

China

Reconstructs

• **Energy Resources and Policies**

• **Cure for Uterine Cancer?** • **New Chinese Films**

VOL. XXXI

NO. 8

AUGUST

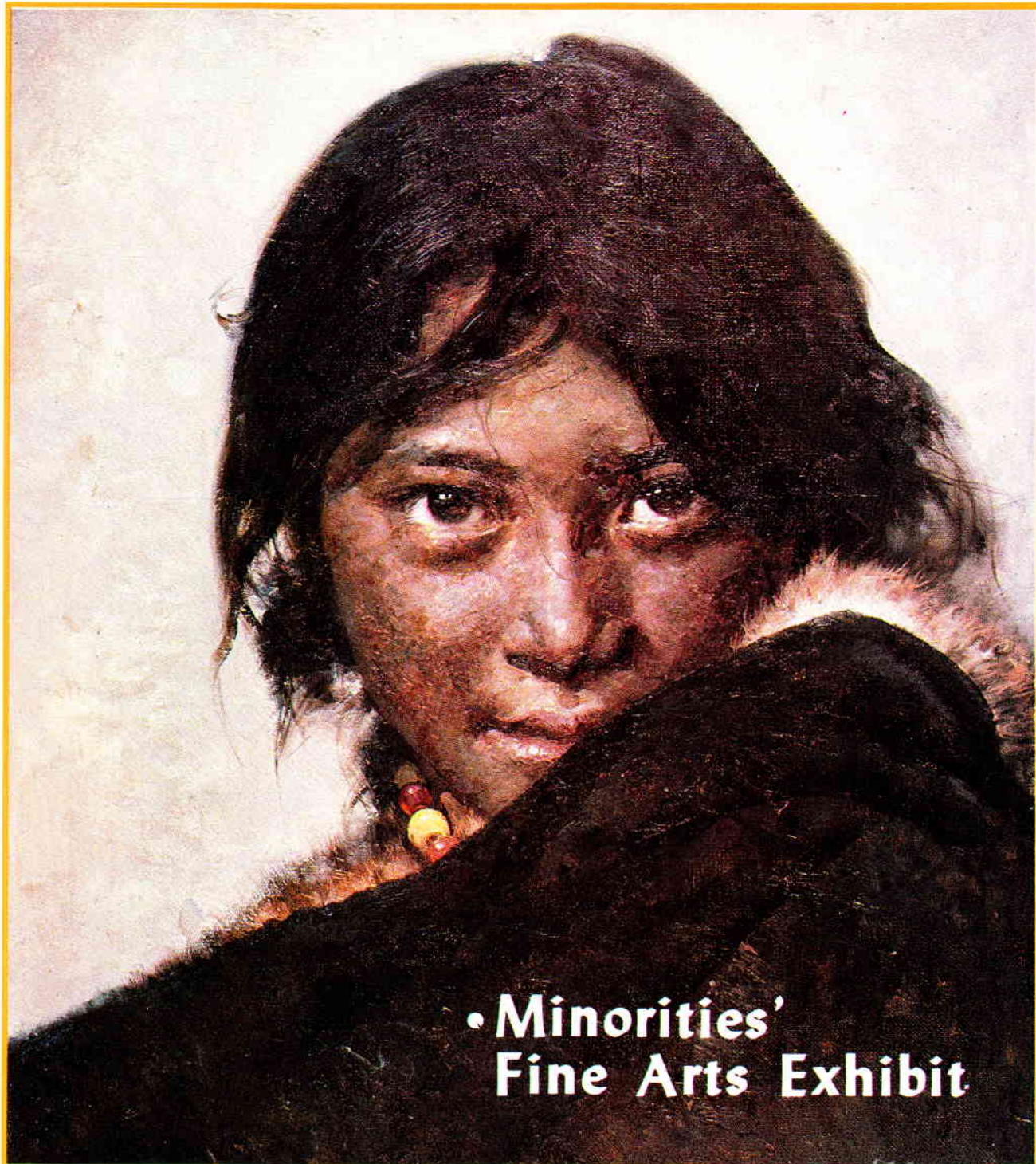
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• **Minorities'**
Fine Arts Exhibit

Huangguoshu Waterfall, Guizhou province *Zhou Youma*



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AUGUST 1982

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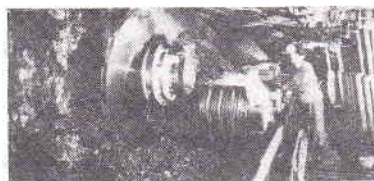
Front Cover:

A Tibetan Girl (Oil painting by Ai Xuan, from the National Fine Arts Exhibition of Minority Nationalities)

Articles of the Month

Energy Resources and Policies p. 9

Short-term and long-term policies take account of the nature of China's abundant energy resources — coal, oil, natural gas and others — their uneven development, costs and speed of utilization and growing domestic power needs.



Minority Nationality Art Exhibit p. 4

Introducing some outstanding minority artists and their works, including 12 color reproductions.

Responsibility System in the Countryside p. 51



Has the responsibility system changed the socialist nature of the rural collective economy? A report from Huarong county, Hunan province. First of two articles.

Chinese Cinema Today p. 62

Recent films display greater maturity, depth and originality — though not all of the stereotyped characters and approaches of the "cultural revolution" have been eliminated.

China-India Friendship: a Memoir p. 28

Dr. B.K. Basu, sole surviving member of wartime Indian Medical Mission to China, recalls work and sacrifice in a common cause.

Uterine Cancer Breakthrough p. 21

Recovery rates are now significantly higher among women suffering from choriocarcinoma, thanks to years of research at Beijing's Capital Hospital.



Tourists—Domestic and Foreign

FOR the past three years *China Reconstructs* workers and staff members over the age of 45 have enjoyed week-long vacation trips with travel expenses paid by our office welfare fund. This year Beijing's hot weather arrived early, and in May some of our staff took off for Jinan, "city of springs" and capital of Shandong province. Side-trips from Jinan took them to Qufu, birthplace of Confucius, and to beautiful and historic Taishan (Mt. Tai), all in Shandong province. For over 20 centuries Mt. Tai was revered as one of the country's five "sacred" mountains.

A number of factories, schools and other organizations now sponsor similar summer trips for their older employees — one sign of the improved living standards in China. Another sign is the number of people of all ages who finance their own trips. In two months during the summer of 1980, a small Beijing cooperative that runs package tours to the seaside resort of Beidaihe east of Beijing had 400 clients, including many pairs of newlyweds. Some young people use their bicycles for long-distance travel (one example is the amateur photographer whose story we tell on page 32 of this issue).

For China's peasants, sightseeing tours were undreamed-of luxuries just a few years ago. Today they too are beginning to travel, often on group tours. To cite one case we know of, seven peasants from Pengxian county, Sichuan province, hired a minibus for a four-day trip to Sichuan's Mt. Emei. Others go to big cities to shop and see the sights.

More and more foreign tourists are traveling to China. The China International Travel Service received 124,000 in 1978, then 163,000 in 1979, then 218,000 in 1980 and 268,000 in 1981. Many people, too, came on official or private business. This was in addition to the millions of overseas Chinese, and of Chinese from Hongkong and Macao visiting during the same period.

TOURIST facilities are increasing, but not fast enough to meet the growing demand. In 1981 the number of hotel beds for foreign guests was 57 percent more than in 1980, but hotel reservations are still hard to get. Hotels catering to foreign guests are not always up to international standards, one reason being the shortage of trained personnel. Some vocational schools and colleges have started courses in hotel management and services. Only 500 have been graduated so far; many more will be needed.

FACILITIES for internal Chinese tourists are also being improved, but at this point the problem is not so acute — the numbers are still small, and most prefer to put up with relatives or friends where possible, or in the very simplest hotels.

At a conference on tourism last year, Vice-Premier Wan Li stressed that, as a socialist country, China should put the enhancement of friendship between the Chinese and other peoples before economic considerations. The "profit-first" mentality that has popped up recently should be criticized and discarded. Factories, schools and communes should be included in tourist itineraries in addition to scenic and historic sites and museums. Those who wish to get away from the standardized Western-style hotels should get a chance to stay in traditional Beijing courtyard houses, Yan'an cave-houses or yurt tent-homes in Inner Mongolia. These points also reflected some of the complaints and requests foreign and overseas Chinese tourists had voiced over the past several years.

This year, with new hotels, more air flights, better service and richer programs — some already completed and others in the planning stage — the China International Travel Service expects to receive 300,000 foreign tourists (the figure is expected to grow to 700,000 by 1985).

NEW tourist routes are being laid out and resorts built. As this issue goes to press, *China Reconstructs* has three reporter-photographer teams looking at some such places in northeast China and in Shanxi and Hunan provinces. In western Hunan province our photographer will visit the new national forest preserve, Blue Rock Mountain (at Zhangjiajie). Armchair journeys to places of scenic, historic and present-day interest will continue to be a special feature of our magazine. □





There's Only One China

I agree with the editor's note in the March 1982 "Our Postbag" which refutes the fallacies of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan." The United States is now violating international law by selling weapons to Taiwan. There is more urgent need now than ever to support China's stand: Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China, and not an independent country. No European country should support the U.S. in its sale of weapons to Taiwan.

GERD WEDEMEYER

Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany

Sino-Indian Friendship

For four years I have been subscribing and hope to see further coverage of reconstruction of transport system, architectural developments, touring infrastructure and banking industry. Detailed descriptions are lacking.

Your article on Sino-Indian friendship in the November 1981 issue has aroused good feelings. Fantastic that it was published in time before the Chinese football team came to India.

BIMAL MAJUMDAR

West Bengal, India.

Heartwarming Cover

The February cover, "Village Nursery in Shandong," is the most beautiful, serene, tender and heartwarming you have printed yet. It conveys to us that from the heartbreaking and bitter past comes a life of great hope, happiness and freedom from exploitation.

W. CUMMINGS

Sutherland, Australia

A Good Lesson

I read with much interest your article on Hainan in the December 1981 issue. The article cast my thoughts on my own island, Zanzibar, Tanzania, which though progressing yet has not reached your example.

Thanks to the Chinese government — through good plans and much labor, Hainan now enjoys rich fruits. Your issue was a good lesson to me and to all progressing countries. They should not despair due to poverty and their snail's-pace progress. These can be remedied through scientific plan and of course through struggle and hard work.

N. K. ZAHRAN

Zanzibar, Tanzania

Larger Black and Whites!

In my opinion your magazine has improved considerably. It is more colorful, less political and has a greater variety of articles. I do agree with one reader who suggested the black and white photographs could be larger as sometimes it is difficult to pick out detail. I appreciate that space is at a premium, but this could possibly be accomplished by either a little less written matter or maybe one less photograph to a page.

Thank you for your index, this is a great help when looking for an article in a hurry.

D. MOORE

Aldinga Beach, Australia

Through Chinese Eyes

The magazine is all that I hoped it would be. It tells about the people of China and what they are doing, and in their own words. This is important. They are not being looked at by foreign eyes, but telling about themselves.

Although I have lived all my life in England, Canada and New Zealand, I have always been attracted by the Chinese people and their way of life, particularly the way they try to work for harmony and peaceful existence. This is what our world needs so much, and we need to learn from you.

I'm glad to see travel information, because I plan to visit your country during the next few years, and this will help me make my travel plans.

BARBARA CONWAY

Rotorua, New Zealand

Ask Visitors to Write

I would like to see small sketches, or maps, to show areas described in articles. In the May issue there is a small map with the article about southwestern Yunnan, but lots of other articles could use maps as well.

One more suggestion. A large number of visitors from foreign countries have come to China now. How about asking some of them to write after their return home about their impressions, or better, make a bit of a competition, with prizes a year's subscription, etc.

FRED FISHER

Port Coquitlam, Canada

We welcome contributions from readers about their impressions of China and relevant pictures. If an article is used, the writer will receive a two-year gift subscription to China Reconstructs instead of payment. Because of our limited staff, manuscripts unsuit-

able for use cannot be returned to the writer.

— Ed.

More about Islam

Kindly let me know about the Islamic religion in China. I am an old reader of your magazine, since 1976, but only a few articles talk about the Islamic religion while you are always talking about the rest of the religions. Does this mean that the Islamic religion is not strong in China?

AHMED UMAR TAKALAFIYA
Ningi, Nigeria

The Arabic edition of China Reconstructs features many articles about Muslims in China.

— Ed.

Chinese Symbolism

I was glad that during my visit to China I discovered CR. I have found it very useful for adding authoritative detail to what I have to say. Judging from the questions, I think it would be interesting to have articles on Chinese symbolism to explain, for example, the significance of the dragon and of the figures on the roofs of buildings in the Forbidden City and elsewhere.

T. C. BLACK

Dover, England

Historical Tales

I was very interested in the article on legends and tales from history ("Jiang Taigong — He Fished and Waited" by Wei Tang in the February 1982 issue). The English used is simple but my problem is the pronunciation of Chinese names.

Will you introduce more legends and tales in the next issue?

ABUDULATIFU BATEGANYA

Jinja, Uganda

"Legends and Tales" is a continuing series which appears in most issues.

— Ed.

Suggestions

I have enjoyed reading CR and notice that in the past six months the quality of stories has improved.

I share your magazine with many Americans here. I have given many lectures on China as I am a tour escort and have made five trips to your country. The people who hear me talk are very interested in learning about "home life" in China, about progress in medical technology as well as your education system and opportunities for youth to study. Perhaps you might do an article on Children's Palaces.

JOSEY DENIGAR

Haverford, Pa., U.S.A.

A Landmark Exhibit of Minority Nationality Art

PENG JIANQUN

THE largest exhibition of works by minority nationality artists (and some Han artists on minority nationality subjects) since the founding of the People's Republic was held in Beijing in the spring of 1982. Included were Chinese traditional paintings, oils, woodcuts, New Year pictures and sculptures, in all 379 works by 422 artists. The exhibit was memorable for the variety of techniques and styles on display, the high level of skill and the themes which mirrored the cultural heritage and present lives of minority peoples.

Some of the most impressive works on present-day life include the gouache *Our Miao Family*; *Whispering Secrets*, a painting in Chinese traditional style by an Uygur artist; *June Flower Festival* in the same genre from the brush of a Han painter; a Naxi sculptor's *Hunter*; the New Year pictures *Doctor Makes a House Call* by a Nu nationality artist and *New Hope in a Mountain Village* by a Jinuo artist; and *Monba People*, an oil by Monba and Han artists.

A COMMON theme in many works is the solidarity between the Han and other nationalities. The woodcut *Like Real Brothers* shows minority and Han frontier guards working together in defense of the border regions. *Princess Wen Cheng Teaches Weaving in Tibet*, a joint effort by four artists of Tibetan, Qiang and Han nationalities reminds viewers how this Tang dynasty princess, through her marriage with Tibetan King Songtsan Gambo 1,300 years ago, helped cement relations be-

tween the two peoples and introduced central China's culture and technology to Tibet. *Gesar, King of Linggar*, another painting based on Tibetan history, was one of the most popular works in the exhibition.

The oil *Grandmother* won one of the nine top awards in the show. Painted by Kim Il Riong, a 20-year-old Korean nationality artist, it was one of a number of works



'Like Real Brothers,' woodcut by an Uygur artist.

introducing new young artists for the first time to a national audience. The 13-year-old Gelao painter Wang Liangpeng was represented by *Gelao Girls Picking Fruit*; this youngster is among the Gelao nationality's first generation trained in the fine arts.

Yunnan province has a greater number of minority nationalities than any other province, and since the 1950s its Academy of Art and provincial artists' association have

been active in developing minority people's talents. Of the 155 prizes awarded at the show (including nine "excellent," 129 "outstanding" and 17 honorable mentions), 30 went to Yunnan artists.

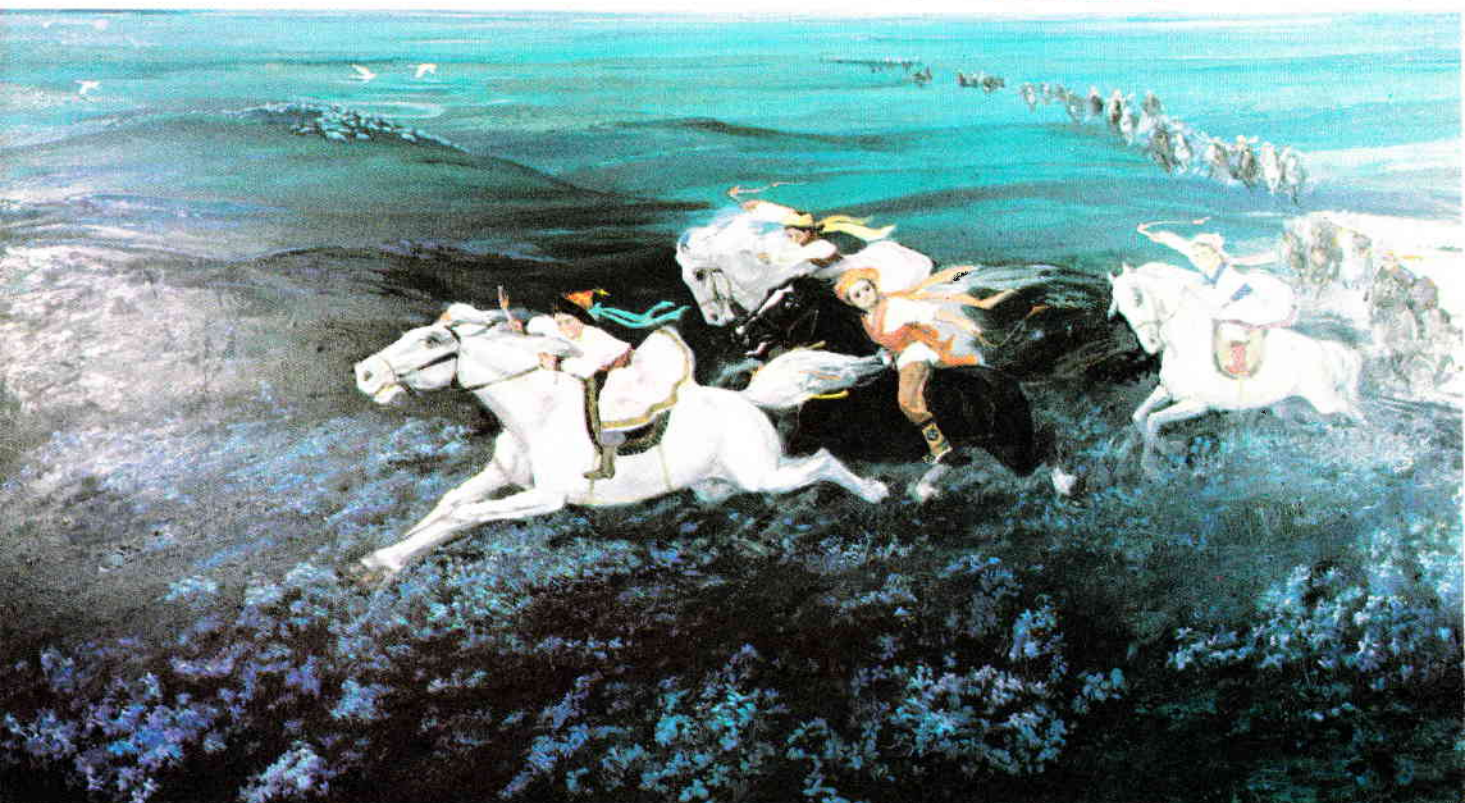
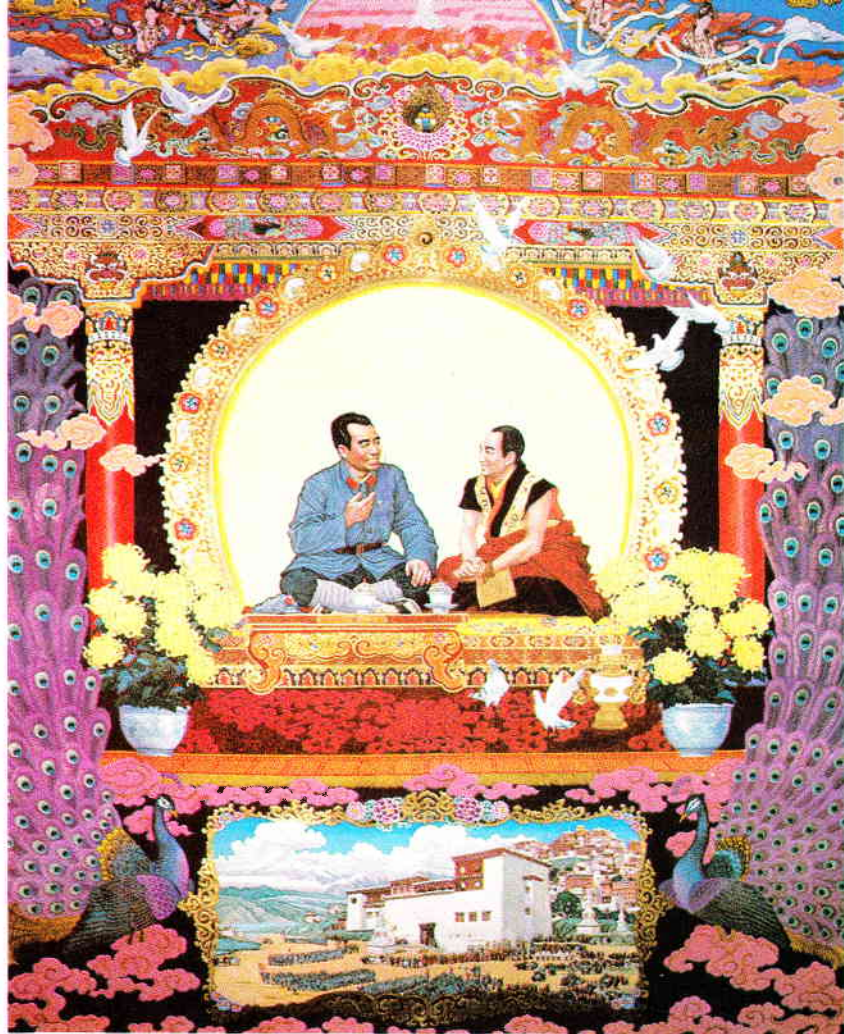
JIANG Feng, chairman of the Chinese Artists' Association — co-sponsor of the exhibit along with the Ministry of Culture and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission — happily reports that the exhibition was very popular. The association members now number 2,300, of whom 150 are of minority nationality. The success of the exhibition will, Jiang believes, play a big role in the development of cultural life in minority regions and promote the training of more artists. □

'Gelao Girls Picking Fruit,' by Wang Liangpeng.



PENG JIANQUN is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs who frequently covers minority subjects.

'Commander-in-Chief Zhu De Meets Living Buddha Geda in 1936,' in the Tibetan style, by Tibetan artists Rinzin Namgyal, Nyima Cering, Yexi Cering, Dawa, Yexi Samdain and Han artists Mei Dingkai, Chen Bingxi and Lü Shuming.



'Daring Riders on the Grasslands,' oil by Guanbu (Mongolian).



'Princess Wen Cheng Teaches Weaving in Tibet,' Chinese traditional painting by Shidanen (Tibetan), Liu Huamin and Ye Ruize (both Han) and Zhouba (Qiang).

'Cowherd with Flute,' Chinese traditional painting by Lei Fengqing (Jingpo).



'Spring Flowers,' oil by Meng Shaohua (Bouyei).



'New Hope in a Jinuo Mountain Village,' New Year picture by Zi Qie (Jinuo).



'Monba People,' oil by Yixi Zhuoma (Monba) and Han Ning (Han).



'Whispering Secrets,' Chinese traditional painting by Pajigul (Uyghur).



'June Flower Festival,' Chinese traditional painting by Duan Jianshan (Han).

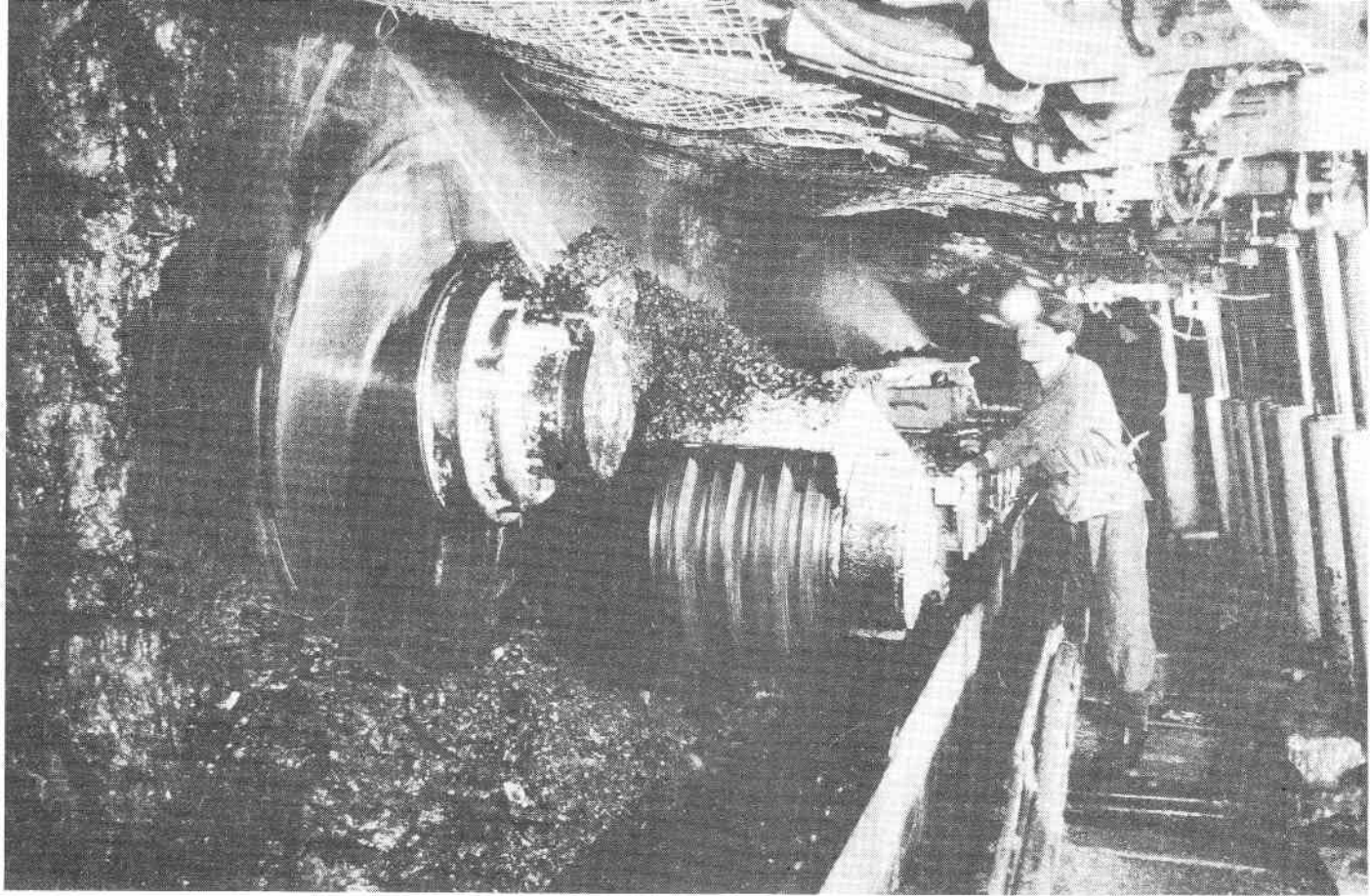


'Singing Their Way Homeward,' Chinese traditional painting by Zang Hong El (Korean).

'Our Miao Family,' gouache by Shi Feng (Miao).



'Doctor Makes a House Call,'
New Year picture by Fu Dashan (Nu).



The newly built Xinglong coal mine at Yanzhou county, Shandong province, with an annual capacity of three million tons.

Energy Resources and Policies

WU ZONGYING

LIKE every country, China recognizes that energy needs are growing rapidly while energy resources are increasingly limited, and that to ensure national development and fulfill people's needs serious choices have to be made. The country's current energy policies take into account the resources available, the costs and speed of development and long-term consequences.

China is richly endowed with energy resources, including coal,

oil, natural gas and flowing water suitable for hydroelectric projects. Before 1949, except for a few coal mines and power plants controlled by foreign capitalists, almost none of these resources were developed.

Over the past 30 years a diversified power industry has been built up and basic self-sufficiency has been achieved — a very significant development, since a country as large as China could not possibly depend on imported energy resources and at the same time develop a modern industrial economy. However, full modernization will require far more power than is currently produced, and there are

also problems of efficient use of resources, conservation and atmospheric pollution.

Coal

In 1981 China was the world's third largest producer of raw coal, at 620 million tons. Total coal reserves are 650 billion tons, including large quantities of high-grade anthracite and coking coal (needed for steel making). Coal is found in 27 of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (excluding Taiwan province).

Coal is the most developed of China's energy resources. At the

WU ZONGYING is head of the policy research department under the State Energy Commission.



A new, high-yield oil well in Baxian county, Hebei province.

time of liberation it accounted for 95 percent of the country's power and the proportion even today is 70 percent, versus 25.6 percent for oil and natural gas and 4.4 percent for hydroelectricity. Almost 87 percent of China's boilers used coal as fuel and 80 percent of the electrical kilowatts generated are produced from coal.

Coal of course has certain disadvantages as an energy source. It is less efficient than oil or natural gas. It is a serious polluter of the environment. Nevertheless, given the scale of the country's coal resources, amount of investment funds available and the current level of technology, coal will continue to be China's principal energy resource for some time to come.

In the coming period top priorities will be to exploit coal resources more fully and efficiently and to control pollution as much as possible. Today there are 12 major mining areas, each producing about 10 million tons annually, plus several thousand mines of all sizes managed by local governments or communes and brigades. Many areas have proven coal resources that have not yet been exploited, and many new mines will have to be opened up. This will ease transport problems, but transportation facilities will also have to be upgraded to get coal where it is needed quickly and economically.

Plans call for existing coal mines to increase their output and improve their extraction technology and management. At present an-

nual coal consumption is not commensurate with the gross national output of coal, and waste is great. The total value gained per ton mined is a mere one fourth to a half of the figure per ton in developed countries. There is considerable waste at the utilization stage because boilers and coal-burning generators are not as efficient as they could be; new equipment will need to be built and old equipment renovated. To meet the demands of different industries, production of commodity coals (such as coking coal) will be increased and the capacity to screen or purify raw coal expanded. Coal gasification experiments are being carried out in Shenyang, Taiyuan and Yantai.

Finally, every effort is being made to reduce pollution. New state environmental regulations have been issued, filters and other protective devices are being developed and put into place, and many localities now have comprehensive pollution-control plans (see " 'Smoke City' Cleans Up Its Air" in our June issue).

Oil and Natural Gas

Petroleum and natural gas are high-quality energy resources, more efficient than either coal or hydropower. China has fairly rich reserves of both, and in 1981 output of crude oil was 100 million tons and of natural gas 12.7 billion cubic meters.

Oil and natural gas will play a greater role in China's energy structure by the end of the century, according to present plans. However, oil exploitation is a recent development—Daqing, the country's first major oil field, only began to produce oil in 1969—and this resource is far from fully developed. Steady investment over a period of years will be required to increase output significantly. Extraction technology also needs to be improved. Joint ventures with foreign firms, particularly in offshore oil, will undoubtedly speed development.

At present little of China's oil is used to generate electricity. Primarily it is used to fuel automotive, diesel and jet engines and to provide raw materials for the

petrochemical industry. Production of petroleum by-products, important for modernizing the economy, is growing rapidly. National output of ethylene and of chemical fibers increased 250 and 280-fold respectively between 1964 and 1981. Output of nitrogenous fertilizer, only 6,000 tons in 1949, reached 9.8 million tons in 1981. These uses will not change much in the future. The fact that there are no private cars in China will conserve precious oil resources and limit the amount of pollution caused by internal combustion engines.

Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity is less efficient as an energy source than either natural gas, oil or coal, and huge initial investments must be made in dams, power generating equipment and transmission lines. The great advantage of course is that

it depends on a continually renewed resource, flowing water, rather than scarce and declining resources such as oil and natural gas. A great many hydroelectric projects of all sizes have been built over the last 30 years, and more are in the construction and planning stages. Such projects require time and money, but by the end of the century hydroelectricity should supply a considerably greater proportion of China's energy.

Nationally, potential hydroelectric reserves are estimated at 380 million kilowatts. Proven reserves are mainly in the northwest, southwest and south central China. Only a small portion of this potential has been exploited. In 1981 the total hydroelectricity generated amounted to only 65 billion KWH. Developing this potential is a key long-term priority.

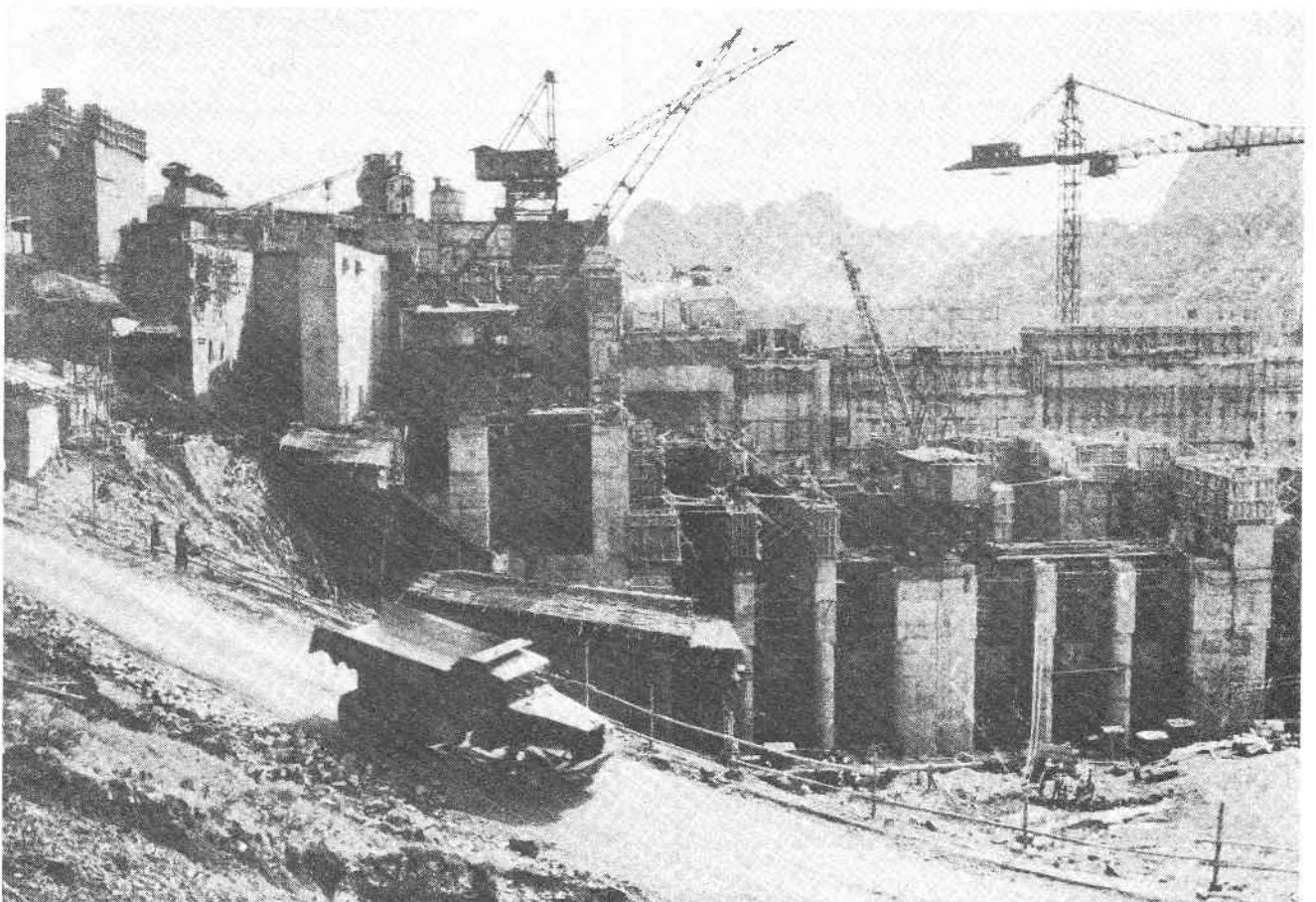
In addition to the major energy producers, attention is being paid to developing alternates such as solar, geothermal, wind-power and methane gas resources. In some areas fuel forests are being cultivated. These will be particularly important in local areas without access to other power sources. Many such projects can be put into use quickly and at low cost. Research on and widespread popularization of the necessary technology are underway in many parts of the country.

Nuclear power installations will be built in some areas, but these will play only a supplementary part in China's energy planning.

Balanced development and more efficient use of energy resources will multiply power output in the coming years, ensure self-sufficiency and provide the motive force for modernizing the national economy. □

By the end of the century hydroelectric projects such as this one, the largest in Dahua, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, will provide more of the nation's energy needs.

Photos by Xinhua



Central China's New Power Grid

CHEN SHANGKUI

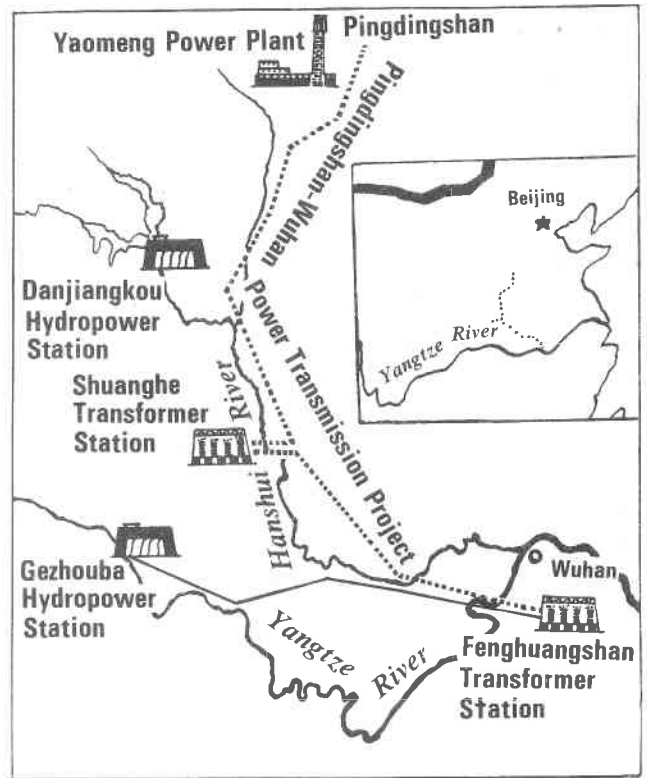
A 500,000-volt extra-high tension power grid in central China was completed last December. It links the Gezhouba power station on the Yangtze River (the biggest in the country) with the Yaomeng thermal power plant of the large Pingdingshan Coal Mine in Henan province. It passes 594.8 kilometers through Hubei and Henan provinces and is China's longest transmission line with the highest tension and largest capacity. The most powerful previous line was 330,000 volts.

Hubei and Henan are key grain and economic crop areas, with important machine-building, metal, automobile, tractor and textile industries. Hubei has large water resources and 60 percent of its electric power comes from hydropower stations. Henan has abundant coal—and a number of thermal power plants supplying 90 percent of the province's total. These have been constructed near mines to lower power transport costs.

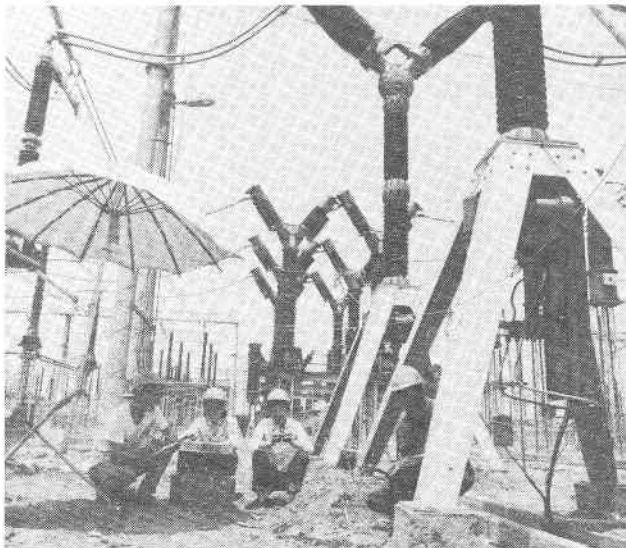
Three transformer stations serve the line, two at 750,000 kilovolt-amperes, and a central one at 1,500,000 KVA — all China's largest. The control center and the substations have automatic and remote control equipment. The line uses 1,514 towers, all 36 or 37 meters high.

The line passes through mountains, lakes, marshland and 1,170 metres across the Yangtze. In spite of difficult terrain, it was finished in two years and a month. Its construction provides experience for

CHEN SHANGKUI is an official in the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power.

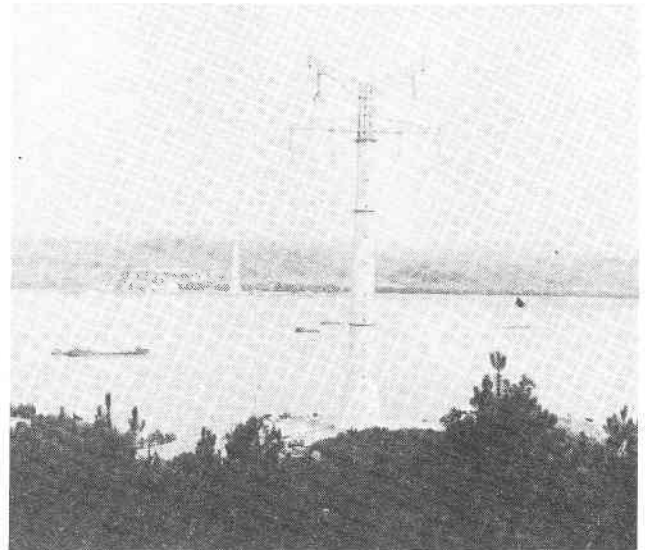


building other extra-high tension projects. Three other 500,000-volt lines, totaling 1,300 kilometers, are now going up. □



A transformer station.

Liu Guanyuan

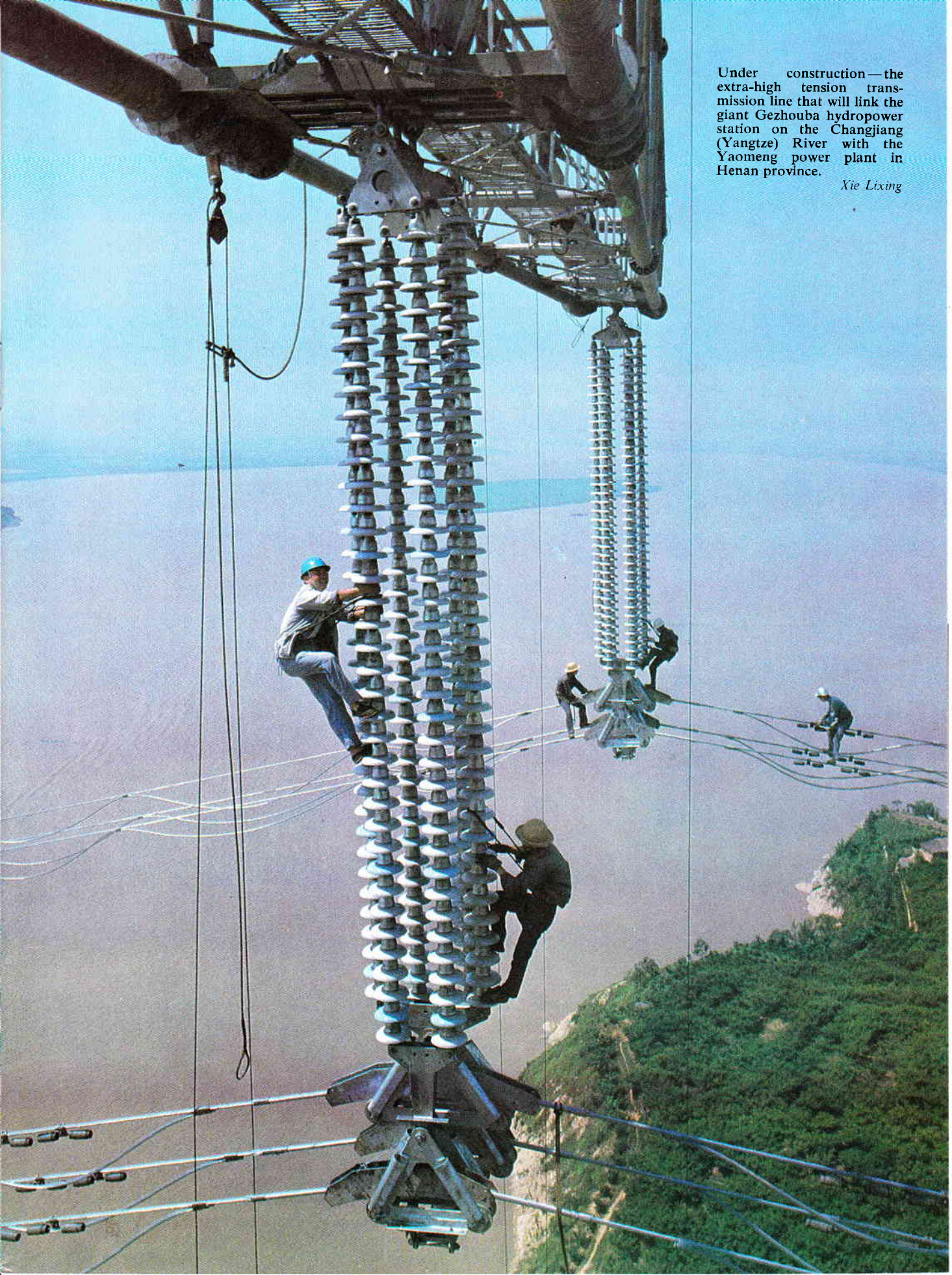


The 500,000-volt power transmission line stretches across the Changjiang (Yangtze) River.

Xie Lixing

Under construction — the extra-high tension transmission line that will link the giant Gezhouba hydropower station on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River with the Yaomeng power plant in Henan province.

Xie Lixing



Lineswoman. *Liu Guanyuan*



Yaomeng power plant at the Pingdingshan coal mine.

Li Fen



The control center at Yaomeng power plant's No. 1 generating unit. *Li Fen*

Life and Work on an Offshore Drilling Platform

WEN TIANSHEN

OFFSHORE oil drilling is a new venture for China. To speed development, China has undertaken joint projects with foreign investors. One of the important drilling areas is in the Bohai Gulf, and the wells drilled there in partnership with a Japanese firm, the Japan-China Petroleum Development Corporation, are a good example of the mutual benefits such a project can bring.

The Japanese are providing the advanced equipment and technicians, and will share some of the oil recovered. China is providing the work force, base facilities and auxiliary equipment, and under the contract Chinese personnel will receive training and practical experience in up-to-date oil technology, so that eventually they will be able to handle such projects on their own.

'Bohai No. 8'

On a beautiful late spring day a helicopter takes off from the Tanggu Petroleum Base outside of Tianjin and rackets its way over calm waters toward the Bohai No. 8 oil drilling platform, carrying six workers returning from leave, a photographer and this reporter. From the air Tanggu looks like a modern port city in miniature. The 900-ton crane barge and the ocean research vessel berthed at the dock appear stately in comparison to the small boats scuttling around them. In the past few years the Tanggu Base (which has 10,000 workers) has manufactured and installed a dozen drilling platforms, though Bohai No. 8 is Singapore-made.

The helicopter takes an hour to reach the platform. Against the deep green of its deck splashes of color stand out — safety equipment in red to be used in controlling blowouts, and workers' uniforms in bright orange, a color which is easily spotted in the sea and, it is said, repels sharks. The central derrick is 44 meters high, and the platform is supported by three massive extendable steel legs which keep it a constant 10 meters above sea level. As we land, two crewmen stand by with foam extinguishers in case of sparks caused by the landing.

The 47-year-old Chinese platform manager, Hu Tiezhao, steps forward to greet the visitors and comments that they are lucky to have such fine weather. The day before there were force 10 winds

and high waves, which made it particularly difficult for the small watch boat that continually circles the platform on the alert for any problems. That the Chinese boat crew stayed on duty despite the danger won the admiration of their Japanese colleagues. In a practice rescue drill during my stay, the ambulance boat retrieved a "drowning man" in just 11 minutes from the time the alarm sounded.

Manager Hu is in overall charge of the platform and of the 47 Chinese crew members. He reports to the Tanggu branch of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation. Japanese Supervisor Harumasa Kusano directs the small contingent of foreign technicians, (American, French and Filipino as well as Japanese). Un-

Manager Hu Tiezhao (left) briefs the relief manager about the work situation before leaving on a well-earned holiday.
Chen Fusheng



WEN TIANSHEN is a staff reporter in the China Reconstructs economic section.



Gou Hongyi, an enthusiastic young driller.
Chen Fusheng



Boatswain Man Dehong helps a newcomer adjust his life jacket.
Wen Tianshen

der the joint contract, the Japanese have the final say on all technical matters, but there is regular consultation with Chinese colleagues. Manager Hu's technical advice is particularly respected. His years of experience in the industry and as former assistant chief engineer for well drilling at Tanggu give his view weight. A suggestion he made on a method of controlling mud pressure was readily checked out and accepted.

Manager Hu is up at daybreak, in time to admire for a moment a flock of seagulls, their wings burnished by the rising sun. At 6:30 he talks by microwave telephone to Tanggu headquarters, reporting on the work done the day before — drilling progress, number of workers on duty, materials and equipment used — and writing down today's orders, which he reads back before hanging up.

By 7:30 he has donned his orange coveralls and started an inspection tour that will take him to every working area. From automatic indicator screens he notes the progress of drilling, mud density and gas pressure. (Soon after I left the platform the well being drilled during my visit began to produce oil.) At 9:00 he is checking engine-room maintenance. Passing a storeroom, he proudly points out a tracked pulling cart invented by one of the technicians that has considerably reduced labor intensity. In the clinic at 10:00, he consults Dr. Li about establishing a system of health records for the whole staff.

The afternoon is taken up by the daily meeting with the Japanese engineers and the managerial staff. After the evening meal Hu challenges some workers to a ping pong match and listens to a tape recorded Chopin piano concerto.

Room for Improvement

Although to my untutored eyes work on the platform seemed quite professional and efficient, the leaders report that the unit has come a long way in the last few years and that there is still much room for improvement. In the recreation room after dinner Wang Molin, a robust drilling foreman, talks about past problems: "In February 1981 our No. 8 unit was contracted to drill oil wells with the British Petroleum Company on a joint venture in the Yellow Sea. Efficiency was a real problem. The management system we used was the same as it was in the 1950s. A drilling foreman was responsible not only for

drilling wells, but also for maintenance of machinery and power equipment, supplies and workers' welfare.

"The foreman had so many different tasks that he couldn't do any of them very well. This damaged our contracting reputation, and foreigners who worked with us were not happy. Now we've reformed the system, so the foreman can concentrate on drilling while other tasks are handled by technicians and other personnel. Specialized management has improved our work a lot."

Boatswain Man Dehong is in charge of physical maintenance of the platform. We celebrated his birthday while I was aboard, and the occasion called forth many anecdotes about him from his shipmates. When the unit was drilling for British Petroleum, Man was in charge of materials. Platform maintenance was poor; paint was peeling off in many places and the deck started to rust. Tools and materials were scattered everywhere. A British supervisor criticized the Chinese workers for not caring for their equipment. "Our British drilling platforms," he said, "are not supported just by steel legs, but by paint."

Man Dehong took the criticism to heart and began to study different paints and painting methods. He found that the paints China used on ships and drilling rigs could not stand up to the acid and alkaline substances used in oil drilling. His search for an anticorrosive paint consumed much of his spare time and energy, and he even got his wife, a university teacher, involved in the work.

Finally the possibilities were narrowed to four — two Chinese and two foreign paints. The one made in Tianjin had the strongest adhesive qualities, but would need modifications before it was suitable for drilling platforms. Man Dehong went to the factory himself. When the situation was explained, factory managers immediately saw the importance of such a paint. The new paint was developed and has proved very successful in protecting Bohai No. 8 from rust and corrosion.

COLORED MAP OF CHINA

With legends in Chinese phonetic spelling (100 G. offset paper, 70 cm × 50 cm). On the reverse side of the map is a list of place names in Chinese phonetic spelling and in the formerly used English transcription, as well as a map of the domestic air routes of CAAC, China's airline service.

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Watching television in the recreation room.

Chen Fusheng

Supervisor Kusano, who has worked in the US and the Middle East, feels that Chinese workers are behind in their ability to handle modern technology, particularly in comparison with American drillers.

Nevertheless, he says, "The Chinese work hard and systematically. Young workers are modest and eager to learn from veterans. Japan has its drilling methods, and you have your own experiences; we can learn from one another. Cooperation between our two countries should certainly grow."

Manager Hu feels that besides technical backwardness there are still problems of efficiency and work discipline, though things are improving: "Our drilling unit has begun to build up its contracting reputation, like a C-class hockey team which has just qualified for international competition. Now we are striving to become a B, and even an A class team."

Living Conditions

The crew work 12-hour shifts every day for 20 successive days,

followed by 20 days of shore leave. The work is heavy and must be carried out in all kinds of weather and sea conditions. The company does its best to make daily life as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. The food allocation for each crew member is three yuan a day, two or three times the equivalent for a worker on land.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, drinks, fish, chicken and other meats are delivered regularly. Meals include both Chinese and Western foods; one supper I sampled included pork chops, eggs with spinach, and apples besides staple grains. All food is inspected by doctors before it is cooked. In the kitchen there is a list of every staff member's birthday, and everyone gets a cake when his birthday comes round.

After work, crew members can shower and send their work clothes to the laundry. There is a recreation room with newspapers, magazines, a TV set, ping pong, chess and other games. Sleeping quarters are cramped but as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The management committee has established files recording the economic situation and family

responsibilities for each crew member. Last winter on their holidays cadres visited every member's family and helped them solve a number of problems.

A Young Driller

Twenty-three-year-old Gou Hongyi's work post is high on the derrick, where he handles a machine which sets 27-meter long drilling rods into place. A skilled operator, his quick actions in a recent emergency saved a rod from breaking. Whenever he sees the blue-red flames of a test burnoff, he is filled with pride at being a driller.

Nevertheless, Gou's parents in Tianjin are old and the thought that he might not be there when they needed him has preyed on his mind. Besides the hardship and isolation of his work, when on leave he felt dull and listless. With most of his friends working and no regular schedule of his own in the city, he found himself sleeping all day or wandering the streets. He began to think of applying for a transfer back to Tianjin.

Then he met and fell in love with a young Tianjin electrician, Zhu Yuqin. Lively and kind-hearted, she began to change his life. When he is away she often visits his parents to see if they need help. Her letters to Gou lovingly scold him about being careful on the job and taking care of his health, and whenever he returns to the city she is there to meet him at the railway station. She has gotten him to attend science lectures and cultural activities, and together they have taken up skating.

Gou particularly remembers a serious conversation the couple had. She argued that they should take advantage of their youth to study and work hard if they really wanted to achieve something and serve their country. With Yuqin's encouragement, Gou's mind has opened up in new directions and he no longer thinks about transferring to Tianjin.

Bohai No. 8's drilling crew may not be a class A team yet, but the spirit is there to make them masters of their craft. □

The Bohai No. 8 drilling platform has an area as big as a football field.

Photos by Chen Fusheng



Drilling team.



The platform's power center.



Japanese supervisor Ishisawa (right) and Chinese manager Hu Tiezhao.

For safety, the rig is brightly lit at night.



Three extendable steel legs automatically keep the platform 10 meters above sea level.



Cook Yang decorates a birthday cake for the boatswain.



Successes in Arresting Uterine Cancer

WEN WEI

AFTER many years of research, Dr. Song Hongzhao and colleagues in the department of gynecology and obstetrics in Beijing's Capital Hospital have developed a promising new method of treatment that has dramatically reduced mortality rates in cancer of the uterus, which is relatively common throughout Asia.

Choriocarcinoma — cancer of the foetal membranes — is evidenced by pathological changes in the uterus' trophoblast cells that carry nutrition to the foetus. The result is malignant tumors, those less serious being called hydatidiform moles, those in an advanced stage called choriocarcinomas. Twenty years ago, in 80 percent of the choriocarcinoma cases visiting the Capital Hospital for the first time, the disease had metastasized to other parts of the body. Even with treatment, most patients survived only about six months.

After 1949, Capital Hospital improved its laboratory diagnoses and clinical practice but continued the traditional treatment used in other parts of the world — removing the womb, followed by radiation therapy. The results were disappointing. Of 37 cases handled between 1949 and 1958, 33 died — a mortality rate of 89.2 percent. Even with hydatidiform mole patients, mortality reached 25.9 percent.

Hope

The desperation of patients and their relatives drove Dr. Song to search for an answer. At that time he was studying birth control drugs. He noticed that 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP), which could cause abortion, killed foetal trophoblasts. Could it, then, also kill malignant trophoblast cells?



Dr. Song Hongzhao and his colleagues making the rounds of the wards.

The drug was not new, having been used to treat leukemia.

In 1958 Dr. Song for the first time treated an advanced choriocarcinoma case with 6-MP. Though he failed to save the patient's life, her condition improved for a short period. The microscope showed the destruction of a large number of tumor cells. But the dosage of 6-MP used to treat leukemia was obviously not enough to kill the rapidly multiplying cancer cells. He increased the dosage two or three times over, always with better results. Then the first case of lung metastasis was cured. Finally the correct dosages for malignant trophoblastic tumor were worked out, and patients from all over the country began to be referred to this hospital.

However, like most drugs used to treat tumors 6-MP had serious side effects. It also destroyed normal cells. Larger doses increased this result. Mucous membranes of the oral cavity became ulcerated and white blood cell and platelet counts plummeted to well

below normal, often leading to serious infections or to severe hemorrhages because the blood did not coagulate properly. Such complications easily caused death, especially in the late 50s when chemotherapy was still largely experimental.

Dr. Song wavered. But the plight of his patients increased his determination to go on with this research. Ways were found to lighten or avoid side effects. To avert the risk of excessive bleeding, coagulant drugs were used and patients' activities minimized during therapy. Isolation in sterile environments reduced greatly the incidence of infections.

Not all choriocarcinoma cases, however, responded to 6-MP. Some patients had a resistance to the drug. Ten years were spent in a search for similar drugs. Five, including 5-fluoro-uracil (5-FU), were found. Today a number of drugs are used in combinations, with greatly improved results. Mortality rates from choriocarcinoma at the hospital have dropped

to 21.4 percent and from hydatidiform mole to 1.4 percent.

A New Theory

In addition to developing methods for bringing choriocarcinoma



Her disease arrested at the lung metastasis stage, this clerk returned to her job and has since been elected a model worker several times.

under control, Dr. Song also worked out a new theory on the origin and development of the disease. He believes that tumor cells spread from the uterus to other parts of the body with the return flow of blood through the veins. The blood's first stop is the lungs, which could be why lung metastasis is so common. Cancer cells may then spread to the left ventricle, aorta, brain, liver, spleen and kidneys, finally developing into late-stage systemic metastasis. This hypothesis, in contrast with the "low-risk, high-risk" theory current in the rest of the world, has yielded results in clinical practice and has been adopted in China. It is being investigated by foreign cancer research centers.

Chemotherapy also seems to have the best effect in early lung metastasis. Its cure rate is over 90 percent. The Capital Hospital's research group began studying ways of curing different kinds of tumors metastasizing from choriocarcinoma in 1970. Based on systemic chemotherapy, special methods are used to treat tumors appearing at different sites in the body. They have also evolved a complete therapy for the most difficult of these cases, brain metastasis.

The research group has given regular checkups to every patient cured at the Capital Hospital over the last 20 years. For the most part this was not halted even during the "cultural revolution" when the patients' work and residences often changed. By 1981 all 618 patients who had been cured before 1975 had been checked. All had lived over five years, 60 percent over ten and a few over 20 years. There were no traces of relapse.

In 1971 a patient was admitted whose choriocarcinoma cells had spread to eight organs—the ovaries, lungs, liver, spleen, brain, left kidney, intestinal tract and



Although this woman's malignancy had already metastasized in the lung and brain, she was eventually cured and went on to bear two children.

scalp. After ten months of treatment, all metastasis disappeared. She has been in good health for the past ten years and works as a team leader in a commune.

Post-Treatment Babies

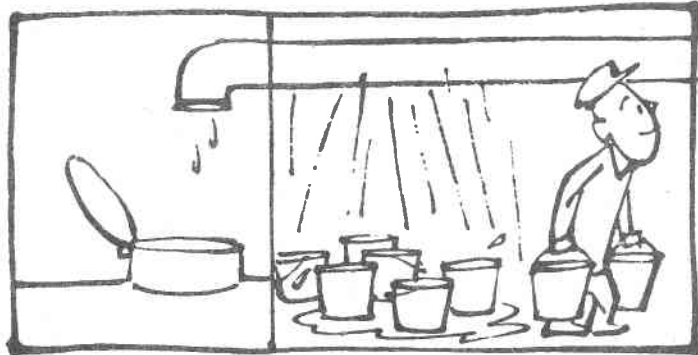
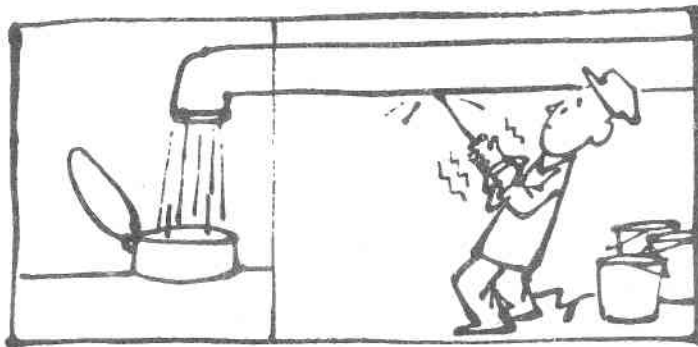
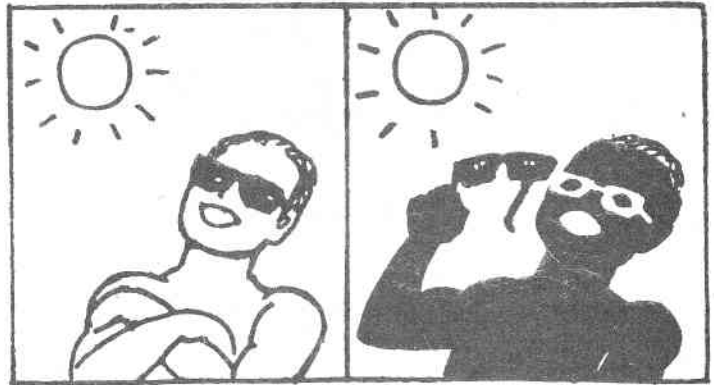
Dr. Song's team has also carefully observed the function of the uterus and ovaries while treating choriocarcinoma. They found that women who have been cured can become pregnant again. Traditional concepts had always called for the removal of the uterus. Then a young woman with brain metastasis came to the hospital. Frequent convulsions made it difficult to perform the necessary surgery. Drug treatment, however, brought her brain metastasis under control and her general condition improved. Dr. Song decided not to remove the uterus, but told her not to become pregnant for two years. However, she became pregnant accidentally several months after leaving the hospital and ultimately gave birth to a normal child.

This unexpected success made the doctors rethink their ideas. By 1975 they had cured 159 patients, without removing their uteruses. After practicing contraception up to two years, these women bore 186 babies. Congenital anomalies and early mortality rates were normal. Subsequent observation and checkups showed no differences from children of normal mothers either in physical or mental development.

Dr. Song and his colleagues know that there is a long way to go before choriocarcinoma is completely understood and under control. The cure rate on late or extremely late metastasis patients is not satisfactory and as yet there is no scientific conclusion on the basic cause of this malignancy. But the women now alive, for whom the disease would once have been an almost certain death sentence, are testimony to the importance of this medical breakthrough. □

Cartoons

Getting a tan.
Huang Xun

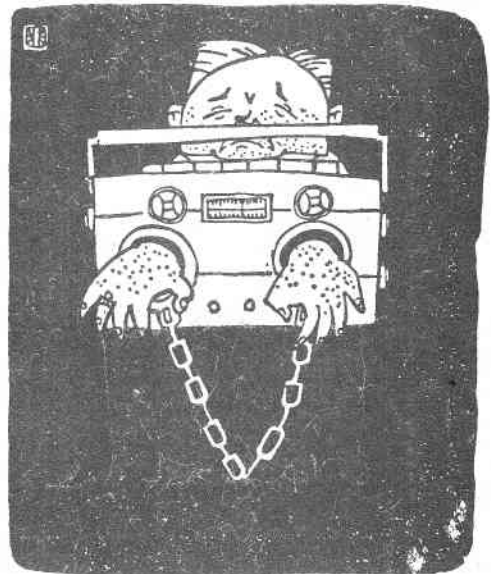


Some people can always find pretexts
to divert funds meant for the state
treasury.
Dang Jingyan



You seem hotter than I am.
Zhang Jinrong

Greed's reward (good
cassette recorders are
favored by bribe-takers).
Yong Fei



Birthplace of Taijiquan Boxing

BU XIEMING

CHENJIAGOU, a village in Wenxian county, northwestern Henan province, was the birthplace in the 17th century of the ancient *taijiquan* boxing exercises in the form in which they are practiced today. They are known by a great many of the villagers—80 percent it is said—and *taijiquan* enthusiasts come from all over the world to do practice with them.

The originator was Chen Wangting, a Ming dynasty general who came there to live in retirement.

As a way of keeping fit he developed the movements, possibly with help from monks from Shaolin Monastery (see *China Reconstructs* September 1981), where another form of boxing had been created in the 6th century. The Chen Wangting school is the oldest form of *taijiquan*. It later took on its present name: *taiji* means the origin of everything in the world.

Chenjiagou is a typical north China village of earthen houses behind courtyards walls of rammed



In Chenjiagou the *taiji* hand push when done with a partner helps the study of martial arts attack and defense.

yellow earth. But there are many new houses of brick, and a few new two-story homes indicate that



A *taijiquan* class under supervision of the venerable masters.

families are prospering under the new responsibility system of production in the rural areas.

Boxing School

The village has a *taijiquan* sports school, housed in a building of a dozen rooms in the northeast corner of the village. Wang Xi'an, a noted boxing coach, is its director. His sturdy build and frank and open manner recall the heroes of ancient times. The school has three classes and 90 students, mostly young men and women. Under different coaches, they practice boxing and using the cudgel, sword, broadsword, spear and other weapons. During busy farm seasons they do a few hours in the early morning or after work, while in slack seasons they concentrate on the martial arts the whole day. Originally begun for local residents, the school is supported by the state and will soon also take people from outside the village.

Next to the sports school is the village's primary and junior middle school. *Taijiquan* is popular among its 700 pupils, many of whom also practice it at home. Their interest comes down with the generations. The father of young Chen Jianping and Chen Genquan, for example, is one of the village's boxing masters. He teaches his children at home and students from nearby villages. He is particularly good at using weapons, his performances featuring sustained movements and a heroic manner.

A Master

Another villager, Chen Xiaowang, 36, a coach in the provincial *wushu* center, participated in the National *Wushu* Performance Contests in 1980 and 1981, winning awards for his superb skill.

Chen Xiaowang's grandfather was a well-known boxer in Beijing when he was young. His father was one of the best boxers in the village. Chen Xiaowang learned his skills from them. Later he asked Chen Zhaopei, whose family had produced famous boxers for 18 generations, to teach him. Chen

Xiaowang himself is the tenth generation of boxers in his family. Systematic and hard training has made him a master of this difficult discipline. He not only excels at the traditional style of the Chen school, but is good with the broadsword, spear, sword, cudgel and other weapons. He has taught many students, including some from abroad.

Chen Xiaowang is not satisfied with what he has achieved and wants to teach the *taiji* heritage to the next generation. He once remarked that when he reaches the

troenteritis, tuberculosis, arthritis, rheumatism and diabetes. It requires physical and mental concentration, leads naturally to deep and even breathing, and is excellent for limbering up muscles and joints. This accelerates the well-being of the central nervous system and internal organs. In the old Chinese terminology, it incorporates both the *yin* and the *yang*, which includes the opposition of motion and inertia, closed and openness, abstraction and reality. It is considered a very good form of exercise for old people.



A form of taiji includes two persons with spears fighting one with a cudgel.
Photos by Xinhua

highest level of *taijiquan*, he can feel the circulation of vital energy and blood in his body and can make immediate reactions and exert great strength. The key to perfect skill is hard practice.

The strict discipline of *taijiquan* does not permit anyone to use it to bully people. It is not permitted to be used for attack except in practice or exhibition sessions. Sportsmanship and ethical behavior, rather than military fighting, is the goal.

Once taught as a military defense art, *taijiquan* became less important as new weapons were developed. But it remained popular as an exercise. Those who practice it daily claim that it helps people with chronic diseases such as neurasthenia, hypertension, gas-

Few people remember that *taijiquan* was once an ancient war skill, particularly when looking at the gentle, slow-motion movements of the version practiced by millions across the country. Later, other schools were developed on the basis of the Chen routines, such as the Yang Luchan, Wu Jianquan, Wu Yuxiang and Sun Lutang schools, resulting in different styles, postures and strength exerted. They are basically similar in hand and foot positions and have some common features such as great control, flexibility, continuity and comprehensiveness.

The people's government has paid special attention to developing this traditional sport. Today these exercises are more popular than ever. □

Genetics Breakthrough: T-RNA Synthesized

WANG YINGLAI

A boy's eyes may resemble his mother's and his mouth be like his father's — because his unique genetic make-up has been inherited from both his parents. Every specialized organ of his body carries out its complex biological functions because of the genetically coded information present in every

one of these nucleic acids, yeast alanine transfer RNA (so called because it exists in natural yeast).

The basic genetic code is contained in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a double-stranded molecule twisted into a helical shape. Then there are ribonucleic acids (RNA), which are of two types,

molecular biology, molecular genetics and genetic engineering and confirms China's place among the leaders in these fields.

Research

The nucleic acids were discovered about a century ago, and since the 1950s scientists have been trying to reproduce them artificially. The American scientist G. Khorana succeeded in synthesizing small fragments of 64 nucleotides in the 1960s, and in the same decade DNA was produced in a laboratory. Progress in synthesizing the more complicated structure of RNA took longer. The complete chemical composition of yeast alanine T-RNA was worked out in 1965 by the American R.W. Holley, an achievement for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1968.

The first successful laboratory synthesis of the molecule came on November 18, 1981, at the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It was achieved by a research team from five Beijing and Shanghai institutions headed by Prof. Wang Debao.

A Long Quest

Chinese scientists first began this research in the mid-1960s, after the successful synthesis of insulin had laid the foundation for work with the function and structure of protein molecules. In 1968 a research group on T-RNA was established in Shanghai, staffed by scientists from the Institutes of Biochemistry, Cell Biology and Organic Chemistry in Shanghai, from the Institute of Biophysics in Beijing, the biology department of



Prof. Wang Debao explains a visual model of the T-RNA molecule. The letters and symbols stand for the individual nucleotides that had to be linked together.

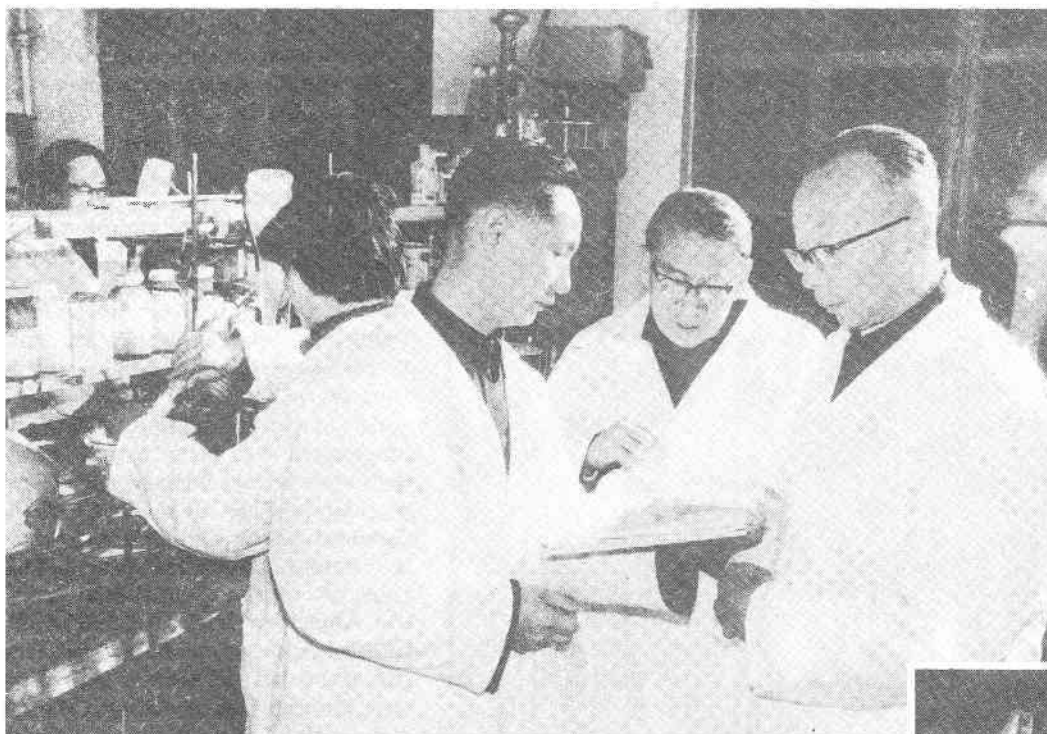
Wang Zijin

cell. The infinite variety of living organisms, plant and animal, owe their existence to the activities of substances called nucleic acids in each cell nucleus. In November 1981 Chinese scientists achieved the first laboratory synthesis of

WANG YINGLAI is the director of the Shanghai Branch, Academia Sinica, deputy director of Shanghai's Institute of Biochemistry and head of its T-RNA research team.

messenger and transfer RNA; together they synthesize proteins — the basic building block of living things — according to the coded information. DNA and RNA both are composed of nucleotides linked together into strands of varying length.

Like the Chinese synthesis of insulin 16 years ago, the new breakthrough has significant implications for the fields of mole-

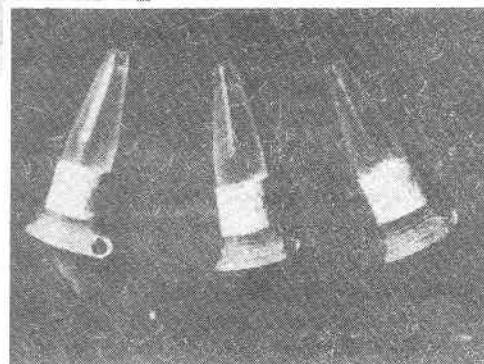


The author (center) and Prof. Wang discuss experimental data.

Zhang Liuren

Storage tubes of synthesized T-RNA.

Zhang Liuren



Beijing University and the No. 2 Reagent Factory of Shanghai.

The process of synthesizing T-RNA required first of all the synthesis of tiny nucleotides, which are then painstakingly joined into larger and larger fragments by chemical and enzymatic methods. This work was seriously disrupted during the "cultural revolution," when many senior scientists were persecuted and younger ones were unable to gain sufficient knowledge and experience. In 1977 the reassembled research group met in Beijing and Prof. Wang Debao proposed that the work be accelerated.

Yeast alanine T-RNA consists of two half-molecules, the first consisting of 41 nucleotides and the second of 35. In 1978 the 35-nucleotide half was successfully assembled. Success with the other half came in 1979. After much preparation, the crucial joining of the two halves began in October 1981 and was completed in Novem-

ber 1981. The synthetic molecule was carefully tested against natural T-RNA before any results were announced. It proved to be identical to its natural counterpart, in chemical structure and biological function.

The 17 scientists from the five institutions involved in the final stages of the synthesis worked in close cooperation. They solved contradictions through intense discussions and constant experiments, in a spirit of deep respect for one another's talents and opinions.

Significance

Research in cell genetics is now flourishing in the U.S., Japan, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia as well as in China. Breakthroughs in this field, such as the T-RNA synthesis are not only of theoretical significance in understanding the basic life processes. They also have

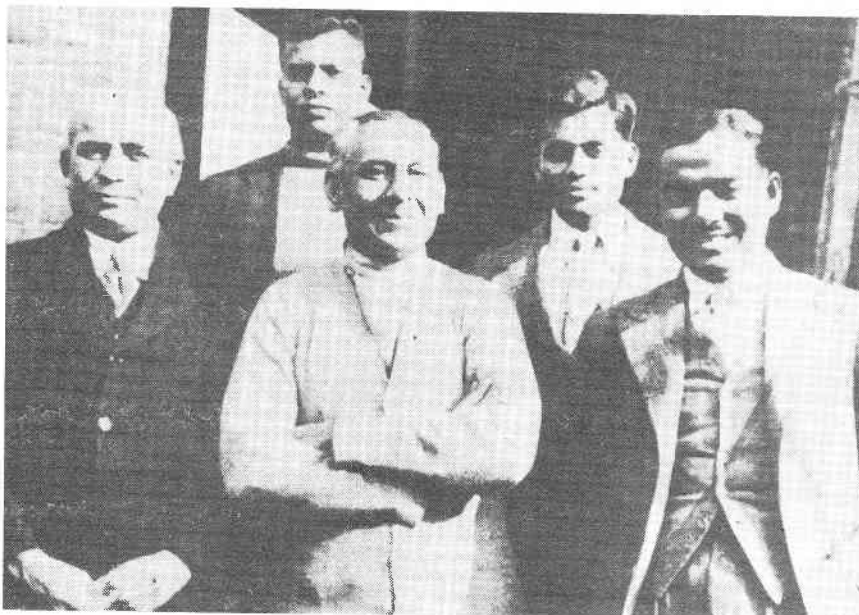
many practical applications in agriculture, industry and of course medicine.

The study of nucleic acid reagents and enzymes and their operations brings us closer every year to understanding certain diseases such as cancer and viral infections, which involve abnormal cell growth and reproduction.

The young scientists and those of middle-age working on the project have gained invaluable experience which has prepared them to make further contributions to international research efforts. □

Remembering Old Bonds of Indian-Chinese Friendship

Dr. B.K. BASU



January 1939: (l. to r.) Drs. Cholkar, Mukerjee, Atal, Kotnis and Basu in Chongqing on their way north.

ON the eve of the Second World War, Republican Spain was fighting desperately against dictator Franco aided by fascist Germany and Italy. Hitler and Mussolini were riding high and grabbing weaker nations and territories. Emboldened by her axis pact with the two fascist powers in Europe, Japan embarked on a full scale invasion of China in July 1937. The Chinese people rose to defend their motherland. This electrified the colonial peoples of Asia, particularly the Indians who, in their own way, were resisting British rule.

Origin of the Mission

The Indian National Congress, along with other anti-imperialist forces, Nationalists and Marxists

Dr. B.K. BASU is the only surviving member of the Indian Medical Mission to China (1938-43), and a builder of Indian-Chinese friendship for over 40 years.

including the Communists, was then following the anti-fascist outlook of the national leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It expressed praise and sympathy for the struggling people of Spain and China. At the end of 1937, at its annual Haripura Session, it passed a resolution sponsored by Nehru to offer concrete help to China through a medical mission and supplies. It would be a token of goodwill and sympathy. An enslaved India, unable to send a volunteer force like the International Brigades in Spain, could then do no more.

As it later turned out, this resolution was the result of a personal letter written by Commander-in-Chief Zhu De of China's Communist-led Eighth Route Army to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This letter was written on the advice of the American friend of India and China, Agnes Smedley, with the full approval of Mme. Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching Ling). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mme. Soong Ching Ling were both old members of the famous League against Imperialism founded at Brussels in 1927.

In line with the Resolution, the China Aid Committee under the

September 1938: Send-off in Bombay by Indian leaders, Chinese consulate officials and resident Chinese. Front row, (l. to r.) Drs. Basu and Cholkar, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing (sister of Jawaharlal Nehru), Mme. Sarojini Naidu, famed Indian National Congress leader, Chinese vice-consul Jiang, Dr. Atal, Mrs. Jiang and Chinese Aid Committee chairman Raja Hutheesing. Dr. Mukerjee is in second row (center).



Indian National Congress was formed. Its secretary was Mr. Nehru's brother-in-law, Mr. Hu-theesing (a textile magnate of Gujarat province, husband of Nehru's youngest sister, Krishna). Prominent Indian medical men like Dr. B.C. Roy and Dr. Sunil Bose (brother of Indian National Congress President, Subhas Bose) and Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay were members. The Committee promptly began to campaign for funds and ask manufacturers to donate medicines. Response was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Constituent units of the Indian National Congress, and the Communist Party of India and its trade union and peasant wings, as well as student organizations, collected contributions from the general public often by staging popular plays and street corner meetings in many areas of our country. The call went out for doctors to volunteer, and the five who were selected, of whom I was one, sailed from Bombay to Hongkong en route for China on January 9, 1938, taking more than sixty cases of medicines with them. The national press gave wide and sympathetic publicity to this event. People in India were enthralled by the renewal of old bonds of traditional friendship on a new basis.

From India to China

On our two weeks' sea voyage from Bombay to Hongkong, we five doctors were overwhelmed by the tumultuous welcomes we received from the overseas Indian and Chinese residents, as well as local people, at every port of call on the way — Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

A typhoon was raging on the morning of September 14, 1938, when our ship berthed on the Kowloon side of Hongkong harbor. It was impossible to stand on the deck, because of the huge waves breaking on it. The large crowd which came to welcome us took shelter in the quayside buildings and some of them ventured to come up to greet us. Among them were prominent citizens of Hongkong, both Indians and Chinese,



March 15, 1939: With Chairman Mao Zedong in Yan'an.

and also some officials of the Kuomintang government and the Chinese Red Cross.

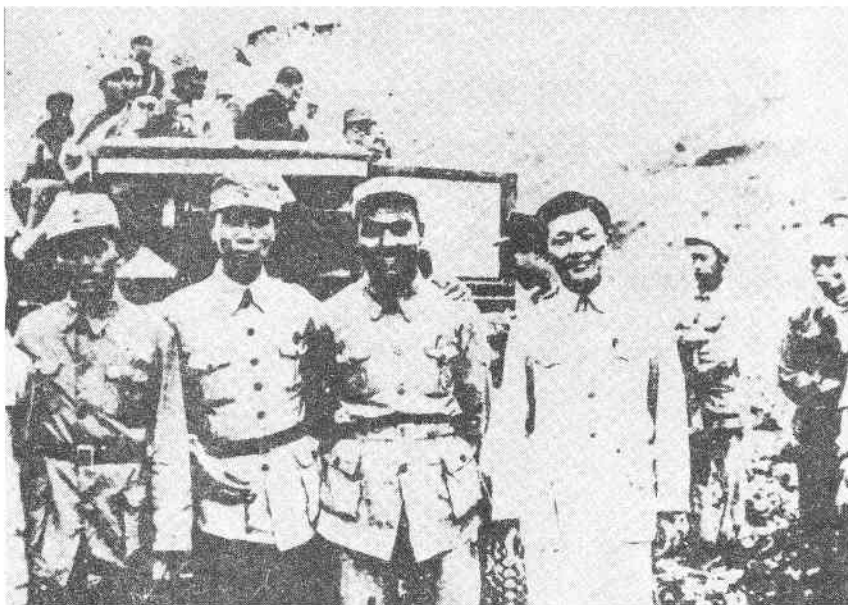
Going on to Guangzhou (Canton) a few days later, we were warmly welcomed at the wharf by Mme. Soong Ching Ling, Mme. Liao Chungkai (He Xiangning) and a woman doctor, looking radiant and serene in their dark silk dresses. The diminutive young journalist, Israel Epstein who was then beginning his association with the China Defence League headed by Soong Ching Ling, came with them. There were also throngs of overseas Indians and representatives from different patriotic Chinese organizations. It was Soong Ching Ling who informed me that in order to go to the north China fronts of the Eighth Route Army (then fighting guerrilla and mobile warfare largely behind the Japanese lines) we would have to contact Comrade Zhou Enlai in Hankou through Agnes Smedley who was eagerly expecting us there. We passed through Changsha in a truck convoy, were incorporated as No. 15 curative unit

of Chinese National Red Cross by its director Dr. Robert K.S. Lim, and reached Wuhan at the end of September 1938.

Long Road to Yan'an

There we met leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the Eighth Route Army — Zhou Enlai, Ye Jianying, Dong Biwu, Kai Feng and others — whose warm welcome made us all the more determined to proceed to the battlefields of north China. Agnes Smedley was there, too, full of praise of these areas, which she had visited recently, and still nursing an injured back suffered from a fall from a horse. She urged us specifically to keep our bodies fit for marching 45 kilometers a night in the very primitive living conditions of the guerrilla regions.

Before we ever got to a front, other battle fronts came nearer and nearer to us in Wuhan; the Kuomintang armies were retreating in panic before the onslaughts of the heavier-armed Japanese. The city was being bombed constantly — with special emphasis



June 1939: A general of the Eighth Route Army (2nd left) returning to the front after recovery from a wound in the Yan'an Model Hospital, with (l. to r.) Drs. Kotnis, Basu and Ma Di.

on the field hospitals we had begun to work in. So we evacuated to Yichang, higher up along the Changjiang (Yangtze) River.

The Yichang base hospital was far from the battle zone. There was little for us to do there. Then, with difficulty, we secured berths in a steam launch plying to the wartime capital Chongqing further west through the famous gorges. There, we had to wait for our ambulance and truck with medical supplies to come via Hanoi, and on by road from Kunming.

The KMT authorities were very reluctant to allow us to go to Yan'an to work in the Eighth Route Army's areas. But after great difficulties we started our northward journey through Chengdu, Hanzhong and Baoji to Xi'an. Comrade Wang Bingnan (now head of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries) was to accompany us. But there was danger of his being arrested by reactionary Kuomintang authorities in Xi'an, so it was Rewi Alley, then the most active leader of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives (Indusco), who accompanied us. It was due to his clever diplomacy with a Buddhist general that we

were finally able to proceed to Yan'an in February 1939.

Yan'an and the Battlefields

In Yan'an a great warm welcome awaited the Indian Team. All the leaders including Comrade Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Lin Boqu, head of the Border Region government, and all the anti-Japanese mass organizations and institutions joined in the welcome. They inspired us Indians to work harder and to forget the hardships of the severe winter, and of lack of modern amenities in the loess caves in which we lived and worked. By the summer of 1939, two members of our team, Dr. Cholkar and Dr. Mukherjee left for India. Dr. Atal, the most senior, worked earnestly with Dr. D.S. Kotnis and myself, both young, in the Model Hospital specially built for us in caves at Gui Mao, 30 li east of Yan'an. Then, in November 1939, we were ordered to proceed to the front—to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief Zhu De of the Eighth Route Army in south-eastern Shanxi behind the enemy lines.

Early 1940 saw the further depletion of the team, with Dr. Atal leaving for India due to ill health. Dr. Kotnis and I were taken under the protective wing of Comrade Zhu De, becoming part and parcel of the army and its auxiliary guerrilla units. Both of us traveled through the central Hebei plain to western Shandong, and northern Henan.

In all these places, the rural areas had been cleared of enemy and traitor troops and people's governments had been set up. But we had to leave the plains in a hurry, as the enemy had concentrated a large army in preparation for a mopping-up campaign and was sending out pursuit units to strike at every place we and our accompanying troops encamped in. In marching westward across the enemy-occupied Peking-Hankow railway, we reached the Hebei-Chahar-Shanxi Border Region at the end of summer, 1940. Both of us helped the medical cadres in all the war zones we passed through. We participated in the great "hundred regiments" battle and followed the example of the late Dr. Norman Bethune by setting up surgical stations immediately behind the firing lines, so that we could operate promptly on the freshly wounded, brought in by peasant volunteers.

It was decided that Dr. Kotnis would remain in Hebei-Chahar-Shanxi Border Region under the Command of Gen. Nie Rongzhen, as head of the Bethune Memorial Medical School and International Peace Hospital then. I myself, along with Chief of Health Department of the area, Comrade Ye Jingshan and many others, was transferred back to Yan'an—to which we returned on foot across Shanxi province crossing several enemy communication lines on the way to the east bank of the Huanghe (Yellow) River. Ferrying across the icy river in mid-December 1940, we took a truck to Yan'an. There I worked for a time in the International Peace Hospital in the outskirts of the city, and later was transferred to the hospital attached to the rear

headquarters of the Health Department of the Eighth Route Army under Comrade Rao Chengxi. There I was made head of its ENT and eye department and worked along with Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem).

In the front areas of Hebei-Chahar-Shanxi Border Region during the years 1941-42, Dr. Kotnis worked very hard and responsibly. He married the English-speaking Dr. Kuo Chinglan, a clever teacher of nursing. In July 1942 a son was born to them, whom Commander Nie Rongzhen named Yin-hua (the name means "India-China").

In Yan'an, in addition to work in the hospital, I was busily engaged in the activities of the Anti-Fascist League of Asian Countries, with many other foreign comrades. Comrade Zhu De was its head. The League did me the honor of nominating me as a counsellor to the Border Region Government on its behalf.

Dr. Kotnis, in a number of letters, asked me to wait for him and his new family before returning to India — then itself threatened by Japanese invasion. But circumstances changed his intentions. In the early morning of December 9, 1942, Dr. Kotnis breathed his last in the obscure village of Gogun in Hebei-Chahar-Shanxi Border Region. He died of a disease he

acquired due to his intense physical labor, malnutrition and constant worries for the patients under his charge. The news was a bolt from the blue for me. It was decided in early 1943 that I should now return to India alone.

Before leaving Yan'an in May 1943, I was elaborately briefed by the top leaders about the situation then prevailing in China and the world. Anti-Communist friction and clashes were being more and more frequently fermented by the KMT reactionary armies, especially those commanded by Hu Zongnan, and specially assigned to encircle and harass the Border Region. In Chongqing, after an arduous journey, I stayed at the Eighth Route Army delegate's office and had long discussion with Comrade Zhou Enlai on the urgency of bilateral consultative relations between the Communist Parties of India and China after the recent dissolution of the Communist International in June 1943.

Among the notable people I met in Chongqing was Soong Ching Ling, who invited me to dinner at her residence at No. 3 Xincun, Lianglukou. Motherly in her care and interest, she asked detailed questions about economic conditions, medical needs and other things in Yan'an and the war areas behind the enemy lines in north China.

On July 3, 1943, after over five years in wartime China I flew by Dakota plane over the Himalaya "hump" to Calcutta. Wartime India presented an ugly picture under British imperial rule in 1943-44. Repression was severe. I was even threatened with arrest as soon as I landed. People resented the British government more than they did Japanese imperialism. It was a tough struggle for the anti-fascist united front movement in India to persuade them to turn against the Japanese aggressors. The glorious resistance of the friendly Chinese people led to a good deal of rethinking. I made it my task to describe and explain our rich experience in China to wide sections of the public in many parts of India, and found them eager to hear.

In the late 1940s, after the liberation of China and the attainment of independence by India, close friendly relations were established under the leadership of the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Premier Zhou Enlai, and were at their peak for ten years or so afterwards. The late fifties and early sixties saw a deterioration of relations which reached its climax in unfortunate border clashes.

Retrospect

Today, after much water has flowed down both the Ganges and Huanghe, the breach is being repaired from both ends. There can be no better time to mend relations than now under the dark shadow of the menace of a Third World War.

To help restore the friendly ties between our two countries, their mutual assistance during the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggles of World War II is being recalled. In particular, people remember the sacrifice of the noble young Indian, Dr. Kotnis, for this cause on the soil of China.

Let the flowers of friendship bloom again, reinforce world peace against superpower warmongering, and bring our two peoples close in common pride and prosperity. □

Summer 1941: Dr. Basu gives preventive inoculations in a Yan'an nursery. This little patient is the son of Chinese revolutionary poet Xiao San.



Sanitation Man a Prize-Winning Photographer

CHEN XING

WU JIUYI, a young sanitation worker in Shanghai, has become such a competent amateur photographer that his work has won thirteen national and international awards in the last few years. Today he is a member of the Shanghai Photography Society.

His delightful photo, *Aiming at a Sparrow*, showing a mischievous south China village boy standing behind a stack of straw, one eye closed, aiming his slingshot at a sparrow, won the Asian Culture Center Prize in last year's 6th Asian and Pacific region photography competition in Japan sponsored by UNESCO.

Another award photo, *Together*, depicts two sweethearts, radiant with smiles, playing chess, reflecting an aspect of holiday-makers' life in a Shanghai park. It won a silver medal in a contest sponsored last year by *Photography Pictorial* in Hongkong.

Wu is one of the Chinese young people whose studies were interrupted by the "cultural revolution." Graduating only from junior middle school, he was first assigned as a street cleaner and then odd-jobs man at the General Sanitation Center of Shanghai's Luwan district.

One of his hobbies was traveling. In school and after he went to work, he made long or short journeys during all of his holidays. He visited 50 cities in more than

half of the country's provinces and autonomous regions. He lived frugally and spent his savings on trips to famous mountains and rivers — the Taishan, Lushan, Wu-



'Aiming at a Sparrow'.
Wu Jiuyi

'The Happy Life of
a Deaf-Mute':

- (1) Getting focus.
- (2) Posing subject.
- (3) Ready?
- (4) Good.

Wu Jiuyi



yi, Putuo and Jiuhua mountains, and the Yangtze, Yellow, Huaihe and Haihe rivers. Sometimes he traveled by bike, spending less but getting a better view of the landscape and a closer understanding of the people's life. He cycled around the great Taihu Lake in southern Jiangsu province, and to Mogan Mountain in Zhejiang province, 200 kilometers from Shanghai.

Taking pictures as he traveled, he developed an interest in good

tion center when they discover that their careful driving has saved two liters of the state's gasoline. It was published in *Workers Daily*, a Beijing newspaper with national circulation.

One evening he went to see a former co-worker who had become a research worker in a laser institute after studying very hard in an engineering college. Entering his home, the photographer saw his friend bending over his desk working. His new bride was just



Wu Jiuyi

'Together'

Wu Jiuyi



photography. He bought two secondhand cameras and a used enlarger, built a simple darkroom with waste bricks in his courtyard and began to process his own films.

His landscape pictures, rich in poetic charm, had the beauty of Chinese traditional paintings. His most fascinating works, however, are his photos of people's daily life. *Two Liters Saved!*, for instance, reflects the satisfaction of two women drivers at his sanita-

bringing him a cup of milk. Wu caught the scene and created *After Marriage*.

In *Dad Is a Bookworm*, a family of three are seated on a long bench in a park. The father is reading with deep concentration. His little daughter, with a mischievous expression, is whispering into her mother's ear. This picture won prizes in photography contests sponsored by the English language *China Daily* and the newspaper *Chinese Youth*.

The Happy Life of a Deaf-Mute, a set of four photos, shows one deaf-mute person telling another with gestures how to pose while having his picture taken. It received top prizes in exhibitions by young photographers and workers last year in Shanghai.

Children's life is another theme which attracts Wu. One day, while walking along Zhapu Road, he saw three pupils, each with a schoolbag, helping a worker push his heavily loaded cart up the slope of a bridge. *After School* received an award from *Liberation Daily* in Shanghai.

In *Silence Reigns*, two children concentrate on a butterfly on a tree, which they wish to catch. Displayed in an exhibition called "Shanghai Today" held in 1981 in Osaka, Japan, it received a prize for creative works.

As an amateur photographer Wu receives the support of his work unit. In 1980, sponsored by the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions, Wu and other exhibition prize winners toured the Huangshan Mountains, where they stayed ten days to take pictures. During this period the union of the General Sanitation Center paid his wages and traveling expenses. □

An Old People's Long-Distance Running Team

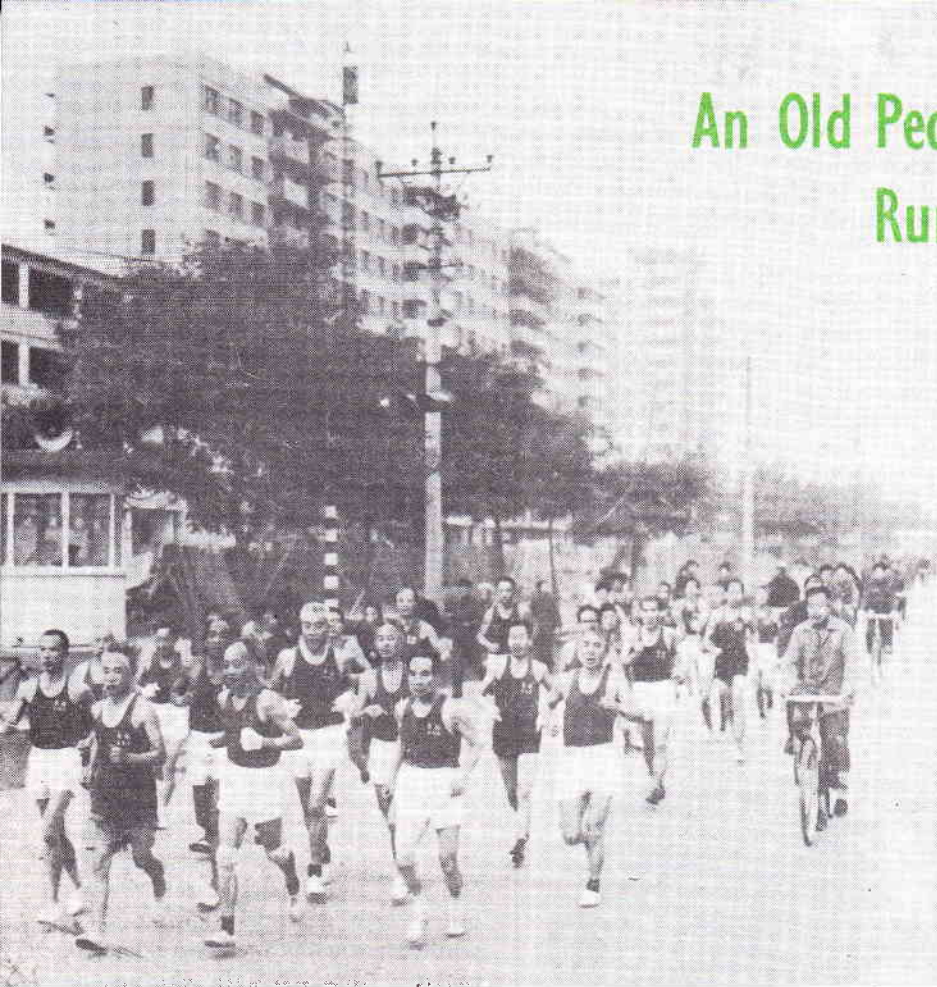
RAO HU

he keeps up his physical training. In spite of his 61 years he can do a handstand for several minutes. He once ran 50 kilometers at a stretch. Even in the winter he wears light clothing and swims in icy waters. On a visit to the United States in 1980, he took part in long-distance running.

Both the West District Sports Commission and the Research Institute of Sports Science help the team. They give its members regular checkups and show them how to train scientifically.

Today the team has eight groups, totalling 400 members, including workers, cadres, teachers, shop assistants and engineers.

WANG Shinan, 63, runs several kilometers every day and all morning on Sundays. His wife used to grumble and called him crazy. Finally she refused to cook meals for him. Meanwhile, he was worried about *her* health. She was putting on weight, had rheumatism and was short of breath. He persuaded her to join the run-



Beijing's 'Long March' Oldsters Running Team.

IN Beijing in the early morning, people often see some old people among the joggers running alongside bicycle riders. This is the city's spirited "Long March" Oldsters Running Team.

The sponsor and first team leader is Ding Songsen, 73, a retired photograph retoucher. With good health, hearing and eyesight, he has easily adapted to running. A sports lover from childhood, he has kept up physical exercise for years and even now can make a sliding tackle on the football field. In 1979 he came in third in a race around the capital for people over 60.

Several years ago Ding and some other older runners agreed to probe the secrets of good health and long life. Four years ago, 25 people averaging 58 years of age formed the "Long March" Running

Team, worked out its rules and regulations, and registered with the Beijing Sports Commission.

Zhuang Yanlin, a leader in a government office, heads the team when Ding is absent. Though busy,

Dr. Chen Musen (second right) and old schoolmate Okada Hideo from Japan (second left) run in a Spring Festival race in Beijing.



RAO HU is a physical culture worker in Beijing.

ning team. Now they jog every day side by side. She has lost ten kilograms, her health has improved — and so have their relations.

Their chosen sport also varies the oldsters cultural life. They spend their Sundays running to famous places around Beijing, out to the suburbs and getting together with friends. They jog along the tree-lined road to the Summer Palace, to beautiful Fragrant Hill, and even to Xiaotangshan Hot Springs 26 kilometers away.

Not a few of the team are over eighty. Wang Fuqi, born in a peasant family, has worked hard all his life as a bricklayer. At 70 he became a gateman. He joined the team at 86, and began by jogging 70 steps, then walking 30 until he got tired. Today with this system he does 5.5 kilometers every day. In 1981 he clocked 54'40" in a 6,000-meter race. His health has improved, he reads newspapers without glasses, has a good appetite and nimble legs, and does ordinary chores at home.

ONE early spring morning in 1980, a 61-year-old member of the team, Dr. Chen Musen, a deputy director in the Jishuitan Hospital, was jogging contentedly along the streets of Beijing. Suddenly he was stopped by a shout. "Dr. Chen, come quick, someone has had a heart attack!" He ran to the patient's home and after several hours of treatment saved his life.

Dr. Chen was born in Taiwan province and graduated from the Keio Medical School in Japan. After 1949 he returned to the mainland. Later he became ill from overwork and then began physical training to strengthen his heart and lungs, mainly by running. He was a key original member of the "Long March" Running Team, and is its medical adviser. When treating old people at the hospital, he often advises them to take up physical training.

Running is now a popular sport among senior citizens all over China, sharing honors with Chinese traditional boxing and *qigong*.

It has also promoted contacts and friendship between aged peoples from different countries. Rep-



'Golden Floss' Dates

THE "Golden Floss" date or jujube, well-known in China for its sweetness and nutrition, grows especially well in Cangzhou in Hebei province. Broken in two, its yellow flesh stretches, thus its name.

The skin of this crisp and tasty fruit is thin, the pit small and its pulp full. It contains calcium, phosphorus, iron, and various vitamins, ten times more than oranges. In China it is regarded as a nourishing tonic, especially for women during maternity.

The date is processed in many ways — dried, steeped in white spirits, or ground into a filling used in pastry and other foods.

Jujube trees have existed in the Cangzhou area for over 2,000 years. Close to the Bohai Sea where the soil has a higher saline-alkali content, the jujube grows well. The peasants have had centuries of experience in cultivating it. Historical records from the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 B.C.) say that the local people "are benefited by jujube and cereal crops."

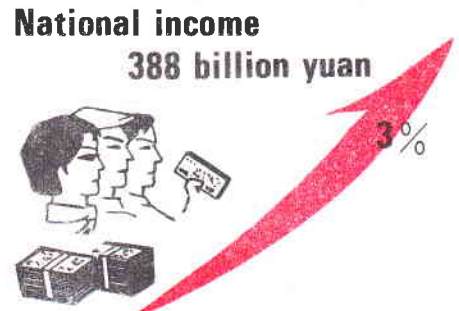
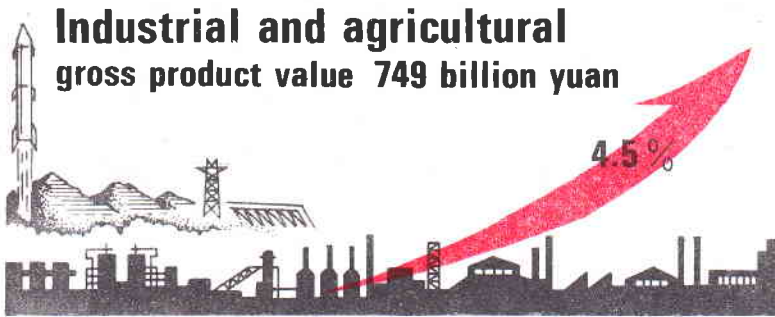
During the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) the growing of the jujube developed greatly. Local chroniclers wrote, "In the 27th year of the Hong Wu reign (1394 A.D.) the Ministry of Works issued a decree ordering the people to plant more jujube and mulberry trees. . . . Every household must plant 200 jujube trees in the first year, 400 the next year and 600 the third year." Even today, trees hundreds of years old flourish and bear fruit.

Jujube trees cover 21,300 hectares in the prefecture, producing 40,000 tons of the fruits a year. Cangzhou exports over half those grown in China. They are sold in over 20 countries and regions such as Thailand, the United States, France, Switzerland, Malaysia, Hongkong and Macao. □

representatives of the Nippon Turtles' Association came to China twice, running side by side with the Beijing team along beautiful Longtan Lake and around Tian An Men Square. Dr. Chen Musen and Okada Hideo, president of the Turtles, were schoolmates in Japan.

An old runners' delegation headed by Dr. Chen went to Japan in 1980 to take part in the ninth Japanese old people's running event sponsored by the "Turtles". In 1981, the Beijing team participated in a U.S.-China run. □

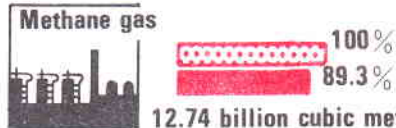
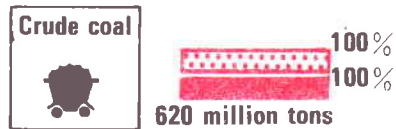
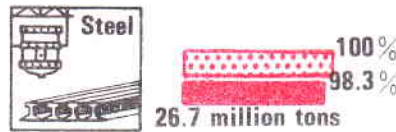
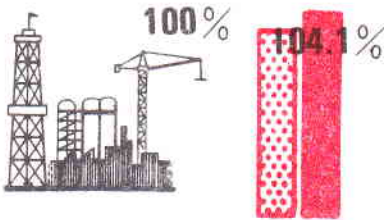
1981 Economic Achievements



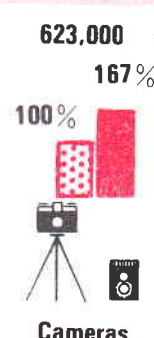
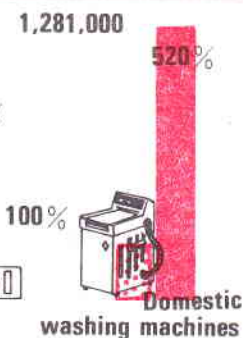
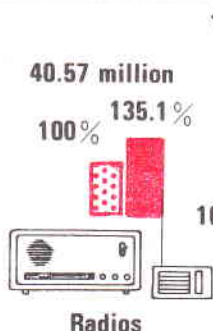
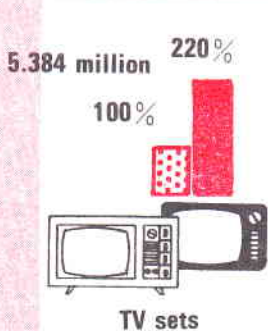
Note: All figures excluding Taiwan province. Output values and national income calculated according to 1980 fixed prices.

(1980 national income was corrected from 363 billion yuan to 366 billion yuan.)

Total industrial output value 517.8 billion yuan



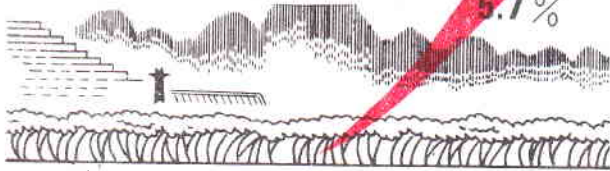
(To readjust the ratio of heavy to light industry, outputs of many heavy industrial products have been reduced in a planned way; 1981 heavy industrial figures reflect that readjustment.)



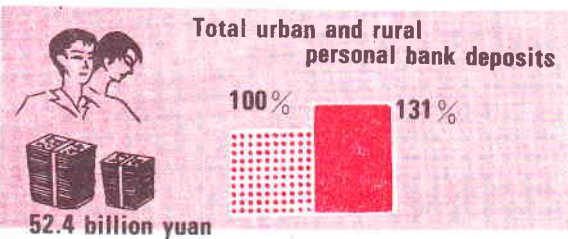
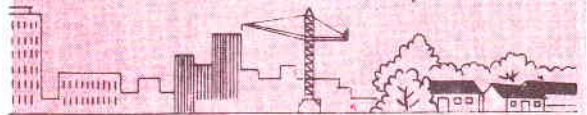
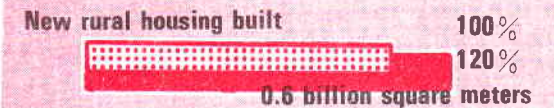
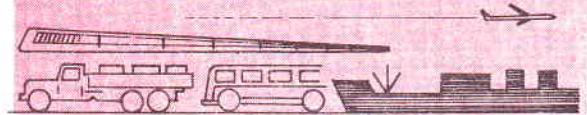
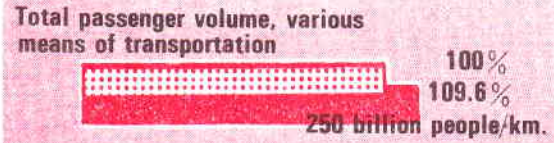
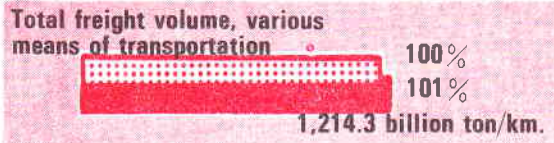
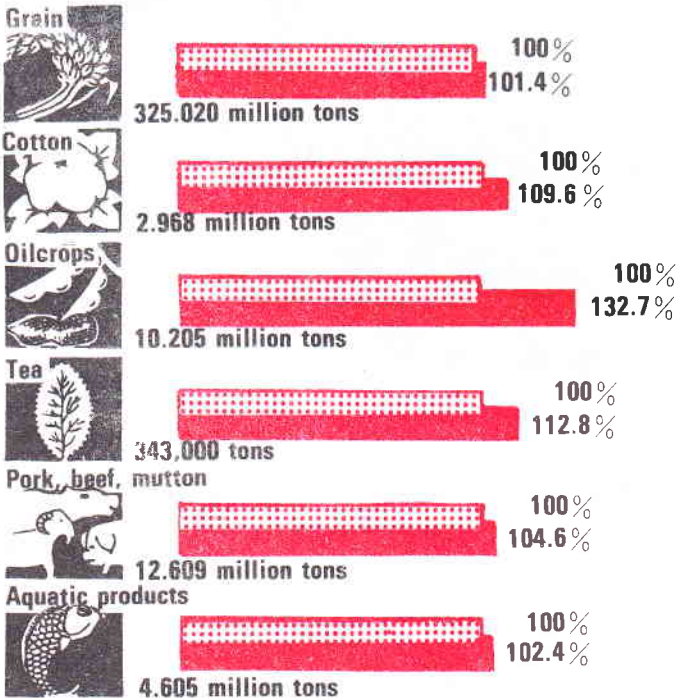
1980

1981

Total agricultural output value 231.2 billion yuan



(1980 grain output was corrected from 318.22 million tons to 320.52 million tons.)



Cloth



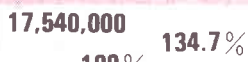
Synthetic fibers



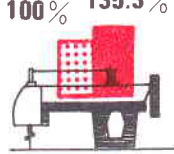
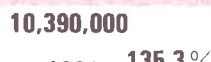
Wool fabric



Sugar



Bicycles



Sewing machines



Wristwatches



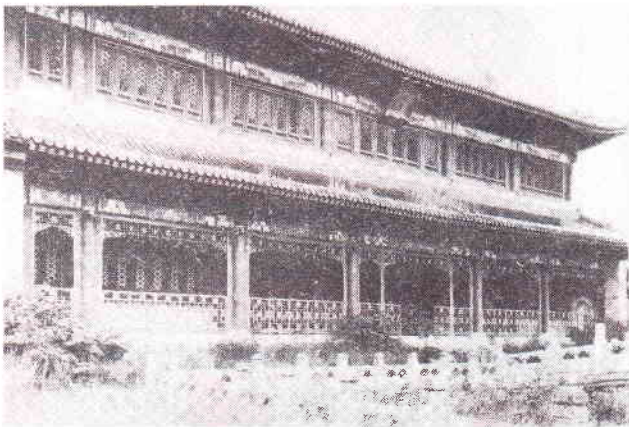
Domestic refrigerators

Republishing the 'Four Storehouses'

MOU XIAODONG

THE Emperor Qian Long (r. 1736-1795), himself quite a litterateur, believed — like his grandfather Emperor Kang Xi — in preserving China's cultural heritage. In 1722 he ordered that all the important ancient books be sought out for the imperial library and seven copies made of them to be kept in various parts of the realm. This became *The Complete Four Storehouses Collection* (*Si Ku Quan Shu*) so named because the collection was classified according to the ancient convention into four groups (literally "storehouses" or libraries): classics, histories, philosophical; and literary and other

Books in the Four Storehouses Collection were bound in old Chinese style, with many slim volumes in a silk-covered box.



Wenyuan Pavilion in the Imperial Palace in Beijing, where one set was kept.

writings. Altogether they included over 3,000 titles in nearly 80,000 slim volumes.

It took ten years to collect them and copy them by hand; for only seven sets it was not worth cutting wood blocks. Some of the sets were given illustrations and lavish silk bindings. The one originally kept in Chengde, the imperial mountain resort north of Beijing in Hebei province, contained a total of 3,503 titles in 79,337 volumes. Some 4,000 people, 3,800 of them copyists, took part in preparing this set.

The other six sets were in the Imperial Palace in Beijing, in Yuan Ming Yuan, the old summer palace just north of the city, in Zhenjiang and Yangzhou, both in Jiangsu province, at Hangzhou in Zhejiang province and in Shenyang in the northeast at an early palace of the Manchu court before it ruled over all of China as the Qing dynasty.

The collection covers all the main writings starting from the earliest known work, the *Book of Songs* dating back possibly as far

as the 11th century B.C. But the selection was made by Qian Long's editors, and they also left out or changed parts. There are works by some foreign writers, including histories of Korea and Vietnam by writers from these countries and works by the Italian priest Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) on scientific topics, though not his writings on religion.

Qian Long refused to include works by writers of his own time without his express permission and often only after revision by his censors. Therefore mistakes and omissions do exist, but the collections still were the most comprehensive compilation in China's history and a big contribution to collating and preserving China's ancient cultural legacy.

For Qian Long, the effort also served another purpose: to add luster to and further legitimize the rule of the Qing dynasty, which came to power in 1644, and to remove any references unfavorable to the Manchu, the nationality of the Qing rulers.

After the Qing dynasty was overthrown in 1911, there were several attempts to publish the

collections. In the forefront of the effort was the Commercial Press, a Chinese printing firm founded in Shanghai in 1897. In 1951 it moved to Beijing. It also has a branch in Hongkong, and a portion of the company set itself up in Taiwan.

Struggle to Publish

It had been the dream of Zhang Yuanji, then head of the firm, to publish the *Complete Collection* as far back as 1916. When he heard that such a venture was being considered by the British merchant Silas Aaron Hardoon, he felt that it was a shame that such an essentially Chinese effort should be undertaken with foreign capital. At that time Zhang, unable to get support from the Ministry of Education, had to give up the project.

In 1920 the government in Beijing, then dominated by the northern warlords consulted with the Commercial Press about reproducing the collection in photostat. But when the cost was calculated to run to two to three million yuan, the idea was dropped.

In 1924 the Commercial Press suggested doing it in miniature photostat. The government agreed and work was about to start. But the then President, Cao Kun, a particularly corrupt warlord, demanded a huge bribe before the project could go ahead, so it was stopped.

In 1933 the Ministry of Education of the Kuomintang government reached an agreement with the Commercial Press to reproduce an initial selection. They agreed on 231 works, including 61 classics and 19 in the field of history and these were published in an edition of 1,000 sets. It was a great and long-awaited event in the Chinese scholarly world. The Commercial Press has continued to add to this list. Up to now it has published 1,647 of the titles.

Hope for Most Complete Set

The sets in Yangzhou and Zhenjiang were destroyed during the Taiping peasant revolution of 1851-



Illustration from one of the sets depicts typesetters in a printshop.

63 and the one in the Yuan Ming Yuan perished in the flames when the old summer palace was burned by British and French troops in 1860 during the Second Opium War. The set in Hangzhou was dispersed. Some of the lost volumes, later recovered, are now kept in the Zhejiang provincial library in Hangzhou. The one in the Imperial Palace was taken to Taiwan province and is now kept in Taipei. The Shenyang set was moved several times and now resides in the Gansu provincial library in Lanzhou. The most complete set

on the mainland is the one from Chengde, which is now in the Beijing Library.

The number of volumes differed from set to set. Pages are missing in some sets but they have been replaced where feasible. It is likely that the set on Taiwan has portions missing in the mainland sets and vice versa, so that cooperation between the Commercial Press and its counterpart in Taiwan could therefore facilitate the reproduction of the most complete set possible. □



Xiaoshan Lace

HUA LIAN

Many rural women do embroidery for the lace factory on a piece-work basis.



XIAOSHAN lace, made in the county of that name in the southeastern coastal province of Zhejiang, is characterized by sections of raised symmetrical patterns on bleached linen or raw silk in white or yellow silk floss and has an elegant three-dimensional quality.

The lace-making tradition in Xiaoshan goes back only sixty years. In that time it has grown from a small home activity to a large-scale craft industry. Seventy different stitches go to make up the more than 1,000 patterns commonly in use. The articles made include tablecloths, bedspreads, curtains, cushion covers, shawls and so on. The county's output is 50 times what it was before liberation, and in 1979 its products won a national gold medal for quality.

At first Xiaoshan lace showed a strong Western influence, but designers have broken away from this in favor of more national styles. In 1964 a new art was created by combining Xiaoshan lace with the painstakingly detailed embroidery of Huangyan, Zhejiang province. These unique patterns have become the most popular of the county's laces.

Drawnwork has also been incorporated into original designs. One superb example of this work is the 6 × 18 meter hanging "West Lake Scene" now in the reception hall of Hangzhou airport. Over 1,000 women worked on this piece, which took an estimated 30,000,000 stitches to complete.

Xiaoshan lace, treasured both at home and abroad, now earns U.S. \$10 million in foreign exchange for China each year. □

A Delinquent Transformed

FU QIANGNIAN



Going to work.

YUE Liuhong didn't like it in the countryside. At 16, like thousands of other Chinese young people during the "cultural revolution," he had gone to live and work in a village in Shanxi province after graduation from junior middle school. He found others who couldn't adapt to life in the countryside and they began hanging around together, drinking, getting into fights, sometimes stealing. Though in both primary and middle school Yue had been a "three-good" student (in study, work and health), he became like them.

Something was always short in the countryside. Once he helped

himself to three eggs and began to think nothing of getting what he wanted by stealing from others. He stole more and more, one time the sum of 180 yuan. Several times he was detained for short periods by the police, who tried to persuade him to give up his thieving ways. But as he was under the age of 18, he could not be formally charged and sentenced, so was always let go.

Chunmei's Trust

He was transferred to work in a rubber plant in the same province, where he continued in this pattern. In 1976 he injured his leg while running away from the police. He was allowed to recover at home, where he was visited by his childhood friend Feng Chunmei. He and this young girl had grown up and gone to school together. She had always liked him for his uprightness and readiness to help others, and believed even after all this time the real Liuhong could be found again. She wanted him to know that someone still cared for and believed in him.

Seeing him lying there with his injured leg, she started to say something, then stopped. "Why

shouldn't I?" she said to herself, and then plunged in to tell him that she really loved him and was willing to marry him eventually.

"But I have to go back to the police after my leg is healed," he protested. "I may be sentenced to prison." He was touched, but would not let her commit herself.

Life Not Worth Living

He was not sentenced to prison, but put on one year's probation by his factory; if he did not reform, he'd be dismissed. But his roommates at the factory dormitory refused to have him with them, and moved his things out. He ended up staying in an old abandoned building. Chunmei wrote affectionate letters urging him to work well and start a new life. She sent him food and small sums of money, since he was still on an apprentice's pay.

Still, he felt despised and disgraced, and guilty at the thought of the many times he had betrayed Chunmei's trust. One cold autumn night he reached for the packet of sleeping pills he had been given when recovering from his injury and swallowed the whole lot.

Yue Liuhong (center) and other newly elected leaders of his mine's Youth League.

Yue Liuhong and his wife, Feng Chunmei.

Photos by Liu Liping



They found him unconscious the next morning and he didn't come to in the hospital until evening. Even then he wouldn't give up: While in the hospital he made another attempt to end his life by setting fire to his quilt. Then he started to refuse all food and injections of glucose. The factory sent for his mother, and her distress shocked him back to reality.

New Job

Chunmei worked in a machinery plant in the provincial capital, Taiyuan. She knew someone in the Xishan Mine there and was able to get him taken on. He did his job well, but was still in low spirits. Cui Jianhua, a young man a year older than Yue and secretary of the mine's Communist Youth League branch, tried to pull him out of himself.

For Spring Festival 1978 the young miners were preparing a performance. Cui urged Yue Liuhong to come and rehearse with the others. The latter was happy to be included and showed some aptitude at learning the dance movements. Then someone made a nasty crack. "He'll make a name for himself inside the factory as well as outside." Feeling hurt, Yue walked out.

That night Cui Jianhua, who was unaware of the incident, saw Yue lying despondently on his bed. Thinking that the rehearsal may have tired his injured leg, Cui brought him a hot compress. His thoughtfulness gave Yue the spirit to keep on trying.

Once when he injured his finger at work, although he had a doctor's slip to stay home the next day, he insisted on coming in anyway and did what he could. Another time, he noted that the ditches alongside the electric car track to protect it from water were plugged up and water was spilling over. On his suggestion Cui Jianhua mobilized several young men to clean them out. Yue Liuhong was praised over the factory news broadcast and in the wall newspaper.

The old Yue Liuhong began to come to life inside him. He began to think about the problem of greater mechanization for the mine and to

realize how much he lacked in scientific knowledge. Chunmei helped him get textbooks. He soon went through the senior middle school volumes and began to take courses on electricity and radio. Chunmei bought him many books and some instruments. His classes were at a cement plant five miles from his mine and he needed a bicycle to get there. She bought him one.

It was stolen the very first day. How could he tell Chunmei? "I used to be able to get the price of three bicycles in a few minutes," he thought. "But now what?" Finally he did tell her.

"When you stole things did you think of how the owner felt?" was her comment. He agreed she had a point.

So every Saturday afternoon Chunmei rode her own bicycle an hour and a half out to the mine for him to use, and came back by bus. Yue eventually was able to qualify for a position as electrician.

Helping Su

In the spring of 1980 Yue was commended as a model worker and had joined the Communist Youth League. He began to think about other young workers at his mine who like himself had been in trouble with the law. He decided to make friends with one of them, Su Zhiqiang, who had a reputation for getting into fights, stealing and getting the other young miners into card games for very high stakes, which he very often won. He had more than once been sent to a labor reform camp but it didn't seem to have made much impression. Having heard that Su liked to play badminton, Yue bought a pair of racquets and played with him very often.

One night he found Su drinking alone in his room and looking sad.

He had lost a lot of money in an evening of cards.

"Well, when you used to do other people in at cards, did you think how they felt?"

Su said nothing.

Yue urged him to try not to think about it and stayed talking until he thought Su's mind had turned to other things. The next

day Yue urged Su to give up gambling.

After a long pause Su suddenly said, "You were no better than I am but today you are a Youth League member and a model worker. But I'm finished."

Yue was happy to hear this, for then he knew he'd struck something. "That's just the point," he said. "You're not finished."

"Everybody around here hates me."

Liu knew this. He decided to first convince people that there was another side to Su.

At Yue's urging, Su participated in a mine chess competition and won a prize. He found that being part of the collective was a satisfying experience.

But he still had plenty of hostility toward the establishment. One day, just to irritate his superior, he and his cronies cut off the electricity, causing production to stop for ten minutes.

Liuhong was so angry he felt like giving up on Su. But he made himself go to see him with magazines and books. Su particularly liked a story in one of them about two young people in love learning to share and work together.

"Who's going to love you the way you act?" was Yue's comment when he learned this. Then he told Su about his relation with Chunmei.

Aided by Yue's friendship, Su began to change. This made quite an impression on a number of other youths at the mine who also had bad records. Yue Liuhong was praised for his role.

In October 1981 he and Chunmei were married. When they returned from their wedding trip to Dalian, Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, Yue found that Cui Jianhua had been made secretary of the Youth League organization for the whole mine, and that he himself was a candidate for Cui's former position as secretary of his own branch. When he was actually elected, he was overwhelmed with gratitude toward the people who had helped him, a former criminal, become a useful and respected member of society. □

Qing Qing the Performing Panda

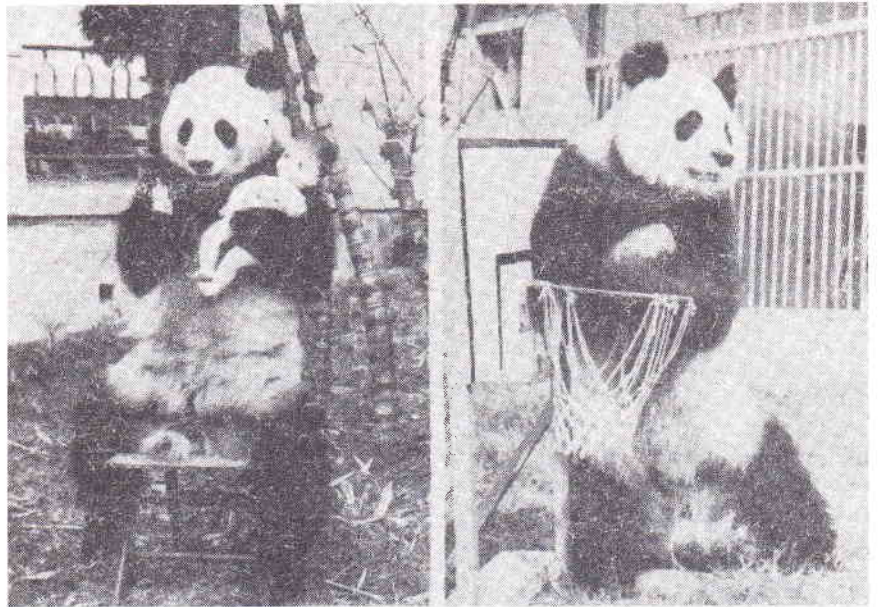
Qing Qing, who lives in a zoo at Fuzhou, capital of Fujian province, has been trained by keeper Chen Yuhua and veterinarian Chen Yucun to do a number of tricks and to stay still for physical check-ups and treatment.

Seems like a funny way to get around, but if Chen Yuhua really wants me to . . .



They call this an electrocardiogram. I call it silly.

Photos by Huang Xingquan



What with feeding my doll, shooting baskets, cleaning house and performing on my balance-board, I'm a very busy panda.



Two Americans Compare Old and New China

EDITH and ED BALLIN

THERE are authentic China Experts. We are not among them.

The expert must have mastery over the language. We could just about make our wants known in restaurants and shops, and ask the

way to the washroom. The expert must understand the 3,000-year recorded history of China — especially the overwhelming events of the last half-century. We have only a smattering of facts.

This complex country is larger than the United States, diversified in its regions, nationalities, geography, and natural resources and the scene of the strivings of close to a billion people for a secure, stable and satisfying life.

A true China expert obviously does not develop during a quick trip. But for the two of us (and, we believe, many others), our visit — four cities and their surrounding areas within three weeks — was a fast-paced, fascinating experience that gave us a sharp impression of the people and the country.

Possibly we had a slight edge on most China tourists. Edith spent her early childhood in Tianjin (or Tientsin as it was written then).

Later she was swept along by Japan's aggression against China, first to Beijing, then to Guangzhou (Canton) and Hankou (Wuhan), finally to Chongqing. In the last-named, the most frequently bombed city of its day, she spent three years teaching English as a second language. She returned to the United States shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor — not to see the Far East again for 39 years.

As a young man, Ed was a worker for aid to China for several years, starting before the United States entered World War II. During these years he was befriended by many Chinese and American supporters of China in the fight against the Japanese invaders. Through them he learned how the Chinese people for centuries had been the victims of oppression by outsiders and by misleaders within the country.

Whether or not our previous involvements gave an added dimension to our reactions, we share them in the belief that friendship between China and our part of the

1938: Edith Ballin (rear center) accompanied Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) on a visit to victims of Japanese bombing in Guangzhou (Canton).



world needs to be fostered and strengthened.

Sharp Contrasts

We begin with the last leg of the trip — the departure from the People's Republic of China to the Crown Colony of Hongkong. Here we experienced the sharpest contrast and cultural shock.

Signs around our plush hotel in Kowloon, and word-of-mouth warnings, cautioned against "touts and pickpockets."

In China, we felt totally secure for ourselves and our possessions. The *Beijing Guidebook* published by the U.S. Embassy there says: "Hotel staff usually lock your rooms for you after you leave and open them when you come back. Make sure to throw all unwanted items in a trash can before you check out or they will be forwarded to you."

Countless bicycles were parked in public places. We were impressed by how casually they were left there. A friend told us that when there was a report of 75 bicycles stolen in Beijing during a period of several months, this was considered something of a crime wave. Beijing has about 3 million bicycles.

The garishness of Hongkong and the many mocking references made to us about the wide-open red light district were worlds apart from the unhedonistic attitudes we encountered in the parts of China we visited.

Against the luxury we saw in Kowloon and on Hongkong island, the poverty we saw in those same places stood out in all its stark reality — also a far cry from the more equitable life we witnessed across the border from "fun city."

'Dogs and Chinese' Keep Out'

For Edith particularly, there was special significance in seeing the Chinese moving about and living in their own cities without being ruled or pushed about by outsiders.

Back in "the good old days" in Tianjin, for example, there was a park with a sign at the entrance listing dogs and Chinese among those not admissible. (That sign was one of several like it in the

With an Indian child in Guangzhou, 1938.



then foreign administered "concessions" in China's main ports.)

By coincidence, we spent the night in a hotel in Tianjin directly across the street from the park. Formerly, Chinese had lived in that vicinity only if they worked as domestics in the homes of international residents, or had special business there.

Today the Chinese people run their own cities, and make their own laws, rules and regulations in their own land.

Health Care

Good health care clearly is a major aim in the People's Republic. The hospitals and clinics we visited, although modestly furnished, offered modern equipment and services and were well staffed (Ed could make such judgments based on many years of work in the hospital field in the United States).

Prevention is the obvious keynote and health care is generally available at low or no cost.

At the rural commune we visited, there were 13 small clinics — one for each brigade — and a large clinic center serving the entire commune of 37,000 adults and

children. There was also an arrangement with a big city medical center for the most complicated surgical and medical procedures.

To Edith this was a miraculous change. She remembers vividly when, in China's countryside, there was no health care, no disease prevention and even the simplest injury or illness often led to death. For the vast majority of city people, conditions then were no better than for rural families. People dying on city streets were no novelty.

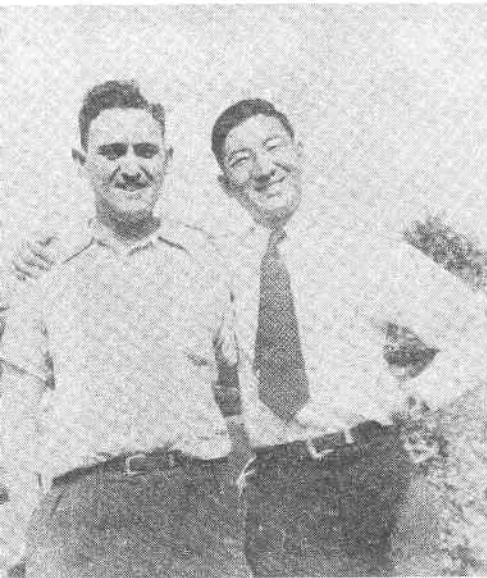
And there are those who remember. During our hospital visit in Beijing we were introduced to a 75-year-old woman recovering from abdominal surgery involving removal of a massive tumor. Fortunately it was a benign growth and she appeared to be convalescing beautifully. The operation had been performed by the chief of gynecology. Total cost of the surgery and hospitalization, we were told, would be 20 yuan (approximately \$ 13.34).

But the patient had resisted going for treatment as long as she could. She had no family to help her. A housewife throughout her adult life, she had no employee benefits. She had little money. So

she assumed that, as in the past, health care was not for her.

The doctor told us her tumor had grown so large, and so much fluid had accumulated, that the

Middle 1940s: Edward Ballin, then directing United China Relief Speaker's Bureau in New York, with Liu Liangmo, noted Chinese YMCA worker and leader in China's wartime patriotic singing movement.



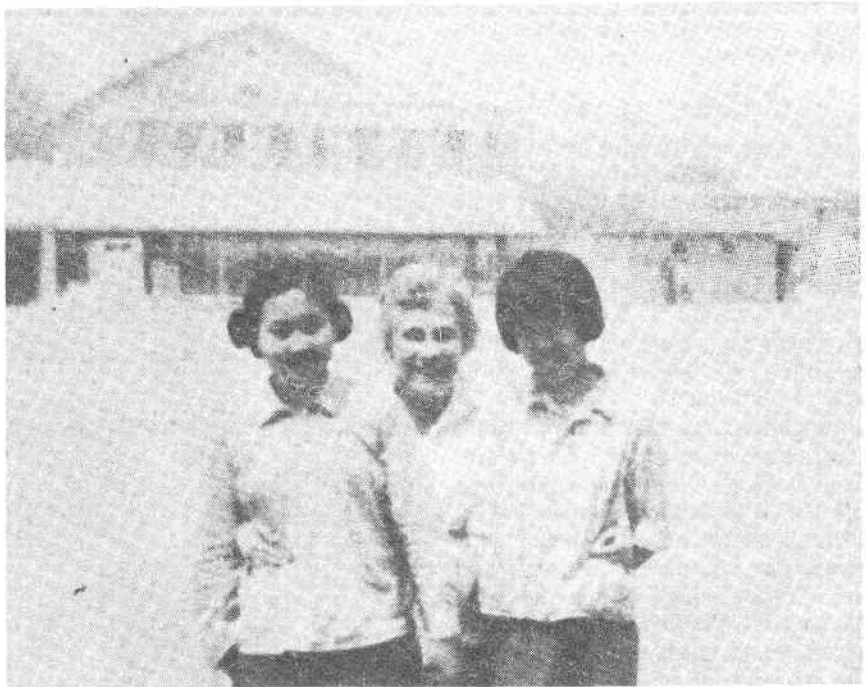
woman could barely move about. Finally she had gone to the hospital. In the past her worries would have been well founded. Today she knows better.

The evidence we saw of greatly improved health conditions was not limited to the hospitals and clinics we visited. The people on the streets, in the stores and restaurants, along the highways looked healthy, well fed and vigorous.

We saw strong, healthy teeth in the mouths of the men and women in their twenties, thirties, and forties — in contrast to the obvious dental problems of older people.

The Children

The robust glow on the faces of boys and girls everywhere daily brought tears of joy to Edith's eyes. She could remember when the children on the streets had running sores, running eyes, bodies malformed by malnutrition,



With young schoolgirls in Beijing after a forty-year absence.

the listlessness that comes from constant disease and always too little to eat.

The children of China are a constant delight. We saw so many friendly, outgoing ones who rushed to communicate with us somehow despite the language barrier. We saw performances in kindergartens, schools, and a children's palace (one of many youth centers for a wide variety of afterschool activities), and were deeply impressed by the grace, creativity, and discipline shown.

One sure way to prompt a smile from a parent, grandparent, uncle or aunt, big sister or big brother is to admire the little girl or boy they are attending. The children break down all barriers. And you see them everywhere with their families. Our first two days in China were strictly for sightseeing: the Imperial Palace, the Summer Palace, the Ming Tombs, the Great Wall. In all these once-forbidden places, there are now crowds of families bringing the little ones to see and enjoy the sites.

When we were in Shanghai we were fortunate to be able to visit with a Chinese friend with whom we had been very close back in the States during the 1940s. We dis-

cussed with him our feelings about the children of his country and the great care and affection toward them we had observed.

"The children?" he said. "Oh yes, they are our future."

These words seem so trite on the page. They were not trite when he said them.

As the Twig Is Bent

As a teacher before World War II in the foreign concessions in Tianjin, Edith could remember when only young people from the most privileged Chinese families had the opportunity for formal education. Merely a tiny fraction of the population could learn to read or write.

Today education is for all. There is instruction at the kindergarten, elementary school, and middle school levels for children in rural communes and in districts and neighborhoods in the cities we visited.

During our visit to Beijing, she had the rare opportunity for a tourist of briefly taking charge of a middle school class. Informed that her profession was teaching English as a second language, the

instructor of an English class turned his students over to her. Although she had no warning, she was able to lead them through their paces and was impressed with their alertness, attention, interest, and willingness to try.

College education is still available in China on a small scale only. With four times the U.S. population, she has perhaps a tenth as many college students. In a basically noncompetitive society, competition is high, we were told, to do well on the entrance examinations that determine who may and may not attend college.

It was in regard to education that we heard the greatest number of complaints against the gang of four. We learned of a generation of young people deprived of the opportunity for useful study. Off they were sent to rural work or other assignments, with no further chance for organized education, other than political classes, then often no more than sloganizing. Meanwhile the universities, colleges, schools, laboratories and libraries began to wither.

Still, some young men and women did overcome by sheer will power, studying on their own despite fatigue, distractions, and disapproval.

The young women and men who served as our guides in the various cities were products of China's educational system in whom the nation could take pride.

Building Anew

We arrived in Tianjin on a wet, gloomy day. After unusual excitement on the railroad platform, where we saw hundreds of chicks in wicker hampers en route from farm to city market, we proceeded to the familiar places of Edith's early life. Initially she was distressed by what she saw. Here the Tangshan earthquake of 1976 had also done much damage, and the reminders were made grimmer by the grayness of the day.

Small temporary shelters lined the streets of the old British concession and beyond. (*These shelters have now been completely dismantled and the people*

Chinese Cookery

Quick-Fried Sliced Beef in Tomato Sauce

(Fan Qie Niu Rou)

$\frac{1}{3}$ lb. (150 grams) tender lean beef

For marinade:

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking soda

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cornstarch

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons water

For sauce:

2 tablespoons tomato paste

2 teaspoons sugar

$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon chopped scallion

1 slice minced ginger

2 teaspoons cornstarch

6 tablespoons water

1 tablespoon sliced bamboo shoots (optional)

150 gm. sliced cucumber (seeds removed)

5 tablespoons vegetable oil

Slice beef against the grain into pieces 1 mm. thick. Soak slices in marinade 10 minutes to tenderize. Cook sliced bamboo shoots in boiling water, remove, cool in cold water and drain.

Prepare sauce by mixing tomato paste, sugar, salt, chopped scallion, minced ginger, cornstarch and water.

Heat oil in a skillet until it smokes and add beef slices. Quick-fry and stir until they turn brown (about 20 seconds). Add bamboo shoots and cucumber slices. Pour in sauce and stir until gravy thickens. Remove to a serving dish. With other dishes, this is a serving for two. □

housed in new or renovated permanent quarters. — Editor) Some were constructed from the stone and brick rubble of the buildings brought down by the tremors.

But, remembering how the people built out of the rubble left by the bombings of wartime cities in which she had lived, Edith adjusted quickly. She thrilled at the great amount of new construction under way, and was delighted to see people working, living, shopping, and enjoying themselves in the places where once shops were only for the well-to-do, and the poor were shooed away.

With or without natural disaster, the need to build is seen everywhere. Apartments—high rise and low—and offices and factories are being built in great numbers to meet the all but insatiable demand.

There is pride in such buildings as the Great Hall of the People and the Historical Museum at Tian An Men Square in the heart of Beijing. These edifices were constructed, by volunteer workers in a ten-month period—to be ready in 1959 for the Tenth Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

They must be seen to be believed. The Great Hall has an auditorium for the 10,000 delegates to the National People's Congress and rooms representing each of the 22 provinces which are works of art depicting the scenery and life in these areas. In the Historical Museum, the visitor goes on a journey through time, from Peking Man to Liberation and on to present-day China.

Even in new buildings, apartments are small and crowded compared to ours in the U.S., and people have far fewer possessions. But whether or not the buildings are for major public functions, or for living quarters, or for production, the new construction all around us gave us a strong impression of purpose and vigor.

We know that the Chinese people, in their developing country, have a long way to go to solve all their problems. We, in our developed one, have a long way to go to solve ours. We believe that our countries have a lot of offer each other and we hope good relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China be preserved and grow toward that end. □

New Vice-Minister from the Coalfields

ZHANG MUYOU

FORTY years ago, when much of China was under Japanese occupation, a 14-year-old boy and his parents left Shandong province as famine refugees and ended up at the Hegang mine in Heilongjiang province in the northeast. The boy went to work in the mine. Dressed in rags, he learned to crawl in and out of dark, narrow shafts and wield a pick in cramped quarters.

That young miner, Yu Hongen, was recently named a Vice-Minister of the Coal Industry in the course of the reform of the government's administrative structure (see the June 1982 *China Reconstructs*).

Down-to-Earth Spirit

Yu Hongen is cheerful, brusque and full of vigor. He has a veteran miner's daring, an old cadre's wealth of experience and an engineer's strict intellectual approach. Soon after liberation the young miner's qualities earned him promotions to team leader and then pit supervisor.

From 1956 to 1961 he attended the College of Mining in Beijing. Later he became manager of a mine and of a mining bureau and deputy director of the provincial coal mining administration. Toward the end of 1981 he was transferred to the Ministry of Coal Industry and soon became Minister Gao Yangwen's right-hand man in charge of daily work.

Yu is modest about the part his abilities played in his promotion: "I really owe it to the educational opportunities given me by the Party and the people, and the con-



Vice-Minister Yu Hongen (right) talks with model workers.

cern and support of industry leaders. I'll try to live up to the expectations people have of me."

Normally he works over 10 hours a day, but no matter how busy he is he frequently finds time to get down to the mines and take part in the work there. Before he joined the ministry, he often barely saw his home for weeks on end, though it was near his work place. After he was transferred to Beijing, he went on an inspection trip to a new coal field. Miners were surprised to find an official of his rank appearing suddenly at the bottom of the pit to see things for himself.

People who know him say that he is a natural leader, generous and kind, but strict in the demands he makes on himself and others. He sometimes loses his temper, but never unjustly. His popularity makes his home a frequent gathering place for workers and leaders.

His co-workers at Hegang were reluctant to let him go off to work in Beijing. Some miners wrote advising him, in his higher post, to control his temper and take better care of his health. He laughingly claims some success with his temper, but as for his health, his work schedule leaves him little time to worry about it.

In the Front Line

Because coal is China's principal energy source, its production is crucial to the national economy. From January to April 1977 the Hegang mine — the place where Yu had worked in his youth — fell 200,000 tons short of its output quota. Yu, then vice-director of the Heilongjiang provincial coal mining administration, was sent to the mine and put in charge of production.

He began by reorganizing the administrative structure, so that

ZHANG MUYOU is a China News Service reporter.

engineers and technicians had more say in management. He also improved workers' living conditions and made it possible for them to take more initiative. When problems arose, he went down to the pits to look into them and work side by side with the miners. By the end of May, the 200,000-ton shortage had been made up and another 150,000 tons over the quota had been mined. In each of the following five years the mine's output increased by 1,000,000 tons annually.

Long-Range Planning

Yu is a strong advocate of long-term planning: "In the coal industry, we must foresee and plan for conditions five or ten years from now. Otherwise, he may be able to cope for a few years, but not in the long run." He put his views into practice at Hegang, particularly in selecting and fostering new leaders in their 40s. "There are 100,000 miners with 200,000 family members there," he says. "Without a young and capable leadership group, and centralized command with popular support and long-term plans, how can a mine of this size flourish?"

In his new post, Yu is concerned with the nationwide situation. The government, he says, has called for coal output to increase by 20,000,000 tons a year—a stiff challenge, but one he believes can be fulfilled. Old mines must be technologically upgraded and new mines opened up. Attention must be paid to small and medium-sized mines as well as the large mining complexes. Efficiency must be raised and the initiative of local miners aroused.

The burdens of his new job will undoubtedly leave him even less time than before with his wife and four children. Fortunately, family relationships are strong and harmonious. His wife is in charge of a factory run by miners' family members, and all his children work—the eldest son as a squadron leader in China's air force.

□

Orange Tree Waterfall

PENG JIANQUN

HUANGGUOSHU (Orange Tree) Falls, China's biggest, straddles the Baishui River, a tributary of the Wujiang in beautiful Zhenning Bouyei and Miao Autonomous county, home of batik in Guizhou province. Deluged by sub-tropical rains over the ages, the limestone structure of the river bed has collapsed in places, creating nine falls. Huangguoshu, 80 meters wide, drops 74 meters.

Special buses take tourists to the falls, some 150 kilometers southwest of Guiyang, the province capital. Its roar can be heard from

PENG JIANQUN is a staff reporter for *China Reconstructs*.

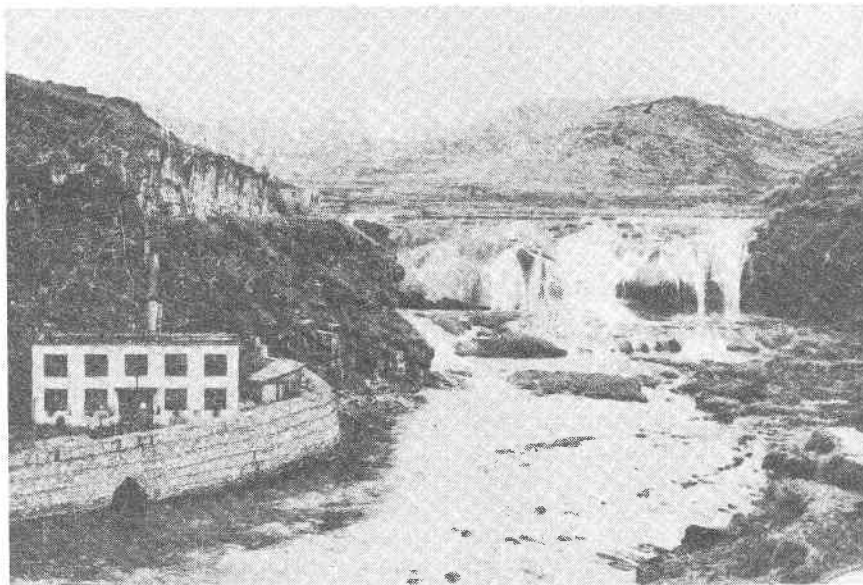
far off. Then, as the bus makes a sharp turn in the road, the white giant appears like a silver-shelled dragon dancing over a sheer cliff.

The village at the falls is a production brigade of 100 families, most of them in farming. The place grows good oranges, thus the name "Huangguoshu", which means orange trees.

A stairway of 500 stone steps leads down to the bottom of the falls. Here the water plunges into a deep pool. Above, the cliff is capped by a huge pink rock shaped like a lotus leaf. The water cascades down like a shimmering piece of silver cloth coming out of



Huangguoshu (Orange Tree) Falls.



A power station (left) takes advantage of the force and volume of the falls to produce electricity. Photos by Zhou Youma and Sun Yunshan

a loom, or as dozens of white silk ribbons dropping over the brink.

The thunderous roar of the falls adds an awesome quality to its beauty. Even 100 meters away, people cannot hear each other. In summer floodtime, 2,000 cubic meters of water pour over the crest every second, crashing into the rocky pool below with a deafening noise that can be heard five kilometers away.

Behind the falls is a cave 20 meters deep, most of the time hidden by water and spray. It has a beautiful name — Water Screen Cave. Some time in the past a visitor entered it in a dry season and carved four large Chinese characters — “Snow Reflecting Rosy Clouds” — on the wall. Most people are not bold enough to go in, frightened by the darkness, the rain-like leaking drops and the sound like the magnified roaring of tigers and lions. The cave will soon be made safe for the public to visit and enjoy a fantastic view of the falls from inside.

Old Zhenning county annals record that the local people believed a rhinoceros had once emerged

from the pool to fight an ox on the bank. Thus, “Rhinoceros Pool.” The pool is very deep, the spray from the falls leaping many meters high. Hanging in the air, it looks like clouds of mist, then changes to light rain. Sleeping near the falls on a cool summer night, lulled by the sound of the water, one feels as if he were floating in the sky.

More than 300 years ago Xu Xiake, a famous Ming dynasty

travel writer, visited Huangguoshu Falls. He described it as like a screen of pearls hanging down from the mountain top.

The first pavilion with a view of the falls was built in the Qing dynasty. Later the Kuomintang turned it into a township administration office. After 1949 the people's government restored the pavilion, built another one and added a tea house and other buildings. New streets have been laid in the village, and a new bus station and stone steps leading down to the pool below the falls have been built. Food and other services have been opened.

Last year, aside from thousands of Chinese, 3,000 foreign tourists visited the falls.

Huangguoshu Falls has eight major scenic spots. At present only the Milky Way and the Goddess and Rainbow are open to the public. The other six are being prepared. They are Marvelous Water Screen, Misty Cloud and Rain, Water Twining Cliff, Rainbow Village, Stalagmite Swords, and Dragon Pool. When completed, it will take visitors three days to tour all these sites. A new hotel and an administration building are nearly completed. □

60 Scenic Wonders in China

INDISPENSABLE GUIDE FOR ANYONE GOING TO CHINA
OR FOR THE ARMCHAIR TRAVELER

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What is the Rural Responsibility System?

THE responsibility system in agricultural production now set up in nine out of ten production brigades in China's communes has helped increase production and improve the life of her 800 million peasants. However, while experienced observers abroad see optimistic prospects for greater prosperity in the Chinese countryside, many incorrectly interpret the responsibility system as a retrogression toward capitalism.

Under the responsibility system the land and other basic means of production remain public property. Farmland capital construction is arranged by the state or the collective. Land, irrigation projects and large farm machines are managed by the collective. A certain amount of money from production income is put into the public fund.

The responsibility system, therefore, has not changed the socialist nature of the collective economy in the Chinese countryside. The Chinese peasants' own experience over 30 years tells them that only socialist collectivization, properly and flexibly applied can bring them a good life.

In October and November last year *China Reconstructs* carried articles on how the system was applied. "What Happened in the Countryside" reviewed the historical background. "Greater Responsibility on the Farm" and "Team Leader on New Contract System" gave on-the-spot descriptions of how one form of the

"household contract" works in Chuxian county, Anhui province.

In the following article our reporter writes from Huarong county, Hunan province, detailing another form of the responsibility system that emphasizes division of labor according to specialized skills.

There are many forms of the responsibility system in China's agriculture. Due to the great size of the countryside and the big differences in natural conditions, level of production, technical equipment, education standards and life style, it is impossible for any one form to satisfy the needs of all regions. But for a long time in the past administration was too centralized and management methods were too uniform. No attention was paid to making measures fit local conditions, which did nothing to raise the initiative of local units and peasants. Today, the peasants themselves select the form they consider best suited to their needs.

Whatever the form adopted, the system of responsibility for agricultural production is one of the ways China's collective economy in the countryside is managed and administered. Individuals, households or groups assume clear-cut responsibilities in production, and their earnings are linked to their fulfillment of these responsibilities. This has done away with the situation commonly called "everyone eating out of the same pot," in which it made little difference how much or how little one worked, or how well or how badly. (See overleaf)

Commune members carry home chemical fertilizers they have bought for use on contracted land.



Wanyu commune's machine embroidery factory, a sign of the more diversified economic activities in rural areas.



Rural Responsibility System: Spot Report

PENG XIANCHU

THE first person to explain to me how the responsibility system works in Huarong county, Hunan province in south-central China, was Liu Wang'er, a 28-year-old peasant. Liu is a member of the No. 4 team of the Yuexing brigade of the Wanyu commune. There are five in his family — his wife, himself, his father and two boys.

The system as practiced in his brigade is known as contracting by specializations. In other words, each member contracts with the collective, and as part of the collective, for work at which he or she is most skilled, and is held individually responsible for doing it well. Liu and his wife specialize in farming. This year the two contracted with the brigade for 10.6 *mu* (about two-thirds of a hectare) of what is termed "responsibility farmland". His 65-year-old father, who has many years of experience in raising ducks, has a contract for tending 300 of them. He must sell two tons of eggs a year to the state. From the earnings, he gives 55 yuan to the brigade and keeps the rest himself. He pays for any missing ducks.

Liu's family also cultivates, under the contract, two and half *mu* of food farmland for its own consumption. This, plus their "responsibility farmland," adds up to 13.13 *mu*, on which they have contracted to produce 7.6 tons of grain. Of the proceeds, 545 yuan goes to the state and the collective fund; the rest they keep. "It's all in the contracts," Liu Wang'er said. "This year, after everything is deducted, I reckon our family will clear at least 3,500 yuan, which comes to 700 yuan per person. And that doesn't include the 400 yuan or so we'll get from home sidelines."

PENG XIANCHU is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.

The responsibility system in Wanyu commune is one of "unified management, division of labor by specializations, individual responsibility, and distribution by contract." What do these terms mean in practice?

Unified management means that the commune selectively apportions the work according to the nature of each job — to the collective if collective management is more suitable, or to a particular commune member if individual management produces the best results. In either case, "division of labor by specializations" is emphasized, and commune members with special skills are encouraged to engage in all kinds of vocations — farming, forestry, animal husbandry, farm sidelines, fishery, industry or commerce.

By "individual responsibilities" is meant that each production brigade contracts its cultivable land to members — 70 percent of it is allotted according to the basic labor points* of each individual (responsibility farmland) and the remaining 30 percent on a per capita basis (food farmland). "Distribution by contract" stipulates the state and collective's share of a household's total production on both "responsibility" and "food" land, the rest going to the contracting household.

This kind of responsibility system is practiced not only in Wanyu commune with its 217 production teams and 40,000 people, but in all the 25 communes in Huarong county. It is also in effect in 20 percent of the 511,000 production teams in Hunan province (agricultural population: 46 million).

A People's Invention

This form was devised by the peasants themselves after new policies were implemented in the countryside in the past few years. Here are details of how it works in the No. 4 production team.

The team has 130 members in 28 families. Its 280 *mu* of land is paddyfield. In 1978 it experimented with fixing the responsibility for cultivating and managing 80 *mu* of late rice on individual peasants. Output was planned for each piece of land, with corresponding rewards and fines. The peasants paid special attention to the crops, applying liberal amounts of fertilizer. An average of 340 kilograms was harvested per *mu*, as compared with a maximum of 250 kilograms in previous years. The rewards were paid out as agreed.

The team's members saw the benefits of the system. In 1979 it was applied to the early rice crop as well, with good results. In 1980 it was extended to the late rice crop, and in 1981 to industry and sideline production as well.

After the 1981 harvest, the team members decided that the agricultural tax and deductions formerly handled by the team should instead be paid directly by each working member from his earnings. The shift simplified calculation and execution — an advantage to those team leaders and members who had a scant formal education. After a few more improvements and modifications the new responsibility system took its present form.

Since there were both good and poor plots of land, how was the contracting of paddyfields done? The team members graded the paddyfields according to the quality of the soil and distance from the village, and then fixed the amount of grain that should be produced under contract from each plot. The plots were numbered and written on slips of paper in such a way as

*Used by local peasants to assess an individual's basic work capability. The number of points is decided by the production team according to the person's health, age, skill and involvement in household work. Maximum number of points for a man is generally ten points; for a woman, eight. A new assessment is made every year or two.



Water conservation works like these remain under the unified management of the brigade.



The commune's farm machinery plant now manufactures waterlifts for individual use.

The production team's tractors are let out under contract to technicians who plow for each household for a fee, part of which goes to the team.



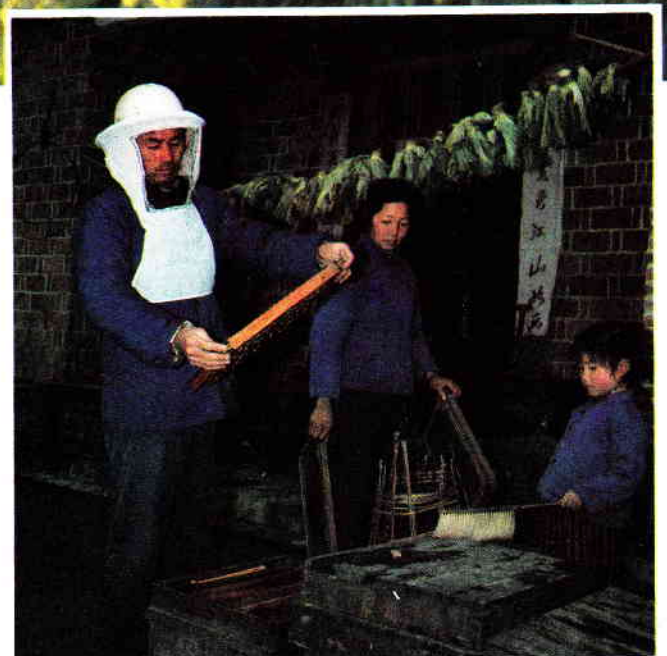
Afterschool children graze cattle assigned to their families.



Watching Grandpa paint a new water bucket. With the responsibility system he can adjust his work so as to have more time to do things around home.



Fifty-year-old Bai Xiaoqing learns to ride the bicycle he bought with his increased earnings.



Beekeeping is one of the household sidelines in this district.

Photos by Zhou Youma

to have both poorer and better land in each lot. Then the team members drew lots and contracted for the land indicated.

'It Belongs to the Collective'

From what this reporter saw at the Wanyu commune, the socialist system of collective ownership has remained rock-firm after the advent of the responsibility system, and the peasants have a clear-cut socialist outlook.

Tong Boyuan, plowing with a water buffalo, quickly points out that the buffalo is not his: "It belongs to the production team; I only use it under contract to plow the land."

Zhang Xingfa, carefully smoothing a seedling bed, is congratulated on how well his cotton field looks. "Not mine," he says, "collectively owned by the team."

Yang Xiaohe, asked whether the hand tractor he was driving was his own property, replies: "It belongs to the team. I have a contract with the team for its use and maintenance. I must pay the team 500 yuan in net profit every year. All income above that is mine." The income comes from fees for transporting things with the tractor.

An old man tending a water buffalo by the roadside reports that the animal belongs to the team, but that his family and two others are using it and buying it in installments over three years. When I remarked that at the end of three years the team would have one buffalo less, he said, "On the surface, maybe. But the team can use the money to buy another buffalo. Besides, it will get interest from the installments we pay. The team doesn't lose anything, the only difference is that fixed assets are turned into circulating funds."

Team member Wu Bingqing, feeding fish in a pond belonging to the production brigade, explains that he has contracted to pay the brigade 80 yuan this year out of profits for the use of the pond.

Here is how fixed assets in the commune have grown since the

application of the new responsibility system.

	1978	1982
Owned by the production teams		
Hand tractors	34	77
Water buffaloes	2,896	3,125
Electric motors	148	278
Power sprayers	0	106
Total fixed assets (in 1,000 yuan)	3,050	3,900
Owned by the production brigades		
Large tractors	12	12
Diesel engines	51	95
Total fixed assets (in 1,000 yuan)	2,260	3,090
Owned by the commune		
Large tractors	3	3
Electric motors	15	15
Motor vehicles	0	3
Total fixed assets (in 1,000 yuan)	429	500

Hand tractors owned by individuals increased from none in 1979 to 1 in 1980 and 3 in 1982. Some water buffaloes were also privately owned. No large tractors or other machines were individually owned.

General Development

The new responsibility system has brought prosperity to all the

different lines of production in the countryside.

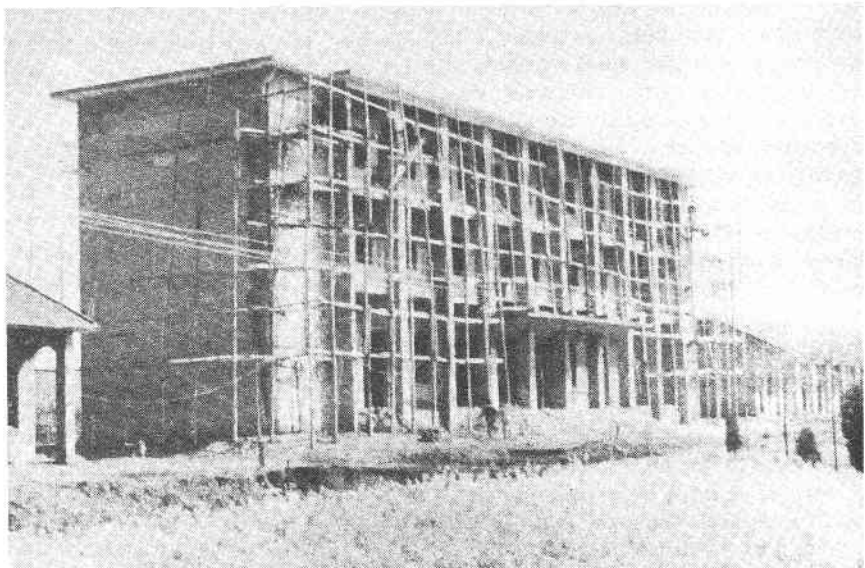
Outstanding among the commune's seven industrial enterprises is the machine embroidering factory. It employs 80 people and operates chiefly on a piecework wage system. It hands its profits to the commune and gets rewards for overfulfilling its quotas. There have been sharp increases in both production and profits. In 1981 the commune was able to spend 50,000 yuan on a new three-story workshop building of reinforced concrete.

The commune's forestry farm has 58 people working under contract in three groups. One group is in charge of loosening the soil around the roots of timber trees, each person covering 3.3 hectares a year 21 cm. deep, for which he or she receives 500 yuan. There are rewards for areas where trees thrive and fines for bad management. Another group looks after citrus trees, each person turning in 1.25 tons of oranges per year, for which they are paid 500 yuan. The third group is in charge of tree protection.

The farm has made rapid advances in the last four years. Formerly it had only 7 hectares of pines and chestnut trees. Today it has 47 hectares of cypresses, 7 hectares of orange trees, 7 hectares of bamboo, and 3 hectares of pines.

With the increased collective income due to the responsibility system, Yuexing brigade is building a new cultural center.

Photos by Wang Xinmin



In the commune fishery farm, which has 330 hectares of water surface, the new responsibility system has helped increase its output of fish from 52.5 tons in 1978 to 70 tons in 1981.

Six members of the Fuqiang brigade's pig farm decided to form a specialized pig-raising team. They signed a contract with the brigade to handle 18 sows and 2 breeding pigs. The contract gives them two-thirds hectare for growing fodder. This year they are to sell 40 pigs to the state. They will pay 600 yuan to the brigade. The rest of the income, estimated at 3,400 yuan, will be theirs.

There are only five people working under contract in the prefabricated cement slab factory at the Yuexing brigade. Their annual profit is 12,000 yuan, out of which they pay the brigade 6,000 yuan. The rest goes for salaries and costs.

Tian Wenzhang, a young commune member, has contracted with the Tianpu brigade to operate a small beancurd shop. The brigade supplies the premises, a grinding machine and an electric motor, and this year provided him with 450 kilograms of soybeans. He is to pay 200 yuan to the brigade. He pays costs and keeps the rest.

Wanyu's commune and brigade enterprises have developed considerably since the new responsibility system was put into effect. Their gross income in 1981 was 65 percent more than in 1978.

The commune stipulates that commune members engaged in commune or brigade enterprises or in industrial and sideline occupations in the production teams need not do any farming apart from taking care of the "food farmland" which every member contracts for. The division of labor thus effected helps to bring special skills among the peasants into play for the all-round development of the rural economy. □

(This is the first of two articles. In the next issue some problems encountered in applying the responsibility system in Huarong county, and how they were solved in the course of the last three years, will be separately reported.)

The Duke of Yue's Revenge

WEI TANG

THE DUKE of Yue and his wife were made to work as slaves for three years in the State of Wu. The latter had defeated the State of Yue in a battle in 494 B.C. The two states — Yue in today's Zhejiang province on the east coast and Wu to the north around what is today the city of Suzhou (Jiangsu province) — were contending for hegemony over the lower Changjiang (Yangtze) River valley, and after the defeat Yue had to pledge allegiance to Wu.

Fu Chai, the Duke of Wu, did everything he could to insult the Yue couple. Gou Jian, the Duke of Yue, was forced to live in a small stone hut beside the tomb of Fu Chai's father, who had died fighting Yue. Every time the Duke of Wu went on tour he made the Duke of Yue lead his horse, subjecting him to derisive comments from the populace about "our duke's groom." With rancor in his heart, the Duke of Yue accepted such treatment only because then his state would still be allowed to exist, his people would not be butchered, and he might find an opportunity to make a comeback, he hoped.

During his time in Wu, the Duke of Yue forced himself to always appear humble and respectful. Dressed in scraps of sacking and a battered hat, he industriously cared for the horses. His wife, wearing ordinary clothing, fetched water, did the cooking and swept the stables and courtyard. Fan Li, one of his officials, had come with them, and he too assumed such a mien, never uttering a word of complaint. Those sent by the Duke of Wu to spy on them found

nothing suspicious to report, so gradually the Duke of Wu began to relax his vigilance.

ONE day the Duke of Wu fell ill. The Duke of Yue asked for permission to see the ailing duke to show his loyalty. "I know a little about medicine," he told Fu Chai, "and can judge a patient's condition from the flavor of his stool." He tasted the Duke of Wu's stool and announced that the latter would recover very soon. This act made a big impression on the Duke of Wu. He had not originally intended to honor his word about keeping Gou Jian for only three years, but now, moved by the latter's seeming loyalty, he decided to release him and even gave him a big sendoff with a banquet.

After Gou Jian returned to Yue, the humiliation that had been forced on him rankled within him. Over his bed he hung a gall. Before every meal and at bedtime he would taste a bit of its bitter substance. To strengthen his resolve, he gave up his luxurious palace and slept on a pallet of brushwood in a thatched hut.*

The Duke of Yue and his wife lived like common people, he working in the fields and she weaving and sewing clothes. He issued a decree exempting farmers from taxes for seven years. Historical writings credit him with helping the poor and recognizing

*These two hardships he imposed on himself have come into the Chinese language as a four-word phrase "wo xin chang dan", meaning hardships to strengthen resolve to wipe out national humiliation.



Before each meal and at bedtime the Duke of Yue would taste the bitter gall.
Drawing by Yang Yongqing

the worth of talented people and scholars. He placed in important positions Fan Li, who had gone with him, and General Wen Zhong, whom he had deputed to administer the state in his absence. Before long Yue began to recoup its strength.

Fan Li conceived a brilliant scheme: Knowing that the Duke of Wu had a tendency to dissipation and extravagance, Fan Li proposed to further undermine Wu rule with the gift of an enticing woman. Disguised as a merchant, he toured Yue, seeking the most beautiful maidens. Washing silk in a stream in a remote village he found Xi Shi, the loveliest and most graceful woman he had ever seen. When the plan was explained to her father, he agreed that Xi Shi must do what was wanted. Thus Xi Shi became the most famous of the long line of beauties whom traditional Chinese history writing holds responsible for the fall of states. Xi Shi, however, is not remembered as the usual menace but, seen from the viewpoint of Yue, is viewed as a patriotic heroine. Her tale has been celebrated in literature by some of China's greatest writers including the poet Li Bai.

Xi Shi was taken to the Yue court and given education with Fan Li as her tutor, and also in-

tensive training in court etiquette and the seductive arts. She and Fan Li fell in love. After three years she was considered ready. General Wen Zhong went to Wu with boatloads of magnificent gifts and asked the Duke of Wu whether he was interested in accepting this outstanding beauty. The duke was, and sadly Xi Shi said goodbye to Fan Li and left to place her talents at the service of her state.

The Duke of Wu soon became completely infatuated with her. He spent all his days with her and created extravagant entertainments to please her. Xi Shi flattered him and encouraged him in this. She used her influence on him to undermine the position of the old minister Wu Zixu who opposed his relation with her, and to praise and promote Bo Pi, a minister who General Wen Zhong had bought over to Yue's side.

For her the duke built Guanwa Palace (Palace of Beautiful Women) in an imperial park on the slope of Lingyan Hill, about 15 kilometers west of Suzhou. So elaborate was it, the story goes, that it had strings of real pearls to shade the windows. Next to it he built the Promenade of Musical Shoes. Under the marble floor were thousands of earthenware jars which rang like chimes when she walked or danced on it.

For her he dug a special river. Along its banks were many pavilions where musicians and dancers would perform. Xi Shi found that long excursions on it were a good way to keep him from government affairs for days at a time. The cost of such extravagances left the people most dissatisfied.

XI SHI sent a secret message to Fan Li that Wu was weakening, and got one back urging her to use her influence to get rid of Minister Wu Zixu. She waited her chance until one day in 484 B.C., in disapproval at the arrival of another shipment of gifts from Yue, Wu Zixu refused to attend the ceremony to receive them. The Duke of Wu was incensed at this

affront to himself, but feared to punish him lest it disaffect others. Xi Shi persuaded him that he should execute the minister as a warning to others. The duke gave Wu Zixu a sword and told him to kill himself. Despite the minister's warnings, Fu Chai still thought the Duke of Yue was loyal to him.

In 482 B.C. while the Duke of Wu was away at a conference of rulers to discuss control of the central plain, Yue launched a surprise attack on Wu, inflicting heavy casualties. Nine years later Yue won a decisive victory. When the Duke of Yue decreed that Fu Chai be sent to lifelong exile on an island in the sea, the latter in shame cut his own throat.

HISTORY is ambiguous on what happened to Xi Shi. According to one story, on learning of the death of the Duke of Wu, in remorse she declared that though she had avenged her country she was not unmindful of the Duke of Wu's kindness to her, threw herself into a swift river and was drowned. In another, she and Fan Li were reunited. Given a rich award, he gave up official life and became a merchant in the area around Taihu Lake, and there lived happily with her. □



Xi Shi dancing on the Promenade of Musical Shoes, from an illustration in an old book.



Qianling Lake.

A Park in Guiyang

Qianlingshan Park is a restful place to read or study.

Photos by Zhou Youma and Sun Yunshan

QIANLINGSHAN Park in Guiyang, the capital of Guizhou province, is a famous scenic spot in southwest China. Surrounded by three mountains, it is peaceful and secluded, combining the beauty of mountain and lake.

From the entrance of the park one can see towering old trees along a winding path. Along the slope are buildings with upturned eaves and colorful beams — they belong to the Hongfu Monastery, begun in 1672 by a monk named Chisong and completed in 1690. The monastery halls are imposing and beautiful. Moon gates and corridors imitate the gardens of Suzhou and Hangzhou. A path leads to the top of Western Peak where one can look over the entire city of Guiyang.

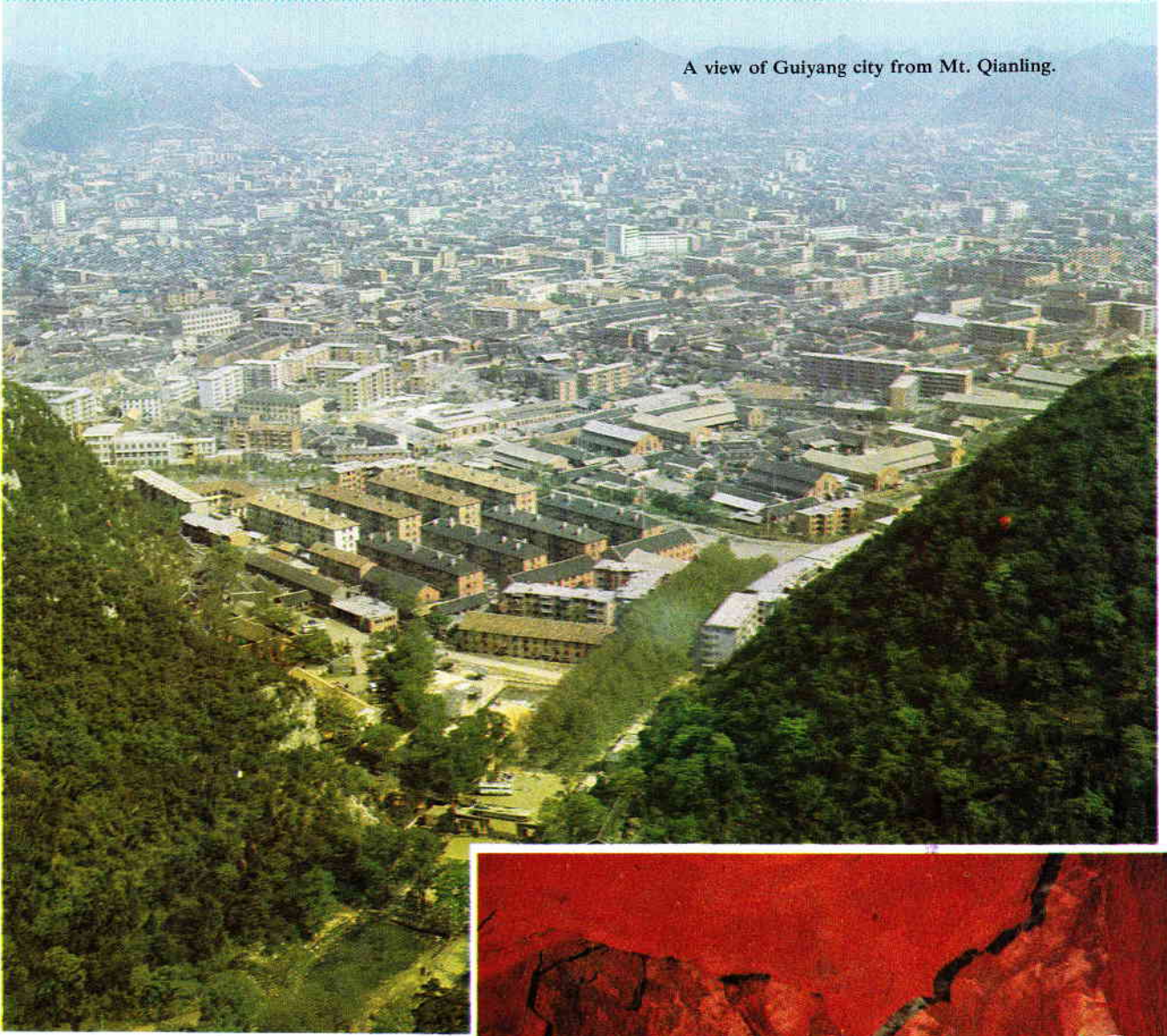
At the foot of Mt. Qianling is the Qilin (Unicorn) Cave. Of karst stone, it has many stalactites and stalagmites. The largest resembles a unicorn, thus the name of the cave.

Behind the mountain a road leads to Qianling Lake. Originally it was a lowland along a river. In spring and summer there were frequent floods, and in 1954 a dam was built, creating the lake. Trees surround the lake and climb the slopes of the mountains, where there is a revolutionary martyrs' cemetery. The tranquil, beautiful scene attracts many visitors.

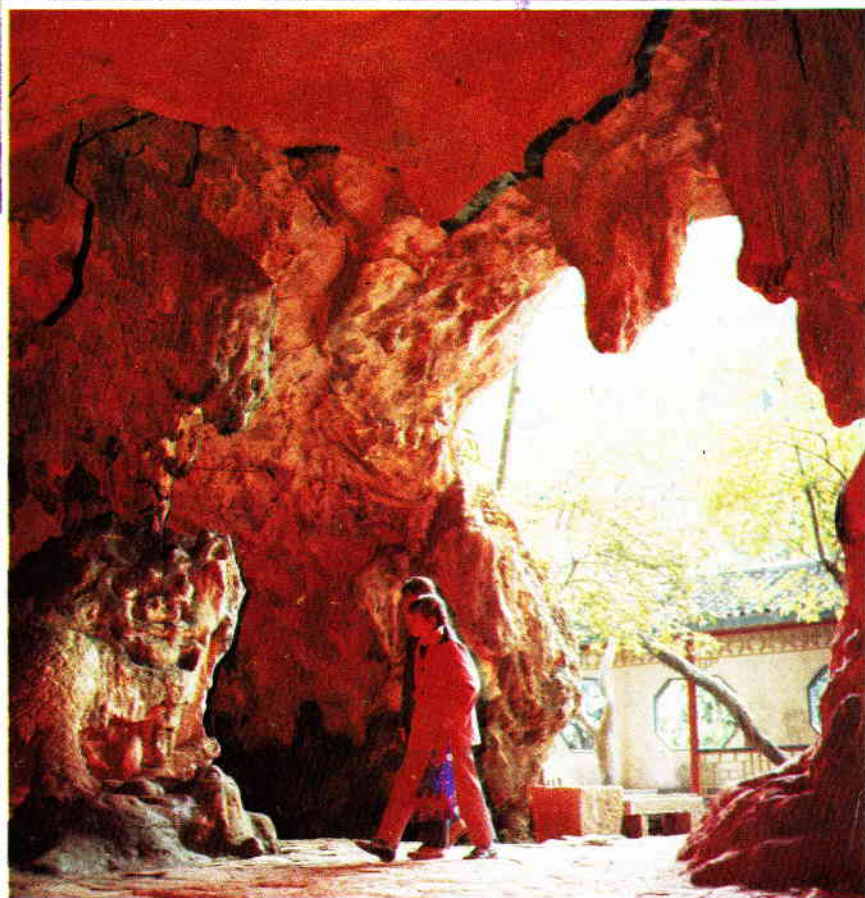
Above the northern shore of the lake is Holy Spring, where the water gushes out from a crevice in the rock, rising and falling like the tides of the sea. In 1375 a stone pit was built here containing a stone drum used to measure the volume of the spring, which, with the pavilion built over it, is one of the park's best attractions. □



A view of Guiyang city from Mt. Qianling.



The upturned eaves of Hongfu Monastery.



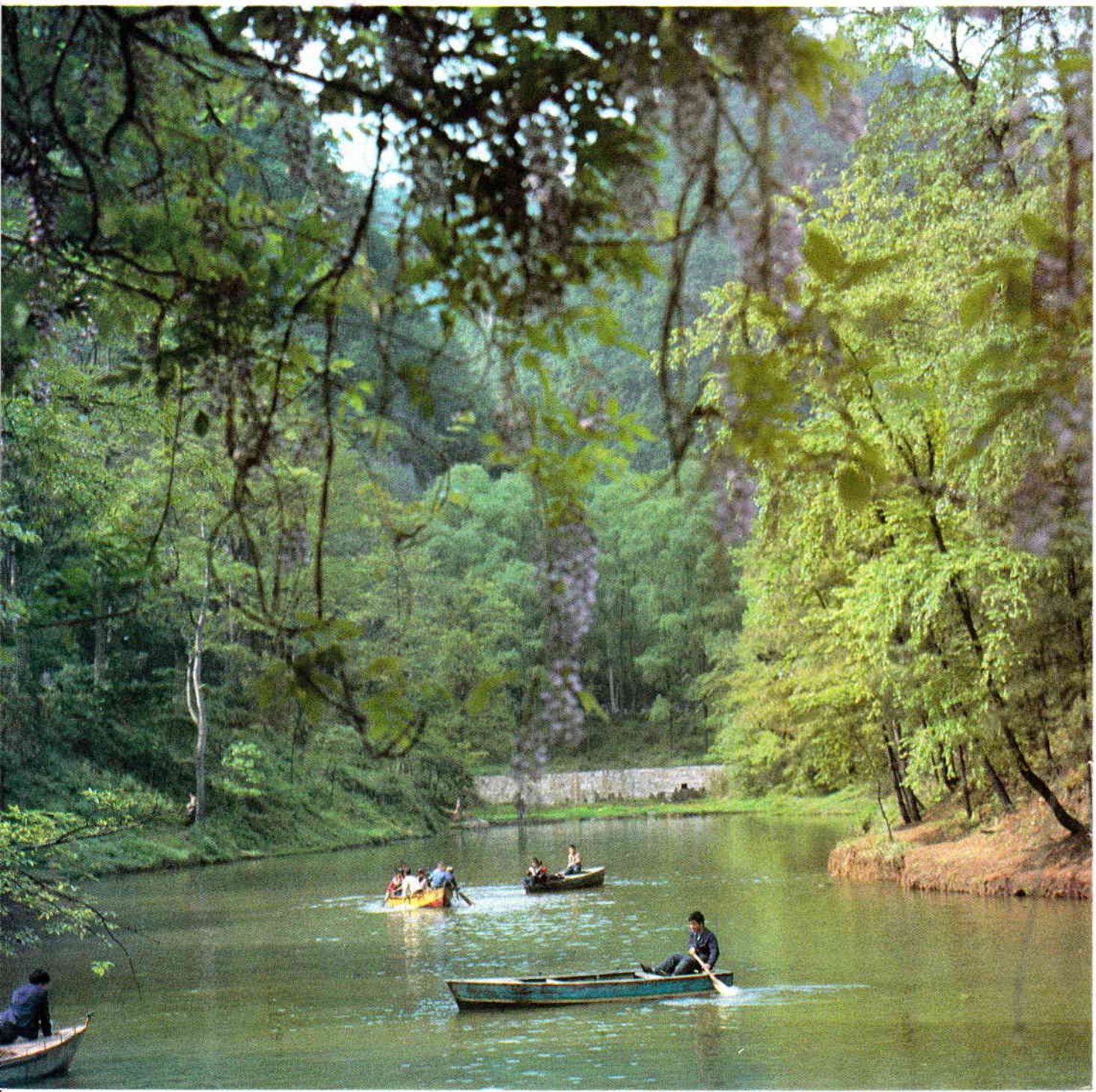
Qilin (Unicorn) Cave.



Visitors at Qianlingshan Park.



Mountain lake. *Photos by Wang Xinmin*



Fish Springs of Hunan

KE ZHONG

SHIMEN county in Hunan province is famous for its many water caves, called fish springs, from which fish emerge in high-water seasons into adjacent streams, rivers or lakes.

In some the fish move once a year, in some several times a year or all year round, in others only during rain and thunder storms. One of the most spectacular is in the Jinhe brigade of the Nanzhen commune. Called Longmen Spring, it lies under an overhanging cliff above a deep pond. During heavy rainstorms from the end of January to the middle of February, shoals of fish move out to jump into the pond below. The brigade catches 300 kilograms of fish here each year.

The Huda brigade of the Heping commune has a seasonal fish spring. When the water level rises in the spring and summer, shoals

of fish come out. Carp, grass carp and chub are common, some weighing as much as a dozen kilograms. A nearby brigade has a spring from which fish come only in rain and thunderstorms.

THESSE water caves were formed by the ages-long geological changes in the Shimen mountain area. Shimen county lies above layers of limestone. Erosion by underground water created many ponds on the surface and a large number of underground rivers. When these subterranean rivers connect with caves, water runs out and forms springs.

Springs containing fish result from certain conditions. Some underground rivers link with rock crevices or ponds on the surface. When the water in surface ponds and streams overflows, fish move out and enter the underground

rivers. In some cases underground rivers are linked with surface rivers for a long distance. Entering underground rivers, fish swim back to the springs and come out again. Moreover, underground rivers are not greatly affected by surface temperature changes and are relatively cool in the summer and warm in the winter. When the outside temperature drops in late autumn, fish in surface rivers swim into the underground rivers, returning the next spring to feed and lay their eggs.

Because some fish in the Shimen springs are nearly blind they cannot survive in surface rivers. This has led some scientists to conclude that fish springs may have resulted from underground lakes formed in remote antiquity. After centuries in underground rivers, the blind fish no longer resemble their ancestors. □

Humor

Wrong Lesson

Father: So, smoking behind my back! Why, I'll ...

Son: No, no! I promise, from now on when I smoke it'll never be behind your back.

Lin Feng

A Painter's Habits

Old Li: Look at this landscape painting. Is it a sunrise or a sunset?

Old Wang: Sunset.

Old Li: How do you know?

Old Wang: I know the painter — he's too lazy to get up in time to see a sunrise.

Shao Jing

Fickle ?

Judge: Why do you want a divorce?

Woman: My husband is very inconstant. Before we were married he said he loved only me.

Judge: And he loves someone else now?

Woman: His parents.

Zhang Liuzhen

A Funny Way of Doing Business

Customer: Your hostel has only 200 beds, but I've heard tens of thousands of people come here. How's that?

Host: After they've seen our beds most of them leave immediately.

Guo Yanmin

Telling the Truth

Teacher: Why didn't your father attend the parents' meeting yesterday evening?

Student: He said to tell you he was on a business trip and hadn't come back.

Teacher: Is that true?

Student: Yes, he even repeated it several times last night to be sure I'd remember.

De Ming

Logic

Customer: Why do you post this sign with your business hours and then open half an hour late?

Clerk: If we didn't have the sign, how would you know we were late?

Qing Zhou

Chinese Cinema Today

DING QIAO

IN SOME countries film-making is the preserve of private industry and profits often take precedence over artistic and social considerations. In China, films are public instead of private ventures.

The country's 19 film studios (13 producing feature films and the rest specializing in newsreels, documentaries, cartoons, children's films and educational films of all kinds) operate under the overall direction of the Film Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Culture—though they have considerable artistic autonomy. The aim is to produce entertaining

DING QIAO, a veteran of the film industry and former deputy director of the Film Administration Bureau, was recently appointed a vice-minister of Culture. This article is excerpted from a speech to foreign residents in Beijing.

In 'The True Story of Ah Q,' based on the Lu Xun novel, Ah Q—constantly bullied by the rich and powerful—takes out his frustrations by teasing a young Buddhist nun even more helpless than he is.



films that will educate, enlighten and promote the advance of society.

A New Scene

Chinese cinema, from small beginnings before 1949, grew rapidly between 1949 and 1966. However, the political turmoil of 1966-76 caused grave damage to this country, politically, economically and culturally, and the film industry was not spared. Very few pictures were produced at all, and these had to conform to the simplistic and artificial strictures imposed by the gang of four. It was only in 1977 that our film workers were able to start afresh from the shambles that were left. The 24 features produced that year

inevitably bore traces of the stereotypes touted by the gang in the ten preceding years. The characters were affected and artificial and their movements stylized. Villains were still being photographed from a high angle to make them seem insignificant and heroes from a low one to make them seem larger than life. But there was also at that time a great resolve to improve the quality of film-making and restore the realistic tradition.

In 1978 we made 40 features and in 1979, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, 65. Some of them achieved real depth of content and originality in style. Encouraged by growing approval from audiences, we increased the number to 82 in 1980 and 105 in 1981.

Simply quoting the number of films made does not tell the whole story. Films made in the past few years are marked by new explorations in content and technique, and their subject matter is more varied than ever before. Those on present-day themes number more than 40 and make up an important part of the total.

A dozen of these are on life in the countryside. *In-Laws*, *Laughter in Moon Village* and *Xu Mao and His Daughters* have won wide acclaim. *In-Laws* explores family relationships in a socialist society and is based on real contradictions that exist between generations in many rural families. Its characters are more realistic than in some past films, it is full of the homely details of life and its lessons are driven home with light humor. It was very popular among the peasants.

New historical films such as *The Xi'an Incident*, (about the 1936 kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek by patriotic generals) *The Nanchang Uprising* (marking the 1927 founding of the People's Liberation Army), *Mayor Chen Yi* and *A Long Way to Go* realistically re-create important people and events in revolutionary history. In these films life-like character portrayal is stressed to give a sense of credibility to veteran revolutionaries appearing on the screen (this was often a weak point in earlier films):

Films adapted from famous literary works such as *Regret for the Past*, *The True Story of Ah Q* and *Medicine* (all from stories by Lu Xun) and *Midnight* (based on the novel by Mao Dun) have been faithful to the originals while exploring new means of telling a story in cinematic terms.

Reflecting Real Life

The films *Neighbors*, *The Drive to Win*, *A Corner Forgotten by Love*, *Call of the Home Village*, *The Invisible Web* and *Contemporaries* raise in different ways the vital questions of carrying forward revolutionary traditions, encouraging the revolutionary spirit and bringing up the new generation. They explore the moral qualities of leaders and young people alike as they encounter the turbulence of the recent past and the challenges of the present day.

In *A Corner Forgotten by Love*, for instance, young people struggle against the feudal custom of arranged marriages—a tendency that made an unfortunate comeback during the “cultural revolution.” *Neighbors* deals realistically with the housing shortage, with the corruption of some officials, and with the tendency to make things seem better than they are. The hero, living in poor, crowded conditions, rebels against the idea of borrowing a fancy apartment to impress a foreign visitor. Neighborhood people, despite the maneuvers of a local leader, settle the distribution of new housing in a fair way.



Huang Mei of 'A Corner Forgotten by Love,' mentally scarred by her older sister's suicide, tries to avoid even a childhood friend.

A recent film, *The Herdsman*, is rich in content and artistically quite advanced. Its characters are all the more moving for being realistically portrayed. Although it dwells on some of the setbacks and agonizing phases of China's recent past, it does so with a fine sense of political and artistic restraint—the costly lessons of past mistakes are drawn in such a way as to inculcate hope for the future.

Flowering of Talent

Dozens of new talents have emerged in the past few years, among them directors, performers, designers and technicians. One-third of the 105 features filmed in 1981 were produced by young and middle-aged directors. The award-winning scenario for *In-Laws* came from a young amateur writer (see May 1982 issue of *China Reconstructs*). There used to be some anxiety about the lack of successors in the film industry; we now feel more optimistic.

Although the overall trend is toward a revival of the fine tradition of revolutionary realism, there are still shortcomings. Too few films deal with the new people emerging in the course of recent

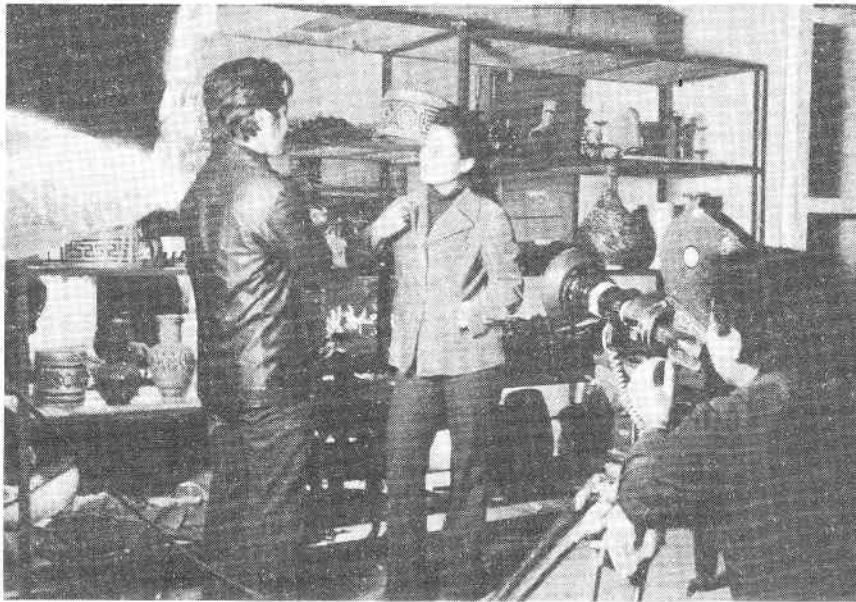
changes in political life. There is not enough penetrating analysis of new ways of thinking and new contradictions. Some films still lack awareness of the pulse of the times and have not much depth.

A falseness born of arbitrary invention and mechanical copying are great enemies of good filmmaking. Some writers create relationships, human actions and plots which are hardly credible. Events and characters come and go at the writer's whim, without rhyme or reason. Audiences dislike such films because they distort life instead of helping people understand it correctly.

Some young film workers borrow themes or techniques indiscriminately from foreign films, often taking over only the most superficial aspects. They do not yet know how to integrate form and content, and even less how to combine national and international characteristics. Improving the artistic quality of Chinese films is a task for the present and for a long time to come.

Other Types of Films

Recent documentaries outstanding for their authenticity include *The Revolution of 1911* (about the



Teng Wenji, director of the film 'Awakening,' discusses a scene with young actress Chen Chong.

overthrow of the last imperial dynasty), *Soong Ching Ling*, *Lu Xun* (China's great 20th century writer), *Rhythmic Beauty* (about gymnastics) and *Soaring* (on parachute jumping). Science and education films have consistently used the viewpoint of dialectical materialism in their efforts to explain natural and social phenomena, popularize knowledge on scientific subjects and spread new technology. Films of this type are valuable teaching tools in schools, factories, the countryside and over the increasingly far-reaching television service. They have a real role to play in China's drive toward modernization.

Children and adults alike, at home and abroad, have been captivated by the vivid, original animated films of recent years. Outstanding examples are *Two Little Peacocks*, *How to Carry a Watermelon* (based on traditional papercuts), *Nezha Conquers the Dragon King*, *The Foolish Scholar Shopping for Shoes* (animated puppets) and *Three Monks* (see July 1982 *China Reconstructs*).

Development of the Industry

The first film showing in China was in 1896. The first production,

a filmed opera, dates to 1905 and the first original feature to 1913. In the 1930s a progressive film movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, with such actors and directors as Zhao Dan, Bai Yang, Qin Yi, Shen Fu and Xie Tian, produced many popular pictures reflecting life as it was. But before 1949 most films shown in China were American, which only those who knew English could understand. During the war against Japanese aggression many small film groups arose in liberated areas of north and central China, and after 1949 all these experienced people coalesced to form the basis of a revived industry.

Between 1949 and 1966 the craft of film-making developed considerably and a number of classic pictures were made: *New Year Sacrifice*, *The Lin Family Shop*, *Song of Youth*, *Storm*, and *Red Detachment of Women*. After the cultural debacle which ended in 1976, many of these earlier films were shown again, to the delight of a new generation of fans.

Today there are about 400,000 workers in the industry, including directors, performers, camera and sound experts, art designers and support staff. One major source of new personnel, besides the

many theatrical and opera troupes across the country, is the Beijing Film Institute. It has a current enrollment of about 300 students and departments of acting, directing, photography, sound recording and animation. Its graduates work in studios all over China. A new cinema literature department is being added, plus a number of short-term training courses.

Some promising youngsters come from non-theatrical backgrounds. Chen Chong was an ordinary middle-school student in Shanghai when she was chosen for the lead role in *Little Flower*. Director Xie Jin was holding auditions and had not found anyone suitable among the official candidates when his attention was caught by a shy young girl watching from the sidelines — Chen Chong — and so a new actress was born.

The China Film Distribution Corporation, which handles all distribution, has branches all over the country. In the past few years 145 foreign films from Korea, Yugoslavia, Japan, Britain, Mexico, East Germany, India and other countries were shown along with hundreds of Chinese films. These are dubbed into Chinese by a studio specializing in this work. Some Chinese films are also sent abroad, with translated subtitles.

Two years ago the China Film Co-Production Corporation was set up to facilitate joint projects with foreign producers. The TV miniseries *Marco Polo*, on which China cooperated with an Italian company, was shown in the U.S. this May and will ultimately be seen in many countries. A joint Sino-Japanese feature, *An Unfinished Chess Game*, has now been completed. Covering many years, the film tells of the friendship-symbolized by a planned chess game — between two ordinary people, one Chinese and one Japanese. The game is interrupted by the war and finished only years later, after both men have gone through harrowing experiences. The picture stresses the war's terrible effects on both countries and affirms their traditional, if briefly interrupted, friendship. □



Left on his own before liberation when his father leaves the country and his mother dies, Xu Lingjun of 'The Herdsman' is educated by the state and becomes a teacher, but is unjustly labeled a Rightist in 1957 and sent to the grasslands to herd horses (above). Eventually he marries a young country girl and develops ties with the countryside and its people. After the fall of the gang of four his case is rectified and his father, now a rich US capitalist, returns to offer him a life of wealth and comfort; Xu chooses to stay and work for the country and people he loves.



Left: 'The Xi'an Incident' dramatically recreates the 1936 kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek by patriotic KMT generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng in a desperate attempt to force him to stop the civil war and fight the Japanese invaders, and the Communist Party's patient negotiation of a new united front despite Chiang's stubbornness. Right: Zhou Enlai (2nd right) talks with Chiang (2nd left), his wife Soong Mei-ling and her brother T.V. Soong.



Conflicts about the distribution of new housing arise in 'Neighbors' and are resolved through the ordinary people's basic sense of justice; Liu Lixing (right) is a model Party secretary who puts people's welfare first.



'Xu Mao and His Daughters' reflects the life and thinking of Chinese peasants during the 'cultural revolution' through the story of old peasant Xu Mao (above) and his family, including Ninth Daughter (bottom) who cares for the children of her dead sister.



'The Nanchang Uprising' recreates the historic 1927 revolt led by Zhou Enlai (3rd left, in disguise on a train to Nanchang), He Long, Zhu De and other revolutionary leaders. The film shows how a number of people are, through their own experience, led to join the revolution—while some, given the choice, hold back through fear or selfishness.



In 'A Modern Man,' Vice-Director Cai Ming of a tractor plant (2nd left) leads a struggle against conservative, backward ideas.



'Li Huiniang,' a film version of a traditional opera, tells of heroine Li's daring assassination of an evil official and her love for an upright young scholar.



Based on the Mao Dun novel, 'Midnight' brings to life the many tragedies of the old society, including that of Shanghai national capitalist Wu Sunfu (left), bankrupted in the 1930s by a system dominated by foreign imperialists and their Chinese collaborators.



Woven bamboo fan.

Dragon, tiger and phoenix designs embroidered on a dress of very thin gauze.



Wooden grave figurine wearing colorful embroidered dress.



Silk-covered quilt decorated with dragons and phoenixes.

Treasure-Trove of Very Early Silks

PENG HAO

DESIGNS in a recent find of silk fabrics predate by several hundred years the earliest examples previously unearthed. Among those in a collection of silks from a tomb in Hubei province probably dating from the middle Warring States period (475-221 B.C.) were stylized

animals and dancers, and also motifs such as the phoenix, hexagon, S-shape, and lozenge figure. Previously the earliest finds of this type dated from the Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25-220).

The Hubei tomb's occupant, though well-off enough to be

buried with a lot of silks, was possibly not of high birth. The finds are now being studied for more exact information.

The tomb was discovered by brickyard workers digging clay in Jiangling county, just north of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River in south-central Hubei province. Now known as Mazhuan No. 1 (a contraction of the factory's name), the tomb is one of many from this period in the vicinity over the years. Eight kilometers to the southeast once lay a city named Jinan, which from 689 to 278 B.C. was capital of the large and powerful state of Chu. So valued was the art of silk weaving in Chu that once when it invaded the State of Lu, known for its silks, one of its demands before withdrawing was that a hundred weavers, women silk workers and other artisans be handed over to Chu.

Though not large, the tomb contains a gorgeous array, including brocades in two and three colors, gauze, and pieces with fine embroidery. Several kinds of fabrics were often used in the same garment. Some of the plain weaves contain as many as 150 warp threads per centimeter, testifying to the high level of silk production at the time.

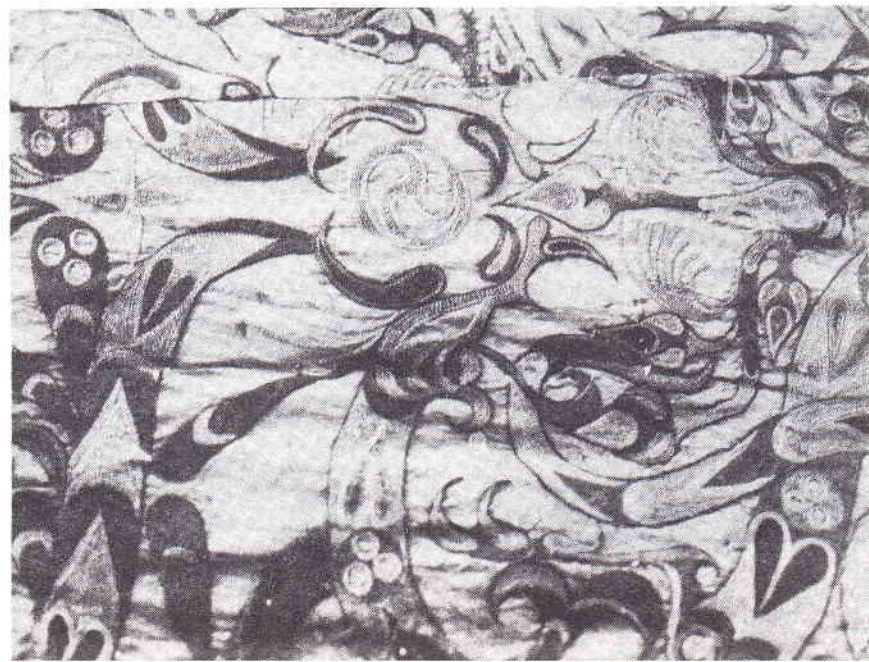
The brocades are of warp-patterned compound weave, in which a warp thread passes over several weft threads to create the design. (Plain-color damasks were being made by this method as early as 3,000 years ago in the Shang dynasty.)

One piece of brocade has a pattern unit 50 cm. long and 5.5 cm. wide, with seven different motifs. They include mythical animals like

Portion of diamond-shaped design with vermilion and black tiger and, in the corner, a dragon.



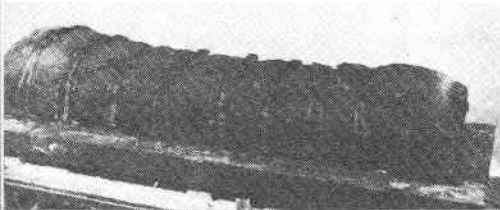
Tiny embroidery stitches create an elaborate, colorful design on this quilt cover.



PENG HAO, who participated in the excavation, is a vice-director of the archaeological section of the Jingzhou Museum, Hubei province.



Lifting the inner coffin from the tomb.



Clothing and quilts, neatly tied with nine silk ribbons, probably meant for the tomb occupant's use in an afterlife.

dragon, phoenix and unicorn, and dancers with flowing sleeves. Another has the geometric shapes mentioned above combined with the phoenix motif.

Beautiful Embroidery

Even more valued than brocade in Warring States times was embroidery, for the greater labor expended on it and more individual artistry. Fanciful animal designs are embroidered in shades of yellow, green, deep red, purple and dark brown on backgrounds of different colors. Phoenixes predominate, dancing, hovering with spread wings, standing full face or in profile, all vividly executed.

There are several garments of gauze "thin as a dragonfly's wing,"

as the saying went. On one beautiful piece is a large embroidered dragon-and-phoenix design combined with tigers in vermilion and black.

Quick Excavation

When the brick workers realized they had found an ancient tomb early last January, they reported it to the Jingzhou Prefecture Museum and some of our staff went immediately to the site. Inside the pit tomb, which rested in a layer of white clay, we found a funerary chamber of thick wooden blocks. It had three rooms; according to ancient literature tombs of this time were built in the shape of the house the deceased had lived in. The coffin was in the central one, draped with dark brown silk in the shape of a mosquito net, apparently intended to represent the hangings in her house.

Working for 16 hours straight through the cold winter night, we removed the funerary objects from the two smaller rooms, including wooden figurines of four women in colorful embroidered dresses standing in a row facing the inner coffin, and some household articles—a bronze tripod, a wine pot with a loop handle and some cups, a lacquer toilet case decorated with a dragon-and-phoenix de-

sign, a fan and a box for small items, both made of finely-woven bamboo. There were also pottery sacrificial vessels and small bamboo baskets containing various kinds of food.

When, on lifting a corner of the cover of the coffin, we discovered it to be filled with silks, we immediately sealed it again until we could open it under more controlled conditions at the museum.

The first thing we saw on opening the coffin was a silk-covered coat with silk padding, then a quilt with a dragon-and-phoenix design embroidered in deep red, gold and dark brown. In a bundle tied with nine brocade ribbons were a dozen items, including brocade and embroidered quilts, gowns of silk padding and of gauze. The skeleton was clothed in three garments and laid over it were a piece of brocade and a silk skirt. Over the face was a gauze veil. The feet were tied together and in each of the hands, which were tied at the sides of the body, was a roll of silk. This burial custom has long been known from the *Yi Li* (Ceremony and Courtesy), a book compiled during the Warring States period, but this is the first time a body was found bearing out the information in the book. The silks are now being preserved under airtight conditions and examined in detail. □

The outer silk-padded quilt is carefully rolled back. The body, covered by more layers of fabric, is in the mound at the center.

Photos by Xinhua



Lesson 20

HUANG WENYAN

Marriage

玛利: 小李到哪儿去了?

Mǎlì: Xiǎo lǐ dào nǎr qùle?

Mary: Xiao Li to where go?

宋云: 忙着结婚, 今天登记去了。

Sòng Yún: Mángzhe jiéhūn, jīntiān dēngjì qù le.

Song Yun: Busy about marriage, today register went.

玛利: 她的对象是谁?

Mǎlì: Tā de duìxiàng shì shuí?

Mary: Her opposite member is who?

宋云: 她以前的同学。

Sòng Yún: Tā cóngqián de tóngxué.

Song Yun: Her former schoolmate.

玛利: 做什么工作的?

Mǎlì: Zuò shénme gōngzuò de?

Mary: Do what work?

宋云: 不太清楚。我只见过他一次。

Sòng Yún: Bú tài qīngchū. Wǒ zhǐ jiànguò tā yí

Song Yun: Not very clear. I only saw him one

次。小李不愿意早结婚,

cì. Xiǎo Lǐ bú yuànyì zǎo jiéhūn,

time. Xiao Li not willing early marry,

她爱人就一直等着她。小

tā àiren jiù yízhí děngzhe tā. Xiǎo

her loved one just all along wait (for) her. Xiao

李的父母也特别喜欢这个

Lǐ de fùmǔ yě tèbié xǐhuan zhège

Li's parents also especially like this one

小伙子。

xiǎohuǒzi.

young man.

玛利: 我接触的朋友里, 不少人

Mǎlì: Wǒ jiēchù de péngyoulǐ, bù shǎo rén

Mary: I in touch with friends among, not few people

都是和同学或同事结了婚。

dōu shì hé tóngxué huò tóngshì jiéle hūn.

all is with schoolmates or co-workers married.

宋云: 也有别人给介绍的。

Sòng Yún: Yě yǒu biérén gěi jièshào de.

Song Yun: Also have (those who) other people introduce.

中国解放以后, 坚持

Zhōngguó jiěfàng yǐhòu, jiānchí

China liberation after, firmly uphold

婚姻自主, 在彼此了解

hūnyīn zìzhǔ, zài bǐcǐ liǎojiě

marriage self-decision, at mutual understanding

的基础上结婚, 婚后

de jīchǔshàng jiéhūn, hūnhòu

basis (on) marry, marriage after

会很幸福。

huì hěn xìngfú.

(people) can be very happy.

玛利: 旧中国曾经在很长时期内

Mǎlì: Jiù Zhōngguó céngjīng zài hěn cháng shíqī nèi

Mary: Old China once at very long period within

实行包办婚姻, 对吗?

shíxíng bāobàn hūnyīn, duì ma?

practice arranged marriage, right?

宋云: 是啊。包办婚姻造成不少

Sòng Yún: Shì a. Bāobàn hūnyīn zàochéng bù shǎo

Song Yun: Yes. Arranged marriage create not few

人一生的痛苦。

rén yíshēng de tòngkǔ.

people a life (of) suffering.

玛利: 我看中国妇女结了婚

Mǎlì: Wǒ kàn Zhōngguó fùnǚ jiéle hūn

Mary: I see Chinese women married

仍然工作。

réngrán gōngzuò.

still work.

宋云: 对。解放前, 妇女出外

Sòng Yún: Duì. Jiěfàngqián, fùnǚ chū wài

Song Yun: Right. Liberation before, women (who) go out

工作的很少, 经济上不能

gōngzuò de hěn shǎo, jīngjìshàng bù néng

work very few, economically not able (be)

独立, 靠丈夫生活, 没有

dúlì, kào zhàngfu shēnghuó, méiyǒu

independent, depend on husband (to) live, not have

地位, 当然不会平等,

dìwèi, dāngrán bù huì píngděng,

status, naturally not able (be) equal,

甚至一个男的可以娶

shènzhì yí ge nán de kěyǐ qǔ

even one male (is) permitted take

几个妻子。

jǐ ge qīzi.

several wives.

玛利: 现在呢?

Mǎlì: Xiànzài ne?

Mary: Now?

宋云: 现在是严格的 一夫 一妻
 Sòng Yún: Xiànzài shì yángé de yì fū yì qī
 Song Yun: Now is strict one husband one wife
 制。
 zhì.
 system.

玛利: 结婚都要登记吗?
 Mǎlì: Jiéhūn dōu yào dēngjì ma?
 Mary: (To) marry all have to register?

宋云: 双方必须亲自去 办理
 Sòng Yún: Shuāng fāng bìxū qīnzi qù bànli
 Song Yun: Two sides must personally go (to) take care of

结婚 登记 手续。 这样,
 jiéhūn dēngjì shǒuxù. Zhèyàng,
 marriage registration procedure. In this way,
 婚姻 关系 才 合法 成立。
 hūnyīn guānxi cái héfǎ chénglì.
 marriage relationship only legally established.

Translation

Mary: Where is Xiao Li?
 Song Yun: She is busy about her wedding. Today she has gone to register.
 Mary: Who is the young man?
 Song Yun: Her former schoolmate.
 Mary: What kind of work does he do?
 Song Yun: I'm not certain. I've seen him only once. Xiao Li didn't want to marry early. He waited for her for a long time. Her parents also like this young man very much.
 Mary: Among my friends quite a few married schoolmates or co-workers.
 Song Yun: There are also some who were introduced by other people. Since liberation free choice in marriage has been adhered to in China. People who marry on a basis of mutual understanding can have a happy marriage.
 Mary: In the old China arranged marriage was practiced for a long time, wasn't it?
 Song Yun: Yes. Arranged marriages caused life-long suffering for a lot of people.
 Mary: I see Chinese women continue to work after they marry.
 Song Yun: Yes. Before liberation very few women went out to work. They were unable to be economically independent and had to depend on their husbands. They had no status and naturally could not be equal with men. One man could even have several wives.
 Mary: And now?
 Song Yun: Now it is strictly monogamy.
 Mary: Does everyone have to register in order to get married?
 Song Yun: They both have to register personally. Only in this way can the marriage relation be legally established.

Notes

1. Another use for **shàng** 上: regarding.
 We have learned that the character **shàng** 上

(up) can be attached to other words to indicate direction. This character has another use. It is used as a suffix to mean 'as regards' or 'in the course of', much like the English suffixes 'wise' or 'ally.' **Guòqù, Zhōngguó fùnǚ jīngjìshàng bù néng dúlì** 过去中国妇女经济上不能独立 (In the past, Chinese women were unable to be economically independent); **Zhègè wèntí dàjiā zài huìshàng tāolùn de hěn rèliè** 这个问题大家在会上讨论得很热烈 (Everybody discussed this problem heatedly at the meeting).

2. How many times?

The words **cì** 次 **biàn** 遍 **tàng** 趟 and **huí** 回 placed after verbs mean 'time(s).' These are called verb measure words. **Qǐng niàn yí cì** 请念一次 (Please read once): **Tā kànguò liǎng biàn** 他看过两遍 (He has seen it twice); **Wǒ qùle sān tàng** 我去了三趟 (I went three times).

The object, if it is a noun, follows the measure word: **Wǒ chīguò yí cì Zhōngguó fàn** 我吃过一次中国饭 (I have had a Chinese meal once). If it is a pronoun, it goes before the verb measure word: **Wǒ kànjiànguò tā yí cì** 我看见过他一次 (I have seen him once). But a long object may be put at the beginning of the sentence, partly for emphasis: **Zhè běn fānyì xiǎoshuō wǒ zhǐ kànle yí biàn** 这本翻译小说我只看了一遍 (I have only read the translation of this novel once).

Everyday Expressions

- 接触 **jiēchù** associate, get in touch with
 接触实际 **jiēchù shíjì** be (get) in touch with reality
 接触问题 **jiēchù wèntí** touch upon the problem
- 坚持 **jiānchí** persist, insist, adhere to
 坚持原则 **jiānchí yuánzé** adhere to principle
 坚持意见 **jiānchí yìjian** persist in an opinion
 坚持工作 **jiānchí gōngzuò** continue to work
- 造成 **zàochéng** create, cause
 造成损失 **zàochéng sǔnshī** cause losses
 造成危害 **zàochéng wēihài** create a hazard

Exercises

- Tell briefly in Chinese what you know about marriage in China.
- Fill in correct verb measure words.
 - 我们去中国旅游过一_____。
 - 这本书我虽然看了两_____, 但是还不太清楚。
 - 他病了, 我们去看他一_____。
 - 今天一个上午他就喝了好几_____酒。



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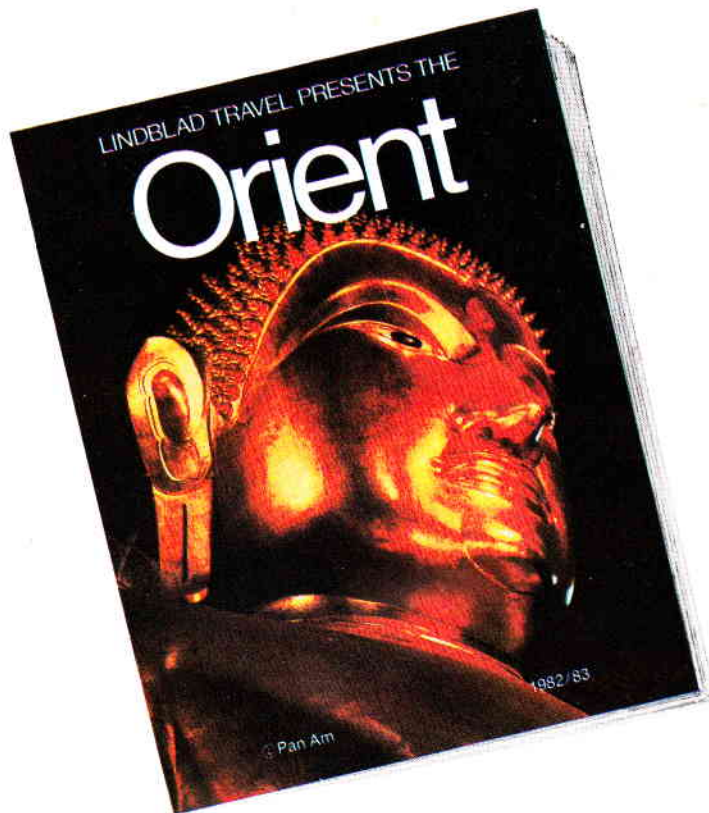


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China Reconstructs No. 8, 1982
Industrial and Agricultural Developments



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Ethiopia	Eth. Br.	7.20	12.00	Italy	Lire	6600	11000
Kenya	K.Sh	25.00	43.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	13.20	22.00
Mauritius	M.Rs.	25.00	43.00	U.K. & Other			
Nigeria	₦	2.00	3.20	European			
Somalia	S.Sh	25.00	43.00	Countries	£	3.90	6.60
Tanzania	T.Sh	25.00	43.00	Canada	Can. \$	9.20	15.40
Uganda	U.Sh	25.00	43.00	U.S.A.	US\$	7.80	13.00
Australia	A.\$	7.20	12.00				

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