

Source:	China
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After checking all the characters in *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* (all 8 volumes, 《毛泽东文集》), we found 24 characters that are not in [GB/T 2312—1980](#). In them, 9 characters that have not been encoded in URO/GBK, and only 1 character which has not been encoded yet. Based on the importance of *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* in China, we propose to encode the only 1 unencoded character as UNC to cover all characters in it for more convenient digitization as soon as possible.

1. Proposal

The following table shows the basic attribute for the proposed character.

Src. Ref.	Glyph	IDS	RS	FS	TS	Putonghua	Lc. Rd.	Trad.	Var.
GHS-00001	𪛗	𪛗 别	167'.7	2	12	bi	pia? ⁵³	U+289E2 𪛗	U+2CB7D 𪛗

Note 1: {Src. Ref.} column means source reference value for this proposed character for kIRG_GSource property. This is a new G-Source as GHS, and we show the information on GHS-Source below.

Syntax	GHS-\d{5}
Description	GHS China Revolution and Reform Literature

Note 2: {Putonghua} column means the reading used for kMandarin property.

Note 3: {Lc. Rd.} column means the local reading of Chinese Hakka-dialect (汉语客方言) in Xunwu County, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province (江西省赣州市寻乌县). On the other hand, the tone value 53 (Y) means yin entering tone (阴入) here based on [HW2019] (pp. 11 & 121)

Note 4: {Trad.} column means the value used for kTraditionalVariant property.

Note 5: {Var.} column means the value used for kSemanticVariant property.

2. Brief introduction

This character is mainly collected from *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* and used for the Chinese Hakka-dialect in Xunwu County. In this section, we will introduce four sub-sections related to this character.

2.1. *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* and *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*

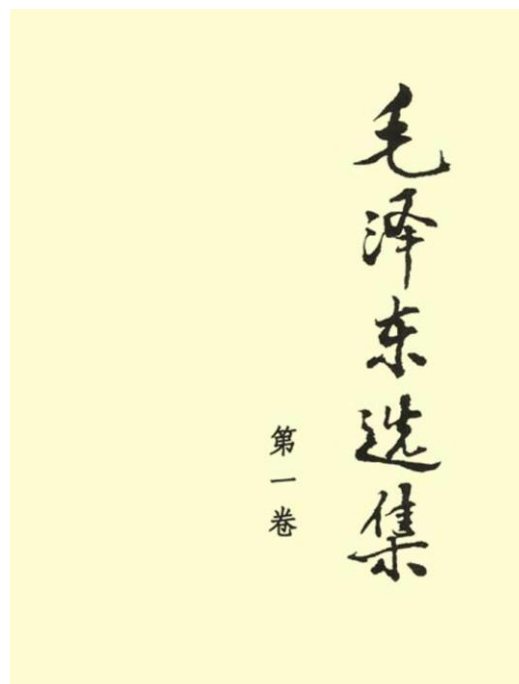
Collected Works of Mao Zedong and *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (all 4 volumes, 《毛泽东选集》) are two book series of Chairman Mao Zedong's works that means his articles not his poems. The publishing information is shown below, and the readers could click the Chinese names under {Book Name} column to read the e-books on xuexi.cn (学习强国).

Book Name	Publishing Information
<u>《毛泽东文集》</u>	中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第一卷（一九二一年一月—一九三七年六月）》，北京：人民出版社，1993.12, ISBN 7-01-001833-2/A·196 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第二卷（一九三七年八月—一九四二年十二月）》，北京：人民出版社，1993.12, ISBN 7-01-001836-7/A·199 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第三卷（一九四三年一月—一九四五年八月）》，北京：人民出版社，1996.8, ISBN 7-01-002171-6/A·214 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第四卷（一九四五年八月—一九四七年十二月）》，北京：人民出版社，1996.8, ISBN 7-01-002360-3/A·222 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第五卷（一九四八年一月—一九四九年九月）》，北京：人民出版社，1996.8, ISBN 7-01-002323-9/A·216 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第六卷（一九四九年十月—一九五五年十二月）》，北京：人民出版社，1999.6, ISBN 7-01-002866-4/A·239 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第七卷（一九五六年一月—一九五八年十二月）》，北京：人民出版社，1999.6, ISBN 7-01-002872-9/A·242 中共中央文献研究室：《毛泽东文集 第八卷（一九五九年二月—一九七五年七月）》，北京：人民出版社，1999.6, ISBN 7-01-003028-6/A·251
<u>《毛泽东选集》</u> (2nd edition)	《毛泽东选集 第一卷》，北京：人民出版社，1991.6, ISBN 7-01-000914-7 《毛泽东选集 第二卷》，北京：人民出版社，1991.6, ISBN 7-01-000915-5 《毛泽东选集 第三卷》，北京：人民出版社，1991.6, ISBN 7-01-000916-3 《毛泽东选集 第四卷》，北京：人民出版社，1991.6, ISBN 7-01-000917-1

The following pictures are the covers of the first volumes of two book series.



Collected Works of Mao Zedong, Volume 1



Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Volume 1

In May 1950, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China established the publishing committee for *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, and four volumes were published gradually after that. ([GJ2023], p. 156; [SY2023], p. 233) Before 1950, several versions of books named *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* had been published, but these versions had not been reviewed by Chairman Mao himself, ([SY2023], p. 233) that means the publication of one authoritative version would be of great significance. Volume 1 was published in 1951, ([SY2023], p. 234) Volume 2 was published in 1952, Volume 3 was published in 1953, and Volume 4 was published in 1960. ([SY2023], p. 238) In 1991, the second edition of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* was published by People's Publishing House (人民出版社), which is used on xuexi.cn. In this edition, one article named 《反对本本主义》 (*Oppose Book Worship*) was added. ([SY2023], p. 238) This article will also be mentioned in the following text in this document.

Collected Works of Mao Zedong was another comprehensive book series after the publication of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*. The editing work began in 1992, and the publications were ultimately completed three times. Volumes 1 & 2 were published in 1993, Volumes 3, 4 & 5 were published in 1996, and Volumes 6, 7 & 8 were published in 1999. ([ZD2006], p. 79) All the articles in *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (Volumes 1 through 4) are not included in *Collected Works of Mao Zedong*. Two book series are both important manifestations of Mao Zedong Thought (毛泽东思想).

One of the main sources of GB/T 2312—1980 was the result of the frequency statistics of Chinese Hanzi in 1970s. ([SK2008], p. 672) And it started in 1975, ([SK2008], p. 672) and ended in 1977. ([BG1988], pp. ii, v) This frequency statistics was under the task of 748 Project, ([BG1988], pp. i-ii) and it covered all the characters in *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (Volumes 1 through 4), ([BG1988], p. 306) that means GB/T 2312—1980 covers all the characters used in *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (Volumes 1 through 4) as well. Appendix A also supports this conclusion. The earliest edition of *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* was published after the end of 1993, but the first version of UCS had been published in May 1993, and the first version of GB 13000.1 was published at the same time of Volumes 1 & 2 of *Collected Works of Mao Zedong*. Note that *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (Volumes 1 through 4) covers 2,981 Hanzi. ([SP2014], p. 55)

2.2. Investigation of Xunwu and Oppose Book Worship

The proposed character was mainly found in the article *Investigation of Xunwu* (《寻乌调查》), which is also translated as *Xunwu Investigation* or *Report from Xunwu*. *Oppose Book Worship* was another article related to that investigation in Xunwu, so we need to introduce that investigation and these two articles below. In 1930, Chairman Mao also wrote three poems. The readers could read them to know the situations before and after the time of writing these two articles in Appendix B.

The Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (中国工农红军第四军, aka 红四军) arrived Southern Jiangxi Province (赣南, that means current Ganzhou City/赣州市) after the Gutian Meeting (the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, 中国工农红军第四军党的第九次代表大会, and we often call it as 古田会议 in current Gutian Town, Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province/福建省龙岩市上杭县古田镇) in 1930. They divided their forces to mobilize the masses, and went deep into the land revolution (土地革命), gradually forming a relatively consolidated base area (根据地) there. In May, with the cooperation of local armed forces, the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army captured Xunwu County, where it stayed for a month. ([ZW1996], p. 219)

In this month, with the assistance of Gu Bai (古柏), the Party Secretary of Xunwu County at that time, Chairman Mao conducted a social survey for more than ten days. This was the largest survey he had ever conducted before. Xunwu County is located at the junction of Fujian, Guangdong, and Jiangxi Provinces. Understanding the situation in this county would give him a good idea of the general situation in other counties at the junction of the three provinces. Chairman Mao compiled the results of this investigation into the article *Investigation of Xunwu*, comprising five chapters, thirty-nine sections, totaling over 80,000 Hanzi. This investigation provided a comprehensive and detailed analysis of Xunwu County's geography, transportation, economy, politics, and the history and current situation of various social classes. He not only investigated rural areas but also towns, particularly focusing on the state of commerce and handicrafts in urban areas, their historical development, and characteristics. Through this investigation, Chairman Mao gained an understanding of urban commerce and grasped various aspects of land distribution, providing practical evidence for formulating correct policies for dealing with the urban poor and the commercial bourgeoisie. ([ZW1996], pp. 219-220)

At the same time, Chairman Mao finished the other article *Oppose Book Worship* (the original title was *Investigation Work/《调查工作》*) based on the results of this investigation in Xunwu. He put forward a famous saying at the beginning of the article: "No investigation, no right to speak." ("没有调查, 没有发言权。") ([ZW1996], p. 220) The three fundamental principles that constitute the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought — namely, seeking truth from facts (实事求是), the mass line (群众路线), and the idea of independence and self-reliance — can be said to have been initially formed in this article. Chairman Mao cherished this article, but unfortunately, this article was lost before editing Volume 1 of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* with the article *Investigation of Xunwu*. "Book Worship" here was called as Dogmatism (教条主义) later. ([ZW1996], p. 222; [CP2019], pp. 17-20) The article *Oppose Book Worship* was included the second edition of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, but the article *Investigation of Xunwu* is too long as the original and detailed investigation report, that was excluded from this edition.

On January 23, 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping mentioned the article *Oppose Book Worship* and reaffirmed its value at the 20th collective study session of the 18th Central Politburo of CPC (中国共产党第十八届中央政治局第二十次集体学习). (see [here](#))

As mentioned above, the article *Investigation of Xunwu* was lost during Long March, which was planned to include in the book 《農村調查》 written by Chairman Mao in 1941, ([MZ1947], pp. 1, 3; [ZW1982], pp. 14, 356) but one copy of the handwritten manuscript was found in 1950. It was first published in the book 《毛泽东农村调查文集》 in 1982, which is the updated edition of 《農村調查》. ([ZW1982], publication note) If the readers want to know more about the detailed background and the historical significance of this investigation, please read [SK1984] (pp. 53-65), [ZM2006] and [CP2019]. In 1968, Xunwu Investigation Memorial Hall (寻乌调查纪念馆) was built at Xunwu County Town, which was the old house of Mrs. Lillie Snowden Bousfield. Mrs. Bousfield also once wrote a book named *Sun-Wu Stories* ([BL1932], Sun-wu means Xunwu here) and published in 1932 in Shanghai. In 2003, the memorial hall underwent renovation, subsequently repaired multiple times, and reopened to the public in August 2026. The following picture shows the memorial hall. (see [here](#) and [here](#))



On New Year's Day 2024, the scenic spot 寻乌调查·1930 红色文旅街区 was open to the public officially, which is near Xunwu Investigation Memorial Hall. (see [here](#) and [here](#)) It has been rated as a 4A level scenic spot in the same year. (see [here](#)) In recent years, there have been some literary works related to this investigation, such as Southern Jiangxi Caichaxi Opera (赣南采茶戏) 《寻乌调查》 (2016) and 《寻路》 (2018), Chinese Huaju (话剧) 《叩响》 (2024), TV drama 《毛泽东寻乌调查》 (currently not airing, starring Hou Jingjian/侯京健) and so on.

2.3. Chinese Hakka-dialect in Xunwu County

Xunwu County is located in Southeast border of Jiangxi Province, and adjacent to Wuping County, Longyan City, Fujian Province (福建省龙岩市武平县), Pingyuan County, Meizhou City, Guangdong Province (广东省梅州市平远县) to the east; adjacent to Xingning (county-level) City, Meizhou City, Guangdong Province (广东省梅州市兴宁市), Longchuan County, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province (广东省河源市龙川县) to the south; adjacent to Anyuan County and Dingnan County, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province (江西省赣州市安远县与定南县) to the west; adjacent to Huichang County, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province (江西省赣州市会昌县). ([XW2008], p. 1)

Most residents of Xunwu County are Hakka people (客家人). ([XW1996], p. 68) Some residents have migrated from the surrounding Hakka settlements. ([XW2008], pp. 81, 82). That means the local dialect belongs to Chinese Hakka-dialect. We have collected three versions of the local Hakka phonology in [TH1982], [XW1996] and [HW2019]. There is no need to list all the details of the phonology here, so we introduce some relative information below.

In [TH1982], there are two types of consonant coda (韵尾) for entering tone (入声), which are [-t] and [-ʔ], (p. 38) but there is only one type of consonant coda in [XW1996] and [HW2019], which is [-ʔ]. ([XW1996], p. 426; [HW2019], p. 10-11) However, [HW2019] mentioned that the author only used [-ʔ] for ease of handling, which she mentioned the consonant codas for the yin and yang entering tones are not totally the same. (p. 15) In [TH1982], there are 12 finals for entering tone; (p. 38) in [XW1996], there are 13 finals; (p. 425) and in [HW2019], there are 11 finals. (p. 10) The following table shows the comparison and the corresponding among three versions.

TH1982	aʔ	at	oʔ	ot	it	iaʔ	ioʔ	iet	iuʔ	uʔ	ut
XW1996	aʔ	æʔ	oʔ	oəʔ	iʔ	iaʔ	ioʔ	ieʔ	iuʔ	uʔ	uiʔ
HW2019	aʔ	æʔ	oʔ	oiʔ	iʔ	iaʔ	ioʔ	iɛʔ	iuʔ	uʔ	uiʔ

Note 6: There is one more final for entering tone in [TH1982], which is [uot], but there are four examples under this final, 脱, 夺, 割, 刷, and the finals of them in [HW2019] are all [oiʔ]. In [TH1982], the readings between 说 [sot₂] and 刷 [suot₂] are different, but they are both [soiʔ₂] in [HW2019].

Note 7: There are two more finals for entering tone in [XW1996], which are [eʔ] and [iurʔ]. For [eʔ], there is only one example under this final, 欸, but this character is not included in [HW2019] and the final is suspicious. For [iurʔ], there are three examples under this final, 屈, 域, 郁, but the finals of these three characters are all [iuʔ]. In [XW1996], the readings between 曲 [ch^hiuʔ₂] and 屈 [ch^hiurʔ₂] are different, but they are both [k^hiuʔ₂] in [HW2019].

In three versions, there are all six tones, and the values are very similar. ([TH1982], p. 39; [XW1996], p. 426; [HW2019], p. 11) On the other hand, the structures are the same as Ganxian District (赣县区, also under Ganzhou City) and Meixian County (梅县区, under Meizhou City). The following table shows the comparison and the corresponding among three versions and Ganxian and Meixian. (see [ZG2020], p. 5; [ZW2012], p. 320)

	阴平	阳平	上声	去声	阴入	阳入
TH1982	12	213	31	53	3	35
XW1996	24	213	31	54	21	45
HW2019	24	213	31	51	53	24
ZG2020	24	21	42	55	32	54
ZW2012	44	11	31	52	1	5

For the proposed character, Chairman Mao had clearly clarified that it is used in the word “犁锄”, which is a variant spelling (异形词) of the common agricultural word “犁壁” (líbì). [HW2019] shows the reading of “犁壁” as [li²¹³⁻²¹ piaʔ⁵³]. It is easy to know the phonetic element of the proposed character is 别, and the semantic element is 钅 (<金). The following table shows the phonetic information of 壁 and 别 in middle Chinese below. (see [ZS1981], p. 45, 74; [LR1992], p. 96, 146; [HW2019], p. 108, 112)

Hanzi	Fanqie	Phonetic information in middle Chinese	Meixian	Xunwu
壁	北激切	幫母梗攝開口四等入聲錫韻	piak ¹	piaʔ ⁵³
别	皮列切	並母山攝開口三等入聲薛韻	p ^h iat ⁵	p ^h ieʔ ²⁴

We can know the readings between 壁 and 别 are very similar in Xunwu, that means the phonetic information of the proposed character also follows 壁. This is why the Putonghua reading should be the same as 壁 as well, which is bì.

We also check this word in other local dialects of Chinese Hakka-dialect, and we found two more examples in Jiangxi Province. [LL2008] includes “犁壁” [ɛ²² lai²² piaʔ⁵] in Zhangping She Ethnic Township, Guixi (county-level) City, Yingtan City (鹰潭市贵溪市樟坪畲族乡); (p. 86) [HS2008] includes “犁壁” [ɛ²⁴ li²⁴ piʔ⁴] in Yanshan County, Shangrao City (上饶市铅山县). (p. 162)

On the other hand, [HX1995] included one related word in Meixian, which is written as “犁臂” [ɛ²² lai²² pi⁵²]. (p. 87) We think “犁臂” is also the variant spelling of this agricultural word.

We also search the related geographical names of Ganzhou City in National Database for Geographical Names of China, and we found the followings. Xingguo County also provides one more form as “犁壁”.

Chinese	English	Code	Count	Geographical Names
章贡区	Zhanggong District	ZGG	1	犁壁寨
南康区	Nankang District	NNK	1	犁壁坑
赣县区	Ganxian District	GXN	1	犁壁寨
龙南市	Longnan City	LNK	1	犁壁嶂
全南县	Quannan County	QNN	1	犁壁岭
宁都县	Ningdu County	NDU	1	犁壁礅
兴国县	Xingguo County	XGG	3	犁壁寨, 犁壁面, 犁壁面
会昌县	Huichang County	HIC	1	犁壁岭
寻乌县	Xunwu County	XNW	1	犁壁嶂
石城县	Shicheng County	SIC	3	犁壁型, 犁壁窝, 犁壁山
瑞金市	Ruijin City	RJS	1	犁壁寨

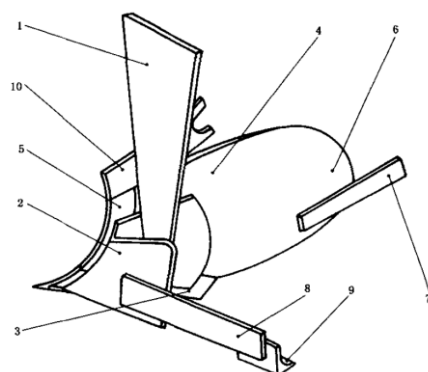
2.4. Verification of the proposed character

As Section 1 mentioned, the corresponding traditional variant of the proposed character is U+289E2 耩, and there is only one source submitted from Vietnam. The definition of the Vietnamese source is showed in Appendix C.

Let us show the related standard clauses in Chinese Standard first.

[GB/T 20089—2006](#) 《土壤耕作机械 铧式犁工作部件 词汇》 (*Machinery and equipment for working the soil — Mouldboard plough working elements — Vocabulary*) was adapted from [ISO 8910:1993](#). The following standard clauses are related to the proposed character.

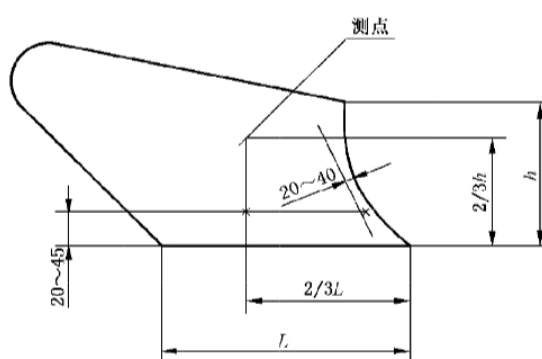
a) Clause 2.2 shows all the plough body parts, and Picture 2 shows them. No. 4 points to it.



b) Clause 2.2.4 shows the Chinese term is “犁壁”, the English term is “mouldboard” (French term is “versoir”, Russian term is “отвал” and which is written as “moldboard” in AE), and the Chinese definition is “用来反转、破碎土垡片的零件”, the corresponding English definition is “part which turns and breaks a furrow slice” in ISO 8910:1993.

[GB/T 14225—2008](#) 《铧式犁》 (*Mouldboard plough*) was formulated by China (SAC), and it shows more details.

Clause 4.5.2 shows the shape and more technical regulations related to mouldboard. Picture 9 shows them, and the unit is mm.



[JB/T 7871.2—2013](#) 《通用型、窄垡型水田铧式犁 第2部分：犁壁》, [DB63/T 786—2009](#) 《手扶拖拉机配套铧式犁操作规程》, [DG/T 070—2019](#) 《翻转犁》 and so on are also related to it.

[HW2019] shows the definition is “犁耳”; (p. 121) [LL2008] shows the definition is “犁铧”; (p. 86) [HS2008] shows the definition is “犁头后面使泥土上翻的铁板”; (p. 162) [HX1995] shows the definition is “犁的零件之一，有的地区叫犁镜”. (p. 87)

[ZS2016] includes three entries of words under the entry of Hanzi “犁”, which are “犁铧”, “犁镜” and “犁杖”. (p. 796) The first two words have been mentioned in the previous paragraph, so we list the Chinese detailed definitions of these two words below.

Word	Class	Definition
犁铧	<i>n.</i>	安装在犁的下端，用来翻土的铁器，略呈三角形。
犁镜	<i>n.</i>	犁上的零件，是用铸铁或钢制成的一块弯板。安在犁铧上方，并向一侧倾斜，表面光滑，作用是把犁起的土翻在一边。

However, GB/T 20089—2006 has distinguished “犁铧” as the English term “share” in Clause 2.2.3, and matched No. 3 of Picture 2 under Clause 2.2, which has been cited in the previous text. That means the definition in [LL2008] is not accurate enough, but sometimes acceptable.

There is one more word “犁耳”. We also found the definition of Hanzi “鑿” in 《廣韻》 is “鑿土犁耳” (犁 is the semantic variant of 犁), that means “犁耳” is the same as “犁鑿”.

Therefore, we can know “犁壁”, “犁鑿”, “犁鋤”, “犁耳” and “犁鏡” means the same thing. [ZX2010] also mentioned more aliases, such as “犁面”, “犁碗” and so on. [ZX2010] also mentioned mouldboard was invented before Qin Dynasty, and it had been developing all along. (p. 285)

[ZX2010] discussed the original term. The most common name is “犁壁”, but how do we understand this meaning of Hanzi “壁”? Hanzi “壁” had been included in 《說文解字》, and the meaning is “垣”. And four meanings are all related to it in [WN2013] (p. 20, this book is the supported dictionary of TGH-2013). Please see the following table. So, it is hard to understand the relationship between the original meaning of Hanzi “壁” (wall) and the word mouldboard.

Hanzi	Sense	Definition
壁	1	墙
	2	某些物体上作用像围墙的部分
	3	陡峭的山崖
	4	营垒
	5	星宿名, 二十八宿之一, 属北方玄武

Hanzi “鑿/鑿” was not included in 《說文解字》, and it looks it was begun to use later. Maybe it is the developing form of one certain Hanzi. For Hanzi “劈”, “襜”, “闢”, “擘” and “鑿”, the phonetic elements are all “辟”, and the meanings are all related to “split” and to “divide”. But, there is no meaning related to them for Hanzi “辟” itself. [ZX2010] considered the original form should be “擘”, and the semantic element was changed to “金”. In fact, “擘” was also not included in 《說文解字》, but Hanzi “擘” had been included with the same meaning. So, we keep this first hypothesis that the original form is Hanzi “擘” here.

If we treat the usage of the phonetic element “辟” in Hanzi “壁” is the same as the previous paragraph, we can get the possible meaning is to “separate soil blocks” like the meaning of Hanzi “鑿/鑿”. This is the second hypothesis kept by us in this document. And this is one more sense of “壁” after the senses in [WN2013].

TGH-2013 also includes Hanzi “鑿”, but the current meaning follows the original meaning, which is different from Hanzi “鑿”. ([WN2013], p. 15)

On the other hand, the phonetic element of the proposed character is “別”, and its meaning is related to “split” and to “divide” as well. That means the phonetic element also supports the use of the proposed character, and it is the semantic variant of Hanzi “鑿” as mentioned in Section 1.

3. Evidence

There are two types of evidence in this section. The first five pieces of evidence are cited from the same articles from different books, and the last two pieces of evidence are cited from one English translation.

刀),锅铲(炒菜用),铲子(刨锅头用),火钳,火铲,钩环(挑水用),铁勺(舀米舀油用),木匠用各种铁器(各种刨铁、各种凿子、斜铲、铁锤、凳头钳、角罗钻、割刀),铁尺(做衫压布用),绵刀子(裁缝用),马刀,关刀,双刀(卡子刀),小拐子(小把),铁钉,门镔(上门用),铁箍。除马刀、关刀、双刀外,余均家常用具,销向城厢附近。打铁器和打铁方法,一概旧式。

铁是城区南厢的黄沙水,双桥区的铁钹水、石墩坑,南八区的车头、横径、大陂角六处地方所产,每处都有炉,铸铁,又铸锅头、犁头、犁壁(犁**耩**)。铸出的铁不但销在本县,大部分还是销往惠州、石龙,也有销往门岭的。锅头除销本地外,约有半数销往会昌及赣州,还有一小部销往潮汕。犁头、犁壁销在本县。每个炉子要挑响炭的(响炭即木炭,铸铁、铸锅都用它,挑的约二十人),烧炭的(用木烧响炭,每窑三人,五窑炭供一铁炉,共十五人),运砂的(铁砂从山崩下,农民挑运卖与打炉子的,这种工人不便统计),以及炉厂内的工人(高炉铸生铁十人,炒炉铸熟铁十二人,铸锅头十二人,火夫一人,坐柜和行走三人),共计一炉铸铁需二百人上下。每个炉子单铸铁要资本千元,单铸锅头也是千元,铸铁兼铸锅头则需二千元,大宗开支是砂子和响炭,其次是工人的伙食、工钱。炉厂有独家开的,也有合股开的。工人的工钱,师父(工头)每天十二毛,工人三毛,伙食吃老板的。坐柜每年七十元。师父和工人以日计,做一天算一天,坐柜以年计。还有神福、红包和来往盘缠,都是老板对工人的缴费。师父地位很高,待遇不好他就弄鬼,生意就要蚀本。师父会做的每年可得工资五百元。每间炉厂每年能生产四千元,六个厂二万四千元。民国以前没有洋铁来或来得

的), 鲢鲤刨, 梭镖(寻乌土话“炮子”, 梅县叫“挑笔子”, 东江叫“尖串”), 刀麻(菜刀), 锅铲(炒菜用), 铲子(刨锅头用), 火钳, 火铲, 钩环(挑水用), 铁勺(舀米舀油用), 木匠用各种铁器(各种刨铁、各种凿子、斜铲、铁锤、凳头钳、角罗钻、割刀), 铁尺(做衫压布用), 绵刀子(裁缝用), 马刀, 关刀, 双刀(卡子刀), 小拐子(小把), 铁钉, 门镢(上门用), 铁箍。除马刀、关刀、双刀外, 余均家常用具, 销向城厢附近。打铁器和打铁方法, 一概旧式。

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叫“暹罗袖”)这三种,却是新添的花样,盛行于小资产阶级群众(这个群众是接受资本主义文化反对地主文化的)之中。文装亦名“西装”,花旗装就是美国装,它的来源是从南洋传到梅县,由梅县传到寻乌的。现在县城及别的大市镇中,剃光头的可以说完全没有了。乡村农民中,还有一大部分是剃光头。在整个人口中,那种剃平头、陆军头等等新样子的,还只是一个小部分,这一个小部分又全数属于青年群众。

理发价,剃光头、挥光头都一毛,挥各种新装一毛半,修面只半毛。

开理发店要四五十元本,师父普通请两个,少的一个,至多三个。工价以半年计至少三四十元,普通五六十元,最多八十元。生意好的理发店,每天每人可以做一块钱生意,普通是一个老板两个工人,平均每天能进三元,每年能进千元内外。开销工钱百多元,其余都归老板,再开销伙食(以四个人计每人七十五元)、店租(三十元左右)和器具的消耗(百元以上),可赚四百元内外(老板自己的工钱在内)。这一笔钱的消耗呢?就是老板的嫖和赌。

剃头和裁缝,不论工人、老板,很少有把赚项储蓄起来发财的,原因是这两种人多半聪明伶俐、好嫖好赌、好吃好着。为什么这两种人是这样的呢?大概由于他们社会地位的卑下。前清时候,社会上看剃头工是属于“下九流”的。别的地方,缝工的社会地位也很卑下。缝工虽有老婆,但他们仍是好嫖。剃工则十个有八个没老婆。这种没老婆的人并不觉得苦楚,他们倒在嫖的上面表现十分快活。

“下九流”是对“上九流”而言。下九流是:一削(削脚趾),二拍(拍背),三吹(吹鼓手),四打(打烟铳),五采茶(男女合唱采茶戏),六唱戏,七差人,八剃头,九娼妓。上九流是:一流举子二流医,三流问卜四堪舆,五流丹青六流匠,七僧八道九琴棋。

(17)打铁

三家打铁店,叶师父、杨师父、李师父。杨师父安远人,叶、李均于都人,每家资本五十元内外。打的是篾刀,柴刀,斧头,锄头,铁锤(即耙头),耘田耙,耙(大耙,牛拖的),铤鲤刨,梭镖(寻乌土话叫“炮子”,梅县叫“挑笔子”,东江叫“尖串”),刀麻(菜刀),锅铲(炒菜用),铲子(刨锅头用),火钳,火铲,钩环(挑水用),铁勺(舀米 舀油用),木匠用各种铁器(各种刨铁、各种凿子、斜铲、铁锤、凳头钳、角罗钻、割刀),铁尺(做衫压布用),绵刀子(裁缝用),马刀、关刀、双刀(卡子刀),小拐子(小把),铁钉,门搭(上门用),铁箍。除马刀、关刀、双刀外,余均家常用具,销向城厢附近。打铁器和打铁方法,一概旧式。

铁是城区南厢的黄沙水,双桥区的铁箍水、石墩坑,南八区的车头、横径、大陂角六处地方所产,每处都有炉,铸铁,又铸锅头、犁头、犁壁(犁铧)。铸出的铁不但销在本县,大部分还是销往惠州、石龙,也有销往门岭的。锅头除销本地外,约有半数销往会昌及赣州,还有一小部分销往潮汕。犁头、犁壁销在本县。每个炉子要挑响炭的(响炭即木炭,铸铁、铸锅都用它,挑的约二十人),烧炭的(用木烧响炭,每窑三人,五窑炭供一铁炉,共十五人),运砂的(铁砂从山崩下,农民挑运卖给打炉子的,这种工人不便统计),以及炉厂内的工人(高炉铸生铁十人,炒炉铸熟铁十二人,铸锅头十二人,火夫一人,坐柜和行走三人),共计一炉铸铁需二百人上下。每个炉子单铸铁要资本千元,单铸锅头也是千元,铸铁兼铸锅头则需二千元。大宗开支是砂子和响炭,其次是工人的伙食、工钱。炉厂有独家开的,也有合股开的。工人的工钱,师父(工头)每天十二毛,工人三毛,伙食吃老板的。坐柜每年七十元。师父和工人以日计,做一天算一天,坐柜以年计。还有神福、红包和来往盘缠,都是老板对工人的缴费。师父地位很高,待遇不好他就弄鬼,生意就要蚀本。师父会做的每年可得工资五百元。每间炉厂每年能

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铁价现在比三十年前（光绪二十五年）贵两倍，那时生铁每担（四十斤左右）最贵不过十一毛，现在却是三十二毛了，即需八分钱买一斤生铁。三斤生铁打成一斤熟铁，价五毛。

(17) 打铁

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本城三个打铁店，两个于都人，一个安远人。乡下打行炉的通通是于都人。于都铁工很多，三千七八百座炉子出门，高炉每座四个人打，矮炉三个人打，共有铁工一万三千左右。他们打铁在江西，而且打到福建、广东，打到南洋去的也有。

(18) 爆竹

一间爆竹店，钟老板，会昌人，几十块钱本，开了六七年。自己及请的一个师父共两个人做，每年做得四五百元生意。老习惯大年初一那天大放其爆竹，寻乌的小小商店每家也要放两块钱。今年初一反动政府宣布戒严，不准放爆竹，不但年初一，平日也不准放，爆竹生意因此大减。南丰县农民暴动区域彻底破除迷信，也不要爆竹了。因此不但本城钟老板的爆竹生意减少了，从前梅县和门岭两方输入寻乌的爆竹，近来也停止了。

and instruments), (4) chimney sweeps, (5) folk performers [lit. tea pickers] (men and women singing tea-picking songs [xi] together), (6) opera singers [*changxi*], (7) yamen clerks and runners [*chairen*], (8) barbers, and (9) prostitutes. The nine high classes consist of (1) degree holders [*juzi*], (2) doctors [*yi*], (3) fortune-tellers [*kanyu*],⁴³ (4) geomancers, (5) painters [*dan-qing*],⁴⁴ (6) craftsmen, (7) monks, (8) Daoist priests, and (9) performing artists [lit. *qin* players] and chess players [*qi*].

Blacksmiths

There are three blacksmiths: Master Ye, Master Yang, and Master Li. Master Yang comes from Anyuan, Masters Ye and Li both come from Yudu. Each of them has invested about 50 yuan. They make different kinds of firewood cleavers, axes, hoes, iron rake heads, weeding rakes, harrows (pulled by an ox), planes, shuttle spears (in the Xunwu dialect these are called *baozi*, in Mei County *tiaohaozi*, in Dongjiang *jianchuan*), kitchen cleavers (vegetable cleavers), spatulas (for frying vegetables), shovels (to ladle food out of woks),⁴⁵ fire [charcoal] tongs, fire [charcoal] shovels, hooks (for carrying water pails), iron ladles (to scoop rice and oil), all kinds of iron tools used by carpenters (various kinds of iron planes and rulers, oblique shovels, iron awls, carpenter's pincers, drills, choppers), irons (to press cotton cloth when making a shirt), knives for cutting cloth (for the tailor), sickles, sabers, and double sabers (*kazidao*), small rakes (*xiaoba*), iron nails, hinges (for mounting doors), and iron hoops.⁴⁶ All items except sickles, sabers, and double sabers are household items that are sold in the city and the surrounding area. Traditional tools and methods are used to forge iron.

Iron is produced in six places locally: Huangshashui in Xunwu City District's South Ward; Tiezashui and Shiduan-keng in Shuangqiao District; and Chetou, Hengjing, and Dabeijiao in Nanba District. Every place has furnaces and casts iron ingots as well as woks, plowshares, and moldboards (*libi*). The locally produced iron is also sold outside Xunwu

▲ [MZ1990], p.105

Note 8: This is one additional evidence picture to support the English translation (AE) and the reading.

laoji 撈箕	pengpidou 彭皮豆
laoshuihu 老稅戶	poxiong 破胸
laotai 老太	putisaduo 菩提薩埵
li 里	puzi 莆子
liang 兩	qi 棋
lianhualuo 蓮花落	qiang 槍
libi 犁鋤	qin 琴
lieshen 劣紳	qing 頃
lingong 廩貢	qinghuang bujie 青黃不接
linsheng 廩生	qiu 丘
liumang 流氓	qusu 區蘇
lizhi 荔枝	Sandian hui 三點會
Longhua hui 龍華會	shan 山
longpan 礮盤	shangyi ci 尙義祠
longyan 龍眼	shanlaoshu 山老鼠
luo 籬	shanzhang 善長
luoka 落卡	shao 勺
ma ge dou wu wen 嗎個都唔問	she 社
maizi 脉子	shen 神
mao (do not have; currency unit) 毛	sheng 升
mao (year) 卯	shengyuan 生員
maogu 毛穀	shenjianjiuzhang 身兼九長
maoyang 毛洋	shetan 社壇
mi 米	shidi 十地
mianhui 面灰	shifu 師父
miao 廟	shishi qiushi 實事求是
miaolao 廟老	shisu 市蘇
Min 閩	shitouyu 石頭魚
mingqian 明錢	shuangjiu 雙酒
mutan 木炭	shuihu tou 稅戶頭
muyou 木油	shui jin niupi 水浸牛皮
muzi 木梓	shuijiu 水酒
muzi lin 木梓林	shuitanzi 水炭子
muzi shan 木梓山	si 寺
naizi 奶子	suanming xiansheng 算命先生
nazi 那子	sui 歲
nuanfu 暖福	tan 壇
nuanjin 暖禁	tao 桃
nuanshen 暖神	taozi 桃子
nugu 奴古	tianen 天恩
pang 冇	tianqing pu 天青鋪
panggu 冇谷	tianzhu 田主
	tiaohaozi 挑筆子

▲ [MZ1990], p. 267

Note 9: This is also one additional evidence picture to show the corresponding traditional variant spelling of the Chinese word.

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5. Appendix

There are five appendixes in this document.

<i>Appendix A</i>	Characters that are not in GB/T 2312—1980
<i>Appendix B</i>	Chairman Mao's poems written in 1930
<i>Appendix C</i>	Definition of Vietnamese use for U+289E2, etc.
<i>Appendix D</i>	font
<i>Appendix E</i>	attribute

(End of Document)

Appendix A

Characters that are not in GB/T 2312—1980

The following main table of this appendix includes 7 columns. We also provide four tables for the real sources of the papers in *Collected Works of Mao Zedong* in [Position] column, levels information for GB 18030 in [GB 18030] column, G-Source information in [Src. Ref.] column, and block information in [Block] column in the following.

UCS	GB 18030	Char.	Src. Ref.	Block	Position	TGH
U+40C5	0x8232BA33	𢢆	G7-3C63	Ext. A	V. 6, p. 348*	7508
U+4339	0x8232F839	𢢇	G7-382A		V. 4, p. 136	6750
U+572B	0x8853	𢢈	G5-355A	URO	V. 2, p. 73; V. 6, p. 322	6524
U+5775	0x8877	𢢉	GE-3454		V. 1, p. 189, 190, 225	N/A
U+5787	0x8881	𢢊	G5-356C		V. 1, p. 50, 158, 184, 189, 202	N/A
U+5845	0x8946	𢢋	G3-344F		V. 1, p. 162, 202, 210	7296
U+5888	0x897B	𢢌	G3-3467		V. 1, p. 126	7630
U+5940	0x8A43	𢢍	G3-3528		V. 1, p. 142, 157, 190	N/A
U+5C28	0x8CB4	𢢎	G3-5876		V. 3, p. 75*	6584
U+65A2	0x94D3	𢢏	G3-7B75		V. 1, p. 140, 155	N/A
U+7486	0xAD47	𢢐	G3-3F76		V. 1, p. 231	7749
U+78DC	0xB477	𢢑	G5-5859		V. 1, p. 189, 229	7852
U+7C47	0xBB44	𢢒	G5-6448		V. 1, p. 166	N/A
U+8557	0xCA80	𢢓	G3-6B2D		V. 1, p. 165, 201	7842
U+9EBF	0xFC4F	𢢔	GE-576F		V. 2, p. 155*, 235*	N/A
U+9F82	0xFD87	𢢕	G8-7E7C		V. 2, p. 354	7346
U+233B4	0x9632C232	𢢖	GKX-0509.03	Ext. B	V. 1, p. 164, 188, 244*	N/A
U+26E00	0x9734AE36	𢢗	GKX-1052.18		V. 1, p. 165, 201	N/A
U+2AA36	0x9836CC30	𢢘	GCH-2237.07	Ext. C	V. 1, p. 121, 130, 186, 189	6999
U+2B1ED	0x98389535	𢢙	GCH-1611.06		V. 3, p. 75*	6576
U+2B4EC	0x9838E232	𢢚	GCH-4842.06		V. 1, p. 162	N/A

UCS	GB 18030	Char.	Src. Ref.	Block	Position	TGH
U+2B699	0x98398F31	𩺰	GCH-5715.07		V. 1, p. 146	N/A
U+3038F	0x9A34DF33	𪛗	GDM-00999	Ext. G	V. 1, p. 130, 180	N/A
*UNK	*UNK	𪛗	GHS-00001	*UNK	V. 1, p. 162	N/A

Note A1: In {GB 18030} column, the codes with **RGB #F2CEED** mean the corresponding characters are just included in Level 1, the codes with **RGB #D9F2D0** mean the corresponding characters are just included in Level 2 not in Level 1, and the codes with **RGB #CAEDFB** mean the corresponding characters are or will be just included in Level 3 not in Levels 1 & 2.

Note A2: In {Position} column, the page number with * means the character is only used in the annotation.

Note A3: In {TGH} column, all the characters which have been included in TGH-2013 are collected in Level 3.

Note A4: The value “*UNK” in {UCS}, {GB 18030} and {Block} columns mean we have not known the values before encoding the characters in UCS/Unicode.

The following table shows the real sources of the articles in *Collected Works of Mao Zedong*.

Title	Time	Position
《土地法》	1928.12	V. 1, pp. 49-51
《寻乌调查》	1930.5	V. 1, pp. 118-245
《给文运昌的信》	1937.11.27	V. 2, pp. 72-73
《关于目前战争局面和政治形势》	1939.1.28	V. 2, pp. 148-155
《反投降提纲——在延安高级干部会议上的报告和结论的提纲》	1939.6	V. 2, pp. 196-237
《关于财政预算问题给林伯渠的信》	1941.6.13, 15	V. 2, pp. 354-355
《切实执行十大政策》	1943.10.14	V. 3, pp. 68-77
《给马叙伦等的慰问电》	1946.6.25	V. 4, pp. 136-137
《给石城乡党支部、乡政府的信》	1954.4.29	V. 6, pp. 322-323
《关于辛亥革命的评价》	1954.9.14	V. 6, pp. 344-348

Note A5: All the papers in the above table are not included in *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*.

Note A6: 17 characters of them are collected from the article *Investigation of Xunwu*.

The following table shows levels information of GB 18030. There are three levels in GB 18030.

Level	Count	Percentage
1	16	66.67%
2	2	8.33%
3	6	25.00%
Total	24	100.00%

The following table shows G-Source information. There are 9 sources here.

G-Source	Count	Percentage
G3	7	29.17%
G5	4	16.67%
G7	2	8.33%
G8	1	4.17%
GCH	4	16.67%
GDM	1	4.17%

G-Source	Count	Percentage
GE	2	8.33%
GHS	1	4.17%
GKX	2	8.33%
<i>Total</i>	24	100.00%

The following table shows block information. There are 5 blocks and 1 unknown block here, but Exts. D through F & H through J have not been mentioned for these 24 characters.

Block	Count	Percentage
URO	14	58.33%
Ext. A	2	8.33%
Ext. B	2	8.33%
Ext. C	4	16.67%
Ext. G	1	4.17%
*UNK	1	4.17%
<i>Total</i>	24	100.00%

Appendix B

Chairman Mao's poems written in 1930

Chairman Mao wrote three poems in 1930, and all of them are ci poetries (词). Two of them were written before Investigation of Xunwu, and one was written after it. ([DS2017], pp. 43-57)

B.1. January

In January 1930, Chairman Mao wrote 《如梦令·元旦》 in Western Fujian Province (福建省西部, 闽西).

如梦令·元旦

一九三〇年一月

宁化、清流、归化，
路隘林深苔滑。
今日向何方？
直指武夷山下。
山下，山下，
风展红旗如画。

Please also see the related map in [DS2017] (p. 385).

[LD2019] includes two examples (there are two paragraphs in the second example with the same format), and it shows the original ci poetry title was 《忆仙姿》. The format is 66/56/226. (pp. 52-53)

B.2. February

In February 1930, Chairman Mao wrote 《减字木兰花·广昌路上》 on the way to Jiangxi Province (江西省).

减字木兰花·广昌路上

一九三〇年二月

漫天皆白，
雪里行军情更迫。
头上高山，
风卷红旗过大关。

此行何去？
赣江风雪迷漫处。
命令昨颁，
十万工农下吉安。

Please also see the related map in [DS2017] (p. 386).

[LD2019] includes one example written by Ouyang Xiu (欧阳脩). The format is 47/47 in upper paragraph, and also 47/47 in lower paragraph. (pp. 98-99)

B.3. July

In July 1930, Chairman Mao wrote 《蝶恋花·从汀州向长沙》 on the way to Changsha City, Hunan Province (湖南省长沙市) from Tingzhou, Fujian Province (福建省汀州, currently Changting County/长汀县 under Longyan City/龙岩市) in Western Fujian Province.

蝶恋花·从汀州向长沙

一九三〇年七月

六月天兵征腐恶，
万丈长缨要把鲲鹏缚。
赣水那边红一角，
偏师借重黄公略。

百万工农齐踊跃，
席卷江西直捣湘和鄂。
国际悲歌歌一曲，
狂飙为我从天落。

Please also see the related map in [DS2017] (p. 386).

[LD2019] includes one example written by Feng Yansi (冯延巳). The format is 745/77 in upper paragraph, and also 745/77 in lower paragraph. (pp. 244-245)

Note that Chairman Mao also wrote two ci poetries under 〔蝶恋花〕, one was 《蝶恋花·向板仓》 in Winter of 1930, ([DS2017], pp. 366-373), the other one was 《蝶恋花·答李淑一》 in May 11th, 1957, ([DS2017], pp. 155-161).

Appendix C

Definition of Vietnamese use for U+289E2, etc.

U+289E2 𠂔 was submitted by Vietnam in Ext. B, and there is only one source under it as V2-856B. VNPF provides the Vietnamese reading is bít. Two dictionaries provide several senses of the Vietnamese word bít.

[VN2003] shows three senses as below. (p. 57) They all belong to verb.

Viet	Sense	English Definition
bít	1	to stop
	2	to rim, to crown
	3	to wind one's head with sth.

[ZR2011] shows four senses as below. (p. 86) They all belong to verb as well.

Viet	Sense	Chinese Definition
bít	1	堵住, 填住, 塞住, 掩住
	2	封锁, 封堵
	3	镶, 包
	4	敷

Compared with two dictionaries, the senses mapping should be below.

[VN2003]	[ZR2011]
1	1
	2
2	3
3	4

VNPF also provided one example for U+289E2 𠂔 and its English translation as below.

Viet	Nom	English
mũi tên bít sắt	鎗筈𠂔鏢	arrow covered with iron

As we know, the Vietnamese word “mũi tên” means “arrow”; and “sắt” means “iron”, that means the meaning of U+289E2 𠂔 in this example means “to cover”, which mapped Sense 2 of [VN2003] and Sense 3 of [ZR2011].

[WS2014] provides one entry in Chinese Gin language. (p. 238) The Nom form have been included in WS2024 as 01458.

Nom	Gin	Sense	Chinese Definition
𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	𠂔 ⁸⁽²¹⁾	1	掩, 捂
		2	遮掩, 封锁

[HS2016] provides two entries in Chinese Gin language. (pp. 65, 95, 182, 364) It provides two more Nom forms.

Nom	Gin	Viet	Sense	Chinese Definition
𠂔	bit ⁸⁽²²⁾	bít	1	捂, 掩, 裹
			2	镶
			3	封闭
𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	bit ⁸⁽²²⁾	bít	1	捂, 掩
			2	遮掩, 封锁
𠂔	bit ⁸⁽²²⁾	bít	1	捂, 掩
			2	遮掩, 封锁

VNPF also shows more forms for the Vietnamese word bít. We list all the related forms which have been encoded below.

UCS	GB 18030	Char.	G Src. Ref.	V Src. Ref.	Block
U+208F6	0x9533EA30	𠂔	N/A	V2-6F5B	Ext. B
U+220C9	0x9538D539	𠂔	N/A	V2-752D	
U+24FF1	0x9638A131	𠂔	N/A	V2-7D64	
U+26587	0x9732D137	𠂔	N/A	V2-8134	
U+289E2	0x98308434	𠂔	N/A	V2-856B	

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2/IRG
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITION OF CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646**

Submitters are reminded to:

1. Fill in all the sections below.
2. Read the Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) available at
<https://www.unicode.org/irg/pp/>
for guidelines and details before filling in this form.
3. Use the latest Form from
<https://www.unicode.org/irg/pp/ppv18-attachments.zip>

See also <https://www.unicode.org/irg/IWDS.html> for the latest *Unifiable Component Variations*.

Administrative

1. IRG Project Code:	IRG N2969R		
2. Title:	China's UNC proposal on 1 character for <i>Collected Works of Mao Zedong</i>		
3. Submitter's Region/Country Name:	China		
4. Submitter Type (National Body/Individual Contribution):	National Body		
5. Submission Date:	2026-10-12		
6. Requested Ideograph Type (Unified or Compatibility Ideographs)	Unified		
If Compatibility, the submitter is strongly encouraged to instead register them as IVS in a new or an existing IVD collection (see UTS #37) with the IRG's approval (registration fees will not be charged if authorized by the IRG.).			
7. Proposal Type (Normal Proposal or Urgently Needed)	Urgently Needed		
8. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal.	YES		
(or) More information will be provided later.			

B. Technical – General

1. Number of ideographs in the proposal:	1
2. Glyph format of the proposed ideographs is in TrueType?	ttf
Are all the proposed glyphs put into BMP PUA area?	YES
Are data for source references vs. character codes provided?	YES
3. Source references:	
Do all the proposed ideographs have a unique, proper source reference (member body/international consortium abbreviation followed by no more than 9 alphanumeric characters)?	YES
4. Evidence:	
a. Do all the proposed ideographs have a separate evidence document which contains at least one scanned image of printed materials (preferably dictionaries)?	YES
b. Do all the printed materials used for evidence provide enough information to track them by a third party (ISBN numbers, etc.)?	YES
5. Attribute Data Format: (Excel file or CSV text)	Excel

C. Technical - Checklist

Understanding of the Unification Principles	
1. Has the submitter read ISO/IEC 10646 Annex S and does the submitter understand the unification principles?	YES
2. Has the submitter read the “Unifiable Component Variations” (contact the IRG technical editor through the IRG Convenor for the latest version) and does the submitter understand the unifiable variation examples?	YES
3. Has the submitter read the IRG P&P document and does the submitter understand the 5% Rule?	YES
Character-Glyph Duplication (http://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/sc2/open/pow.htm contains all the published ones and those under ballot)	
4. Has the submitter checked that the proposed ideographs are not unifiable with any of the unified or compatibility ideographs of the latest version of ISO/IEC 10646? If the checking has been done against an earlier version of ISO/IEC 10646, please specify the version. (e.g. ISO/IEC 10646:2020)	YES 2020 (Ed. 6)
5. Has the submitter checked that the proposed ideographs are not unifiable with any of the ideographs in the amendments, if any, of the latest version of ISO/IEC 10646? If yes, which amendment(s) has the submitter checked?	YES 2020 Amd. 2
6. Has the submitter checked that the proposed ideographs are not unifiable with any of the ideographs in the proposed amendments, if any, of ISO/IEC 10646? If yes, which draft amendment(s) has the submitter checked?	YES Ed. 7, CD. 4
7. Has the submitter checked that the proposed ideographs are not unifiable with any of the ideographs in the current working M-set and D-set of the IRG? (Contact IRG Chief Editor and technical editor through the IRG Convenor for the newest list) If yes, which document(s) has the submitter checked?	YES WS2024
8. Has the submitter checked that the proposed ideographs are not unifiable with any of the over-unified or mis-unified ideographs in ISO/IEC 10646? (See Annex E of the IRG P&P document)	YES
9. Has the submitter checked whether the proposed ideographs have any similar ideographs in the current standardized or working sets mentioned above?	YES
10. Has the submitter checked whether the proposed ideographs have any variant ideographs in the current standardized or working sets mentioned above?	YES
Attribute Data	
11. Do all the proposed ideographs have attribute data including the Kangxi radical code, stroke count, and first stroke(primary)?	YES
12. Do the proposed ideographs contain secondary radical code and their stroke count and first stroke are also provided?	
13. Do all the proposed ideographs have the document page number of evidence documents in the attribute data?	YES
14. Do all the proposed ideographs have the proper Ideographic Description Sequence (IDS) in the attribute data? If no, how many proposed ideographs do not have the IDS?	YES
15. If the answer to question 9 or 10 is yes, do the attribute data include any information on similar/variant ideographs for the proposed ideographs?	NO
16. Do all the proposed ideographs contain a total stroke count (kTotalStrokes) ¹ ?	YES

¹ The IRG understands that kTotalStrokes can be ambiguous and subject to different interpretations. The IRG takes no responsibility to check the correctness of the submitted attribute data.