和各业务处室,少数取自市政府、省工商局等编印的资料。表格中不包括全部子项的母项,用#号表示;“空格”表示该项数据不详或无数据。

十、本志收录的市工商局历任领导成员和调研员、副调研员、部门负责人、县区(分)局领导成员,均先列正职后列副职,同一职务的按任职时间先后为序排列;受国家部委、省直部门和市级机关表彰而获得先进集体、劳动模范、先进工作者荣誉称号的单位和个人,按其所在工商行政管理工作部门或工作岗位上受到表彰与取得资格时间先后为序排列。

Notes on the Use of This Book

1. This book attempts to write in a realistic style, objectively recording the history and present condition in Nanchang industrial and commercial department. The history after the reform and opening-up is elaborated, trying to depict a bona fide picture with up-to-date tinges and local characteristics.

2. The guide line, layout, style, way of numbering the years, metrology and use of numbers all follow both our country's pertinent rules on common publications and general rules of record books.

3. This book records related events from the most possible inchoation to the end of the year 2007.

4. This book mainly takes the narrative style, coupled with illustrations and diagrams. The historical events recorded in this book are compiled into parts, chapters, sections and items. Though not neglecting events being mentioned in other parts in the narration, each part has its own focuses. Emphasis is laid on the old downtown area when recording events before the year 1979, after which record is expanded to events taking place in counties subordinate to Nanchang. Narration comes to an end whenever bureaus have been delivered to other departments, which is also clearly stated.

5. The time before and after the establishment of the People's Republic of China is referred to "before new China" and "after new China" respectively. Names of places, administrative institutions, parties, ranks, etc. all remain what it was at that time though they may be different from what it is now.

6. The memorabilia contained in the book expatiates on recent events while curtails age-old ones. Therefore, events occurred in the era of the Republic of China, albeit from which narration starts, are only briefly accounted in various

parts.

7. When referring to political movements, this book follows the terms used in the *Party Central Committee's Resolution on Certain Historical Questions* and *Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party* since the founding of the People's Republic of China. For example, *Wenhua dageming* (the Cultural Revolution) is not abbreviated into "Wenge". Other recapitulative terms, such as three-antis, five-antis, are explained in parentheses their contents, namely, three-antis (against corruption, waste and bureaucracy), five-antis (against bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing of economic information).

8. When coming across the sum of money before March, 1955, this book records it in accordance with the face value of banknotes adopted at the time. Units of metrology, if used conventionally in history, remain their old systems.

9. All materials adopted by this book are strictly examined. Though noted in texts while necessary, sources are normally not noted. Statistics mainly come from archives of the municipal industrial and commercial bureau and various other offices, and still a few of them come from materials compiled by the municipal government, the provincial industrial and commercial bureau, etc. The sign "#" is used in diagrams when all sub-items are not contained in one item; blanks are used when the data are not clear or no data can be obtained.

10. The scale-order of rank is adopted when it comes to list names of leaders, investigators, associate—investigators and department functionaries of the municipal industrial and commercial bureau; or leaders of the industrial and commercial bureau in subordinate counties and districts. And when they are of the same rank, they are listed according to the order of time they took the position. Units and individuals conferred by the state, provincial or municipal government such honorary titles as "advanced collective", "labor model", "advanced worker" are listed according to the order of time when such titles were conferred.

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