

**Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux**

**A Chinese/English  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
CHINA'S  
RURAL  
ECONOMY**

**Kieran Broadbent**



**汉英中国农村经济词汇**

# A CHINESE/ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMY

By KIERAN BROADBENT

Formerly with the  
Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Oxford



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## PREFACE

The aims of this study are to review the main features of Chinese rural development and changes in agriculture in recent times, identify new terminology and explain differences between Chinese and socialist development patterns, particularly divergences from the Soviet model. It was found when first embarking upon research into Chinese agriculture that few sources of information existed which could help explain Chinese economic and social concepts, especially those which had developed specifically in China as distinct from socialist economic practice elsewhere. Accordingly, an effort was made to compile a listing of annotated terms on several levels of economic, political and social development.

The method used was first to select and scan a group of 'core' journals published in the relevant field in China since 1949. To this group of core literature was added many peripheral journals and newspapers relevant to the study of China's rural economy. A card index was then built up (see Appendix I) and the arrangement followed that used by *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*. Definitions of main items were slowly built up from one-line definitions to enlarged abstracts of meaning, where applicable, and revision of the input gradually reduced the size of the dictionary from 15,000 total entries to some 9,000 specialist terms.

Identification of plant names is a problem since many scientific plant names have no agreed international equivalents. Some Chinese plant names are blanket terms, in the absence of scientific agreement, e.g. 'Chinese cabbage' occurs in several different places in the text. This name has been given to several species by western scientists to include 'head' and 'non-head' varieties classified as *Brassica pekinensis* and *B. chinensis*, the former grown in the north and the latter more in the south. Much of the research into scientific plant names was done at the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hongkong and at the University of Hongkong, but the main authorities used to standardize the terms, as far as possible, are *Willis* and *Purseglove*.

In the same way, many general terms can be translated in various ways, e.g. 'incentive' has at least three translations. But the most frequent usage in *People's Daily* and other communist publications is generally indicated, with crossreferencing to other entries.

Pinyin<sup>1</sup> latinization is used for all compound phrases throughout the dictionary, including main headings which are also given in Wade-Giles. Journal titles, however, are given in Wade-Giles romanization to assist those not yet familiar with Pinyin. This is because most libraries and other institutions outside China still use the Wade-Giles system for classification and documentation of Chinese materials. Standardization of tones is according to the *Xinhua Zidian*.

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<sup>1</sup> China officially adopted Pinyin, as from 1 September 1975, as their standard form of latinization of the script [NCNA, 31 May 1975].

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## GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

<b>APC</b>	<b>Agricultural Producer Cooperative</b>
<b>Cant.</b>	<b>Cantonese</b>
<b>CB</b>	<i>Current Background</i>
<b>CCP</b>	<b>Chinese Communist Party</b>
<b>CR</b>	<b>Cultural Revolution</b>
<b>CNA</b>	<i>China News Analysis</i>
<b>FEER</b>	<i>Far Eastern Economic Review</i>
<b>FLP</b>	<b>Foreign Languages Publishing House</b>
<b>Fr.</b>	<b>French</b>
<b>Ger.</b>	<b>German</b>
<b>GLF</b>	<b>Great Leap Forward</b>
<b>JMP</b>	<i>Jen-min-pi People's Currency (RMB)</i>
<b>Jap.</b>	<b>Japanese</b>
<b>JPRS</b>	<b>Joint Publication Research Service (U.S.)</b>
<b>MSC</b>	<b>Modern Standard Chinese</b>
<b>NCNA</b>	<i>New China News Agency</i>
<b>PLA</b>	<b>People's Liberation Army</b>
<b>PPH</b>	<b>People's Publishing House</b>
<b>RMB</b>	<i>Renminbi People's Currency</i>
<b>Ru.</b>	<b>Russian</b>
<b>SMCs</b>	<b>Supply and Marketing Cooperatives</b>
<b>SCMM</b>	<i>Selections China Mainland Magazines</i>
<b>SCMP</b>	<i>Survey China Mainland Press</i>
<b>URI</b>	<b>Union Research Institute</b>
<b>URS</b>	<b>Union Research Service</b>

## LIST OF CHINESE JOURNAL ABBREVIATIONS

<i>CCHH</i>	<i>Cheng-chih-hsüeh-hsi</i> [Political Studies]
<i>CCTP</i>	<i>Ching-chi ta-pao</i> [Economic Daily]
<i>CCYC</i>	<i>Ching-chi yen-chiu</i> [Economic Research]
<i>CFYC</i>	<i>Cheng-fa yen-chiu</i> [Political and Legal Research]
<i>CHCC</i>	<i>Chi-hua ching-chi</i> [Planned Economy]
<i>CHYC</i>	<i>Che-hsüeh yen-chiu</i> [Philosophical Research]
<i>CHYTC</i>	<i>Chi-hua yü t'ung-chi</i> [Planning and Statistics]
<i>CHYYC</i>	<i>Chiao-hsüeh yü yen-chiu</i> [Teaching and Research]
<i>CKCN</i>	<i>Chung-kuo ch'ing-nien</i> [Chinese Youth]
<i>CKCY</i>	<i>Chung-kuo chin-yong</i> [Chinese Currency]
<i>CKHMHTC</i>	<i>Chung-kuo-hsu-mu-hsüeh tsa-chih</i> [Chinese Journal of Animal Husbandry]
<i>CKNK</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-k'en</i> [Chinese Agriculture and Land Reclamation]
<i>CKNP</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-pao</i> [Chinese Agriculture]
<i>CKNYCH</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-yeh chi-hsieh</i> [Chinese Agricultural Machinery]
<i>CKNYKH</i>	<i>Chung-kuo nung-yeh k'o-hsueh</i> [Chinese Agricultural Science]
<i>CYHTTH</i>	<i>Chung-yang ho-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Central Cooperative Bulletin]
<i>HCS</i>	<i>Hsin-chien-she</i> [New Construction]
<i>HHPYK</i>	<i>Hsin-hua pan-yueh-k'an</i> [New China Bi-monthly]
<i>HHYP</i>	<i>Hsin-hua yueh-pao</i> [New China Monthly]
<i>HKHP</i>	<i>Huakung hsueh-pao</i>
<i>HMTP</i>	<i>Hsin-min ts'ung-pao</i>
<i>HSCH</i>	<i>Hung-se Chiang-hsi</i> [Red Kiangsi]
<i>HTJP</i>	<i>Hsing-tao jih-pao</i>
<i>JMJP</i>	<i>Jen-min jih-pao</i> [People's Daily]
<i>JMKSCS</i>	<i>Jen-min kung-she chien-she</i> [People's Commune Construction]
<i>JMST</i>	<i>Jen-min shou-ts'e</i> [People's Handbook]
<i>KHTP</i>	<i>K'o-hsüeh t'ung-pao</i> [Scientia]
<i>KMJP</i>	<i>Kuang-ming, jih-pao</i>
<i>MTTC</i>	<i>Min-tsu t'uan-chieh</i> [Nationalities Units]
<i>NFJP</i>	<i>Nan-fang jih-pao</i> [Southern Daily]

<i>NLKTTH</i>	<i>Nung-lin kung-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Agricultural and Forestry Work Bulletin]
<i>NTCN</i>	<i>Nung ts'un ch'ing-nien</i> [Rural Youth]
<i>NTCY</i>	<i>Nung-ts'un chün-yong</i> [Rural Finance]
<i>NYCH</i>	<i>Nung-yeh chi-hsieh</i> [Agricultural Machinery]
<i>NYCHCS</i>	<i>Nung-yeh chi-hsien chi-shu</i> [Agricultural Machinery Technique]
<i>PCJP</i>	<i>Pei-ching jih-pao</i>
<i>SPKY</i>	<i>Shih-p'in kung-yeh</i> [Food Industry]
<i>SSST</i>	<i>Shi-shi shou-tse</i> [Current Events]
<i>TCKT</i>	<i>T'ung-chi kung-tso</i> [Statistical Work]
<i>TCKTTH</i>	<i>T'ung-chi kung-tso t'ung-hsün</i> [Statistical Work Bulletin]
<i>TCYC</i>	<i>T'ung-chih yen-chiu</i> [Statistical Research]
<i>TKP</i>	<i>Ta-kung-pao</i>
<i>TLCS</i>	<i>Ti-li chih-shih</i> [Geographical Knowledge]
<i>TLHP</i>	<i>Ti-li hsüeh-pao</i> [Acta Geographica Sinica]
<i>WHP</i>	<i>Wen-hui-pao</i>

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

China has now officially adopted standard metric measurements for most calculations though traditional terms are still assigned to some units. The following are some of the most important.

	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	English equivalent	Standard metric measurement	English/US measurement	Pre-1959 'market system'
斤	jin	chih	catty or Chinese pound	0.5 kg.	1.102 lb	0.605 kg.
担	dan	tan	picul	50 kg.	110.23 lb	60.5 kg.
吨	dun	tun	metric ton	1,000 kg.	2,200 lb	—
两	liang	liang	tael	50 g.	1.764 oz	37.8 g.
勺	shao	shao	—	10 ml.	0.352 fluid oz.	—
丝	si	szu/ssu	milli-candareen	0.5 mg.	0.007716 grains	—
斗	dou	tou	peck	10 l.	2.2 galls	316 cubic inches
钱	qian	ch'ien	mace (1/10 Chinese oz.)	5 g.	77.2 grains	—
毫	hao	hao	—	5 mg.	0.0772 grains	—
合	he	ho	—	100 ml.	3.5195 fluid oz	—
厘	li	li	thousandth of a Chinese tael	50 mg.	0.772 grains	—
丈	zhang	chang	Chinese yard	3.333 m.	3.645 yds	141 inches
寸	cun	ts'un	inch	33.33 cm.	1.3123 inches	3.58 cm.
里	li	li	Chinese mile	0.5 km.	0.311 mile	—
亩	mu	mou	—	0.067 ha.	0.165 acre	0.084 ha.
匹	pi	p'i	bolt	36.58 m.	40 yds	—
呎	chi	chih	foot	0.3333 m.	14.1 inches	—
顷	qing	ch'ing	—	6.667 ha.	16.4737 acres	15.13 acres
码	ma	ma	yard	0.9144 m.	3 feet	—
引	yin	yin	—	33.33 m.	36.45 yds	—
厘	li	li	thousandth of a Chinese foot	0.333 mm.	0.0131 inches	—
毫	hao	hao	—	33.3 micro-metres	1.3 milli-inches	—
累	lei	lui/lei	—	500 m.	546.8 yds	646-681 m.



## USER'S GUIDE

The categorized listing of terms, phrases and variants are arranged phonetically. The modern structural pattern of the language is stressed and the polysyllabic nature by use of compounds given with Pinyin equivalents beneath each entry. The arrangement followed is similar to that of *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*. The main phonetic divisions are listed in both Wade-Giles and Pinyin. The key characters at the head of each new section are given first in traditional, next in simplified script. The tone and any variations are listed.

A stroke count index for the key simplified characters listed at the head of each section is provided at the back of the dictionary. This lists the simplified characters (in the example given above the character is located at the right-hand margin) in order of increasing number of strokes. An English index of the main items in the dictionary is also listed alphabetically and can also be found at the end of the dictionary. However, it does not exhaustively list all dictionary entries, where two or more entries occur for a particular term the main entry is italicized. Cross-referencing is provided, especially where there are alternative or abbreviated terms. This is especially important where vegetable and other crops are concerned. Care must also be taken to note Cantonese usage where stated in this respect.

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## A

## 阿

ā

阿月浑子                      pistachios [*Pistachia vera* L.]  
āyuèhúnzǐ

阿拉伯树胶                  gum arabic [*Acacia senegal*  
ālabó shùjiāo              (L.) Willd.]

## AI

## 矮

ǎi

矮植物                      dwarf plants  
ǎizhíwù

also: 盆栽 péncāi [Jap. *bonsai*]

矮瓜                          aubergine (egg plant) [Cant.]  
ǎiguā

also: 落苏 [luòsū], and 茄子 [qiézi]

矮杆品种                    short-stemmed variety  
ǎigān pǐnzhǒng

矮白豆角                    short white string bean  
ǎibái dòujiǎo

矮生小麦                    dwarf wheat  
ǎishēng xiǎomài

矮脚高粱                    short-stemmed sorghum  
ǎijiǎo gāoliáng

矮脚香茅蕉                  banana (dwarf variety)  
ǎijiǎo xiāngmáojiāo

Derived possibly from *Musa Cavendishii* (S. China).

## 爱

ài

爱尔夏牛                    Ayrshire cattle  
àierxiàniú

爱康诺米                    economy  
àikāngnuòmǐ

The original term for 'economy' was a transliteration. The

present translation 经济 (jīngjì) in fact came from Japanese (*keizai*).

爱国粮                      lit. 'patriotic grain'  
àiguóliáng

A CR term (1967) meaning grain given to State as a tax or by sale, over and above state procurement, some of which was given to Vietnam as food aid.

see also: 援越抗美粮 [yuányuè kàngměiliáng] Aid Vietnam, resist US grain, and 反修粮 [fǎnxiūliáng] anti-revisionist grain.

爱国工队                    patriotic labour brigade  
àiguó gōngduì

In order to mobilize the underemployed rural labour force, a series of mass labour-intensive projects were undertaken around 1950. One such project was flood control of the Huai river in Anhwei and North Kiangsu provinces. Such organized labour was called 'patriotic labour teams' or 'brigades' because labour was usually given freely apart from daily keep. [R. Murphey, 'Man and nature in China', *Modern Asian Studies*, 1,4 (1967), p.329].

see also: 敬建 jìngjiàn

## AN

## 安

ān

安石榴                      pomegranate [*Punica*  
ānshíliú                    *granatum*]

安格斯牛                    Aberdeen Angus  
āngésīniú

安哥拉山羊                  angora  
āngēlā shānyáng

安家落户                    to resettle (establish a home  
ānjiā luòhù                  in the countryside)

see: 下放 xiàfàng and 插队落户 chāduì luòhù

安置费                      resettlement expenses, allo-  
ānzhífèi                    cation fees

A sum of cash made available by the Resettlement Bureau to both resettled youths and peasants in villages taking urban youths, to buy tools and personal effects, as well as to provide a supplementary income for a transitional period during resettlement. See G.D. White, 'The politics of *hsia fang* youth', *China Q.* 59 (1974), p.505, where examples of the amounts of such fees are given.

安置办公室                  Resettlement Bureau  
ānzhì bàngōngshì

Became a feature of the countryside after the *xiàfàng* campaign.

# 按

àn

按件包工 piece-work contracts

ànjiàn bāogōng

To contract production by piece-work. The total work-days required for a specific job was calculated and points allotted for it. The job was then divided up among brigades, each of which contracted it out to its members. Each brigade guaranteed to complete its share within a given time. [See *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (Chinese ed. Peking, 1956), vol. 1, p. 50.]

see also: 基本劳动日 *jīběn láodòngrì* basic labour day and: 死分活评 *sǐfēn huópíng* fixed points with flexible assessment

按件记工 assessment of remuneration  
ànjiàn jìgōng by piecework

see: 按件包工 *ànjiàn bāogōng* above

按质论价 to price according to quality

ànzhi lùnjià

按劳取酬 to reward according to labour

ànláo qǔchóu

按劳分田 to allot land according to labour

ànláo fēntián

按劳分配 'to each according to his labour' (distribution according to labour)

ànláo fēnpèi

按亩抽捐 taxation according to acreage

ànmǔ chōujiān

按年变化 annual variation

ànnián biànhuà

按要素成本计算 GNP at factor cost

的国民生产毛额 *ànyàosù chéngběn jìsuàn de guómín shēngchǎn máoé*

# 鞍

ān

鞍点解法 saddle point solution

āndiǎn jiěfǎ

# 鹌

ān

鹌鹑 quail

ānchún

# 暗

àn

暗管排水 underground drainage

ànguǎn páishuǐ

AO

# 澳

ào

澳洲青苹果 Grannie Smiths (apples)

àozhōu qīngpíngguǒ

ZHA/CHA

# 渣

zhā

渣滓肥 fertilizers (made from refuse);  
zhāzǐféi waste fertilizer

The utilization of local supplies of refuse, viz. fertilizers found in waste matter refuse of all kinds from industry, agriculture and households. 'Along the coast of China fertilizer is mixed from sea water, in pasture is found hair and bone, in hill areas gypsum and lime' [CCYC 2 (1975), p.14]. The old linings of stoves are also suggested as sources of fertilizer and peasants have been urged to utilize these when new stove linings are fitted. [See Sun Yung-ch'uan. 'The fertilizer accumulation and production methods of T'ai Yang production brigade', *CKNYKH* 4 (1966), p.60.] Floor sweepings of factories, containing organic matter, dead fish, stagnant water, and mud can all be used, and 'the quantity of organic matter impregnated in the mud floor of the toilets in factories, offices and dormitories is immense'. The importance of urine is also stressed. ['What can be used as fertilizer?', *JMJP*, 5 Aug. 1960.]

# 榨

zhà

榨油机 oil-extracting machine

zhà'yóujī

榨牛                      milk cow (milch cow)  
zhàniú

The general term for a cow in milk, i.e. only when milking.

see also: 乳牛 rǔniú

榨奶                      milking  
zhànǎi

also: 榨乳 zhàrǔ

榨乳机                    milking machine  
zhàrǔjī

## 扎

zhá

扎工                      hiring out of labour  
zhāgōng

A system under which poor peasants and landless labourers work for rich peasants in the busy season.

扎猪                      slaughter pig  
zházū

扎牛                      slaughter cattle  
zhániú

扎根                      take root  
zhágēn

This phrase is often used figuratively in an adoptive sense, e.g. to let an idea take root in the villages.

## 棚

zhá/zhà

棚架                      frames  
zhàjià

棚围                      fencing  
zhàwéi

棚栏                      hoarding  
zhàlán

## 闸

zhá

a dam, a watergate

This refers to the water channels and reservoirs affected by the manipulation of one particular 'lock'. Lock, in this sense, is a term used on the N. China Plain for the integrated water management and reservoir control system which functions independently of the village. In N. China

water management, apart from wells, was usually outside the control of villages.

## CHA/CH'A

## 茶

chá

tea plant

Tea was mentioned in Chinese works from the first century BC to 800 AD under a multiplicity of names. Szechwan seems to be the original habitat of the cultivated tea plant and where tea drinking originated. Other important areas are Fukien, Chekiang and Kwangtung, but especially Fukien. The *Shuo Wen Chien Tzu* by Hsü Shén (c. 100 AD) had the *chuan* style of writing (standard in Han Dynasty): 茶 t'u, defined as 苦茶 k'u t'u (bitter tea), or t'u 槩 (chicory). But this latter term came to be synonymous with poison and therefore was non-preferred usage. The *Erh Ya* lexicon (Han period) had 槩 ch'ia; i.e. k'u t'u (bitter tea), but t'u was identified principally as k'u ts'ai (bitter vegetable), 苦菜 [Sonchus oleraceus]. The *Erh Ya* of Kuo P'o (d. 324 AD) gave an accurate description of the tea plant, as well as its other names: chuan (蕒), t'u (茶), ming (茗), and k'u t'u (苦茶), the local name for tea in Shu (W. Szechwan). He also distinguished between early-plucked tea leaves (t'u) and late-plucked tea (ming).

The t'u plant referred to in *Shih Ching* seemed to be weeds [Sonchus sp.—sow thistles] or reeds or other herbs, none of which could be identified precisely as the tea tree [Camellia sinensis]. The word ch'a (茶) was derived from K'ai-yüan Wén-tzu Yin-yi (K'ai-yüan = 713-742 AD). [F. Hung, 'When did tea usage begin?' *Tea Quarterly*, vol 1, part 1 (1974).]

茶经                      tea classic  
chájīng

The first treatise on tea written in the T'ang Dynasty by Lu Yü (720-804 AD).

茶树                      tea plants  
cháshù

茶子                      tea seeds (herbal remedy for  
cház                      coughs and headaches)

茶子粕                    tea seed cake (a fertilizer)  
cházipò

Tea seed cake has also been used successfully as a pesticide against snails. Control was achieved by spraying wheat and green manure crops with a solution made from tea seed cake. By soaking 6-8 chin of tea seed in 100-150 chin of water for 8 hours, a kill rate of 95% was obtained. Said to be more economical than calcium orthoarsenate. [See: Li Fang, 'Use of tea oil cakes to kill rice borers', *NYCS* 5 (1967), p.56.]

茶土                      upland area where tea is grown  
chátù

茶市 <i>cháshì</i>	tea market
茶戶 <i>cháhù</i>	tea-growing households
茶业 <i>cháyè</i>	tea trade
茶法 <i>cháfǎ</i>	tea tax legislation
茶课 <i>chá kè</i>	tea tax
茶飯 <i>chá fàn</i>	rice and tea, i.e. food
茶瓜 <i>cháguā</i>	gherkin
茶农 <i>chánóng</i>	tea planter
茶苗 <i>chámiáo</i>	tea sapling
茶叶 <i>cháyè</i>	tea, leaf tea
茶园 <i>cháyuán</i>	tea plantation/garden

## 查

chá

查帐 <i>cházhàng</i>	audit accounts
查田 <i>chátían</i>	land survey, land investigation
查田运动 <i>chátían yùndòng</i>	land investigation drive

This was first conducted in the central Soviet area in 1933 in order to discover and expose landlords and rich peasants, and was not a survey of land ownership or land distribution as such. [See C.M. Wilbur (ed.), *Chinese Sources on the History of the Chinese Communist Movement*, East Asian Institute Studies, New York 1 (1950), p.19].

查田区域 <i>chátían qūyù</i>	areas under land investigation
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查田定产 <i>chátían dīngchǎn</i>	surveying and production fixing
查询表 <i>cháxúnbiǎo</i>	questionnaire
查询表方法 <i>cháxúnbiǎo fāngfǎ</i>	questionnaire method

## 插

chā

插秧 <i>chāyāng</i>	rice transplanting
插秧机 <i>chāyāngjī</i>	rice transplanter
插秧船 <i>chāyāngchuán</i>	boats used in transplanting rice
插红旗 <i>chāhóngqí</i>	to hoist the red flag
插标布点 <i>chābiāo bùdiǎn</i>	to set up targets and designate units

A symbol of achievement (1967) [see below].

A campaign of progressive improvement. Communes were urged to set up a target in: (1) political studies; (2) production techniques; and (3) farm management on the basis of a more advanced model; and then instruct subordinate brigades on how to attain the target. Following the successful introduction of such a campaign, the commune had to continue until the most backward team had caught up.

see also: 以点带面 *yǐdiǎn dàimiàn*  
and 培养典型 *péiyǎng diǎnxíng*

插队落户 <i>chāduì luòhù</i>	absorbed into the countryside
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This refers to the *xiafang* resettlement campaign. The use of *chā* (插) meaning 'inserted' indicates that the rusticated youth and intellectuals have become full members of the brigade. The character *luò* (落) meaning 'settled' emphasizes that this is a permanent arrangement lasting throughout active working life.

see also: 落户 *luòhù*

## CHAI/CH'AI

## 柴

chái

## CHAI

柴鸡  
cháijī  
the common Chinese farm  
chicken, free-range poultry  
see also: 油鸡 yóujī

## ZHAN/CHAN

占

zhàn

占夺  
zhānduó  
land appropriation

Land seized by force during land reform.

## CHAN/CH'AN

产

chǎn

产生  
chǎnshēng  
output

产量  
chǎnliàng  
output, yield

产量计划  
chǎnliàng jìhuà  
crop yield plan

产量落实  
chǎnliàng luòshí  
verified output

The working out of detailed means designed to ensure fulfilment of the state plan for a particular commodity or group of commodities.

also: 核实产量 héshí chǎnliàng

产费金  
chǎnfèijīn  
productive expenditure fund

There are three interpretations of this term: (1) the actual amount of capital turnover; (2) collective annual production expenditure; and (3) the productive expenditure capital share fund of the collective. According to the Agricultural Bank of China, only the first definition is correct. [See, *CKCJ* 7 (1956), p.1. 'How to manage productive expenditure loans'.]

产额  
chǎné  
rate of production

产价  
chǎnjià  
value of production

产价利润率  
chǎnjià lìrùnlǜ  
value of production profit rate  
(ratio of profit to total value  
of production)

## CHAN

产地  
chǎndì  
production location

产区  
chǎnqū  
production area

产品  
chǎnpǐn  
product

产品不变价格  
chǎnpǐn bùbiàn jiàgé  
constant product prices

Used in planning computations and statistics of total output of industrial and agricultural products in China. [Ho Chiang, 'Comment on the use of constant product prices', *CCYC* 8 (1963), 50-54.]

see: 直接计算法 zhíjiē jìsuànfǎ

产品交换  
chǎnpǐn jiāohuàn  
exchange of goods

产品设计革命  
chǎnpǐn shèjì gémìng  
'products-designing revolution'

Copying of western designs of industrial products is rejected. 'Let us break the foreign frames... We must not crawl behind others. We oppose the "crawling philosophy".' China must design for its own use. [*JMJP*, 13 Nov. 1965]

产品差异  
chǎnpǐn chāyì  
product differentiation

A technical economic term used in market structure analysis.

产品范围  
chǎnpǐn fànwéi  
range of products

产品生命循环  
chǎnpǐn shēngmìng xúnhuán  
product life-cycle

产出量  
chǎnchūliàng  
outputs

产出投入率  
chǎnchū tóurùlǜ  
input-output ratio

产业  
chǎnyè  
property

In earlier economic texts in China the terms *chǎnyè* (产业) and *gōngyè* (工业) had the same meaning. Thus, industrial revolution was rendered: 产业革命 *chǎnyè gémìng*.

产业税  
chǎnyèshuì  
property tax

产业合理化  
chǎnyè hélǐhuà  
rationalization (of production)



## CHAN

产棉地带 <i>chǎnmián dìdài</i>	cotton belt
产销平衡 <i>chǎnxiāo pínghéng</i>	coordination of production and marketing
产牛 <i>chǎnniú</i>	calving
产乳业者 <i>chǎnrǔ yèzhě</i>	milk producer
产卵期 <i>chǎnuǎnqī</i>	laying season
产卵前的母鸡 <i>chǎnuǎnqián de mǔjī</i>	ready-to-lay pullet
产茄 <i>chǎnjiā</i>	okra [ <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> ] Cooked as a vegetable in China.
产物 <i>chǎnwù</i>	product, commodity
产物配额地租 <i>chǎnwù pèiè dìzū</i>	metayage The system of paying a fixed proportion of crops in place of rent.

## 潺

chán

潺菜 <i>cháncài</i>	Ceylon spinach [ <i>Basella rubra</i> ]
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## ZHANG/CHANG

## 涨

zhǎng

涨风 <i>zhǎngfēng</i>	upward swing (in prices)
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## 帐

zhàng

帐单 农场 <i>zhàndān (nóngchǎng)</i>	accounts (farm)
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## CHANG

帐产 帐目 <i>zhàngchǎn zhàngmù</i>	accounts (classification of farm)
帐面所得 <i>zhàngmiàn suǒdé</i>	income
帐簿记录法 <i>zhàngbù jìlùfǎ</i>	accounting record method

## 账

zhàng

账项 <i>zhàngxiàng</i>	entry in account book
账田 <i>zhàngtián</i>	fields, the produce of which was devoted to charity

## 丈

丈

丈量 <i>zhāngliàng</i>	land measurement (usually 10 feet approximately)
丈勘 <i>zhāngkān</i>	land surveys, for tax and valuation purposes

## CHANG/CH'ANG

## 长

cháng

长期轮作 <i>chángqīlúnzuò</i>	long-term rotation
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长期使用权 <i>chángqī shǐyòngquán</i>	long-term right of use
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This is a reference to the role of private plots in farming. The private plot is not owned in perpetuity by peasants, but they have a *long-term right of use*. Ownership is retained by the collective, and the peasant cannot rent, sell or alienate the plot in any way. [Kuan Ta-t'ung, writing in *Ta Kung Pao*, Peking, 5 July 1961.]

长期资本的流动 <i>chángqī zīběn de liúdòng</i>	long-term flow of capital
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长生果 <i>chángshēngguǒ</i>	peanut [ <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ]
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also: 花生 *huāshēng*