

China Reconstructs

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• *Soong Ching Ling on China's Women*

• *China-U.S. Normalization—A Two-Way Street*

• *Zhou Enlai Exhibit*

• *Women Skin Divers*



Haibin Park.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

中國建設

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Front: Woman Skin Diver (see page 50) *Li Hanjun*

Back: Autumn on Tianchi Lake in Xinjiang (Sinkiang). *Liu Yunlai*

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Articles of the Month

Modernization and Women

Soong Ching Ling, a Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress, Honorary President of the National Women's Federation and prominent for a half century in the women's movement, tells about the present roles of Chinese women in the society as well as at home (p. 6). And an interview with Luo Qiong, Vice-Chairman of the National Women's Federation, who says the target is not men but complete emancipation through socialist progress (p. 33).



Pages 6 and 33



Noted Doctor on Normalization

Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem), an American who has served in China more than 40 years, points out the importance of the new China-U.S. relations — "a two-way street."

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The Record of a Fighting Life

A tour through an exhibition on the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

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Steel Recovers

Steel production in 1978 was 8 million tons more than the year before. Can China keep this pace and reach her target of 60 million tons of steel by 1985?

Page 56

South China Sea Skin Divers

Review of a color documentary on a women's diving team on Hainan Island (cover photo).

Page 50



Greeting Sino-U.S. Diplomatic Relations

First, allow me to express my happiness at the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. I have waited for this event for many years.

Secondly, I would like to voice my support for the new format of *China Reconstructs*. The variety and quality of the articles are excellent. I especially enjoyed the article on the reevaluation of attitudes on love and the Chinese love story.

B.P.

Monterey, U.S.A.

I send you a clipping from the *New York Times* which is filled with the great news of our formalizing relations with your great country. You have no idea how enthusiastic most of the people are about this; the newspapers and television are filled with every aspect of the matter.

T.A.

New York, U.S.A.

Travel and Friendship

On a recent trip to China I met Tao Jian, a young Shanghai guide-interpreter for China International Travel Service. He and I became friends and over a period of several days I helped him with his English which was already excellent. We decided to write each other poems in English which we could then use as a basis for what had become our daily English lessons. Here are the two poems: Tao Jian's first, which is excellent; then mine. They speak for themselves.

Travel and Friendship

*Atop the Great Wall,
We, hand in hand,
Climb this wonder of the world.
May our unity be as solid as
the wall.*

*In Shanghai's Yu Gardens,
We, glasses in our hands,
Drink to our heart's content.
May our lives be as happy as
the occasion.*

*Relaxing in Suzhou (Soochow)
Gardens,*

*We, happy with laughter,
Admire the beautiful blossoms.
May our future be as colorful
as this natural beauty.*

*Driving along the Zhujiang
(Pearl) River,
We, shoulder to shoulder,*

*Gaze at the ancient flowing
water.*

*May our friendship be as ever-
lasting as the river.*

The Bamboo Bridge

*In 1972 a bamboo bridge
stretched from Shanghai to
San Francisco.*

*Its narrow road ran west; its
pilings plunged deep into the
Pacific.*

*Fierce sea storms sweeping
great waves across the world
could not destroy the bamboo
bridge.*

*But it was a narrow bridge and
the people at either end hope
for a wider, two-way bridge
to make them happy.*

E.B.

San Francisco, U.S.A.

More on Chinese Women

I think that *China Reconstructs* from the last year are better than those from the years before. There is more detailed information and it has more interesting subjects.

I would like to read more about the emancipation of women in China. Are there differences between the women in the towns and country? What is the future of the "housewife factories in the neighborhoods"? When China starts with mechanization, are the women the first who become unemployed? Why are the women of China the people most responsible for the education of the children? "Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." But how about the other way: whatever women comrades can accomplish, can men comrades too?

I would also like to know more about the traditional customs, folk songs, clothes of the minority nationalities.

A.H.

Amsterdam, Holland

Colombia's Cultural Week

China Reconstructs is one of the best magazines I have ever read. It provides us with facts on China's socialist construction. It is lively in content, rich and varied in format and improves with each issue.

In our country, more and more people sympathize with China, the establishment of the Colombia-China Friendship Association speaks for itself. Recently, a cultural week was held here in this city while movies and photo exhibitions were shown. Your magazine also made contributions to the week's activity, which showed its importance.

J.R.G.U.

Cartagena, Colombia

Road to Socialism

For someone living far away from China, *China Reconstructs* truly gives a good picture of China's road to socialism.

I have with great interest read the articles on China's Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture.

I would like to see more articles on the minority nationalities. You could tell your readers about the history, customs, traditions and way of life of each minority, and how it is related to other nationalities in or outside China. I would also like to see accompanying maps showing where each minority nationality lives.

K.M.

Bugiri, Uganda

New Page in Foreign Policy

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations and economic and technical cooperation with countries in Europe and other advanced industrial countries, a new page has been opened in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China.

It is very important not only for the realization of China's four modernizations but also for the consolidation and development of the proletarian forces of the world.

I think it is a good thing for China to develop economic and technical cooperation with more countries.

N.M.

Aachen, Federal Republic of Germany

Sino-French Cooperation

We were very glad to see the recent visits to our country of your Vice-Premier Fang Yi and your Minister of Communications.

I think these visits have given rise to new cooperation between our two countries and will be beneficial to our two peoples.

I hope to see an article in the future on Sino-French cooperation in communication and plans for building new railway trunk lines for developing China's industry.

T.L.H.

Toulon, France

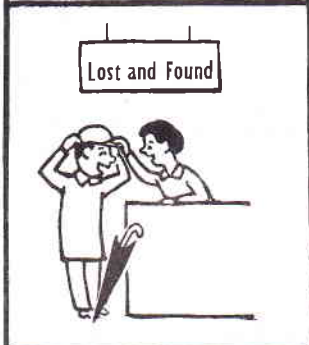
From a Research Group

In the article "Chinese History — I: Primitive Society," the part on matriarchal clan is especially helpful to us, because we are now studying this period of anthropology. The photos selected coordinated well with the article. We hope more articles of this kind will appear in the future, so that we can discuss this subject with you and tell you about our present work, for we have always paid great attention to the study of the Peking Man.

G.R.

Cambo Les Bains, France

By Wang Letian

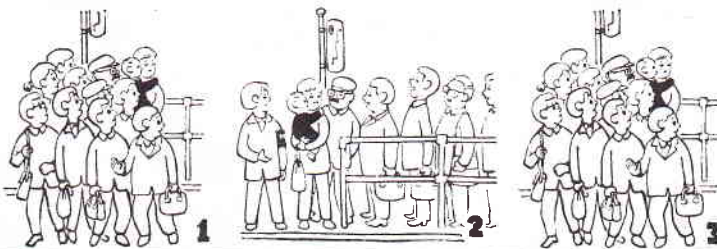


Amnesia

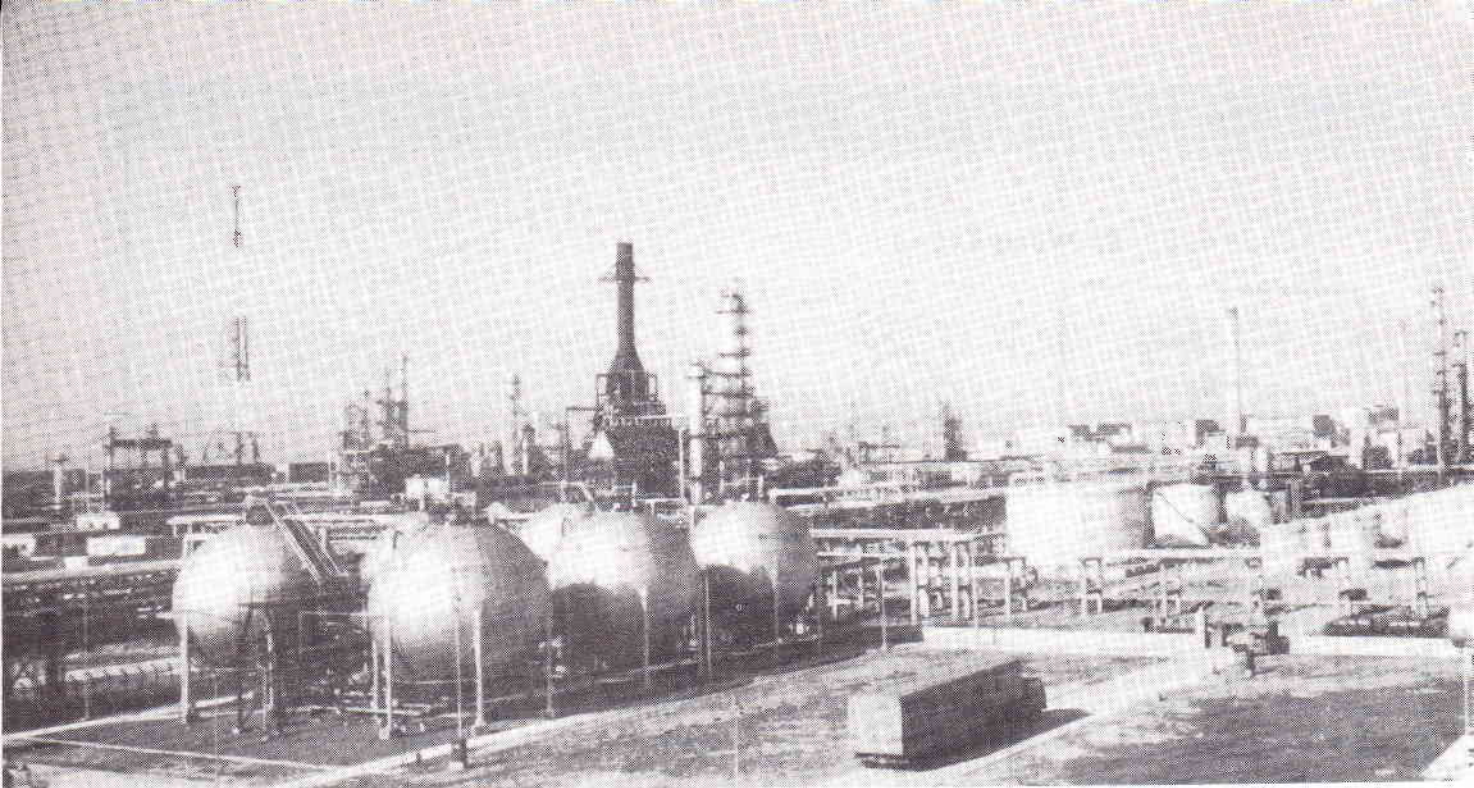
Transfer



A Test of Patience



A cartoon educating bus riders: Before, the strong were always at the front of the line; with a traffic monitor the elderly and mothers with small children were in front; when the monitor is away riders revert to their old habits.



The long-fiber shop in the polyester fiber plant.

Huang Tianbao

Across the Land

Shanghai General Petrochemical Works

THE first-stage project of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Works has been completed and put into operation. Nine of its 18 installations are of the newest type from abroad. This modern petrochemical complex will bring a change in the composition of raw materials for China's textile industry.

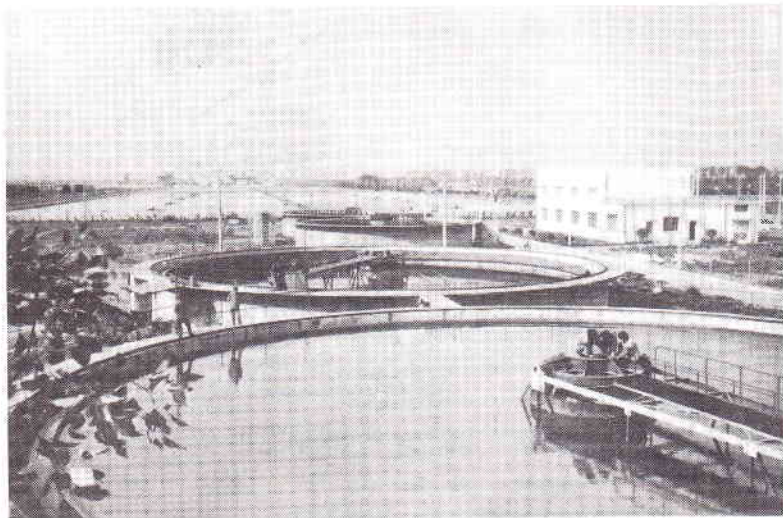
The sliver shop in the acrylic fiber plant. Output in 1978 was enough for 120,000,000 sweaters.

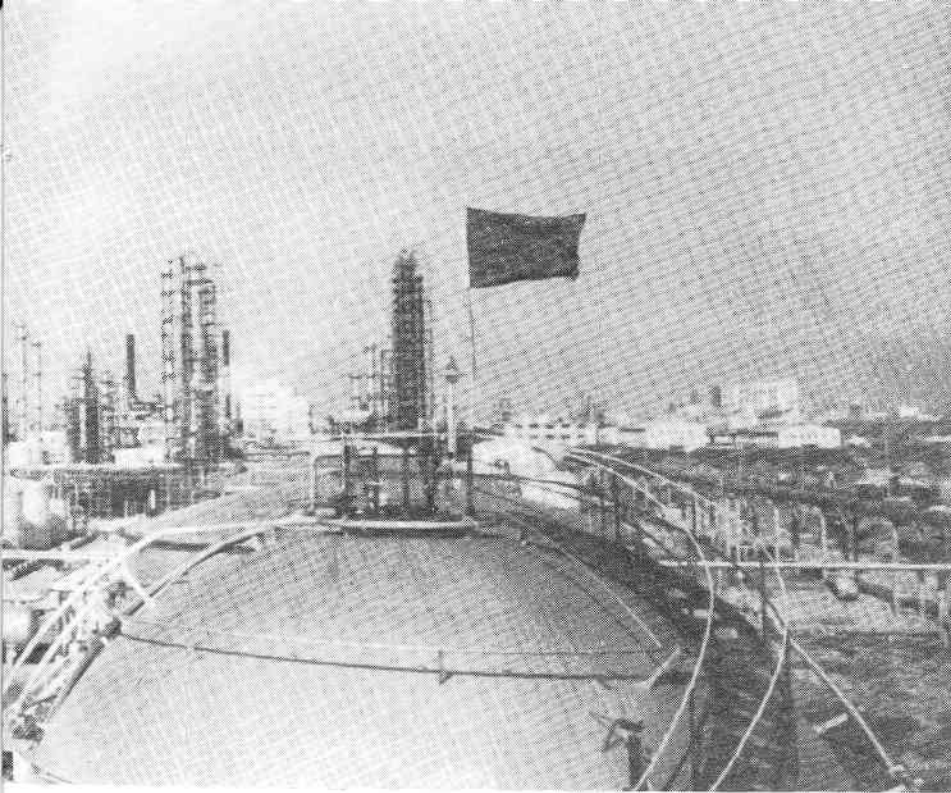
Huang Tianbao



The plant that treats waste water for reuse.

Huang Tianbao





General view of the
Shanghai General Pe-
trochemical Works.

Xu Yigen

Producing plastic film.

Huang Tianbao



China's Women in Our New Long March



Kang Keqing

THE Fourth National Women's Congress held last September gave a new impetus to the Chinese women's movement and hence to our entire socialist revolution and construction — for as Chairman Mao taught us, "When women all over the country rise up, that will be the day of victory of the Chinese revolution."

It embodied continuity with the heroic past. The main reports were delivered by Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing, senior women veterans of the epic Long March of the Chinese Red Army in the 1930's*, both now working vigorously in the new Long March to make China a strong and advanced socialist country by the century's end. Comrade Kang Keqing was elected Chairman of the National Women's Federation.

It was linked to every aspect of China's present-day tasks. Young, middle-aged and old, nearly 2,000

delegates from all spheres of labor and all professions discussed the place of women, and of women's emancipation, in the great fresh effort on which we are now embarked with Chairman Hua Guofeng at the helm.

Women, the most oppressed of the oppressed victims of feudalism and imperialism in old China, always needed revolution. And the revolution of that time needed them. To it they contributed their full share of energy, courage and sacrifice. Its triumph, with the founding of the people's republic, brought them equality of political, economic and social rights — for the first time in our history. In the subsequent stage of socialist revolution and construction, they have again done much and done it well.

Today, as Kang Keqing has well said, "The four modernizations need the women and women need the four modernizations." For without immensely height-

ened productivity equality of rights cannot be turned into equality in fact, including emancipation from overburdensome domestic and other chores which the many-sided remnants of our country's past backwardness still impose. It is true, many more Chinese women have already come into every branch of production, agricultural and industrial, and of scientific, educational and other occupations. But far from enough. Many times that number are needed in the development of technology and science. To free the myriads eager to enter, the congress called for more and better-run nurseries, sewing, laundry and other services, and for the gradual socialization of household work.

A HUGE task before us is the education of the young. The generation of revolutionary fore-runners will not long be among us. That is a law of nature. Who will march forward on the great road they have pioneered? In the coming generation lies our hope.

Two hundred million children are now growing up in China. As the next century dawns, they will be in their prime, the force moving the country to communism. But they have been seriously harmed in various ways by the sabotage and confusion-mongering of the gang of four. All the more is it important that we nurture them into reliable successors in the revolution — educate them in communist ideas, temper them in class struggle to be clear-cut in what they uphold and oppose, inspire them with love of labor through early participation in production, imbue them with publicly motivated diligence in study and perseverance in truth-seeking through scientific experiment.

Society, school and family all have the duty to make these youngsters into good builders of the future. In particular, it is an unshirkable obligation for women. As mothers, kindergarten workers, teachers, writers, scientists, our sisters must keep this task always before them. The flowering of a new generation, like a garden in bloom, will be the joyous reward.

MUCH still has to be done in the building of the new family — revolutionary, democratic and harmonious, with men and women equal in the home

as well as in society and housework rationally divided between them.

And, finally, public health. After the liberation, mass sanitation campaigns in which everyone participated became a matter of patriotic honor in China, and won worldwide praise. Many model districts, work units and homes which then won red banner awards have continued to hold and deserve them in the decades since. But due to the general wrecking of standards under influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, there has also been backsliding. Poor sanitation in some neighborhoods, hotels, restaurants, streets and public facilities, has drawn just criticism upon us. Women, in their homes and workplaces, have much to do in seeing that these things are put right. There is an Arabian proverb, "When you educate a man, you educate an individual, but when you educate a woman, you educate the whole family." If we remember this, and act on it, a good part of the problem will be solved, as will an important aspect of children's upbringing as good citizens.

AS women of a socialist land, we think always of our sisters throughout the world who are still exploited, oppressed or menaced by capitalism, imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We will do our duty in supporting their struggles, in forging with them a broad international women's united front for the objectives we hold in common.

The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations as of January 1, 1979 is the result of combined efforts of the peoples, including women, of the two countries over the past 30 years. It is the most reliable guarantee for world peace and is welcomed by all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Meeting our women of today, my heart rejoices at the high spirit of the old revolutionaries and of the young people just starting on the great road, I myself feel younger. I am determined, in their ranks, to do my part in the new Long March, to build our China into a strong socialist state that contributes more to humanity.

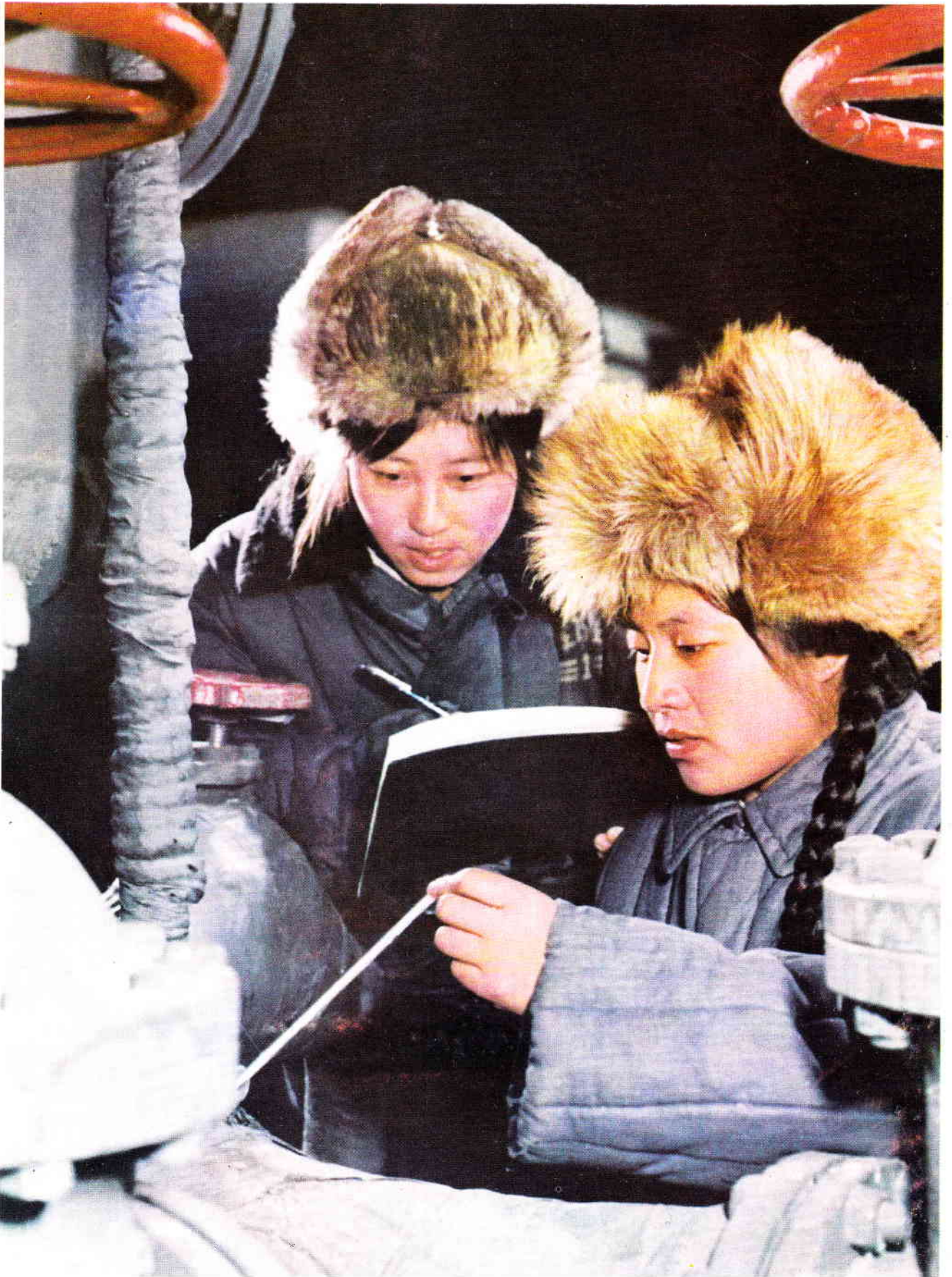
* Comrade Deng Yingchao was the comrade-in-arms and wife of the beloved Premier Zhou Enlai, and Kang Keqing of Marshal Zhu De (Chu Teh), who commanded China's people's armies in liberating wars and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.



Li Peili (left), an assistant researcher in Shanghai's Institute of Organic Chemistry, succeeded in separating a rare element with a new method.
Xinhua

Mao Peilei, a Shanghai primary school teacher for over 30 years, is congratulated for being cited as a "Model Homeroom Teacher."
Xinhua





Oil-extraction workers at Daqing (Taching) oil field.



A doctor of Tajik nationality on the Pamir Plateau, Xinjiang (Sinkiang).

The Women Meet

REWI ALLEY

Through all the dark years
of passion and struggle, how
one marveled at the greatness
of Chinese women, ever holding
the family together, then when
they came into revolution
sacrificing as selflessly for it
as they did for their children,
patient, making light of seemingly
hopeless situations; worn fingers,
gray hair thinning, yet faces set,
character showing in every line;
the great mass of working women
not rich in the way the world
knows riches, yet wealthy in
the love of many; wars swept
across the land, a maddened enemy
terrorized, trying to kill all,
burn all, loot all; yet to the
blackened villages women always
came back, starting all over again,
as they did after flood and famine
and all the chaos the old order brought.

Then the women who with clever
fingers, thoughtful minds, have held
up the huge textile industry, and who

operate so many of the new machine tools;
the professional women, and those who raise
people's spirits with their art; insouciant
lasses who tread along high tension lines;
those who operate great cranes, make concrete
boats, ride the grasslands, scale mountain
tops; bring up children well, which is
perhaps the hardest thing of all.

And now in the new Beijing, come
leaders of the women's movement
of all China! Cai Chang, Deng Yingchao,
Kang Keqing,
stalwarts of the Long March,
and so much else; Soong Ching Ling in her
unmatched revolutionary continuity, still
well able to lead; these together with
women from all over China's hinterland,
thoughtfully discussing affairs
peculiar to women, in the immense part
they must play in coming stages of advance
over this vast section of our world;
one more of the great meetings of the year,
that lay foundation stones for progress,
creating new history to be written in
the annals of the movement for liberation
women press for everywhere.

Normalization Has a Histo

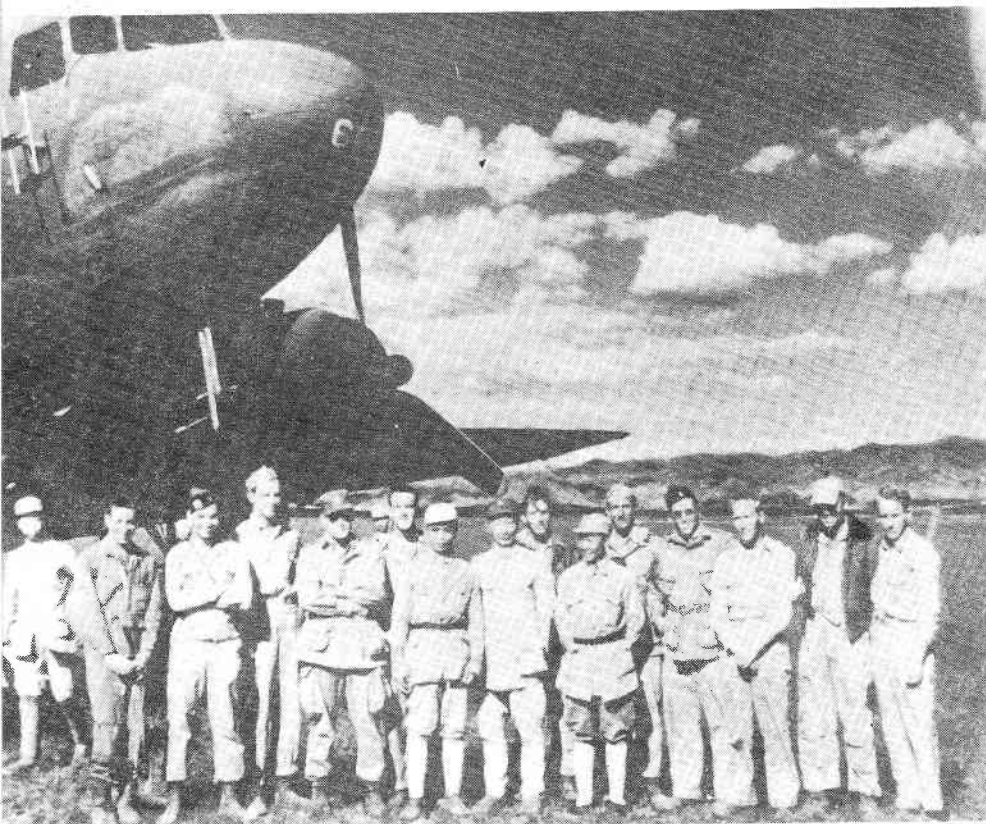
—A Two-Way Street

WHEN normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. was announced, it seemed sudden to many people. As someone who has lived for 45 years among the Chinese people and 20 odd years among the American people before that, I am aware that behind this apparent suddenness there is a long, intense story—a saga of tireless endeavors by many people of both countries to bring this about. Here I would like to set down some personal reminiscences of people and their efforts which finally led up to this fruition.

MA HAIDE (Dr. George Hatem), an American doctor in China, is well-known abroad. He is Adviser to the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China and member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

I was born in Buffalo N.Y., U.S.A. I went to school there and to high school in North Carolina, then went abroad to study at the American University in Beirut and University Geneva. After graduation and medical qualification, in 1933 I came to China where I have worked as a doctor ever since. Last year I spent nearly half a year in the U.S.A. revisiting my family, meeting friends and colleagues, new and old, including many old friends of my early days in China.

Throughout the 45 years I have been in China, both before and after the founding of the people's republic, I have come across a deep and firm fund of goodwill on the greater part of the Chinese people for the American people. On the other hand, there have always been many forward-looking Americans who, sometimes at great personal risk, worked for

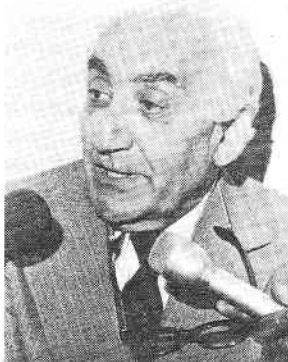


In the 40s many U.S. pilots fighting the Japanese were rescued by the people in China's liberated areas after their planes were shot down or crashed. This is the crew of a B29 with Nie Rongzhen and other Chinese officers in Yanan in 1944.

Yanan, 1944: Huang Hua, present Foreign Minister; Capt. Paul Domke (an American Army observer); Dr. Ma Haide, and Ke Bainian (right to left).



The author on
U.S. television.



MA HAIDE

understanding and friendship between the two great countries. On my arrival in China in the early thirties, these true Americans were already doing their good work. To mention but a few whom I met personally, there were Agnes Smedly, the writer and journalist; Talitha Gerlach and Maud Russell, the YWCA workers; Ida Pruitt, Max and Grace Granich, publishers of the bilingual magazine *The Voice of China*; and the now world-renowned author of *Red Star Over China*, Edgar Snow and his wife Helen Foster Snow (Nym Wales), then working in the U.S. consulate in Shanghai, and also my good New Zealand friend Rewi Alley. All of these people were friends of that great architect of Sino-American friendship, Madame Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen).

Mme. Soong was instrumental in my going to the northwest of China where the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Armies led by Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai (Mao Tsetung, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai) had arrived in 1935. When a request arrived for an honest journalist and a doctor to come to the North Shaanxi (Shensi) Red Area, Edgar Snow was the honest journalist and I the doctor.

In 1936 Edgar Snow and I arrived in Bao'an northern Shaanxi. Coming down into the valley where the single-street village lay in the summer afternoon sun, we were greeted by the whole population and official body of the Chinese Communist Party, government and army with flags and cymbals, surrounded by streamers in English and Chinese: "Welcome Our American International Friends!" "Long Live Internationalism!" and other slogans and well wishes. Little did we two young Americans, far away from home and in the deep interior of the northwest, ever imagine that many of the same leaders who welcomed us that day were to play such an important part in the normalization of relations between the two great peoples 42 and a half years later.

However, many difficulties were to be encountered and many obstacles overcome before the present state of affairs could be realized. Looking back on these four decades, I can clearly perceive the initiative taken by Chairman Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese leaders, who always stressed the importance of furthering friendship and under-

standing between the Chinese people and the people of the U.S.A.

Edgar Snow's famous interviews with Chairman Mao, recorded in his epoch-making *Red Star Over China*, were only the beginning of a series of direct personal contacts between leaders of the new China and friends from English-speaking countries. Beginning from the late thirties when the War of Resistance Against Japan started, newspaper people, writers and journalists such as Owen Lattimore, Archie Steele, James Bertram, Agnes Smedly, Nym Wales, Anna Louise Strong, Seymour Topping and others came to Yanan (Yenan). They were received by Chairman Mao and other leaders who had long talks with them.

During this period, Zhou Enlai, as the chief representative of the Chinese Communist Party posted in the Kuomintang areas, was in constant touch



A Rockefeller Foundation delegation in China in 1946 to find out about the medical situation after Japan's defeat shown with members of the Communist Party delegation to the Beijing Executive Headquarters. Ye Jianying (first left), Lo Ruiqing (first right), Ma Haide (second right), Huang Hua, Li Kenong, Su Jinguang and Ke Bainian (right to left in back).

with American friends, journalists, doctors and officials, explaining to them the struggles of the Chinese people, the obstructionism and defeatism of the Kuomintang and pointing out the need for solidarity with the U.S.A. and other allies to keep Chiang Kai-shek in the war against Japan. Many messages were relayed to the Roosevelt administration by American friends and well-wishers. I remember Edgar Snow telling me of his talks with President Roosevelt and Anna Louise Strong of her meetings and correspondence with Eleanor Roosevelt. In the early days of the war, many American friends and correspondents passed through Wuhan, including Anna Louise Strong and Dr. Norman Bethune of the Canadian-

U.S. Medical Aid Team, on their way to Yanan. The house of the American Bishop Roots in Wuhan, where Agnes Smedly stayed, was frequently visited by Zhou.

Later on, when the war-time capital moved from Wuhan to Chongqing (Chungking), the Eighth Route Army Office in Chongqing, headed by Zhou Enlai, witnessed many meetings with American friends of various circles. There, in addition to those I have already mentioned, Americans from the U.S. Army, U.S. Embassy and State Department — such as Evans Carlson, Jack Belden, Dr. Herbert Abrams and John S. Service — spent many hours in talks and discussions on world events, the anti-Japanese war, the Kuomintang-Communist relations and future relations between China and the U.S.A. Many of these people whom I know personally were later persecuted and harassed during the MacCarthy period for their efforts to tell the American government about the true situation in China and the need for working together with the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people in the common war effort. Many of them suffered loss of position and even of livelihood because of their principled stand. John S. Service has written of his experiences in *The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U.S.-China Relation*. These friends who have contributed much to the improvement of relations between the U.S. and China, have been vindicated by history, and, I am glad to say, many of them have continued their work for friendship and returned to visit and work in China after liberation.

AS World War II neared the end, contact and understanding between the two great peoples increased. The Correspondents Group in Yanan with Gunther Stein, Harrison Foreman, Israel Epstein and Maurice Votaw reporting for American papers did much in laying the foundations for friendship. In 1944, General Stilwell took the important decision to send to Yanan the U.S. Army Observers Group, known as the "Dixie Mission." This group led by Colonel David Barrett had the opportunity to observe the liberated areas at first hand and discuss affairs of mutual interest with Chinese leaders directly. In addition to Chairman Mao and Commander-in-Chief Zhu De, many Chinese leaders joined in the talks, such as Vice-Chairman Ye Jianying (then General Ye), General Peng Dehuai and China's present Foreign Minister, Huang Hua. Literally much midnight oil was burned in the caves of Yanan in those historic days.

But it was evident even then that there were vagaries in American policy and some of its representatives were not really out to be friends. I remember one evening when I visited Chairman Mao in his cave and raised my doubts to him. He told me that I must learn to differentiate and make distinction between a government and its people, between senior and junior officials in a government and between different officials themselves. These principles he later put down in a number of his writings, and they have served as guidelines for analyzing and understanding events as well as the personalities behind these events. Throughout the years the

Premier Zhou Enlai with Hale Boggs (right of the premier), Democratic leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Gerald Ford (left of the premier), Republican House leader. June 28, 1972.





Chairman Mao meets President Richard Nixon of the United States, Feb. 21, 1972.

Soong Ching Ling meets American author and historian Barbara Tuchman and her daughter, 1972.



Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao and Zhou Enlai have always upheld internationalism, and, even at the most bleak moments in U.S.-China relations, always educated the Chinese people in understanding the distinction between the actions of a government and its people.

It was in Yanan that many members of the U.S. Army Observers Group wrote positive reports about the activities of the Chinese Communist Party and its policies as they saw them in practice. They traveled throughout the liberated areas and behind the Japanese frontlines to gather such information, and one of them, Mr. Whitellsey, gave up his life in this task. Interviews with the military leaders Zhu De, Ye Jianying, Chen Yi and Peng Dehuai were sent out as reports. The subjects of these reports included such items as: the need for an American policy toward the problems created by the rise of the Communist Party, policy on Kuomintang-Communist negotiations, regarding postwar treatment of Japan, on economic and democratic reforms, on foreign relations, views of Mao Zedong, the U.S. and China, toward national minorities, plans for relief and rehabilitation organizations for Communist areas, on unified labor and women's organizations, and many others. I have listed them here in detail to show that a great wealth of material for the understanding and

friendship of the two countries existed even 35 years ago.

In those years many American pilots were rescued from behind the lines and brought out safely to Yanan after their planes were shot down or crashed. I have talked with more than a hundred of such Americans. Most of them show great gratitude and appreciation for what was done for them. Some have returned in recent years to visit China, and in some cases, where the men have died, their wives have come.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, U.S.-China relations entered a difficult stage. The Marshall Truce Mission, purporting to mediate between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, actually tried to prop up the moribund regime of Chiang Kai-shek which had lost the people's support, ended in total failure. From the mid-forties to the early fifties, certain forces in the government and administration of the U.S. pursued a policy not supported by the American people and strongly opposed by the Chinese people. These were the days of the reactionary China

Lobby, followed later by the MacCarthy and Dulles periods when "old China hands" at the State Department—John S. Service, Ludden, Davies, Emerson and others—were harassed. In the meantime, the war of liberation in China came to a victorious conclusion and, except for the province of Taiwan, the whole country was free and independent.

This unfortunate period is brought up here only to show how long the struggle for and how arduous the road to friendship, understanding and finally normalization of relations had been. But even in this period there was quite an amount of people-to-people contact and mutual goodwill. I remember after the World War II, I participated in the Chinese Liberated Areas Relief and Rehabilitation Office in Beijing (Peking), where I had the opportunity of meeting many Americans—doctors, relief workers, journalists, writers, American Red Cross workers, Quaker Friends, as well as personnel from the U.S. Army. There was much interest among these people in what the Chinese Communists were, their hopes, aspirations and plans. We were invited to speak at many gatherings, including the U.S. Marines and other organizations.

A delegation of Chinese scientists visits the high-energy laboratory of the Brookhaven Institute in the U.S.



Dr. and Mrs. Ma Haide view the material about Edgar Snow in the library of Kansas City in 1978.



AFTER the founding of the people's republic, despite the difficulties created by the "containment" policy, many Americans still strived to further understanding and friendship. Many wished to come but were prevented from doing so. They were not issued visas, or in the cases where they did come, lost their passports on returning home. Thus, people like Dr. Samuel Rosen had to wait 20 years before their wish to visit China could be fulfilled, and even Edgar Snow could only come to the new China for the first time at the beginning of the sixties.

All the people we met who did come to China were against the American policy of trying to isolate China, and the general feeling was that sooner or later relations would be established.

On the other hand, leaders of the new China made great efforts to promote understanding and friendship with the peoples of the world, including the American people. We participated in many international meetings, conferences and the early peace movement. Notable among these were the efforts of Premier Zhou Enlai. At the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, he helped to set up the principles of coexistence. He also attended the Geneva conference on Indo-China. There Dulles refused even to shake hands with the Chinese leaders. Such intransigence on the part of some U.S. senior officials rendered prospects of establishing normal relations very dim indeed. But Zhou Enlai, with infinite patience, never for a moment wavering from the final goal, persevered in the work of people-to-people diplomacy. He met with and spoke to literally thousands of people both in China and abroad, listening to their suggestions, explaining China's principled stand, and sowing the seeds of friendship and understanding wherever possible. Other Chinese leaders and officials such as Liao Chengzhi and Wang



Chairman Hua Guofeng answers reporters' questions about normalization.

Bingnan followed Zhou's example, and won many friends for China both in the U.S. and the world.

Another energetic and able architect of China-U.S. friendship through people-to-people contact is Mme. Soong Ching Ling. Having spent her earlier and formative years in the U.S. she has retained an understanding for the need of closer ties between the two peoples. Throughout the years, under very difficult circumstances at times, she has maintained contact with and mobilized her numerous American friends for various activities toward that end. Both before and after the liberation, as an individual or government leader, through the organizations she led, such as the China Defense League, the China Welfare Society, through publications she sponsored and through personal contacts, she has always stressed the importance of closer mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

By the sixties, it became easier for Americans to come to China without losing their passports. So Anna Louise Strong came, Edgar Snow came and the long road to renewed friendship and understanding began. But it was not until 1971 that the doctors group led by Drs. Paul White, E. Dimond, Samuel Rosen and others could come officially. The year 1971 is important in the development of U.S.-China relations for the important interview of Edgar Snow, in which Chairman Mao invited President Nixon to

visit China, in any capacity he wished, either as an individual, a tourist, or as the president of the United States. What followed is now history, the ping-pong diplomacy, visits first by Dr. Kissinger and later by President Nixon, which culminated in the now famous Shanghai Communique of 1972.

AFTER the Nixon visit began the great influx of Americans from various circles and levels of American society visiting China. We had the opportunity of meeting many of these friends, old and new. One thing they had in common: most of them felt and expressed the wish that relations between China and the U.S. should be normalized.

As a doctor, I naturally met many American colleagues in the medical fields. They were very interested in exchanging experience, students and carrying out projects of mutual benefit. They were particularly interested in what we have done in China, such as the elimination of many diseases, small-pox, cholera, plague, venereal disease, the solution of the drug problem (which had a bearing on problems in the U.S.), and more specific items as the reimplantation of limbs, acupuncture anesthesia, the synthetic formation of insulin, and contributions of Chinese traditional medicine to modern medicine. What they appreciated most was perhaps the organization of a medical system which could more or less



Leonard Woodcock, Head of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Premier of the State Council, drink to normalization at a U.S. Mission reception in Beijing.

cover the whole country, including the medical cooperative system and "barefoot" doctors. This interest contributed to a better understanding of each other. We were interested in what they were doing, and they in what we were doing.

Beginning from the seventies, more and more Chinese were able to go to the U.S. too. I myself was able to visit the U.S. last year after fifty years of absence. We stayed there for nearly half a year, traveling all over the country, meeting thousands of people and speaking to many more, including a talk on the TV program "Today Show" which reached 30 to 40 million viewers. We spoke to people in the government, in the great universities, in friendship societies, senators, officials, and many people who had once been in China, and wished to know what is happening now. We spoke to conservatives, we spoke to progressives, we spoke to people in the whole spectrum of political opinion. One question we always asked was: What do you think of normalizing relations with China? And everywhere the answer was the same. People all signified that they were for normalization, for better understanding and friendship and for more intercourse. Everywhere we met this great fund of goodwill for the Chinese people. My feeling was that normalization would have come much earlier had the American people been able to express their opinions and put them in action.

MY long reminiscence of the growth of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and the difficulties and obstacles that had to be overcome serves to show that it was no easy thing for the two great countries to arrive at a mutual under-

standing, friendship and finally normalization of relations. At the same time, my personal involvement in building up this friendship makes me feel that this new era of a fuller and better relationship between China and the U.S.A. has a firm foundation precisely because so many people have contributed to it.

Now, owing to the intelligent decisions taken by the leaders of both countries, goodwill will be given full play. The Chinese people and the American people have a lot in common, both are open, frank, generous, hospitable and easily made friends with. Now, with formal normalization of diplomatic relations, after the first visit of an official delegation led by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping to the U.S. and the exchange of ambassadors, relations between the two countries with together over a billion people is on a sound footing and I am sure this will open the way for people-to-people contact on an unprecedented scale, which in turn would enhance the true foundations of friendship.

Since the announcement by Chairman Hua Guofeng and President Carter of normalization of relations, I have received hundreds of letters and cables from American friends congratulating the Chinese people on this happy event. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the American people too. Normalization of relations between two such great countries is not only beneficial to the Chinese people and the American people, but, I feel confident to say, is also the best safeguard against possible aggression by hegemonists, big or small, who may be tempted to disturb the equilibrium and peace of the world. Normalization will undoubtedly contribute to long-range stability.

Record of a Fighting Life

— Exhibition on Zhou Enlai

SU DONGHAI



AN EXHIBITION on the life and work of the late Premier Zhou Enlai (Chou En-lai) is now on display in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution on the eastern side of Tian An Men Square. Taking up two big rooms and containing over a thousand items, it is in four parts covering his youth, the period of the new-democratic revolution, and the period of socialist revolution and construction. The fourth section, entitled "Comrade Zhou Enlai Lives Forever" shows commemorative activities in China and other countries after his death.

The first exhibit after one passes the large evergreen-flanked portrait at the door is a photograph of Zhou Enlai as a bright-eyed boy of 12, taken while he was in grade school in the city of Shenyang. Born in Huai'an county, Jiangsu (Kiangsu) province on March 5, 1898, he went to school in this city in north-eastern China while living with his uncle.

China at that time was a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and the people were immersed in misery. Already at an early age Zhou Enlai was aware of this and wanted to change it. Once when a teacher asked his class, "Why are you studying?" he answered, "To help our country flourish again."

One sees in the exhibit poems and essays he wrote in primary and middle schools reflecting this determination and already showing the marks of a literary stylist, a copy of *Jingye*, the student magazine he edited, and the record of the Nankai middle school in Tianjin (Tientsin) stating that a diploma was issued him.

In 1917 when Zhou Enlai graduated from middle school many people were looking to the west to find the answer to the way out for China and considered Japan successful in learning from the west. That autumn Zhou, now a youth of 19, went to Japan and enrolled in the East Asia University Preparatory School in Tokyo. He expressed his own feeling in a poem written to a friend shortly before his departure.

*The song of the Great River sung,
Having delved into all schools but found no
way,*

*Eastward I turn for clues to a better world.
I'll face this wall ten years if need,
To break it through.*

*And if my aim cannot be realized,
My resolution —*

That of a man who would leap into the sea.



As the head of the political department of the Huangpu Military Academy, 1924.

Chairman Mao, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De shortly after they arrived in northern Shaanxi after the Long March.

*Before he'd capitulate —
Will be no less heroic.*

In the exhibit is a book entitled *Study of Social Problems* edited by Kawakami Hajimi, a professor at the Kyoto University. This was one of the books on socialism that Zhou studied while in Japan. It was at this time that he first came into contact with Marxism.

THE anger of Chinese youth against imperialism and feudalism burst forth in the May Fourth Movement in 1919. A month later Zhou, now an intellectual with a beginning understanding of com-

The poem in Zhou Enlai's own calligraphy which he wrote in the autumn of 1917 as he was about to go to Japan to study.

大江歌以酬
諸東運密辟
科濟世亦躬
由歷十年圖
破壁難洲端
海東英雄
石詩乃吾十九歲中
渡時所作
民國七年三月



A photo taken in 1920 of some members of "Awakening Society" of which Zhou Enlai (top row, first on right) and Deng Yingchao (bottom row third from right) were core members. The lifelong comradeship which led to marriage was formed between the two during the May Fourth Movement.



Members of the Communist Youth League branch in France, 1924 included Zhou (bottom row fourth from left), Deng Xiaoping (top row third from right), Li Fuchun (bottom row fourth from right) and Nieh Rongzhen (bottom row first on left).

一九二四年攝於巴黎



unist ideology, returned to Tianjin to throw himself into organizing the students. One of the groups active in this struggle was the Tianjin Students' Union. He became editor of its twice-weekly newspaper *Tianjin Students' Union Bulletin* which circulated widely. In the exhibition is the old hand press on which he helped print the bulletin, many pamphlets and the magazine *Juewu* (Awakening) published by the Awakening Society led by Zhou which succeeded the student union.

In January 1920 Zhou, as a leader of the patriotic movement, was arrested. From prison he carried on another equally courageous struggle. On display is "Detention by the Police," a diary kept by Zhou at the time to expose the police for holding them without trial. After he was released, with this same



Xi'an (Sian), 1937, Zhou (right) and Ye Jianying (left), part of the Communist delegation to settle the Xi'an Incident, with Zhang Chong, representative of the Kuomintang during the Xi'an talks.

aim in mind, he edited *Days at the Criminal Court*, selections by various people who were imprisoned with him. It contains numerous mention by the writers of how Zhou organized his comrades in prison for the study of Marxism. Shown in the exhibition is an enlarged page from this book with references to historical materialism and *Capital*.

In the winter of 1920 Zhou Enlai joined a group of students going to Europe on a work-study program. While studying in Germany and France during the years 1920-24 he developed into a seasoned communist fighter and played an important role in building up the Communist Party and its Youth League among Chinese in Europe. In the exhibition is the book in English, *Life and Teachings of Karl Marx* by M. Beer, which Zhou studied in 1921. The margins are filled with notes which he made as he read. He paid great attention to Marx's theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a letter he wrote in March 1922 to a member of the Awakening Society he urged its members to "adhere to the theory of communism and

the two principles — class revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

There is a photo showing the 25-year-old Zhou dressed in a western suit standing with other members of the Chinese Communist Youth League branch in France before the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party General Branch in Europe. At the time Zhou headed the latter. On display in the exhibition are the draft in Zhou's own hand of the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League in Europe and a report to the Youth League Central Committee, and an issue of the magazine *Youth* published by the latter.

IN 1924 in China the Kuomintang Party headed by Sun Yat-sen and the Communist Party formed a united front and began making plans to overthrow the warlords who controlled the country in what became the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-1927). Zhou Enlai returned from France to take up revolutionary work. He was soon appointed head of the political department of the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy in Guangzhou (Kwangchow or Canton) set up to train a military force for the com-

Wuchang, 1938, Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao with the American reporter Edgar Snow.



ing struggle. In 1924 Zhou Enlai also became head of the political department of the First National Revolutionary Army and between 1924-26 was head of the Guangdong-Guangxi (Kwangtung-Kwangsi) Region Communist Party Committee and head of its military affairs. On display are many articles and records of lectures given by Zhou during this time. There are also photos and news reports on how in 1925 the First National Revolutionary Army, with his leadership, defeated efforts of the Guangdong militarists to strangle a newborn revolutionary government there.

THE exhibit has much documentary proof of Zhou's very early support for the workers' and peasants' revolutionary activities. One is a list of lectures for the students at the Sixth Session of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement in Guangzhou headed by Mao Zedong to train leaders for the peasant movement. It cites "The Military Movement and the Peasant Movement" as one of the lectures to be given by Zhou Enlai.

There are also photos of the Shanghai workers and their rifles, axes and other weapons from their Third Armed Uprising on March 21, 1927, which was

Yanan, Oct. 1938, Zhou (fourth from right), with Zhu De (fifth from right), Deng Xiaoping (sixth from right), Peng Dehuai (third from right) and He Long (second from right).



With Chairman Mao at the airport on arriving for the Chongqing negotiations, August 28, 1945.





On the Tian An Men rostrum at the ceremony founding the People's Republic of China, October 1, 1949.

led by Zhou and others to liberate that city from warlord control.* At the time Zhou was secretary of the Zhejiang (Chekiang) Region Military Committee and also of the Communist Party Central Committee's Military Commission. Unfortunately the victory was short-lived for on April 12 Chiang Kai-shek and reactionaries in the Kuomintang launched a counter-revolutionary coup which caused the First Revolutionary Civil War to end in defeat.

A FURTHER part of the exhibit covers Zhou Enlai's activities between 1927 and 1937, from the Nanchang Uprising of August 1, 1927 to early days in the northern Shaanxi (Shensi) revolutionary base. The huge oil painting "The Nanchang Uprising" pictures Zhou and its other leaders, Zhu De, He Long, Ye Ting and Liu Bochong standing before the door of the uprising's general headquarters in that southern city.

* See "Chou En-lai and the 1927 Shanghai Workers' Uprising" in the June 1978 *China Reconstructs*.

Below the painting is a photo of the bullet-scarred school building from which Zhou directed the action. It was an uprising of Left-led troops in the joint army in an attempt to counter-attack against the reactionaries' betrayal and save the revolution. From that time on the Communist Party had its own armed force; the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and its successor the People's Liberation Army date their inception from that time.

Due to the "Left" opportunist line of Wang Ming in the Communist Party, the Red Army was forced to make a strategic retreat in October 1934. This became the famous 25,000-li (12,500-km.) Long March across the length and breadth of China. When the Red Army reached Zunyi (Tsunyi) in Guizhou (Kweichow) province along the route of the march it held an enlarged meeting of the political bureau which established Mao Zedong's (Mao Tsetung) leadership. Articles and photos, including the meeting place and Zhou's office there, recount the struggle against the Wang Ming line in which Zhou played a leading role.

Throughout this arduous march Zhou helped Chairman Mao to guide the Red Army in overcoming incredible difficulties until it finally reached northern Shaanxi province in October 1935. Directives, letters and outlines of reports written by Zhou during this period help tell the story.

Though the Japanese had overrun northeast China and were threatening the rest of the country Chiang Kai-shek refused to fight them and concentrated on "exterminating Communists." On December 12, 1936, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, two generals under Chiang's command, kidnapped him to try to force him to fight the Japanese. This, known as the Xi'an (Sian) Incident, brought the threat of further civil war between pro and anti-Japanese groups in the Kuomintang. The Party sent a delegation headed by Zhou to try to solve it peaceably. In the exhibition letters from Chairman Mao and Zhou to Zhang Xueliang and telegrams from the Party Central Committee giving Zhou instructions show how he laid the basis for united resistance by persuading Chiang Kai-shek to agree to stop attacking the Communists and fight the Japanese.

DURING the War of Resistance Against Japan (July 1937 to August 1945) Zhou was Communist Party representative to the Kuomintang government first located in Wuchang (one of the three cities comprising today's Wuhan in Hubei province) and later in Chongqing (Chungking). He was at the same time secretary of the South China Bureau of the Communist Party. Because of his position he could travel through the Kuomintang-controlled areas. He was thus able to do much to spread among the people the Communist Party's call to resist Japan, mobilize the people for resistance and work to win the support

of overseas Chinese and friends in other countries for China's resistance.

The exhibit includes photos of a book *On the Present Situation in the Resistance War* in which Zhou applied Chairman Mao's teachings on protracted war to specific problems in the resistance. Among the photos are one of Zhou and Deng Yingchao with the American reporter Edgar Snow in Wuchang in 1938, another of him with Agnes Smedley and other friendly foreigners and a third of him and some Chinese comrades presenting a banner to the Chinese contingent going to join the International Brigade in Spain.

Also on exhibit are many slogans and mottoes in Zhou's calligraphy written for various occasions. They include "Fight for National Liberation, Fight for World Peace" written for the Chinese branch of the International Anti-Aggression Movement Association in 1939, and his lines for China's musician Xian Xinghai (Hsien Hsing-hai), "Roar for the Resistance War, Cry Out for the People!"

In 1941 Chiang Kai-shek ambushed the Communist-led New Fourth Army on its way north. Its officers and men were massacred and General Ye Ting was wounded and taken prisoner. This became known as the Southern Anhui (Anhui) Incident*. The exhibition contains two pages of *New China Daily* which carried Zhou's lines about the incident in his calligraphy. "Mourn for those who died in the national disaster south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River," and his poem:

*A great wrong such as history has never
known*

*Is done to one Ye south of the Changjiang.
Being members of the same household,
Why does one take up the hatchet against the
other?*

For January 18, 1941 this newspaper, published in Chongqing, had prepared reports exposing the incident and commentaries denouncing Chiang's counter-revolutionary action, but the articles were confiscated by the Kuomintang censors. That very night a furious Zhou Enlai wrote these lines which the paper printed with woodblocks in the big spaces left by the censored articles.

On display are photos, paintings and documents from the Communist Party rectification movement of 1942, the movement for production in Yanan (Yenan) and the Seventh Party Congress in April 1945. They

include Chairman Mao's August 9, 1945 statement "The Last Battle Against the Japanese Invaders" and seven Eighth Route Army orders issued on August 10 and 11 for all-out assault on the Japanese. All of these were drafted by Zhou Enlai for Chairman Mao's approval. These are only some of many documents at the exhibit showing how Zhou and Chairman Mao worked together to direct the Eighth Route and New Fourth armies in smashing the Japanese aggressors.

AFTER victory in the resistance war Zhou accompanied Chairman Mao to Chongqing for negotiations with the Kuomintang with the aim of achieving peace in the country and exposing Chiang's plot for another civil war. There are many photos and papers from the liberation war period (August 1945 to October 1949) showing Zhou's activities in a variety of fields in Chongqing, Nanjing (Nanking) and Shanghai.

In June 1946 Chiang hurled millions of troops against the liberated areas and launched all-out civil war. With superb military skill Zhou helped Chairman Mao direct the people of the whole country in the War of Liberation and to finally achieve victory in the new-democratic revolution. The exhibition has many items on his life and work in this period, much of which was in northern Shaanxi province. Photos show Zhou on horseback, seated by the roadside, writing on documents, giving lectures.

Two of the photos were taken in Xibaipo Village in Hebei province, one showing Zhou Enlai and Chairman Mao sitting and discussing before a huge map and the other of Zhou on the phone giving orders for a battle. At that time they were directing the three big campaigns — Liaoshen, Beiping-Tianjin and Huaihai — that scored decisive victories in the War of Liberation.

Another photo from March 1949 is of Zhou making an important speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Central Committee; a fourth shows him in a jeep reviewing the army at the Xiyuan Airfield near Beijing; and a fifth is of Zhou giving a report about the Common Program (which served as an interim constitution) at the New Political Consultative Conference. There are also samples of Zhou's calligraphy for the Monument to the People's Heroes built soon after liberation. All these show the multifarious activities he was engaged in as the new-democratic revolution drew to a close and a new socialist China was born.

(to be continued)

* See "Militant Years in Chungking" in the April 1977 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

Qingdao

—Port City and Summer Resort

ZENG XIANGPING

QINGDAO (Tsingtao), a beautiful seaside city on the southern coast of the Shandong (Shantung) peninsula, is well-known in China for its fine beaches and scenic spots. It lies on the tip of the Jiaodong peninsula facing the Huanghai (Yellow) Sea to the south and east, and a large bay to the west. Cold ocean currents from the north keep its summer temperatures lower than normal at this latitude.

Less than a hundred years ago Qingdao was only a small fishing village. Today it is one of China's best deep-water ports, a sanitarium center, a summer resort and Shandong province's most important industrial center. Two of its best-known products are Qingdao beer and Laoshan mineral water.

The city is surrounded on three sides by water. The clear air, blue sea, green hills behind, red tile roofs and the millions of flowers everywhere give it a beauty not easily forgotten.

It was very different before liberation. Hankou Road, today a wide, tree-lined street, was then a

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Spring in Qingdao.

Zhang Bingshan



garbage dump. In a low place called Beizhongjiawa, the air was foul with the smell of sewage. In the hills and close to the sea, however, were the villas of the wealthy. In a foreigners' area was a sign that read, "No Chinese or dogs allowed."

The old scenic places now belong to the people, and there are many new ones. Most of these lie along the five kilometers of beaches and around a number of small bays. Qianhai Pier is a favorite. It stretches 440 meters out into the sea to Huilan Pavilion where people come for taiziquan (Chinese boxing), sword exercises, fishing or just plain relaxing in the cool breeze. This is a good place to watch the sun rise or to enjoy the panorama of lights at night.

Just east of the pier is Lu Xun (Lu Hsun) Park, named after the famous revolutionary writer of the thirties. It faces the sea with the hills for a background. Winding paths and Chinese style buildings make it a fine place for strolling. Next to the east is the aquarium, which attracts thousands of visitors daily. It is a center for research and education on marine life. Here one can learn about the marine life of the coast, marine resources and marine science through electrical charts, models and samples of sea life. The aquarium has many live exhibits of rare species. Other attractions along the beaches are Zhanqiao Park, Zhongshan Park, an auditorium, gymnasium, sports stadium, and the Donghai Restaurant.

Qingdao's industry today produces 20 times more than at the time of liberation. Its factories make steel, diesel locomotives, automobiles, tractors, machine tools, generators, TV sets, wrist watches, cameras and precision equipment.

Health Center

After liberation the government took over the villas and turned them into sanitariums. New buildings were put up. Both the government and the trade unions allotted large sums of money for this. Today there are 18 sanitariums with a total of 4,000 beds. All of them face the sea, some on the beach, others in the hills behind the city.

Most of the sanitariums are concentrated in the southeast part of the city behind the best beaches



Qingdao.

Zhongshan Park.

Photos by Zhang Shuicheng







Sail-boat race sponsored by the Qingdao Navigation Club.

Fine, sloping beach.

Photos by Zhang Shuicheng



Qingdao's summer concert.
Zhang Shuicheng



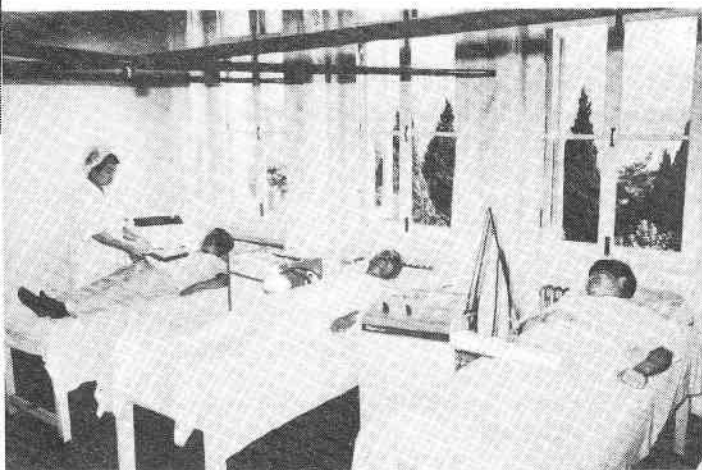
The workers sanatorium.
Qingxuan

and in the hills above them. Here the streets are flanked by different flowering trees. Thus there is a "Cherry Road," a "Begonia Road," a "Morning Glory Road" and others. There are peony gardens and a large lotus pond. Sanitarium houses and buildings, each with lawns and flower beds, are screened by trees. There are large verandas and flowers on the window sills. The atmosphere is peaceful and the view delightful.

Each sanitarium has both treatment and convalescent facilities. Physiotherapy includes electrotherapy, paraffin therapy, hydrotherapy, mud baths, massage and acupuncture. Each has a sports ground and an indoor swimming pool, reading room, game room, auditorium and other facilities. Patients plan their own activities, which range from ping-pong and chess tournaments to swimming, fishing and hiking activities. Sanitarium patients continue to receive their regular pay. Expenses are covered by the state.

Qingdao Sanitarium on Zhanshan Hill above the city was built by the trade unions and serves 350 patients. Its exterior wall is of louvered construction that permits the rooms to be bright but does not admit direct sunlight. Over 30,000 workers from many parts of China have been here.

Physiotherapy in the Qingdao Sanitarium.



The Qingdao Workers Hot Spring Sanitarium is about 70 kilometers out of the city in Jimo county. Here, in a complex of buildings, workers are treated with hot spring water and mud baths for rheumatism, arthritis and various kinds of dermatosis. The staff combines traditional Chinese with western medicine with considerable success. In cases of intervertebral disc protrusion, for example, traction and rotation has cured 78 percent of 2,000 patients admitted and the condition of another 20 percent has been improved.

The Beaches

Four large bays indent the coast east from Qianhai Pier for four kilometers. These cradle



The well-known Qingdao Beer.

Photos by Zhang Shuicheng

smooth beaches of fine sand. Here the waters are clear and calm. In the summer 150,000 people come every day to the No. 1 Beach alone. The beach is protected on the west by a long arm of land out into the sea. This is tree-clad Huiquanjiao. The beaches offer rows of small buildings for changing clothes, each equipped with fresh-water showers. Along the beach are cold-drink stalls, restaurants, stores, photo studios and medical stations. Buoys mark off the safe swimming areas and lifeboats are on constant patrol. All have shark nets.

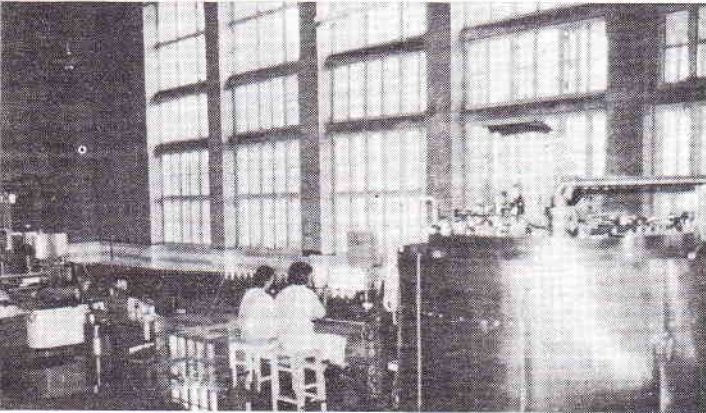
East of Beach No. 1 is the white building of the Qingdao Navigation Club, the first of its kind in China. Thousands of young workers and students come here to learn navigation or to take part in rowing, motorboat, sailboat, diving and signal contests. In addition to these four large beaches, two new ones have been opened on the west side of the city on Jiaozhou Bay.

Qingdao is reached in a few hours by train from Jinan (Tsinan), the capital of the province. A compact, interesting city, it is not a place for a few days of hurried sightseeing. One should spend at least a week or so relaxing in the clear air, enjoying the beaches, the scenery and the people.

Laoshan Mineral Water



Source for making Laoshan mineral water.
Photos by, Zhang Shuicheng



Bottling mineral water in the Laoshan plant.

LAOSHAN mineral water is well-known in China and abroad. In some southeast Asian countries, one honors a guest by opening a bottle of it. There is even the idea that Laoshan mineral water is better for prolonging life than herbs.

Laoshan is a famous mountain standing 1,133 meters above the Huanghai (Yellow) Sea on the edge of the Shandong (Shantung) peninsula east of Qingdao (Tsingtao). Formed of granite and gneiss in the pre-Cambrian period, it contains many springs that feed the streams which twist and fall down its slopes. The water is crystal-clear and pleasant to taste.

Laoshan mineral water contains carbonates and minerals needed by the human body such as potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium. Doctors claim that it helps digestion and metabolism, aids the regulation of the endocrine glands and dilates the terminal blood vessels. It has therapeutic effects on diabetes, adiposis, high blood pressure, rheumatism and gastro-intestinal troubles. It prevents tooth

decay and protects the skin — probably the reason Qingdao people have fine skin and strong teeth.

In 1910 German capitalists built a soda water factory in Qingdao using Laoshan water. In 1931 they began bottling the mineral water itself.

After liberation the people's government expanded the factory and it began to turn out new products. Today its output value is 40 times more than before liberation. Its products are also sold in Hongkong, Macao and some 20 countries and regions in southeast Asia.

To maintain the purity of the mineral water, the workers have improved the natural environment of Mount Laoshan. They have forested the slopes and around the factory planted locust, plane and aspen trees, adding lilacs, peonies and roses. Samples of bottled water put on display nine years ago in the factory's exhibition room show no precipitation even today.

The workers have set up strict rules and regulations for their work. Shops, equipment, machines and pipes are disinfected every day. Work clothes, shoes and caps are kept in bacteria-free rooms. The workers sterilize their hands before entering the shops. Inspectors check everything from raw materials to finished products for quality and appearance.

Qingdao Beer, made with Laoshan mineral water, is sold in many countries. At the 1964 National Wines and Liquor Fair it was awarded a gold medal and cited as one of the most popular drinks in China.

Luo Qiong, 67, a veteran revolutionary, has been involved in the women's movement for many years. She was a deputy to China's Fourth National Women's Congress, secretary of China's National Women's Federation and is its vice-chairman today. She began her progressive activities for women's emancipation in the 1930s. Recently one of our staff reporters posed some questions frequently asked on the women's movement and other problems of women in China.

The Women's Movement in China

—An Interview with Luo Qiong

Q. A women's movement still exists in socialist China. What are its present tasks?

A. The women's movement in China has a long history. It has long fought for women's emancipation and for equal rights with men. But men are not the target of its attack. It strives to achieve its aim not through seizing power from men, but through revolutionary social reforms and the development of the productive forces. Since the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 the women's movement in China has been an integral part of the revolution under the leadership of the Party.

The Fourth National Women's Congress held last September discussed the present tasks of the women's movement in China and called on the Chinese women to go all out to help build the country into a great socialist power by the end of the century. It made five demands on women: (1) make new achievements in the frontlines of socialist modernization; (2) do a good job in the supportive services for modernizations, including socializing household chores to give women more time for work; (3) bring up the younger generation with care; (4) handle marriage and family matters in a correct manner; and (5) unite with all women who can be united with at home and abroad and mobilize all positive factors to build socialism and promote human progress.

Q. What benefits will the four modernizations bring to the women of China?

A. Modernization is the common desire of the Chinese people, including women. While modernization will decide the future of China, it is also the basic way for women to win complete emancipation. Modernization will free the working women from heavy manual labor. Last year, for example, I studied conditions in south China. In Gaoyou county, Jiangsu (Kiangsu) province, I found that out of a total of 70,000 rice planters 50,000 were women. The job used to be done by hand here. "We faced the earth with our backs toward the sky all day long," women told me. "Our hands and feet were swollen from



Luo Qiong

Wang Guanmin

being in the water all summer long." Today rice transplanting is being mechanized. This is freeing the peasants, mainly women, from backbreaking work and raising labor efficiency ten times.

Modernization will also socialize and streamline housework. As industry develops, more public canteens and laundries will be set up. Refrigerators and washing machines will give women more time for jobs and study. In 1957 Chairman Mao pointed out that "genuine equality between men and women can be achieved only when class society no longer exists, backbreaking jobs are done automatically and agricultural production is mechanized."

Q. Are there still women unemployed in China? Will there be a surplus of labor when industry and agriculture are modernized? Won't this force women back to the kitchen?

A. At present about ten percent of the women in the cities don't have jobs. But they are mainly elderly people, or weak or disabled. Very few women of working age are without jobs.

As modernization releases labor we will shift it into other units created by expanding industry.

Some will go into service organizations, including those which will socialize household work. In the countryside women will have more opportunities to work in industry, sideline occupations, forestry and livestock production.

In the Aihui People's Commune in Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang) province, for instance, women are 70 percent of the commune's labor force in agriculture. As the commune's plowing, cultivation and harvesting has become more mechanized, 200 of its 1,314 women have gone to work in commune-run factories, 60 went to raising deer or bees or other sideline occupations, another 60 went into scientific experimentation or improving seedlings, 25 became mechanics, and over 100 became doctors, teachers, accountants and storekeepers. Older women also got work to do. Thus 95 percent of the women are working for the collective.

Though this is an outstanding example, it shows how things will develop in the people's communes. In a word, modernization will push women's emancipation to a new stage.

Q. What was the main focus of each of the past women's congresses in China and how was the Chinese Women's Federation established?

A. We have had four women's congresses. I attended all of them. The first was held in March 1949 in Beijing (Peking) shortly after the city was liberated. Attended by 500 delegates, it was the first big gathering of Chinese women. There women's representatives from the liberated areas met with the progressive women leaders in the Kuomintang controlled areas. Among them were Cai Chang (Tsai Chang), Deng Yingchao (Teng Ying-chao) and Kang Keqing (Kang Ke-ching) who chaired the meeting and Li Dequan (Li Teh-chuan), widow of General Feng Yuxiang (Feng Yu-hsiang) and chairman of the Chinese Women's Association, Shi Liang, head of the Women's National Salvation Association and chairman of the Shanghai Women's Association and Xu Guangping (Hsu Kuang-ping), widow of the famous writer Lu Xun (Lu Hsun).

We were so happy at that time that we proposed that a united national women's organization be set up at once. The meeting elected a leading body for the women of China—the National Democratic Women's Federation—now known as the National Women's Federation. It played an important role in uniting and mobilizing the women throughout the country to build a new China.

The second congress was held in Beijing in April 1953. Among the 1,135 delegates were women from 26 minority nationalities. The First Five-Year-Plan for building socialism had just begun. The congress helped mobilize women to take part in the socialist construction and transformation of the country.

The third congress was held four years later when the country's agriculture, industry, commerce and handicrafts had become basically socialist. It



Textile workers who have distinguished themselves in socialist labor emulation movement.

Xinhua

Rice-transplanters are widely used on Hainan Island.

Xinhua



Women scientists at the National Science Conference: Lin Lanying (left), vice-director of the Semiconductor Research Institute, Wu Suxuan (middle), researcher at the Plant Research Institute, and He Zehui, high-energy researcher at the Physics Research Institute.

Xinhua





Cai Chang (middle), Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Kang Keqing (on her left), Chairman of the National Women's Federation, with deputies of different nationalities to the Fourth National Women's Congress.

Xinhua

had 1,263 delegates, including women from 42 minority nationalities. The congress called on the women to raise their understanding of socialism, practice thrift in building the country and managing household affairs, and work hard to build China into a strong and prosperous socialist country.

The fourth one, held last September, was attended by 1,997 delegates of all nationalities in China. It had been 21 years since the third women's congress. The fourth congress had been delayed for reasons of work. Later it was delayed by the gang of four's sabotage of its preparatory work. After the fall of the gang the fourth congress became a rally to bring the power of the Chinese women into full play in the struggle for the country's socialist modernization. It was a milestone on the road of the Chinese women's emancipation.

Q. How are the delegates and leaders of women's federation at different levels chosen?

A. They are all elected at lower level women's congresses. The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the National Women's Federation, such as Cai Chang, Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing, are all veteran revolutionaries who closely followed Chairman Mao for many years and enjoy high prestige among the people. Soong Ching Ling and He Xiangning (Ho Hsiang-ning) are lifelong friends of our Party. Both of them have made outstanding contributions to women's emancipation.

Q. In the past Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching) tried to describe herself as a leader of the Chinese women's movement. Did she ever have anything to do with it?

A. Jiang Qing had nothing to do with the Chinese women's movement. She never represented women,

nor did she take part in women's work. She was a traitor to the revolution and a disgrace to the women of China. During the cultural revolution Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's gang sabotaged the activities of the women's federation and work at local levels stopped for 11 years (1966-77). When women's cadres were interested in the wellbeing of women Jiang Qing accused them of stressing "material benefits." She wanted the women's associations to be concerned only with attacking those she deemed "Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." She talked a great deal about "seizing power from men" and that "a woman can be empress." Trying to use the women's federation as one of the tools for seizing Party and state power, she regarded us veteran women cadres as obstacles, persecuted us and deprived us of our jobs for over ten years. Her followers in the women's associations did nothing but stir up trouble and try to seize power, and ignored the interests of women. So they left a lot of problems for us to solve.

Q. There are women in leading positions in the government. How does China create conditions for women to take part in political affairs?

A. In China a fair number of women are in the government. Our Constitution guarantees equal rights in political affairs to both men and women. Under the socialist system, the opportunities and training given them and the efforts of the women themselves make it possible for them to win the trust of the people and be government leaders.

In the early period after liberation we had one woman vice-chairman, Soong Ching Ling and two women ministers in the government — Li Dequan, Minister of Public Health and Shi Liang, Minister of

Justice. Today there are three women vice-chairmen in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (Soong Ching Ling, Cai Chang and Deng Yingchao), one woman vice-premier, two women ministers and ten women vice-ministers.

Chen Muhua, Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, is a vice-premier and an alternate member to the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee. Qian Zhengying, Minister of Water Conservancy and Power, is an expert on water conservation. She worked on it in the liberated areas before liberation.

Hao Jianxiu, a vice-minister of Textile Industry, was a worker in a mill in Qingdao (Tsingtao). At 16 she was a model worker known nationally for inventing an advanced work method. She was sent to study at the East China Textile Institute, returned to her factory, became an engineer and finally the manager.

Luo Shuzhen, now a vice-minister of Posts and Telecommunications, was a mail woman. She delivered 3,000,000 letters without making a single mistake. She was a deputy to the first, second and third national people's congresses. Tao Tao, a vice-minister of Chemical Industry, joined the Communist Party's New Fourth Army during the anti-Japanese war and took part in munitions production for the People's Liberation Army in the war of liberation. The other women vice-ministers are all veteran revolutionaries with good professional knowledge.

Women have been elected vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committees of 17 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Among them are Guo Fenglian, who is also Party secretary of the Dazhai (Tachai) brigade in Shanxi province, a nationally known model agricultural unit. Another is Baore Ledai, a woman in Nei Monggol (Inner Mongolia), a leader in desert transformation and the development of animal husbandry. There are more women in leading positions in counties, districts and communes. For instance, there are 500 women leading cadres in the city of Beijing and its nine counties.

Q. How about the opportunities for Chinese women to go to school?

A. In our country there is no discrimination against girls or women to go to school. A national survey in 1977 showed girls made up 50 percent of the pupils in primary schools, 40 percent in middle schools and 30 percent in colleges and universities.

A few years ago the number of girl students in colleges and universities dropped. This was because Lin Biao and the gang of four spread the idea that "it is useless to go to school" and the old idea that men were superior to women regained some ground. In the economically backward rural areas some parents only sent boys to school and kept girls at home for housework. This led to a situation in which the number of girls attending middle school was smaller than that of the boys.

Q. Do Chinese women get equal pay for equal work with men?

A. In the government organizations, industrial plants and business enterprises in cities men and women get equal pay for equal work. But fewer women in factories have work classifications as high as men because most of them started work only after liberation or after the big leap forward in 1958.

In the rural areas where the policy of "to each according to his work" is well carried out women generally receive equal pay for equal work with men. But in villages which still retain the method of giving a fixed base number of work points to each man and woman, those for women are usually lower than the men's. So one of the tasks of the women's federation is to get equal pay for equal work through the Party's policy of "to each according to his work."

Q. What part will Chinese women play in the drive for science and technology?

A. Since liberation the number of women working in science and technology has kept increasing. Today women are one-third of 4,000,000 scientists and engineers in China. In the Daqing (Taching) oil field, for example, women are one third of the research workers. In the new Renqiu oil field in Hebei (Hopei) province there are 617 women technicians, 34 women engineers and two women chief engineers.

We also have women scientists who have made outstanding achievements. He Zehui, a researcher at the High-energy Physics Institute, received the scientific award of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1956. She is now working on cosmic rays. Lin Lanying, vice-director of the Semi-conductor Research Institute, is an expert on transistor materials.

Last year some organizations promoted a number of scientists and technicians who had made contributions in their own fields in order to encourage them to greater achievements. In the Computer Technology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences one-fourth of these were women. One of them is Liang Yinzhao, who played an important part in designing China's first transistor computer and recent models. She is now a section assistant supervisor in the institute.

The number of women scientists and technicians in relation to men in our country is still too small. This is due to historical reasons. In the old society few women ever reached college or university. After liberation because of the persistence of feudal ideas, some research organizations preferred training men. Often women themselves have an inferiority complex about studying science and engineering. The interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four was another factor that slowed down the training of women scientists. The government is now paying greater attention to solving the problems of women workers in an attempt to bring their initiative and creativity more rapidly into full play.

Huang Zhou goes on with his painting even in the hospital.



'The Donkey Seller'

BAO WENQING

HUANG Zhou (Huang Chou) is one of China's most noted painters. Although possessing a wide range of talent, he is perhaps best known for his amazingly lifelike and graceful donkeys. It was exactly this theme that the gang of four used as a pretext to smear, harass and persecute him. They scornfully called him "the donkey seller."

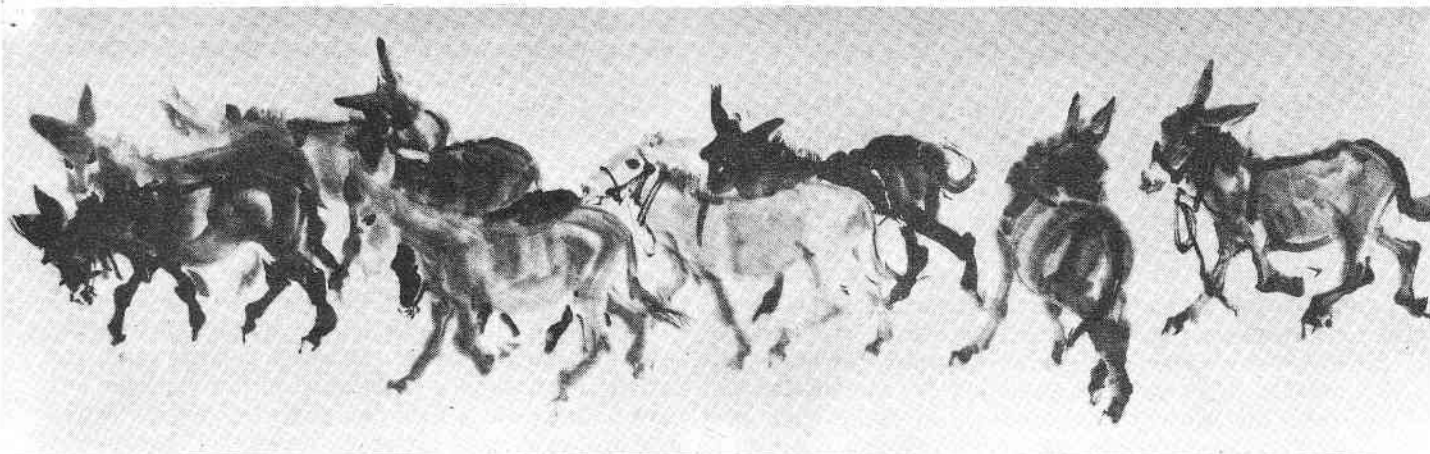
After the fall of the gang in 1976, Huang Zhou told a meeting of artists, "If I painted a donkey turning its head back, I was accused of longing for the past. If there was only one donkey in my picture, the gang said I was promoting individualism. If it contained many donkeys, I was calling socialism backward. If my donkeys were running west, I was supporting western society. If they were running

toward the viewer, they were charging on socialism and attacking it. If they were going north, it was because I liked Soviet revisionism. Who could paint in such circumstances? I was branded a 'black painter' (*heihuaajia*) with a deep hatred for the Communist Party."

Huang Zhou's story is not unique. The gang attacked most of China's best painters in similar ways. Why? Primarily because in painting to serve the people and socialism China's artists had the support of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou Enlai and other old revolutionaries of the Party. To attack these artists was a way of attacking socialism's leaders. "The gang of four," Huang Zhou said, "began sabotaging the fine arts by vilifying Chinese traditional painting. They distorted the principles of art, substituted their own false principles, then branded artists as counter-revolutionaries if they did not agree to follow them."

BAO WENQING is a staff reporter for *China Reconstructs*.

Part of Huang Zhou's "One Hundred Donkeys."





Militiawoman on the South China Sea.



A fisherwoman on Hainan Island.



A sketch of textile workers in Xinjiang (Sinkiang).

In 1974 the gang arranged an exhibition of "black paintings" for the public to criticize. It included the works of nearly all of China's best painters, leaders and members of the Central Academy of Fine Arts and others. Most of the paintings were simply traditional landscapes, flowers, birds and animals. Huang Zhou's donkeys, camels and Uygur figures were there.

"The gang made it impossible for me to paint," Huang said. "Long-suppressed anger finally made me ill. I became partially paralyzed. I could stand the pain but not the thought that I was being prevented from using my brush for the people."

Huang Zhou was born in a small village in Hebei province in 1925. As a child he loved to paint but his parents couldn't afford to send him to an art school. He persisted, however, in sketching, drawing and painting. In 1949 he joined the People's Liberation Army where he made use of his talent to mobilize the people against the enemy. After liberation he began to emerge as a prominent artist and in 1953 his painting, "Sending Father Off to Fight Chiang Kai-shek," was hung in new China's first national exhibition of Chinese traditional paintings. Later his "Camels in a Snowstorm" was praised when shown abroad.

Like China's finest artists, Huang Zhou paid great attention to learning from close observation of real life. He made many trips into the countryside and visited Xinjiang (Sinkiang) and Xizang (Tibet) a number of times for inspiration for his work.

MOST Chinese traditional painters have a particular subject or genre in which they excel. Some are known for their flowers, or birds or animals. Qi Baishi (Chi Pai-shih) was famous for his chicks and shrimp, Wu Zuoren (Wu Tso-jen) for his goldfish, camels and pandas. With Huang Zhou it is

donkeys. In their capricious, flowing movements and comical grace he found a model on which to train himself in the traditional techniques of brush and ink. Somehow his trips into the countryside always seemed to orient themselves toward the donkeys in the markets, the stables and on the roads.

Chinese traditional painting uses both simple and elaborate lines to depict subjects. It stresses accuracy in portraying form. These techniques Huang Zhou has mastered but it is with one of Chinese painting's most important principles that he has excelled — giving a painting that "spiritual" spark that brings it to life and enables it to move people — a quality to be found outside and beyond the mere depiction of true likeness.

Huang Zhou has probably painted more than two thousand donkeys. "Each time," he says, "I find that I need still closer observation." He went through three periods in perfecting his donkeys. At first he achieved a general likeness, then a lifelike quality, and finally that spark that makes the painting live. His paintings have a fresh composition. It takes only a few strokes for him to bring a donkey to life on the paper. His brush, wielded with the sure hand of long practice, rapidly produces works of extraordinary grace and vitality.

Huang Zhou's human figures capture the essential factors in character, and often the thinking of the person being portrayed. His people are bold, brisk and charming. This is sometimes due to the fact that he has caught fleeting or special expressions. "No artist," he said, "should be content with a literal representation of the thing he paints. If he is satisfied only with this, his works will be lifeless."

Huang Zhou is still in the hospital recovering from his illness. Beside his bed is a large easel, for he has never stopped painting. As this reporter left him, he took out a new painting of donkeys. "Give it to the readers of *China Reconstructs*," he said.



Pine and Eagle



Horse-racing



於青島雪路之駱峰木



一九五五年春在青島作



Camels in a Snowstorm



2



1



3



4

Wood Carving Continues

FU TIANCHOU



Firecrackers

THE provinces of Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong (Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung) and the city of Shanghai are four places in China famous for their wood carving.

In Dongyang county in Zhejiang province, widely known for its carving, the houses have distinctive wood trims. Furniture is carved and even household buckets turn up in shape of a goose. It has a shop with over 400 craftsmen; in addition, 600 commune members practice the art in their spare time. Dongyang carving is characterized by its bold composition and delicate lines. Its landscapes and figures done in low relief openwork on fragrant fine-grained camphorwood are old favorites. In recent years Dongyang craftsmen have developed their designs to include several planes in high relief.

The Yueqing and Wenzhou areas of Zhejiang are noted for their carvings in boxwood which is dense and pale yellow in colour. This material has been used only since the Qing (Ching) dynasty (1644-1911) when a craftsman named Zhu Zichang decided to substitute the wood of the box trees he found growing locally for the camphor and longan wood usually used in decorative edgings on the dragon lanterns used in the dragon lantern dance popular in the area. He found the fine grain particularly suitable for delicate carving and that the tone deepened and became more beautiful as time went by. Gradually boxwood carving developed into a craft in its own right, mainly small figurines carved in the round. It is noted for

FU TIANCHOU, a noted sculptor with over 30 years of experience, is a professor at the Central Academy of Fine Arts.

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1. Good News Comes to the Grasslands
 2. Mourning for "Grandpa" Zhou
 3. Zhong Kui
 4. Dragon-lamp Dance

MARCH 1979

attention to facial expression which reveals the subject's character and mood.

The openwork carving of Chaozhou in Guangdong ranks high among the various styles of this art. An example is "Shrimp and Crab Basket," which though it has many figures, creates an impression of spaciousness and can be appreciated from many angles.

Efforts have been made to use more local materials and quite a number of fine works have been created with them. "Good News Comes to the Grasslands" is a pomelo-wood carving from Hunan province. The artist says the rider is delivering the news about the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which met in 1977, the first one after the fall of the gang of four. "Plum Blossoms" from Jilin (Kirin) province is carved from an azalea root whose natural shape the craftsman has utilized very cleverly.

WOOD carving is an old and honorable craft in China. Carpenters in the royal households of the Shang dynasty some four thousand years ago rated mention in ancient records. By the Zhou (Chou) dynasty (11th century to 770 B.C.) wood carving was a special craft and its products decorated palaces, temples, boats, chariots and furniture. Later the carvers also made the wood figurines used as funerary objects.

Temple statuary was another broad field for carvers, and some Buddhist statues done a thousand years ago are still found in ancient temples. In Yong He Gong (the Lama Temple of Harmony and Peace) in Beijing (Peking) is a Buddha 21 meters high carved from a single piece of wood. Other examples of this ancient craft can still be seen on pillars, window frames and eaves of houses over a hundred years old.

Another type of traditional carving is of designs expressing the people's wishes for good luck, longev-

ity and prosperity. This theme is frequently shown with bird and flower motifs.

Carved figures are usually taken from characters in fables, stories and operas. Recent works of this type include a carving of the ancient astronomer Zhang Heng, another of Zheng Chenggong who drove the Dutch invaders from Taiwan in 1662, and the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. But such figures also include more modern themes, such as "I Drive a Tractor in the Clouds" featuring a young farm worker on a high field, "Firecrackers" and "Dragon Lantern Dance."

WOOD carving has been less used architecturally since liberation as concrete began to replace wood structurally. But smaller works for purely artistic appreciation have been increasing. Though these are not part of the architecture, consideration is still given to their role in decorating a room, particularly to lighting in the room.

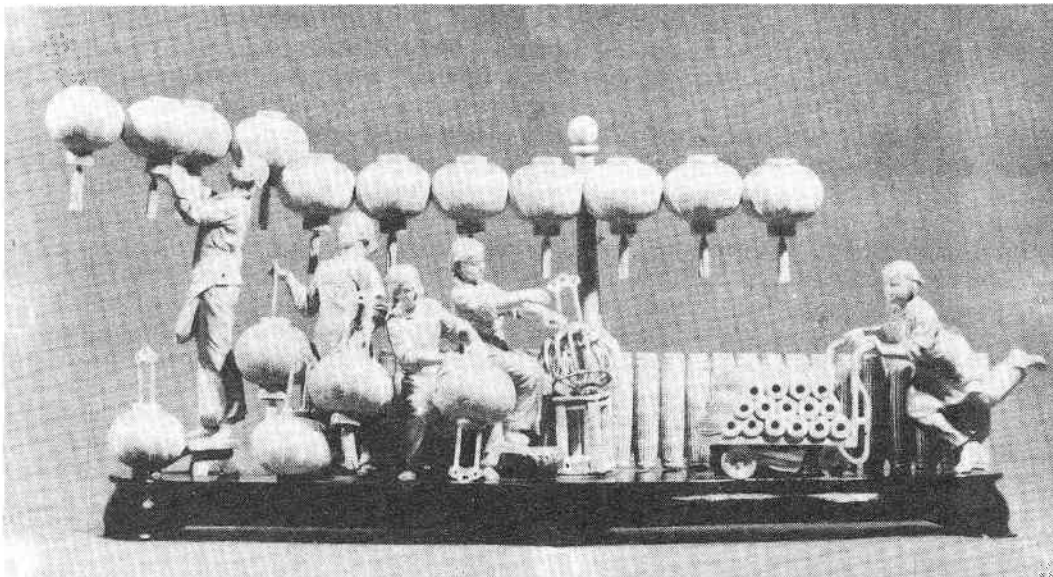
An example of the use of space is, again, "Zheng Chenggong Recovers Taiwan." It depicts a scene of the people of Taiwan welcoming him. Some are bringing bananas, pineapples, coconuts and wine to entertain his troops while others are shooting off firecrackers. Though there are many figures, even oxen led by some of the peasants, the artist has fitted them into the piece admirably.

THE ingenious use of tree roots as raw material provides another type of carving. The key to success in this is suiting the design to the shape of the root. The boxwood carving of Zhong Kui is typical of this style. Zhong Kui, a legendary figure, was an unsuccessful officer candidate who appeared to a Tang dynasty emperor in a dream declaring he was ready to fight demons anyway. He became a symbol for fighting demons and people frequently put up pictures of him at the lunar new year. The

artist has exaggerated Zhong Kui's features to express this character: his beard and brows seem to be waving in the wind. The angry expression on his face emphasizes his uprightness. His fluttering robe is formed by the original grain of the root, and provides a striking contrast to the carefully carved face.



I Drive a Tractor
in the Clouds



Lantern Workshop

New Spelling for Names and Places

IN THIS issue of *China Reconstructs*, you will note, Chinese names and places, with a few exceptions, appear in a new spelling. Beginning with this year, in all publications and documents in English, French, German, Spanish and other languages using the Roman alphabet, China will use the Chinese phonetic alphabet for names of Chinese persons and places.

The former spelling was derived from the Wade-Giles system which had long been in use throughout the world for romanization of Chinese characters. It was published in 1867 by Thomas F. Wade, a British diplomat in China, and improvements were later made by Herbert A. Giles, a British sinologist, also a longtime diplomat in China.

The new spelling in the Chinese phonetic alphabet was devised in China after liberation as an attempt to create a more scientific romanized rendering of the Chinese language. After several years of work it was adopted at the Fifth Session of the First National People's Congress in 1958. It is based on standard Beijing (Peking) pronunciation. Since that time it has been taught in grade schools in China as an aid to pronunciation, and *China Reconstructs* has used it in the Language Corner.

The decision to bring spelling of names and places in conformity with the Chinese phonetic alphabet was announced by the State Council on September 26, 1978. The announcement pointed out that it was "an important measure that replaces various old spelling systems, including the Wade system, and will end the confusion that has existed for a long time in romanizing Chinese names and places." China's proposal on adopting the Chinese phonetic alphabet as the international standard for romanization of Chinese geographical names was approved by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in Athens in August 1977. China agreed that there should be a transitional period during which the old spelling could be still used in documents, telegrams and drafts.

This measure had been urged by the late Premier Zhou Enlai (Chou En-lai) since 1958. In preparation for the change the *Provincial Atlas of the People's Republic of China* using the Chinese phonetic alphabet was published in 1977. And as

early as 1974 the list of names of China's meteorological stations provided to the World Meteorological Organization had been in the new spelling.

Here are some guides to the new spelling.

The name of the country will remain as it is now known in languages using the roman alphabet, China in English, Chine in French, China in German, etc. But Chinese geographical names, in principle, will be spelt out according to the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Two large sections of the country, Tibet and Inner Mongolia, will now be known as they are known in China, as Xizang and Nei Monggol respectively.

The Yangtze River will now be written Changjiang River and the Yellow River as Huanghe River, as they are known in China.

The traditional spelling of certain historical places and names of certain persons such as Confucius and Sun Yat-sen will not be changed. Names of overseas Chinese will retain their own usual way of spelling. The spelling of names of Chinese persons and places which are already in use in scientific terms need not be changed. For example, Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*). But the new way of spelling will be used for such names in future scientific discoveries.

For readers familiar with the Wade-Giles spelling and English sounds there will be only about a dozen letters which represent a marked change. One of these is the change from "p" in Wade-Giles to "b." (That system actually assigned a slightly different value to this letter but most speakers have persisted in pronouncing it like the English "p"). Thus Peking will now be spelled "Beijing" — as the Beijing people say it. In a similar vein is the change from "t" in Wade-Giles to "d": Taching oil field to Daqing. The name of the oil field also illustrates another change, from "ch" in Wade to "q" but in this case the "q" represents the same sound as initial "ch" in English. Another symbol which may cause confusion at first is "x" which in the Chinese phonetic alphabet has the sound of "sh," as in Xinhua (Hsinhua) News Agency. Some other Chinese phonetic symbols are like English letters but have slightly different sound values, as shown in the chart on the next page.

How to Pronounce Chinese Letters

Following is a table of the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Letters in the Wade-Giles system are in brackets.

- “a” (a), a vowel, as in far;
“b” (p), a consonant, as in be;
“c” (ts), a consonant, as “ts” in its; and
“ch” (ch), a consonant, as “ch” in church, strongly aspirated;
“d” (t), a consonant, as in do;
“e” (e), a vowel, as “er” in her, the “r” being silent; but “ie,” a diphthong, as in yes and “ei,” a diphthong, as in way;
“f” (f), a consonant, as in foot;
“g” (k), a consonant, as in go;
“h” (h), a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;
“i” (i), a vowel, two pronunciations:
1) as in eat
2) as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;
“j” (ch), a consonant, as in jeep;
“k” (k), a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;
“l” (l), a consonant, as in land;
“m” (m), a consonant, as in me;
“n” (n), a consonant, as in no;
“o” (o), a vowel, as “aw” in law;
“p” (p), a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
“q” (ch), a consonant, as “ch” in cheek;
“r” (j), a consonant pronounced as “r” but not rolled, or like “z” in azure;
“s” (s, ss, sz), a consonant, as in sister; and “sh” (sh), a consonant, as “sh” in shore;
“t” (t), a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
“u” (u), a vowel, as in too, also as in the French “u” in “tu” or the German unlauted “u” in “Muenchen;”
“v” (v), is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
“w” (w), used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with “u” when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
“x” (hs), a consonant, as “sh” in she;
“y,” used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with “i” or “u” when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
“z” (ts, tz), a consonant, as in zero; and “zh” (ch), a consonant, as “j” in “jump.”

The Silence Explodes

— A Play About the Tian An Men Incident

REN ZHIJI and FAN JIACAI

THE curtain fell. For a few seconds there was a stunned silence while a tidal wave of feeling swept over the audience. Then a great storm of applause burst in the theater. Fighting the tears welling up in their eyes, people stood up to applaud and cheer. . . .

The play was *Where Silence Reigned*.

Where Silence Reigned was written by a young Shanghai factory worker, Zong Fuxian. Zong brought to the play the militancy of a revolutionary fighter, the polemical skill of a pamphleteer, the magic of a craftsman in words, and the analytical power of an acute interpreter of the sufferings and anger of the Chinese people during the oppressive summer of 1976.

April of that year found our nation in a state of great social and political unrest. Millions of people were joining the chorus of national discontent protesting the neo-fascism of the gang of four. Things were swiftly coming to a head when an avalanche of wreaths overwhelmed Tian An Men Square honoring the memory of our beloved Premier Zhou. At this point the gang's wanton suppression of the thousands in the square culminated in a riot that shook the foundation of their rule and echoed across the country.

What was the nature of the Tian An Men Incident? It was a new May Fourth Movement under socialist conditions—a heroic struggle by China's eight hundred million people against the gang of four—a great socialist democratic campaign to defend the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In essence, it was a deadly fight between a bright future for China and a gloomy future for China, between two diametrically opposed class forces.

Against this background, in the play Ouyang Ping, its hero, stood up and fought. He collected and compiled a selection of poems which he titled “Eyebrows Raised, Swords Unsheathed.” His pamphlet breathed a deep love for Premier Zhou and an implacable hatred for the gang of four. He handed them out wherever he went and even mailed one to

Ouyang Ping (right) tells He Wei how the people mourn the late Premier Zhou Enlai and denounce the gang of four in Tian An Men Square.

Zhang Chunqiao, one of the gang of four. And this landed him in a very dangerous position — he became a “counter-revolutionary” hunted all over the country.

In love with his sweetheart, He Yun, back home for nine long years, he was finally able to go to see her. He traveled a thousand miles only to discover that her father was making arrangements for her to meet a political scoundrel named Tang Youcai in an attempt to make them marry — and worse, that the “counterrevolutionary” she, as a public security cadre, was assigned to capture was none other than himself! Stunned, angry and pained, nevertheless he didn't lose heart and continued his fight with the gang of four. He wanted to awaken his sweetheart through his own example. Out in the audience, hearts knew his anguish, loved his courage and beat in unison with him.

The play's He Wei, 34, was a surgeon. He, too, was suffering from a dilemma — he was at a loss to know how to cope with the abhorrent rule of the gang of four. He hated those who had jumped on the gang's bandwagon and profited from political prostitution, his father being one of them. He tried to reason himself out of the fix. But reality confounded his reasoning and smashed the foundations of his thinking, leaving him rudderless and bewildered. So now he lapsed into profound cynicism as a way of protest. But he spoke with pungent witticisms that burned with the spirit of revolt. For instance, he said, “I'm disgusted. The so-called Party line struggles these years have left me sick with nausea. Speak the truth and you commit a crime, tell lies and you're rewarded, toe the line of your superior and you are promoted, play the fool and at least you're safe from persecution.”

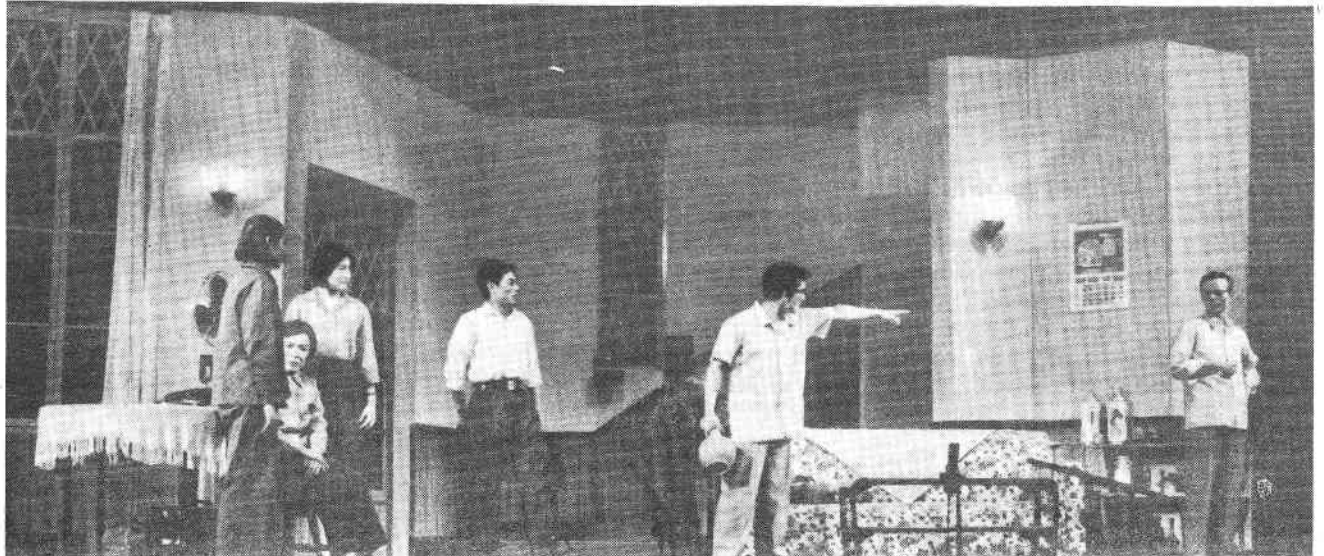
A devoted medical worker, now if he did his best to treat his patients conscientiously, he would only



He Wei (left) recommends that his sister He Yun read “Eyebrows Raised, Swords Unsheathed,” a selection of Tian An Men poems. She is taken aback: they were compiled by Ouyang Ping, her sweetheart whom she has been told to hunt for.



He Shifei is exposed and abandoned by everyone.





Ouyang Ping says goodbye to his fiancée, ready to face new struggles.

find himself condemned as a "capitalist roader." Frustrated and embittered, he said in disgust, "All right, I'll play the idiot. I'll be a buffoon. Will that do?" This poignant characterization made people in the audience fully aware that a whole generation of the Chinese youth would be mentally crippled if the gang of four had been allowed to stay in power.

Then came the moment when Ouyang Ping told the doctor the highlights of the Tian An Men Incident: "Wreaths were piled up like mountains. The square was jammed with people. Small white flowers of mourning, wet with people's tears, hung all over every pine and bush. In front of banners to Zhou Enlai the people's grief was saying, 'Premier Zhou, where are you?' The towering Monument to the People's Heroes was covered with vows. In the face of armed monsters, people were crying, 'To hell with the traitors of our country!' Tears were shed for the Premier and blood was spilled in fighting the hatchetmen of the usurpers. In the square, people came and went, day and night, in an endless flow. . . ."

Inspired by the heroism of Ouyang Ping and the thousands like him, He Wei finally shook off his standoffishness and procrastination. He joined ranks with Ouyang Ping in the people's battle to save China from fascism and carry forward the cause for which the earlier revolutionaries had given their lives.

Liu Xiuying, He Wei's mother, gave the impression that she was a neurotic case. But what was the real cause? Several years before, she had stumbled onto a secret: that the one who had given false testimony which had destroyed the destiny of her family's best friend and benefactor was — her own husband. This knowledge eroded Liu Xiuying's sensitive nerves and injected a cold horror into her heart, leaving her bewildered. She had seen her husband's sudden ascension to power, while old veteran cadres had been kicked into political oblivion one by one. It seemed to her as though all the basic decencies of life had been forgotten by everyone.

Revulsion, conscience, fear and hate warred within her and tormented her. She had kept silent, often crying. But deep down in her heart the turmoil of feelings assumed horrifying proportions. When she learned that her demon of a husband planned to inform against Ouyang Ping and evict their old friend and benefactor from the house, she shook with anger. Cold fury rioted through her, and when it finally found expression it was the thunderbolt that broke the oppressive silence!

He Shifei, her husband, was a typical political speculator and hypocrite in this period of ladder-climbing. "In these years," he admitted, "I have been a faithful follower of Tang Youcai and his kind. In my experience I am sure this is the only way for me to climb the social ladder." He even went so far as to offer his daughter to the political criminal Tang Youcai and force her to betray Ouyang Ping, the one she loved. He gave her promises, demanded her cooperation and frightened her with the possible loss of her good social standing, shamelessly mouthing high-sounding principles such as the political responsibility of Party members and the supremacy of the Party's interest. In him, fatherly love was vicious hypocrisy.

The conflict between the two antagonistic forces reached a climax when his monstrous crimes were exposed in the family and he was revealed in his true colors. He sensed his end would not be long in coming. His life's dream was shattered, and the quiet life, too. He crumbled into his chair in abject helplessness, left alone with a photo in his hand — the one he had taken with gang member Zhang Chunqiao, once his passport to success.

The ignominious end of He Shifei and his moral collapse — signaling the imminent crumbling of the rule of the gang of four — could not fail to make an immediate impact on the audience.

HERE is a play whose suspense and drama carry the people in the audience away in flow so swift that it leaves them no doubt as to its purpose. The play sets their teeth on edge in a new spurt of hatred for the gang of four.

The style is direct, warm and earthy. The language is the speech of the plain people, lit with flashes of wit and poignancy. In one sentence the playwright often succeeds in driving home a truth that others often smother in pages of vague and clumsy prose.

The author has correctly and adroitly balanced the individuality and universality of characterization. Those who walk the stage are not ideological figures or phantoms but real men and women, living heroes, the ebb and flow of their dramatic struggles against the gang of four drawing powerful emotional responses from the audience.

It is no wonder then that since its first performance last summer it has won the acclaim of the public and the reviewers in Shanghai, in Beijing and everywhere else. In fact it has blazed a new trail in the theatrical art of China today.

STAMPS OF NEW CHINA



中國人民郵政

中國人民郵政



中國人民郵政



中國人民郵政



中國人民郵政



中國人民郵政



40'



50'



60'



70'

Arts and Crafts

THE attractive exhibits on the National Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in 1978 in Beijing are featured in a set of 10 special stamps issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on August 26, 1978.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, two cloth lions (folk toys). Vermilion, rose, deep blue, white, purple and gold.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, a three-leg pottery tea pot in the shape of a goat. Apple-green, chestnut, lilac, vermilion, yellow and sepia.

Stamp 3, 8 fen, a lacquer rhinoceros. Carmine, indigo and gold.

Stamp 4, 10 fen, a kitten's head (embroidery). Light blue, white, black, buff and salmon.

Stamp 5, 20 fen, a woven green basket and a bamboo turkey box. Light blue, olive-yellow, rose, vermilion, black and orange.

Stamp 6, 30 fen, a cloisonné tea pot in peacock shape. Lemon, rose-red, gold and light blue.

Stamp 7, 40 fen, a black lacquer plate with lotus design and a box in black swan shape. Violet, vermilion, dull green and mauve.

Stamp 8, 50 fen, a flying dragon with babies on its back (wood carving). Dull green, orange-brown and black.

Stamp 9, 60 fen, "The Rising Sun" (jade carving). Light blue, rose, salmon and black.

Stamp 10, 70 fen, "To Man's World" (ivory carving). Carmine-red, buff and bistre-brown.

All stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. The Chinese characters read: "The National Arts and Crafts Exhibition." Perf. 11. Serial numbers: T. 29 (10-1 to 10-10). Color photogravured.

On the same date the ministry also issued a super-special stamp (miniature sheet) of 3 yuan denomination "Flying Fairies" (mural). Gold, indigo, white, dull green, orange-red, rose, slate-violet and yellow. The stamp measures 139 × 90 mm. Perf. 11. Serial number: T. 29. Color photogravured.

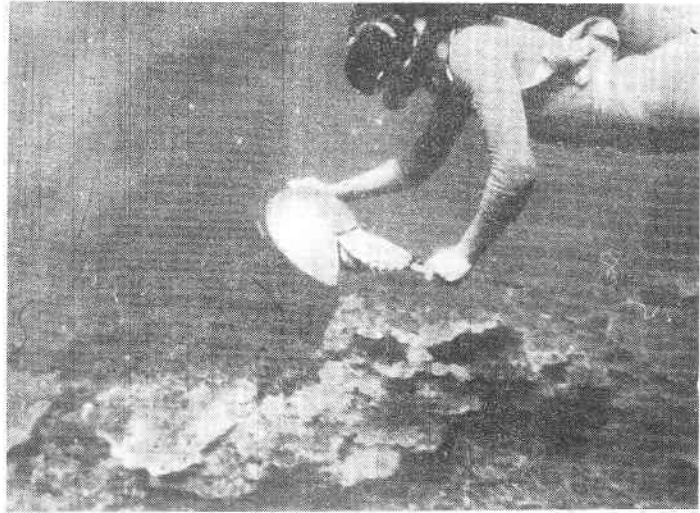
A veteran diver teaches the girls.

'Women Skin Divers', A Color Documentary

LI WENBIN

THIS film brings to the screen a group of lovely young women who take the audience to see the strange scenes at the bottom of the South China Sea. They are members of a skin diving team at the Marine Cultivation Farm in Qionghai county on the east coast of Hainan Island. Organized in 1963, the team has gone over its production quotas year after year and has been cited as an outstanding unit.

The film begins with the girls learning the elementary skills of skin diving from Peng Zhengkai, 76, a veteran diver who grew up on the Nansha Islands. The camera then goes under the sea where the girls cultivate and collect the red algae *eucheuma*, a valuable raw material used in the food, textile, pharmaceutical and defense industries. The algae



Enjoying boiled lobsters.



Catching a king crab.

Underwater training. ▶





Wang Yan, leader of the women's skin diving team.



Collecting eucheuma.



South China Sea Life



Lobster.



Red snappers



Sea urchins



Lobster



Sea hares



Sea-turtle



Soft coral



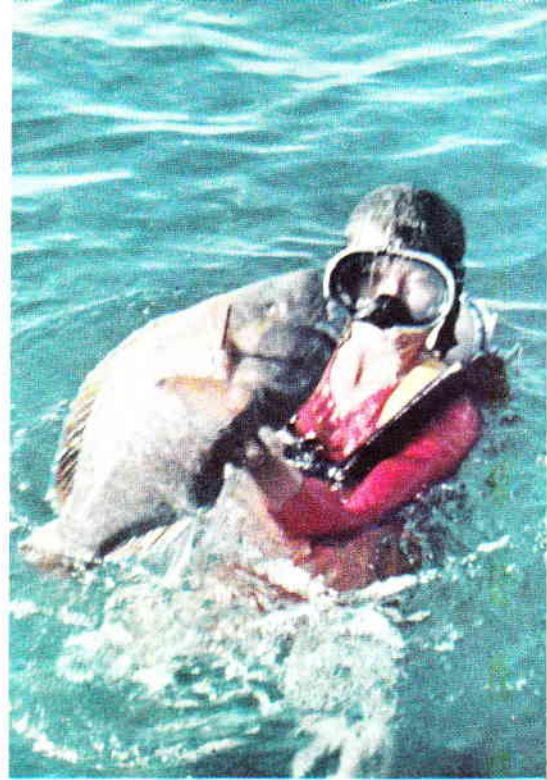
Brain coral



Red coral



Catching a sea-turtle.



Speared parrot fish.

Back from the sea.

Photos by Li Hanjun



grows between the forked branches of corals in infinite shapes that cover the sea bed. The girls swim among them gracefully. Team leader Wang Yan, a hard-working diver of 22 who is liked by everyone, can plant 17 algae on one dive. She is a deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress.

The camera switches to the harvesting of the algae. The girls collect them in baskets, surface and put them into their boats. Baskets and boats dot the blue sea.

We see the young women learning to use oxygen tanks for deeper diving from veteran divers and navymen.

TWO-THIRDS of the footage is underwater, bringing the audience the fantastic world of marine plants and rocks. One breathtaking scene has a sea turtle pursuing a frantic sea hare trying to escape. But the huge creature doesn't know that he in turn is being hunted by the divers. After a struggle, they pull the turtle out of the water and turn him upside down. It used to be thought that only men could be skin divers. This prejudice is now broken.

The film is a veritable catalog of strange plants, animals and other wonders in this "undersea park"

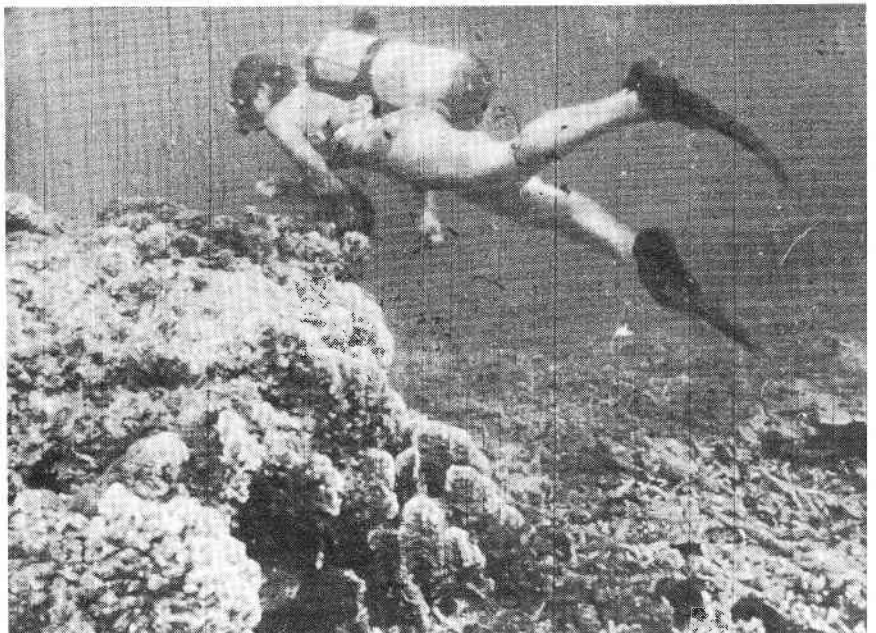
— artistically-shaped red corals, beautiful tropical red snappers, spiny sea urchins, sluggish black sea cucumbers, the precious giant helmet and the elegant parrot fish. There is the king crab, looking like an armored warrior, with only long hard tail, however, as a weapon of defense. There are lobsters, vicious-looking but hiding in the cracks of coral reefs in the daytime and coming out for food only at night.

Aside from their tense work under the sea, the film also shows the girls' life on board and on shore.

Women Skin Divers is one of the many new documentaries produced since the fall of the gang of four. There are others. *Miracle in the Kailuan Mines* shows the Tangshan miners rebuilding after the disastrous earthquake of July 1976. *The Daqing (Taching) Road* records the many achievements of the oil workers. There are also films of the Shanghai International Gymnastics Friendship Invitational Tournament of 1978, the new talent enrolled at the Central Conservatory of Music in Beijing (Peking), winter hunting in the forests of the northeast, and the life of Tangshan earthquake orphans at the Yuhong School in Shijiazhuang (Shichiachuang) south of Beijing.

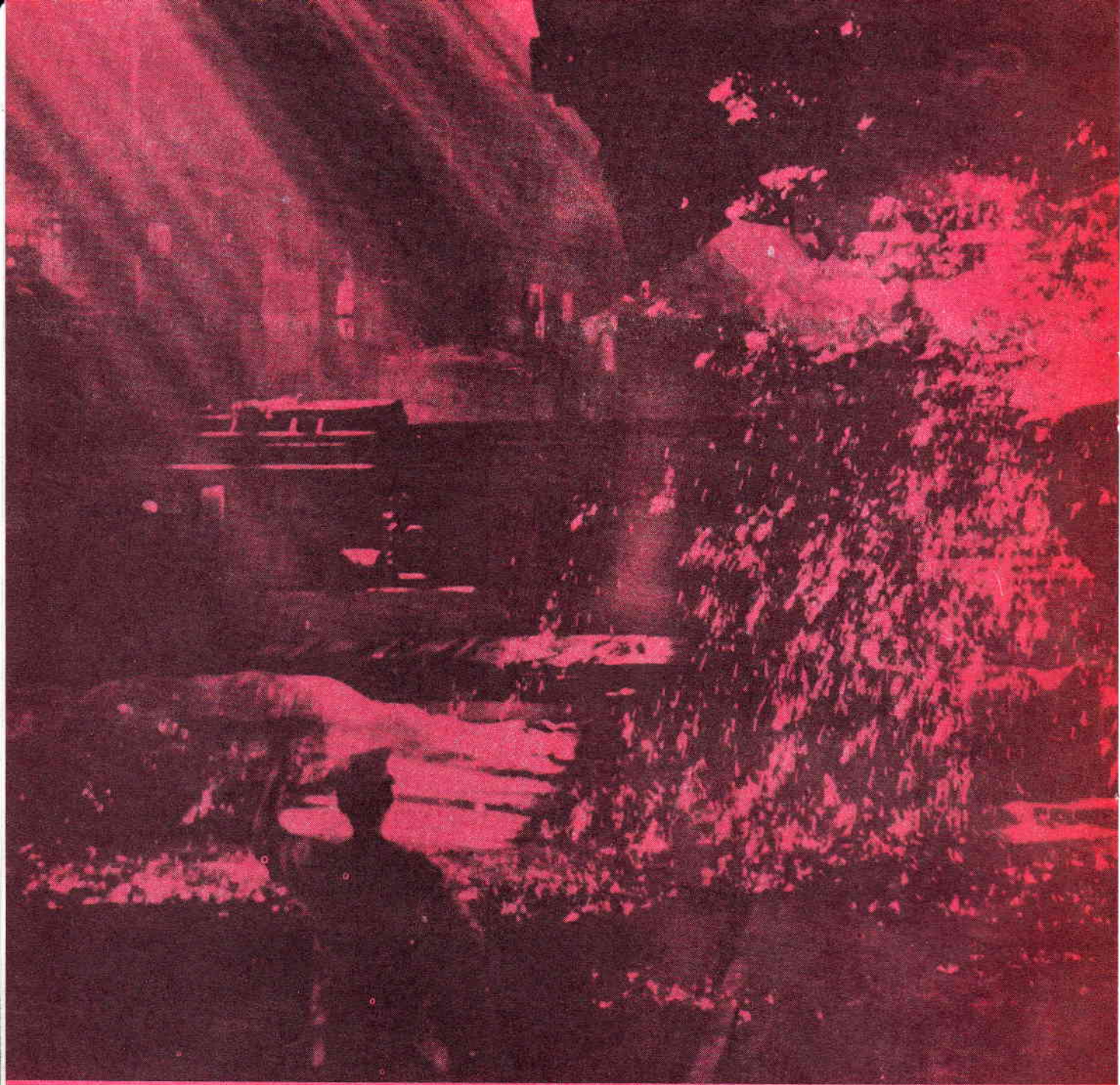


Collecting giant helmets.



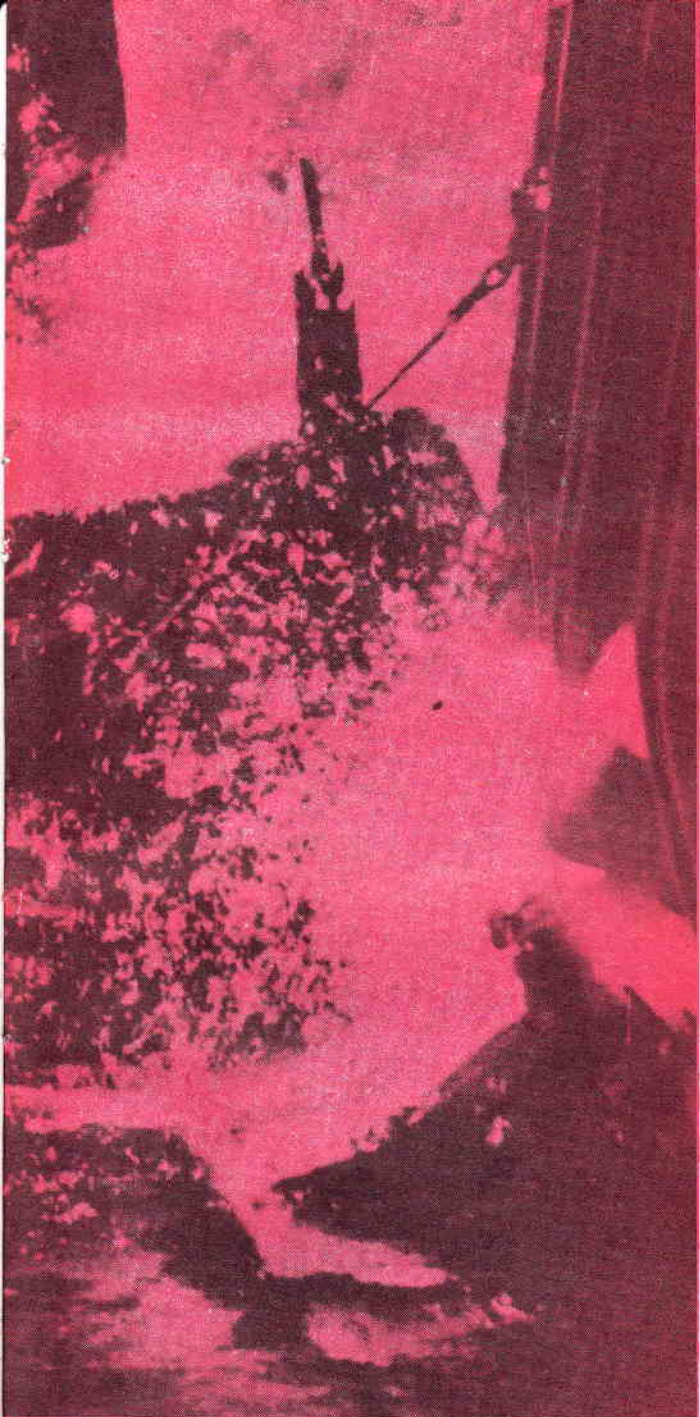
Catching sea cucumbers.

Photos by Li Hanjun



Charging an open-hearth furnace with molten iron.

CHINA'S STEEL INDUSTRY



Yu Chengjian

RECOVERS

RUNG YE

CHAIRMAN MAO and Premier Zhou always stressed the necessity for swift development in China's steel industry. The people enthusiastically supported this. Between 1949 and 1971 steel production jumped from a mere 158,000 tons to 20 million tons.

Then stagnation set in. The gang of four spread its disastrous influence over the industry. For three years steel plants failed to meet the state plan by a total of 20 million tons. This steel would have gone a long way in helping to mechanize China's agriculture.

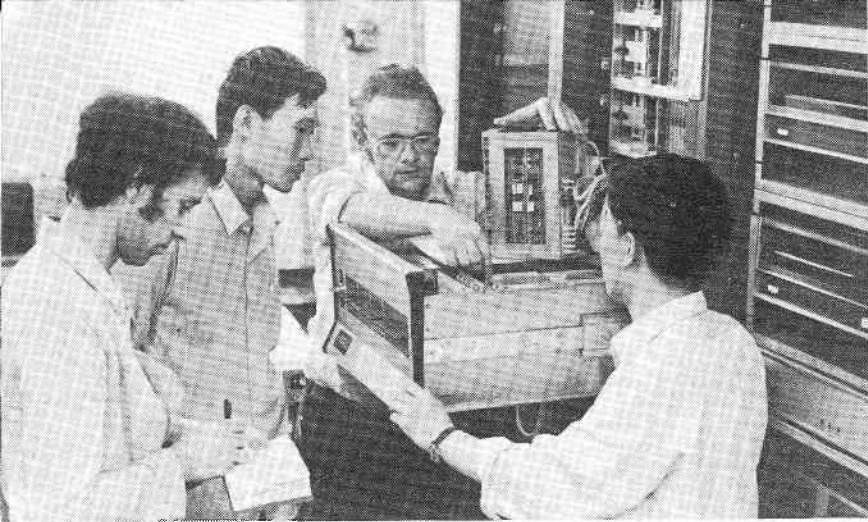
In October 1976 the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua halted the gang of four and began at once to straighten things out. In the metal industry, criticism of the gang and cleaning up the leading bodies brought about political stability and unity. In this atmosphere people once again produced with the enthusiasm characteristic of socialist workers.

Carefully studied measures were taken to speed up recovery. Administration and management, which had been thoroughly disrupted by the gang, began to function normally. Rules and regulations required for smooth production but abandoned by the gang were reestablished and further systematized. Strict cost accounting and reinstating the policy of paying according to the work done encouraged people to do more work and lowered costs.

At the beginning of 1978 the steel industry was already gaining considerable momentum. By the end of the year almost all steel and iron enterprises had met the state plan ahead of schedule. Local medium and small-sized plants met their quotas by the end of October. The state's overall plan was fulfilled by mid-November. The year produced 31.7 million tons of steel, a net increase of 8 million tons. Rolled steel went 5 million tons over the previous year and pig iron 9 million tons.

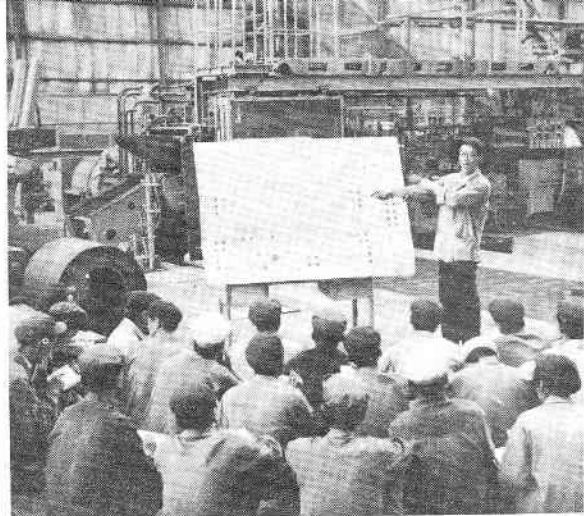
In plants where production had been relatively good in spite of the gang's activities — as at Capital Steel in Beijing (Peking) or some Shanghai plants — output increased by big margins and both technical and economic standards approached advanced levels. Plants which had been seriously damaged by the gang — such as Anshan, Baotou (Paotow) and Wuhan — topped their highest previous records. Wuhan, for example, doubled its steel output and increased its iron output by 150 percent.

Average iron output per cubic meter of blast furnace in various major plants reached 1.57 tons in November 1978, up from 1.26 at the beginning of the year. Capital Steel's in Beijing reached two tons. Converter life was lengthened. One at the Shanghai Steel Plant No. 1 lasted through 4,000 heats. Coke consumption in iron smelting fell from 615 kg. to 529 kg. per ton. Consumption of raw material and electricity dropped and quality improved. Better quality translated into an additional 1 million tons of pig iron, 600,000 tons of steel and 200,000 tons of rolled products. Cost was reduced by 9 percent against 1977. Profits doubled.



Chinese and West German engineers align a computer at the Cold-sheet Reducing Mill at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company.

Yu Chengjian



Workers and management personnel at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company learn new production techniques.

Yu Chengjian

Everywhere more potential was tapped with emulation campaigns between companies, plants, mines and between units of the same departments. A north China team devised a highly efficient method of coordinating the mining of ore and transporting it. Following this example, miners of China dug 40 percent more ore last year than in 1977, in other words, 80 million tons more, without adding manpower or equipment.

CHINA'S steel industry, however, is very much aware that the big production increases in 1978 were largely the recovery of previous low levels after the stagnation caused by the gang of four. To maintain the speed achieved last year new conditions must be created. Thirty million tons of steel a year is a far cry from the figure needed to modernize a country as big as China. Even now China is importing a certain amount of rolled steel to meet immediate needs.

The steel production target for 1985 was set at 60 million tons by the Fifth National People's Congress in February 1978 when it adopted a plan for developing the national economy. Last year's successes in the industry provided experience for further development. Moreover, they proved that China can accelerate industrial modernization. In the seven years before 1985 China must achieve an annual increase of 4-5 million tons of steel. Will it be possible? The picture is favorable.

First, under the present leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, Chairman Mao's policy for developing industry is being carried out correctly. Second, in the 30 years since the people's republic was established, China has built a rationally distributed iron and steel industry consisting of a dozen major complexes and large number of medium and small-sized plants producing about a thousand kinds of steel products. In the course of this growth a great number of skilled workers,

engineers and experienced management personnel have come into existence. Third, China has the natural resources to support such expansion. Fourth, China is importing some advanced techniques and equipment she does not have. If all these factors are brought into full play, China will certainly produce 60 million tons of steel by 1985.

THE nation is now concentrating all work on modernization. In steel, workers have discussed the best ways of doing this. They realized that building additional plants alone will not bring modernization. They made three proposals: 1. Bring existing plants up to their highest capacity. After two years of readjustment some plants have not yet reached this point. 2. Bring old techniques and equipment of the

Night scene at the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Beijing.

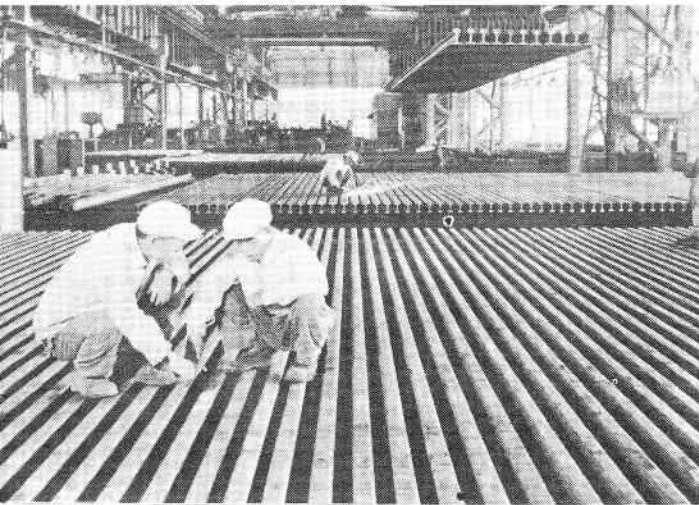


40s and 50s up to date. 3. Build large modern steel complexes as quickly as possible. Ten of these are planned. They will bring a major change in the steel industry.

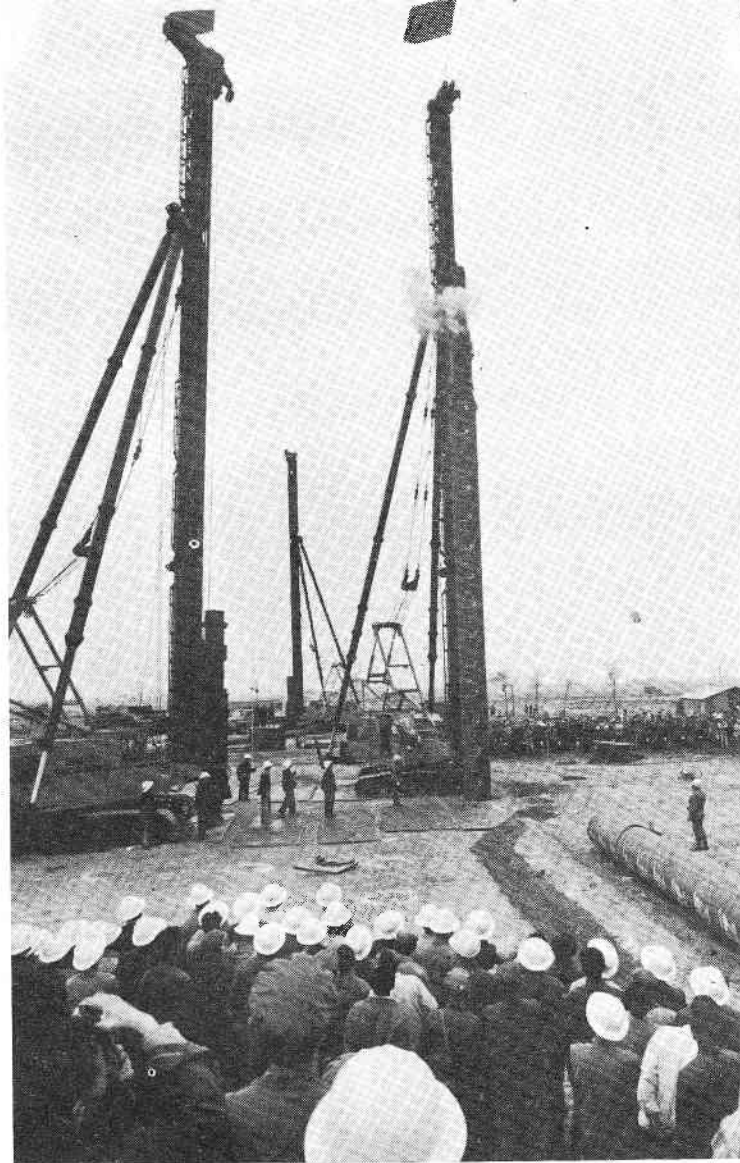
Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's largest, has made a long-term plan to transform and build it into a complex at world levels of technique, equipment and technology. Work on a new steel plant as big as the old one has begun to the northwest of it. It will cover an area of 10 square kilometers. The company has already organized ten percent of its engineers for research and the solution of technical problems.

Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, another big complex, recently completed a rolling mill handling

Heavy-duty rails produced by the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company in Sichuan province. *Zhang Benyi*



Zhang Shuyuan



The first steel pile for the Baoshan Iron and Steel General Plant in Shanghai goes down.

Xu Yigen



items up to 1.7 meters. The equipment was purchased from Japan and West Germany. The company has sent 9,000 persons to learn to operate this gigantic new plant in other places in China and abroad. It will include continuous steel casting, hot-sheet reducing, cold-sheet reducing and silicon steel alloys.

One of the 120 major projects which will help modernize China's industry is the new Baoshan Iron and Steel General Plant in Shanghai, bought from Japan. This will be China's first truly modern steel base. It will have an annual capacity of 6 million tons of steel and the same of iron. Construction is already under way.

The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry pointed out that the 1985 target of 60 million tons of steel is a great challenge. Steelworkers must remember Chairman Hua's advice: "Don't become complacent when you have accomplished a little." Chinese steelworkers are striving to make 1979 a better year.



Zhenhuan at eight months. Jin Duo

To Live Like Anyone Else

IT is a human tragedy when parents of a newborn baby find their joy clouded by terrible doubts as to whether it should be allowed to live.

This happened to Yu Wenguang and Song Baoqin, a peasant couple in Zhouyan county in Liaoning province when on September 30, 1977 a child was born to them covered with hair all over except the tip of the nose, the lips, palms and soles. The eyebrows merged with hair on its forehead. Even the ears were covered. Husband and wife were horrified.

News like this has wings. Superstition is not dead, even in

socialist China, and people began talking. "When I was young," an old woman said, "I heard old folks say that a woman not far from here gave birth to a baby like this one — with black hair all over its body. Her father-in-law killed it with a blow of a pick handle." An old man murmured, "Maybe the spirit of that child has come back to bring trouble again. They shouldn't let it live." Someone else exclaimed, "It's not a baby, it's a demon!"

The couple couldn't stand such gossip anymore. In despair, Yu Wenguang told his wife, "How can we go on like this? There is no

way out for us." He even suggested that they let it die of starvation.

At this moment the baby started crying, as if it was protesting, "I'm a human being and I have a right to live!" It was too much pain for the desperate parents to harm the baby.

When a local middle school teacher learned of the strange child he wrote about it to his former teacher, Qin Yaoting, a biology professor in Liaoning University, now 90, who had specialized in human evolution and heredity. He knew that such mutations had appeared before: A hair-covered father and son had lived in Russia in the 19th century and an entire family had existed in Burma.

The professor wrote two letters — one to the middle school teacher enclosing 80 yuan for the baby's parents and the other to Fang Yi, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Vice-Premier of the State Council, to report this event.

Because such a birth is important in the study of evolution and heredity, Fang Yi instructed the academy to investigate. Vice-Premier Li Xiannian ordered a monthly subsidy given the family from the state. A new house was built for them.

Academy scientists and people from medical and scientific departments of Liaoning province went to Zhouyan county when the baby was four months old. They explained the phenomenon to the villagers that gathered in front of

the family's house when they arrived: Man evolved from the ape. Every unborn baby reenacts this evolution process for a short period as it develops in the womb. The normal six-month fetus has a coat of delicate hair on its body, which is shed before birth. It is extremely rare that a baby is born with this coat. When it happens it is called "reversion."

Realizing then that the baby was not a freak or a demon, the villagers felt ashamed of their discrimination. He is a citizen of our country, too, they said, and should live happily as other children do.

The baby's family is a big one, four generations under one roof. His 84-year-old greatgrandfather said, "Now I can hold my head up again." His 60-year-old grandfather said, "Now we don't have to worry any more. My new grandson's got a good life ahead of him." The family named the boy Zhenhuan meaning "shock the universe."

Zhenhuan's right to live is not only recognized now but he is being protected and treasured by his family and the scientists as well. His survival will add new information to the study of human evolution.

When the child was four months old he was 66.2 centimeters long and weighed 9 kilograms. The hair on his head measured 8 cm, and on his shoulders 4.6 cm. He had a big head and ears, high and broad nose, a small mouth. He ate and slept well, laughed a lot and seldom cried. He could sit by himself for a while and grasp objects to play with. He could stand with someone supporting him.

At eight months he was taken to a symposium in Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning province. Medical specialists found his physical development normal except for a slightly enlarged heart. A scientific documentary film was made of him.

Scientists at the symposium were divided on the reasons why hair all over the body occurs. One opinion maintains that this mutation is due to a change in the structural alignment of the chromosomes, leading to a mutant growth of the fetal hair. Another opinion holds that the genes controlling the growth of rudimentary hair, which are usually in a dormant state, are affected by some factor that causes them to become active. No agreement has been reached.

The child can now walk and speak a number of words. A doctor has been especially assigned to take care of him, but he is seldom sick. All signs indicate that he will be a normally healthy child.



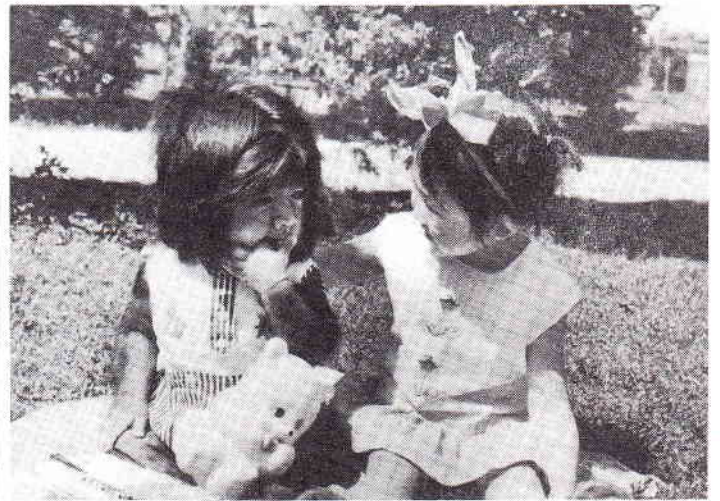
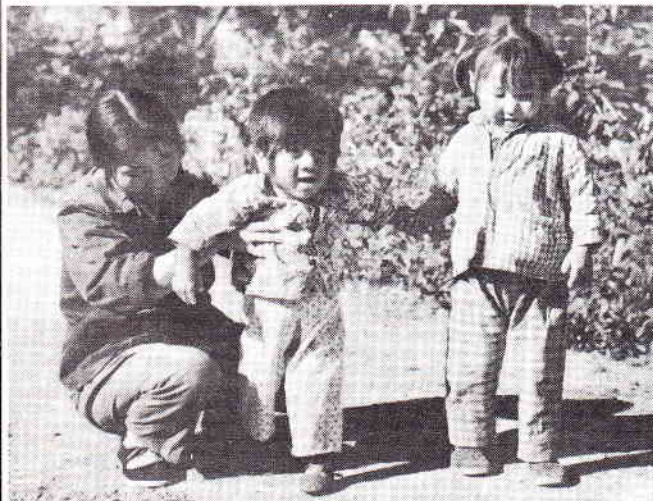
Happier when played with. *Jin Duo*

Mother and sister help him walk.

Xinhua

With a friend.

Jin Duo





SPORTS

Ice Hockey Friendship Tournament

COLD weather and heavy snowfall greeted contestants in the International Ice Hockey Friendship Tournament held in Beijing (Peking) last December 10th to 19th.

The tournament, the first of its kind ever held in China, was played in a single round robin series with a total of ten matches. The keenly-fought matches between Finland, Romania, Japan, West

Germany and China were played to capacity audiences in the indoor Capital Stadium.

Finland, which won first place in the tournament, displayed superb all-round skill. They were masters in skating, passing, receiving, puck-handling, checking, shooting and teamwork. Each player controlled the puck well and was good at breaking through opponents' defense. Against the Japanese

A sudden start by a Japanese player.

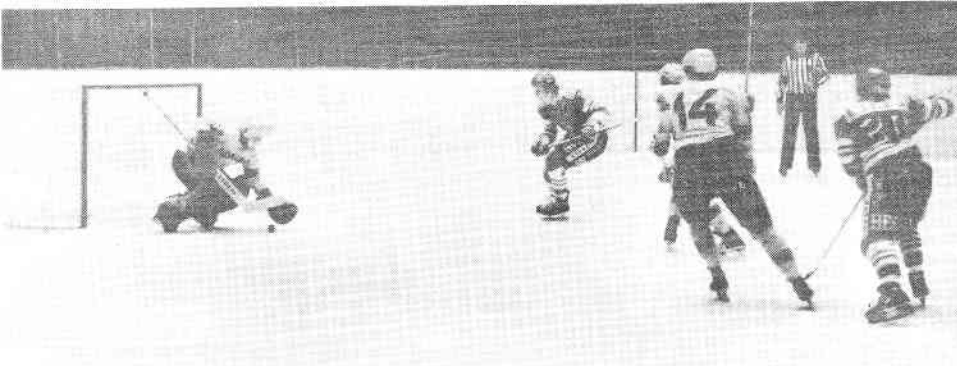


team they used such fast short triangle passes in front of the goal that the resulting confusion won them constant shooting opportunities. Forward Erkki Lehtonen was especially good at shooting. The Japanese players, though remarkable in sudden start, speed skating and sudden turning, couldn't match their opponents. Finland took the game 16:1.

Romania came out second. The players' excellent teamwork showed in attack and defense with changing tactics and all-round skill. On the afternoon of the 16th they met the Finnish team. In formation the Finns began a powerful attack. At the end of the first period they were leading 2:0. In the second period Finland's Hannu Koskinen added another goal with a very long hard shot. Undismayed, the



Romania's Doru attacks.



The Finns converge on the Romanian goalie.

Photos by Huo Jianying

Romanians changed their attacking tactics and strengthened their teamwork. Fifteen minutes into the period they scored three shots. In the third period both sides fought hard. Though the Finnish players had 20 shooting opportunities, the Romanian goalie stopped the puck each time. The final score stood at 3:3.

Tureanu Doru, the Romanians' center forward, won special applause. During the Romanians' match with the Chinese team the Romanians lagged behind 0:4 in the third period. The spectators thought they could not come up. Doru, back on the rink from an injury, organized fierce attacks against the Chinese team. Two minutes after the Chinese got their fourth goal he scored twice, getting his team out of its passive position. With his help Romania scored two more goals and the final score read 4:4.

HOCKEY is an intense sport. Players frequently fall or slam into each other. Putting friendship before competition, all the players showed good sportsmanship. As a result, the spectators were impressed by the fact that some matches had no major or even minor penalties. Though the tournament lasted only ten days, the players felt that the friendly feelings developed will endure a long time. Gunther Sabetzki, President of the International Ice Hockey Federation, declared, "The tournament is a success.

It played a positive role in strengthening friendship among the players of the five countries and pushing the sport forward."

The tournament gave the Chinese team an opportunity to learn a great deal from the others. Foreign players praised the Chinese team as young and brave, with agility and speed, but frankly noted their weakness in technique, tactics, height, strength, physique and experience. Yu Zaizhou, leader of the Chinese team, spoke of the Chinese players learning technique, tactics and tenacity from their friends. China's hockey players are determined to make better showings in future world competitions.

Center face-off between the Chinese and Germans.



Western Han—A Time of Prosperity

JIAO JIAN

THE relative stability of a unified China during the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 8) provided conditions for one of the glorious periods of Chinese history. It meant the beginning of the wide contacts with the outside world and a high level of cultural creativity. The period when the capital was at Changan, present-day Xi'an (Sian), is known as Western Han, as distinct from the later period (25-220) when the capital was at Luoyang (Loyang), known as Eastern Han.

Emperor Han Gao Zu, Liu Bang, founder of the dynasty (256-195 B.C.) in general carried on the governmental setup of the preceding Qin dynasty, but tempered Qin harshness. A more complete law code and regulations were formulated to further consolidate and strengthen the centralized feudal rule.

As the dynasty began, long years of war had impoverished the society. There was a shortage of grain and prices were high. So many horses had been killed off that, wrote the historian Sima Qian, four of the same color could not be found to draw the emperor's carriage, and generals and ministers had to travel in carts drawn by oxen.

To remedy the situation Lu Jia, adviser to Han Gao Zu, suggested adjustments in national policy. He told the emperor that though he had gained power through military force he wouldn't be able to maintain it the same way. The Qin dynasty had suppressed the people's resistance with strict laws and a strong armed force, but the harsher the measures the more frequent the incidence of crime, the stronger the military suppression the fiercer the resistance, Lu wrote in an analysis of the reasons for the fall of Qin. Lasting stability could be achieved only by combining force with moderation, he warned. He urged a milder policy to alleviate the oppression and exploitation of the people so that the men might have more time for farming.

This view was adopted by Emperor Han Gao Zu. He ordered Xiao He, his prime minister, to remove the stricter sections from the Qin dynasty legal code and rewrite the remainder into what became known as the *Nine-Chapter Law*. It consisted of nine parts laying down systems for taxation, compulsory labor and military service. He had his financial minister work out the criteria and rate for taxing farmland.

The state instituted census records which served as the basis for taxes and conscription for labor and military service. People were forbidden to change their residence without reason. Any peasant caught moving to another place without permission was forced to become a slave in an official family. Every

male adult between the ages of 23 and 56 had to put in one month of labor a year constructing roads, cities, palaces or imperial mausoleums. Every man between these ages also had to serve two years in the army, one in the local prefecture and the other either as guard in the capital or defending the frontiers.

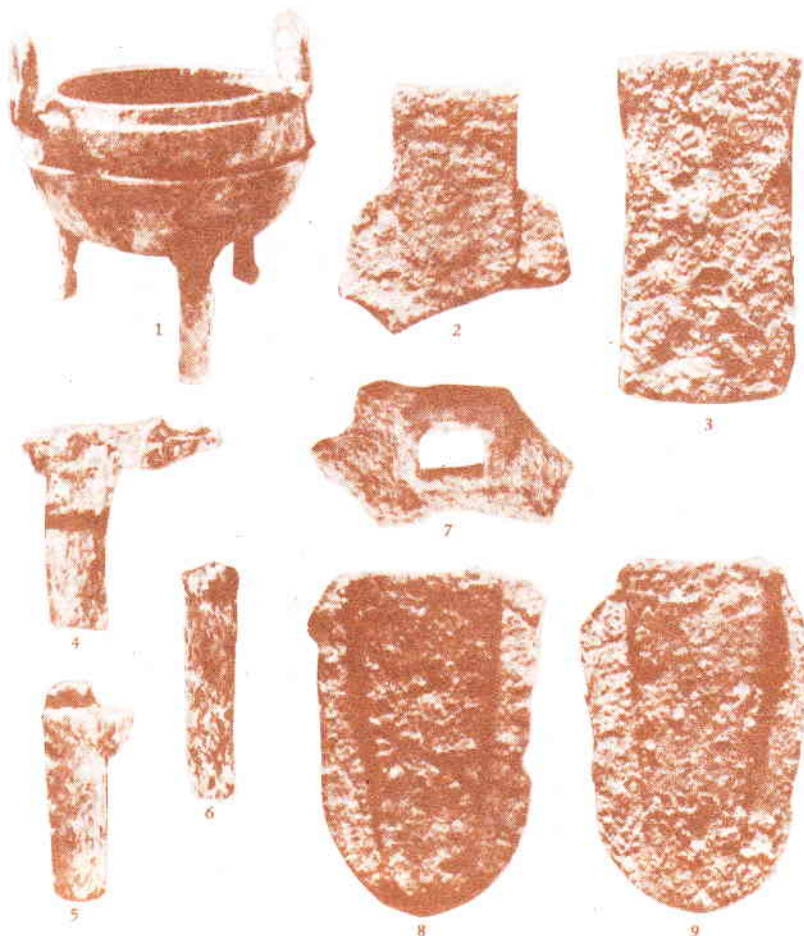
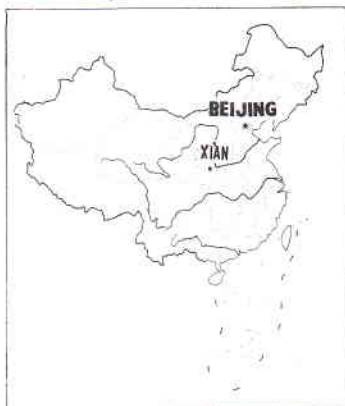
Land was taxed at the rate of one-fifteenth (later one-thirtieth) the value of its produce and a head tax was collected on every person from the age of 7 to 56. The land tax was used to cover administration expenses and officials' salaries, and the head tax for military expenditures. This represented a slight easing of the burden on the people compared to Qin administration, which had levied exorbitant taxes without restriction.

Agriculture Flourishes

The next prime minister went even further in enabling the peasants to do more farming. He had construction on the capital, Changan, done for only 30 days in winter and early spring of each year, when farm work was at its slowest. The first several Han emperors gave equal attention to food crops and mulberry trees for feeding silkworms. Emperor Han Jing Di (188-141 B.C.), grandson of Han Gao Zu, in an order likened grain to gold, pearls and jade, but even more precious because these "could not stop hunger as well as grain, nor resist cold as well as silk and linen. Local officials should urge the people to till the land and plant more mulberry trees." This represented mainly the desire of the emperors, as the highest political representatives of the landlord class, for a flourishing economy on the land, which would bring an increased income. In the last years of Han Jing Di improved agriculture brought about a substantial growth in the treasury.

By the middle of the Western Han period, during the reign of Emperor Han Wu Di (156-87 B.C.), the economy was flourishing. Draft animals had increased by large numbers. Fields being plowed by oxen or horses could be seen in many places throughout the land. Iron farm tools had come into wide use. A large-type plowshare, 40 centimeters long and 42 cm. wide and drawn by two oxen, provided for deeper plowing.

Great progress was made in water works. On the plain north of Changan the Zhengguo Canal had been built in the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.). Now running south from it were constructed six auxiliary canals to irrigate fields on higher land.



Iron *ding* (tripod) and farm tools of the Western Han period unearthed in 1975 at Xiangfen county, Shanxi province.

Soon afterward the Bai Canal was built between this canal and Changan linking the Weishui and Jingshui rivers. It brought 180,000 hectares under irrigation.

This spurred agriculture to develop on an unprecedented scale. The achievements and methods of Han farming were summed up in a book by Fan Shengzhi, an agronomist of the time. The book itself has been lost, but much of its data was preserved in another farm book *Important Arts for the People's Welfare* written in the Northern Wei dynasty (386-534). The advance of agriculture enriched the feudal ruling class. At the expense of the people they led a life of luxury and extravagance of which that of Prince Jing, son of Emperor Han Jing Di, was typical.

Confucianism Refurbished

Western Han reached its zenith economically and militarily during the 54-year reign of Emperor Han Wu Di between 140 and 87 B.C. But at the same time the contradiction between the landlords and peasants sharpened. To buttress the position of the centralized state of the landlord feudal rule Prime Minister Dong Zhongshu, brought out Confucianism again, changing

it to suit his needs. As a rationale for feudal rule he interpreted the Confucian idea of the "mandate of Heaven" to mean that the emperor had been invested by Heaven with the power to rule. His statement that "Heaven changes not, neither does the Way" refers specifically to this way of upholding feudal rule.

Dong Zhongshu insisted that unified thinking could not be achieved as long as many schools of thought existed, so he proposed that all ideas other than Confucian doctrine be banned and only Confucian classics be used as texts for young people. At Dong's suggestion Han Wu Di set up institutions of higher learning in Changan and various prefectures and appointed to them doctors of the Confucian classics. In this way Confucianism, which had once been anti-feudal, gradually assumed the dominant position in feudal society.

Dong Zhongshu is credited with formulating the "Three Cardinal Guidances" — the sovereign guides the subject, the father guides the son, the husband guides the wife. For "guide" he meant: "has absolute authority over." As Chairman Mao was to point out later, these represented the political, clan

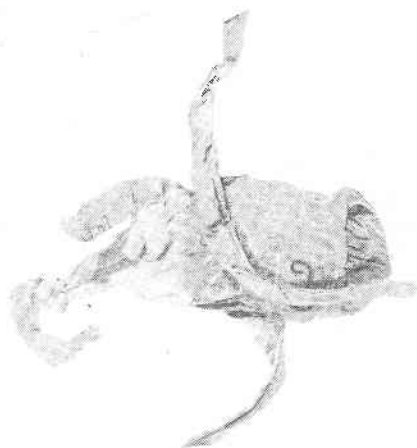


Zhang Qian and his party on their way to the Western Regions (facsimile of a mural at Dunhuang, Gansu province).

By the time of Han Wu Di the government was wealthy and well enough prepared to go on the offensive against the Xiongnu. A decisive battle was fought in 119 B.C. in which several hundred thousand troops led by generals Wei Qing (?-106 B.C.) and Huo Qubing (140-117 B.C.) attacked the Xiongnu in the Mongolian desert and drove them northwest so that for a long time afterward there were no incursions into the area south of the desert. Han Wu Di encouraged settlers to move to the edge of the desert along the bend of the Huanghe (Yellow) River and the Gansu (Kansu) Corridor to farm and defend the area. They converted large tracts of desert into farmland.

Contacts Westward

In Han times the term "Western Regions" was used to refer to many small nations in what is now China's Xinjiang (Sinkiang) accessible through the Gansu Corridor. Among them were settled farming



Perfume sachet with embroidered cloud design unearthed at Lop Nur in Xinjiang along the Silk Road, Western Han.

and masculine authority, which with the religious authority were "four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants."

Fighting the Xiongnu

In the early years of Western Han the Xiongnu (Hsiungnu, also known as Huns), a herding people living to the north, made frequent raids south of the Great Wall, devastating crops, seizing draft animals and taking prisoners to be slaves. At first the Han military strength was no match for the Xiongnu, so Han Gao Zu adopted a policy of conciliation. He gave Han princesses in marriage to the Xiongnu tribal chiefs and sent them large annual gifts of silk and grain. Further agreement was reached by which silk was exchanged for Xiongnu animals, furs and skins. Even this, though, did not stop Xiongnu predatory incursions along the northern border, which caused great losses to the people.

Stone horse stands before the tomb of Huo Qubing, a general who turned back the Xiongnu, Xingping county, Shaanxi province.



peoples as well as herders. Early in Han times this area was conquered by the Xiongnu who forced these peoples to pay huge amounts of tribute annually. Emperor Han Wu Di had heard that the Yuezhi living southwest of the Pamir Mountains had been defeated by the Xiongnu and fled westward. When he began making plans for fighting the Xiongnu he wished to make alliance with the Yuezhi and called for an ambassador to seek them out.

In 138 B.C. Zhang Qian, an official, volunteered and set out with 100 men. Zhang Qian was captured while traveling through the Gansu Corridor. He and his party were held by the Xiongnu for ten years, but managed to escape and continue on to the Western Regions. By this time the Yuezhi had moved farther west but he found them. Though he spent a year with them he was unable to obtain their agreement to Han Wu Di's proposal. But on his return to Changan Zhang Qian brought a detailed report of the geography, production and life of the people in the Western Regions.

In 119 B.C. Han Wu Di sent Zhang Qian to the Western Regions again. Now the Xiongnu had been defeated and the Gansu Corridor was controlled by Han troops. This time Zhang Qian took over 300 men with the aim of establishing firmer contacts and exchanging products. He divided his force into several groups which visited different parts of the region.

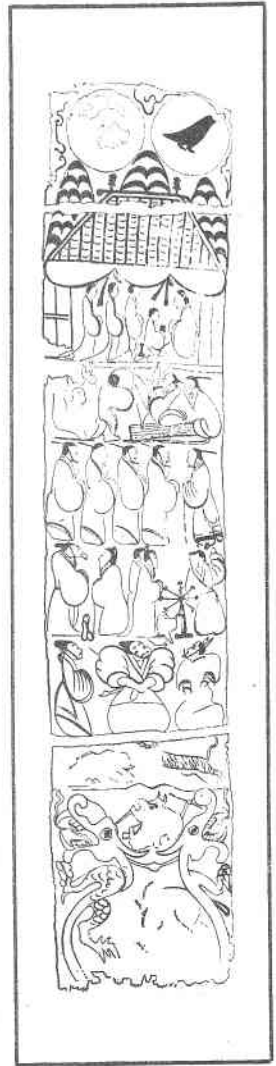
When the Han travelers went back to Changan envoys of some of the nations went with them to pay a return visit. Zhang Qian's second trip to the west opened a new era in relations with these areas. The Hans brought back with them seeds of grapes, walnuts and carrots. The envoys of the various nations obtained silks and iron implements to take back with them and eventually know-how about making iron and drilling deep wells or bore-holes also passed westward.

Thus along this route silks from China began to flow to the Western Regions. From there they went to Parthia (now Iran) and on to western Asia and Rome. This exchange stimulated the economy and enriched the life of both the Han people and those of the Western Regions. This route became known as the Old Silk Road. In 60 B.C. the areas adjacent to it on through the Gansu Corridor were brought under jurisdiction of the central government and a governor appointed to be in charge of military and political affairs and protecting traders and travelers.

Han Wu Di also sent envoys to tribal peoples in Guizhou (Kweichow), Yunnan and southwestern Sichuan (Szechuan) and later set up prefectural and county governments in some places there.

Science and Culture

The development of production and economic and political ties with other regions stimulated the development of science and culture. This era produced the book *Mathematics in Nine Sections*, a very advanced work for its time. In 246 problems and



Vignettes of Han life shown in a painting on silk from a Han tomb in Linyi county, Shandong province, and an artist's facsimile.

solutions it treated things like methods of measuring land, distances and earthwork in building a city or digging canals, and the capacity of a round or square granary. Involving not only arithmetic but also algebra and geometry, the book included such concepts as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions, positive and negative numbers and decimals, all of which were advanced for their time.

Paper was first invented in China. Before the Han dynasty writing was done mainly on bamboo, wood or silk. We know from scraps of paper unearthed in 1957 in a Han tomb near present-day Xi'an that during the Western Han period people began to use silk and then linen to make a proto-paper which can be called the world's earliest paper. Paper as we know it today, made from pulp, was invented in the Eastern Han dynasty when the eunuch Cai Lun, drawing on experience created by the working people, made it from pulped fibers of bark, hemp, rags and old fishnets. The use of cheaper

materials made paper more widely available and increased its production.

Sima Qian (135 or 145-?) was one of China's greatest historians. Son of a court historian, by the time he was 20 he had visited many of the places of historical or legendary interest. He was a keen observer of the life and customs of the people. In Zhejiang (Chekiang) he visited Yu Cave where the legendary King Yu (22nd century B.C.) was said to have stayed. In Hunan he investigated the origins of the stories about another legendary ruler Shun. In the north he climbed to the top of the Great Wall. At his father's death Sima Qian succeeded to his post. This gave him access to the imperial library and archives where he could collect a great deal of historical material. At 48 he incurred wrath of Han Wu Di and was punished by being castrated. But this did not stop him from finishing his masterpiece, *Historical Records*, which took him more than ten years.

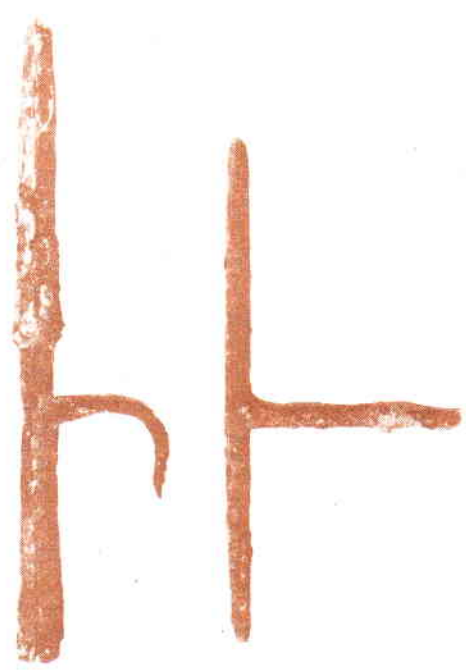
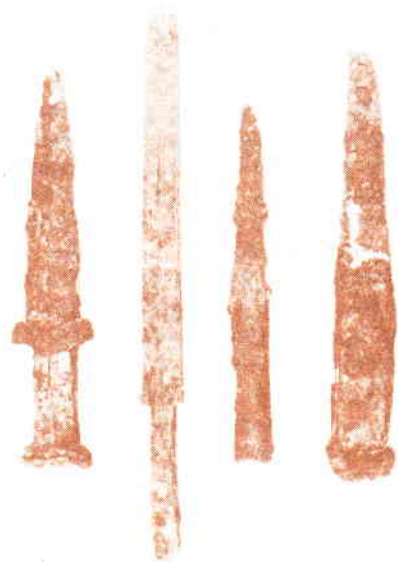
The 500,000-character book is China's earliest general history. It covers some 3,000 years from Huang Di (the Yellow Emperor) to Han Wu Di. The author paid great attention to the peasant uprising led by Chen Sheng at the end of the Qin dynasty, and extolled Qu Yuan, patriotic poet of the State of Chu in the Warring States period. He wrote the unflattering truth about some tyrants and oppressive officials and even bravely described Han Wu Di's penchant for trying all kinds of things hoping to gain immortality.

Historical Records contains 130 volumes, of which 70 deal with lives of eminent men — physicians, outlaws who redressed the people's wrongs and championed those suffering injustice, big merchants, actors, assassins, fortune-tellers and corrupt officials. The characters are vividly drawn. His biographical form of presentation became the format for historians who came after.

As a historian of the feudal society, however, Sima Qian was limited by the idealist view of history of his time. In *Historical Records* he attributed the rise and fall of a country to the mandate of Heaven.

Some Historical Names

<i>Former Spelling</i>	<i>New Spelling</i>
Liu Pang (Han Kao Tzu)	Liu Bang (Han Gao Zu)
Szuma Chien	Sima Qian
Chin dynasty	Qin dynasty
Han Ching Ti	Han Jing Di
Han Wu Ti	Han Wu Di
Chengkuo Canal	Zhengguo Canal
Tung Chung-shu	Dong Zhongshu
Hsiungnu	Xiongnu
Yuehchih	Yuezhi
Chang Chien	Zhang Qian
Chu Yuan	Qu Yuan
Tsai Lun	Cai Lun



Iron weapons (including a spearhead second from right), a piece of iron armor after excavation (center) and halberds (bottom).

Han Armory Shows Progress from Bronze to Iron Weapons



Excavation site, Building No. 7.

THOUGH iron weapons were used in China as early as the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 B.C.) — much earlier than once thought — it was several centuries before they replaced bronze weapons on a large scale. The recent discovery of the ruins of a large armory from the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 8) may shed more light on the speed of this process. The armory, built in 200 B.C. according to historical records, stood 1,810 meters inside the then-southern wall of the Han capital Changan. The ruins were uncovered on a stretch of farmland in the eastern part of Daliuzhai village outside today's Xi'an (Sian) in Shaanxi (Shensi) province.

The armory apparently remained in use until the time of the rule of Wang Mang, nephew of Emperor Han Yuan Di's empress, who had been regent for the infant emperor and in A.D. 8 installed himself on the throne in the name of the Xin (Hsin) dynasty. Along with Western Han coins in the armory were found copper coins from the Wang Mang regime. Histories state that the armory was unused after the Han dynasty reconstituted itself as Eastern Han in Luoyang (Loyang), a city to the east, in A.D. 25. Excavation shows that the armory had been destroyed; apparently this happened when peasant rebels took Changan in the last year of the Wang Mang regime.

IT was a large armory consisting of seven buildings, of which one on the northeast (Building No. 1) and another on the southwest (Building No. 7) have been excavated. Finds in these two rooms in-

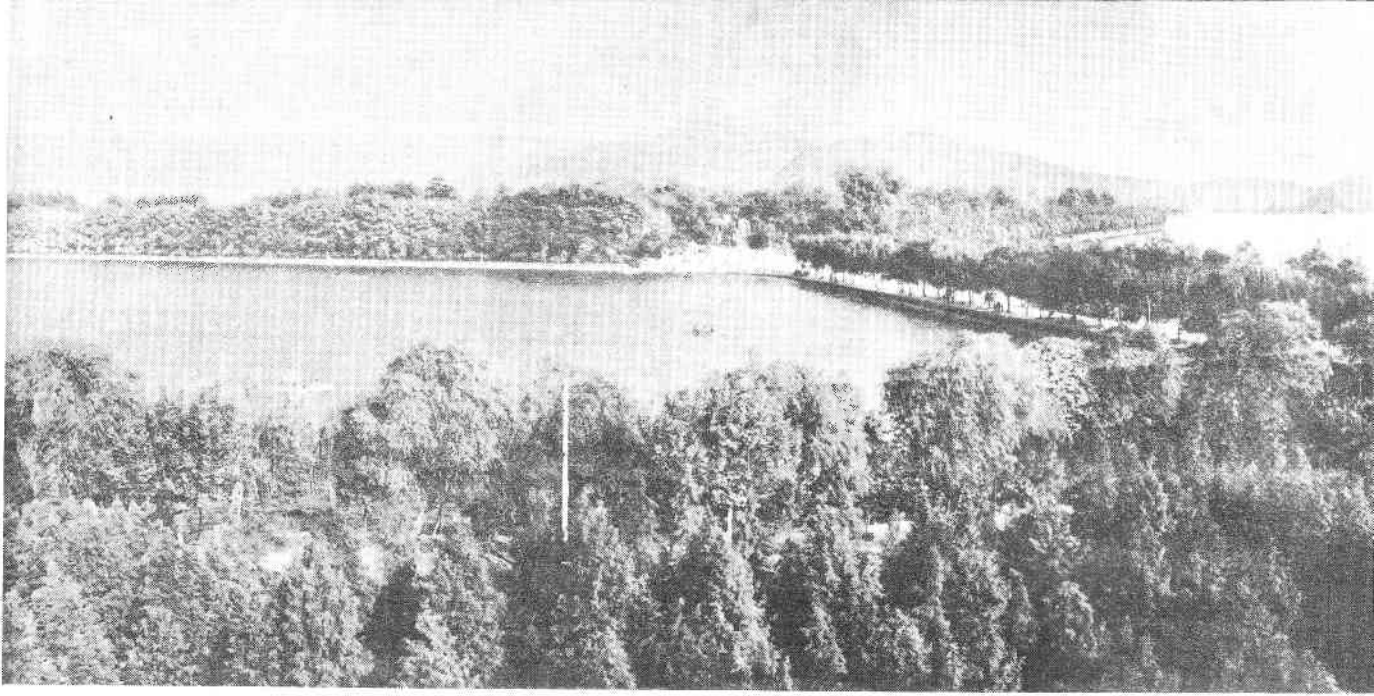
dicate that by the time of the armory's destruction iron weapons were clearly preponderant over those of bronze, for more were found of iron than of bronze. At Building No. 7 were double-edged swords, ordinary swords, spears, halberds, axes and arrowheads of iron and also a smaller quantity of bronze arrowheads. At Building No. 1 were found most of the above iron weapons along with a great deal of iron armor, and also some pointed axes and arrowheads of bronze. West of the armory lay a huge piece of iron weighing about 40 kilograms which seems to be made of several kinds of armor melted together.

The production of iron weapons and farm tools had undergone greater expansion after Emperor Han Wu Di (156-87 B.C.) nationalized ironmaking for military and financial reasons.

The roof of the armory seems to have been held up by wood pillars, as shown by the ashes and remains of pillar bases. Some of these were set into a series of earthen platforms running down the center of Building No. 7 and some encased in the rammed earth walls between rooms. This last is a feature rarely found in buildings from this period.

Building No. 7 was the largest. Three thick separating walls divided the building into four large rooms linked by 2-meter-wide doorways. Outside a door in the southwest corner of each room is a rammed earth mound which might be the ruins of a sentry box.

Closer study of the large quantity of weapons found here may also provide more information on types of weapons.



The Water Is Clean Again

BIAN HUI

XUANWU Lake, more than a square mile in size, lies in one of the parks in Nanjing. Its bright, clean water contains many fish. People boat and swim there. Yet, a year and a half ago this lake was badly polluted. The rapid development of industries around the lake had poured waste materials into the water far in excess of state standards—some 2,000 tons per day containing phenol, cyanogen, mercury, chromium and other toxic substances.

In 1977 the city Communist Party committee called a halt to this situation. It set up an environmental protection group and ordered the factories around the lake to organize similar groups to eliminate their polluting gases, liquids and solids. The committee mobilized the masses to investigate and help.

One of the worst offenders was an electron-tube plant. Its chemical section produces fluorescent powders and purifies the mercury needed in manufacture. This created huge quantities of water containing mercury and mercurous nitrate. The concentration of mercury in the lake often reached 9 mg. per liter, more than 100 times the state standard.

When this figure was revealed it shocked the workers. Not only were they endangering health but the factory's discharge was also a great waste. The chemical section decided to try purifying the water by distillation and filtration, and made a new

system in 38 days. This cut the mercury discharge to 0.134 mg. per liter—still 3 times higher than standard. Further innovations brought no better results. Finally they ran the waste water into a vacuum autoclave, vaporized the acid, collected it by distillation and reused it in electrolysis. By adding aluminum powder to the mercurous nitrate remaining in the autoclave they obtained metallic mercury also used in production. Mercury in the waste water was absorbed with ion exchange resin, its concentration dropping to 0.005 mg. per liter, much lower than the standard.

Factories around the lake hadn't realized the harmfulness of the pollution or lacked the equipment and technical knowledge to solve it. The Nanjing Accumulator Plant, for instance, has only 233 workers, no engineers and only simple machines. Lead and acid in its liquid waste was a big factor in polluting the lake. The plant set up an anti-pollution group and made up its mind to overcome the difficulties in the spirit of hard work with which they had built their factory.

A similar plant in another province was constructing a system for treating its waste water. The accumulator plant sent workers to study the method and ask for the blueprints. The equipment needed was complicated and required parts made with high precision. Nevertheless the workers patiently made them with their simple machines. A large cone filter tank 8 meters in diameter was too big to process in

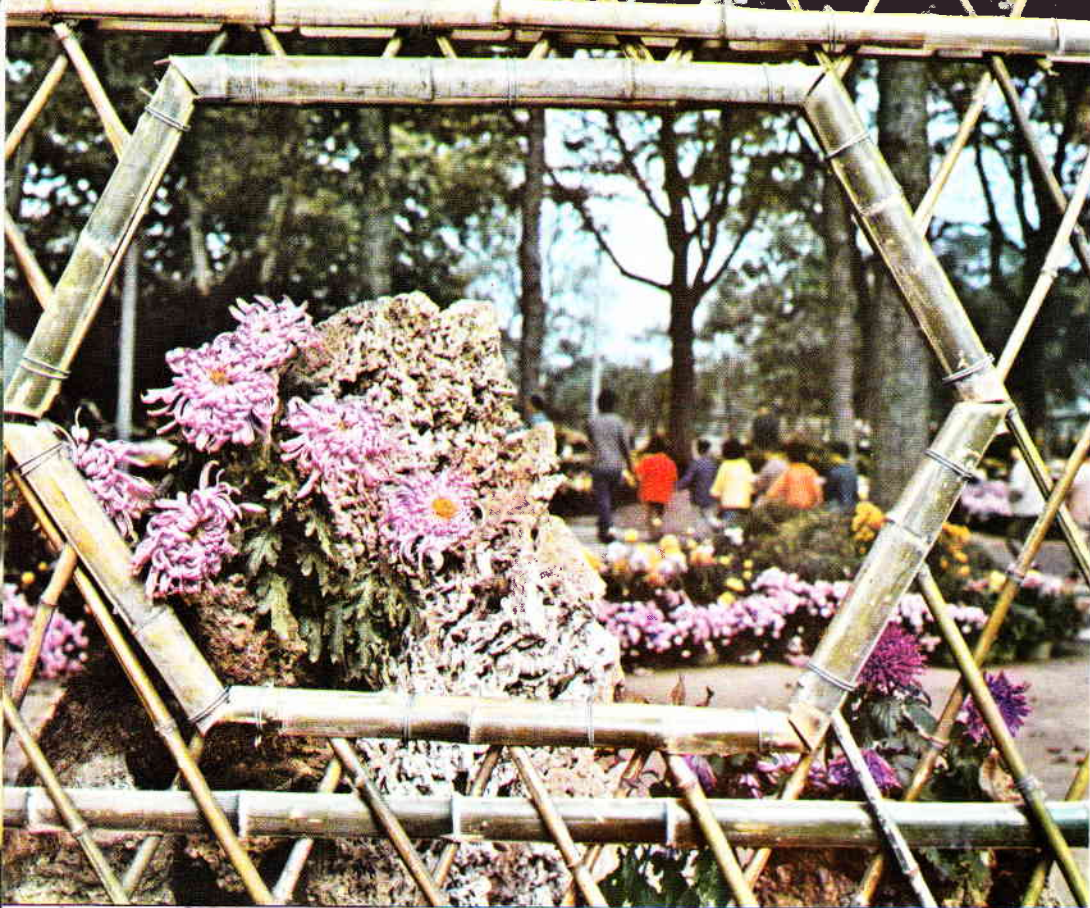
BIAN HUI is a staff reporter for *China Reconstructs*.



Workers from a Nanjing environment surveying station taking the water samples.



Clean water, better hauls of fish.



An exhibition of chrysanthemums in Xuanwuhu Park.

Xuanwu Lake is clean again.

Photos by Zhu Yongqing



one piece. They made it in halves, using hammers because they had no forging machine. The cement for the 240 plastic microtubes in the tank did not work. They made their own. The system took a year to build. It reduces the lead to 0.5 mg. per liter and the water is now turned back into production. In addition to saving water the plant recovers 10 tons of lead every year.

Nanjing's universities and scientific institutes have also helped clean the water of Xuanwu Lake. Nanjing University's chemical department and electroplating shop worked out a simple and inexpensive method of treating water containing chromium from electroplating. Because the chromium concentration in the treated water is less than 0.18 mg. per liter the water can be reused in production.

A galvanizing shop in the Nanjing Film Machine Factory turned out waste water containing several thousand times more chromium and cyanogen than the state allowed. The water is now chemically treated so that the elements are lower than the state standard. The factory also took steps to prevent the leakage or escape of toxic materials. Previously, for example, empty bags which had contained acid and cyanide were thrown carelessly in piles. Now the workers wash them in a waste water pond in which the chemicals are removed.

Today the Nanjing environmental protection departments and the factories around Xuanwu Lake stand guard on water pollution. The situation has been greatly improved. Last year the lake provided 500 tons of fish. It contains no mercury, and the cyanogen and chromium levels are less than the surface water. Xuanwu Lake is clean, though the organizations concerned are pushing to restore it to its original natural state.

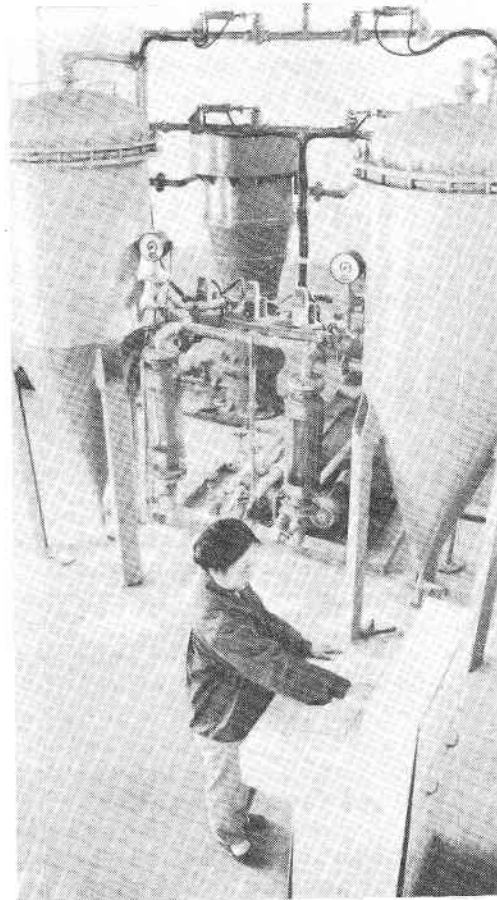


Examining the fish regularly.

This apparatus in the Nanjing Accumulator Plant reduces the lead in waste water to 0.5 mg. per liter.

Removing chromium with the method worked out by Nanjing University's chemical department.

Treating waste water in the Haudong Electron-Tube Plant.



DO YOU KNOW?

Chinese Tea



NO one who visits China can escape tea. It is by far the people's favorite drink. Every city, town and village has its tea houses, and most parks and public gardens have pavilions where people relax with a cup of tea. Factories and work sites often serve it as a thirst quencher. After the day's work many families like to brew a pot of tea and sit together chatting.

A line in an old Chinese poem speaks of "tea served in the place of wine to guests on a cold night." And indeed it is a long-standing custom as well as a mark of courtesy to present the visitor with a cup of hot tea as soon as he steps in the house. On traditional holidays friends and relatives often bring a package of fine tea as a gift. A good tea is a must at parties and social get-togethers, and at weddings the bride and bridegroom thank their guests with a cup of tea.

Some of China's minority nationalities like to use brick tea. The Tibetans boil it in a pot and then add salt. For special occasions they add yak butter and serve it with much ceremony, a custom for friends coming from far away. Mongolian herdsmen on the northern grasslands drink milk tea made by boiling the leaves with cow's or goat's milk and adding salt. The Moslem Huis welcome their guests with hot tea in a covered cup with brown sugar and dates in it, the additions supposedly bringing good luck.

The Hans like their tea hot without sugar or salt, but they pay great attention to the water it is

made with, the type of tea, the method of brewing it and the tea-making utensils. Mountain spring water free of salts or alkali is best. Rain or snow water is next. Alkali discolors the leaves and destroys their fragrance. Tea is best brewed with water that has just come to a boil. It should be made in small amounts to keep the flavor from escaping.

Porcelain pots are best, though glass and pottery are also used. Metal containers are avoided. The amount of tea leaves used differs according to taste. The boiling water is poured over the leaves and the teapot or cup promptly covered to steep for several minutes.

CHINESE tea is well known for its high quality. Its types vary according to the soil in which it grows, the season in which the leaves are picked and the way they are processed. There are five main types of tea in China: black, green, oolong, brick and scented.

Black tea is made by fermenting the leaves. The resulting oxidation gives the beverage its reddish color. One of the most popular is Keemun. Green tea is not fermented. Its taste is more delicate and refreshing. Lung Ching tea is a good example. Oolong tea is semi-fermented and treated in a special way that gives it a long-lasting aroma. The Wuyi Narcissus brand is an example. Scented tea is prepared by adding flower petals, usually jasmine or magnolia.

Tea has long been known as beneficial to health. Tea leaves contain some 300 chemical

elements, the principal one being polyphenol, or tannin, known to kill bacteria and reduce inflammation. In turn, polyphenol contains catechol, a substance that strengthens heart action, helps make blood vessels more elastic and has a beneficial effect on chronic hepatitis and nephritis. A five-percent alkaloid in tea, mainly caffeine,



A tea shop in Beijing's Xiangshan Park.

stimulates nerve centers, quickens metabolism and aids muscle, heart and kidney function. Tea relieves fatigue and helps appetite and digestion. An aromatic compound in tea is known to dissolve animal fats, which is why people of minority nationalities in some areas, whose meat diet contains much fat, drink a lot of tea.

Though tea did not reach Europe until the 16th or 17th century, a legend places the beginning of tea drinking in China during the reign of Shen Nong about 2737 B.C. Among herbs he was tasting for their medicinal properties was tea. In A.D. 780 during the Tang dynasty, Lu Yu wrote *The Book of Tea*, a description of the cultivation and preparation of the beverage. Many of China's ancient literary classics contain descriptions of tea drinking.

Today tea features in many folk songs and dances such as the Han's "Tea Picking Song," "Dance of the Tea Pickers" and "Carrying a Basket of Tea Leaves to Beijing," the Tibetans' "Have a Drink of Butter Tea" and the Uygurs' "Present This Milk Tea to Chairman Hua."

The Imam of Niujiafang

WHEN I first met him he was carrying a stick and strolling along a ridge between two rice paddies, a thin little man a bit bent with age wearing the traditional white skullcap and a black suit. He was introduced to me as Ma Xianzhang, or Suhaliha, imam of the village of Niujiafang in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

"Why are you out walking here when it's so hot?" I asked him.

He didn't have much to do at home, he said, so often came out to chase away sparrows now that the rice was almost ripe.

"Look," he said with an expansive gesture, "what a good harvest we're going to have this year."

When he learned I was from Beijing (Peking) he asked me to his home. It was a row of rooms facing south. He and his wife occupied the center two and his two married sons one on either side. In the courtyard were penned two sheep which, like most other commune families, they were raising for private use or sale.

The imam brought tea with sugar, and since it was no longer the Ramadan fast during which the Hui people do not eat or drink anything between 4 a.m. and 8 p. m., I accepted it with thanks. He began to tell me about himself.

He had become an imam in this village mosque before liberation when he was very young. When the area was liberated in 1949 he had heard that the Communists were against religion and thought that naturally they would ban it, so left the mosque to do farm work. Later he learned that the Communist

Party's policy included freedom of belief (but of course also freedom not to believe) and protection of normal religious activities, he took up his duties again in the mosque. In political study courses sponsored by the Party he and others associated with the mosque gained a better understanding of the Party's policies, and that there could be a common basis for coexistence with the Communist Party in love of country and taking the socialist road. He felt this policy was one he could support and became active in various movements in his area. Once he was elected a representative to the township people's congress.

When I asked him about the years just past and gang of four influence he said, "I heard that in some villages religious beliefs came under fire, but nobody said anything about me here. Our mosque suffered some damage, though, and I felt that this was not according to policy." He doesn't hold this against the leaders of the local government, he said, for "they too were being given a hard time in those years. The people who wanted to destroy the mosque wouldn't listen to them. After the Party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four I understood that it was they who had sabotaged the Party's policy on religion by stirring up ultra-Left thinking."

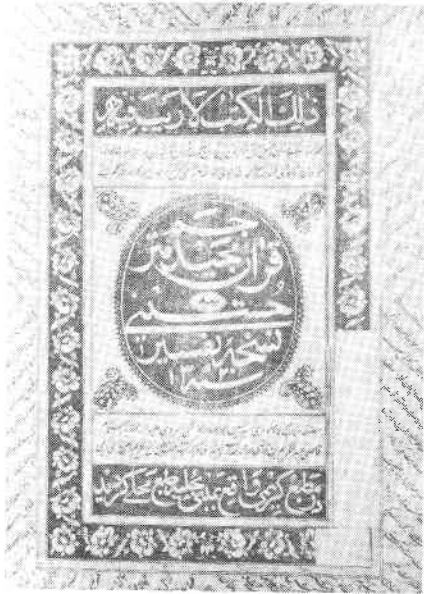
Since the cultural revolution, though almost every village still has a mosque, the majority of the young people do not hold with religion. But a large portion of the middle-aged and almost all the old people still do. These have prayer service at home. Very few of the younger people call an imam for their

The mosque in Tongxin county.





Ma Xianzhang,
an old imam.



His Koran.

takes part regularly in the collective work and has been commended several times. His two sons and their wives are enthusiastic commune members and they too have received many commendations.

A Liberated Woman

WHAT I found most striking is the change in the political and economic status of women in the Hui areas. Shaking off feudal shackles, they have become an important force in building the new socialist countryside. Ma Cuilan, Chairman of the Women's Federation in the Guaerqu production brigade is an example.

Thirty-four and the mother of four, of medium height with a round, rosy face that always seems to have a smile, she strikes one as alert and capable. She wears a white Hui cap and dresses plainly. Busy as she is as a cadre, her home, like that of most Hui families, was spick and span.

Her husband, Lao Yang, 39, a demobilized People's Liberation Army man, was home that day. It was his day off from his job as a carpenter in a factory in the county town where the commune had sent him to work temporarily. As we talked he was busy in the kitchen and at lunch time brought in a big bowl of fried eggplant and peppers, steamed buns and bowls of red-bean and rice porridge.

"Try my husband's cooking," Ma Cuilan urged.

She was eloquent on the changes in the lives of the Hui women. "In the past it would have been impossible to eat with you as I am today," she said. Women were at the bottom of the old feudal society. They could not even be in the room when guests came, she pointed out.

Men could have several wives but women had no choice in marriage. A married woman wore a black headdress and was not permitted to go out of the house, or to work barefoot in the fields. To show the face or feet meant a loss of honor. She had to eat whatever food the parents-in-law and husband left her. She could not be in the same room with a man from outside the family and could not go to the mosque. Many women remained shut up in their homes year in and year out. Those who dared to go out were censured as having lost their "faith," to say this of a Moslem is the greatest of insults. In such circumstances suicide was not uncommon.

After liberation Hui women received the right to vote and to be elected. They began to take part in collective production. Arranged marriages and other feudal customs were gradually abolished.

Ma Cuilan went on to talk about how the Communist Party and the government had paid great attention to training women from the minority nationalities as cadres. Some hold leading posts in the communes or their production brigades, and some have been elected members of the revolutionary com-

weddings or when they have a child, but there is always an imam for funeral services, and the imams still kill the chickens, cows and sheep. He said he never refuses a call, but now when people ask him to kill livestock he asks what they are to be used for. If he suspects that somebody wants to sell it on the free market at high prices, he refuses, and urges the owner not to do so. Once, he said, a woman asked him to kill a sheep for her to treat some guests. Since she was not well-off, he suggested that she feed them chicken instead and save the sheep for a big holiday. She was happy to take his advice.

The imam still has carefully preserved the two thick volumes of the Koran he bought 40 years ago. He holds prayer service in his home five times a day. Not everyone in his family holds with religion, but they have a common bond in their work together and concern for the collective production. His wife, 53, joins him in daily prayers. Still a strong worker, she

mittees of their counties or the autonomous region. Others have been trained to be accountants, medical workers, teachers, tractor drivers and agro-technicians.

Though she had had only four years of schooling, Ma Cuilan was chosen to be sent to the county town for political study. When she finished, the socialist education movement of the early 60s was going on in the countryside. With county cadres she toured the villages explaining what socialism was all about. It helped her gain experience in working with people. In 1965 she became the leader of her commune production team responsible for its women's affairs. She joined the Communist Party in 1972 and soon afterward became chairman of her commune brigade's women's federation and a vice-secretary of the brigade Party branch.

Even for one of her age there was still the drag of feudal ideas. Now she can talk about it: "In the beginning whenever I got home late because of my social responsibilities my husband would be annoyed. But now all this has changed. Now when I come back late he helps with the cooking and the washing. In the past these were exclusively my job." When he heard this Lao Yang let out a big laugh.

Others say Ma Cuilan is known for her ability to make bold suggestions and criticize things that go against the collective interest and for sticking to her principles. With other brigade cadres she led the commune members in their battle to transform nature, particularly in improving plowing. She played a big role in helping women break with tradition and learn to transplant rice and plow.

Recently she organized a group of young women to work with the men in reclaiming 100 hectares of sandy land, and this doubled the brigade's arable land. For a period many men had gone to the brigade-run factories, so that women made up 300 of the 500 workers left on the land.



Ma Cuilan.

Every commune and brigade under it has its women's federation, and every production team has a 5-member group which handles women's affairs. As a leader of the brigade-women's federation, Ma Cuilan has many things to do. These include organizing the women for production and for political study and exposure and criticism of the gang of four, as well as study of how the policy of equal pay for equal work and matters of health protection for women and children are being carried out. During times of busy farm work she helps set up nurseries. Sometimes she has to mediate family quarrels or to lend a hand in persuading the elders to let young people marry someone of their choice. Not long ago a young woman first asked her to find out more about the family situation of a young man she liked. Then later she asked Ma Cuilan to persuade her parents to agree to her marrying him.

Last autumn Ma Cuilan was chosen to be a representative of Hui women attending the National Day celebrations in Beijing (Peking).

CHINESE COOKERY



Oyster-Sauce Beef

(Hao You Niu Rou)

1/2 lb. tender lean beef
 Sauce: 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
 1/4 teaspoon rice wine
 (or, if unavailable,
 sherry)
 1 teaspoon corn flour
 1 teaspoon cold water
 1 egg white
 1 cup oil for deep frying
 2 1/2 tablespoons oyster sauce
 2 slices ginger

1 scallion, cut into 1-inch strips
 Slice beef fine. Mix sauce and soak meat in it at least ten minutes. Heat oil until it smokes and deep-fry meat until it turns color (about 20 seconds). Remove and drain. Heat one tablespoon oil until it smokes. Stir-fry ginger and scallion strips in it. Add meat and oyster sauce and toss for a few seconds. Serves two.

Lesson 3

At a Restaurant

(加拿大 访 华 旅游团 部分
 (Jiānádà fǎng Huá lǚyóutuán bùfen
 (Canada visit China tourist group (a) portion

成员 走入 饭馆。)
 chéngyuán zǒurù fànguǎn.)
 members walk into restaurant.)

服务员: 你们好! 请 这边 坐。这是
 Fúwùyuán: Nimen hǎo! Qǐng zhèbiān zuò. Zhè shì
 Waiter: You well? Please this side sit. This is

菜谱, 请 点菜。
 càipǔ, qǐng diǎn cài.
 menu. Please order.

史密斯: 菜 真 不 少! 王
 Shimisi: Cài zhen bù shǎo! Wáng
 Smith: Dishes (are) really not few! Wang

同志 给 介绍 几
 tóngzhi gěi jièshào jǐ
 Comrade (please) give introduction (of) several

种 吧。
 zhǒng ba.
 kinds.

王: 好。你 看 这 几个 菜:
 Wáng: Hǎo. Nǐ kàn zhè jǐ ge cài:
 Wang: All right. You look (at) these several dishes:

烹 虾段、 四喜
 pēng xiāduàn, sì xǐ
 sautéed prawn sections, four-happiness

丸子、 糖醋 鱼、 辣子鸡丁。
 wánzi, táng cù yú, làzi jīdīng.
 (meat) balls, sugar-vinegar fish, hot chicken cubes.

这 些 菜 有 咸的、 甜
 Zhè xiē cài yǒu xián de, tián
 Among these dishes (you) have salty, sweet,

的、 辣的、 还有 酸的。 味道
 de, là de, hái yǒu suān de. Wèidào
 hot, also have sour. The flavors

不一样, 但 都 很 好吃。
 bù yíyàng, dàn dōu hěn hǎochī.
 not alike, but all (are) very delicious.

史密斯: 我们 今天 就 尝尝 这 几
 Shimisi: Wǒmen jīntiān jiù chángchang zhè jǐ
 Smith: We today (then) taste these several

样 菜。 哦! 勃朗 女士 不 喜欢
 yàng cài. Ō! Bólang nǚshì bù xǐhuan
 kinds dishes. Oh! Brown Miss (does) not like

吃肉, 要 两个 素菜 吧。
 chī ròu, yào liǎng ge sùcài ba.
 (to) eat meat. Want two vegetable dishes.

王: 勃朗 女士, 你 看 炒
 Wáng: Bólang nǚshì, nǐ kàn, chǎo
 Wang: Brown Miss, you look, fried

豆腐、 素 烧 茄子 怎么 样?
 dòufu, sù shāo qiézi zěnmeyàng?
 beancurd (and) meatless fried eggplant how?

勃朗: 可以。
 Bólang: kěyǐ.
 Brown: Fine.

王: 还 要 一个 汤 吧。 西红柿 鸡蛋
 Wáng: Hái yào yí ge tāng ba. Xīhóngshì jīdàn
 Wang: Still want a soup. Tomato-egg

汤 不 错。
 tāng búcuò.
 soup (is) not bad.

史密斯: 就 要 这个 汤。
 Shimisi: Jiù yào zhè ge tāng.
 Smith: (Then) order this soup.

王: 你们 吃 米饭 还是 吃 花卷 儿、
 Wáng: Nimen chī mǐfàn háishi chī huājuǎnr,
 Wang: You eat rice or eat steamed rolls,

芝 麻 烧 饼?
 zhī má shāobǐng?
 sesame baked cakes?

史密斯：要一些米饭，要一些花卷儿。

Shimisi: Yào yīxiē mǐfàn, yào yīxiē huājuǎnr.

Smith: Want some rice, want some steamed rolls.

服务员：你们用刀叉，还是用

Fúwùyuán: Nǐmen yòng dāo chā, háishi yòng

Waiter: You use knife (and) fork, or use

筷子？

kuàizi?

chopsticks?

史密斯：既然吃中餐，就练习

Shimisi: Jìrán chī zhōngcān, jiù liànxí

Smith: Since (we) eat Chinese dishes, should practice

用筷子吧。

yòng kuàizi ba.

use chopsticks.

服务员：喝点酒吗？

Fúwùyuán: Hē diǎn jiǔ ma?

Waiter: Drink some alcoholic beverage?

史密斯：有什么酒？

Shimisi: Yǒu shénme jiǔ?

Smith: Have what alcoholic beverage?

服务员：啤酒、葡萄酒、白兰地、茅台都

Fúwùyuán: Píjiǔ, pútāojiǔ, bái lāndì, máotái dōu

Waiter: Beer, grape wine, brandy, maotai all

有，还有桔子水。

yǒu, hái yǒu júzi shuǐ.

(we) have, also have orange (soda) water.

史密斯：来一点茅台，再来两瓶

Shimisi: Lái yīdiǎn máotái, zài lái liǎng píng

Smith: Bring some maotai, again bring two bottles

啤酒。

píjiǔ.

beer.

服务员：还要酒菜吗？

Fúwùyuán: Hái yào jiǔcài ma?

Waiter: Also want wine dishes?

王：要一个拼盘儿吧。

Wáng: Yào yī ge pīnpánr ba.

Wang: Want a plate of hors d'oeuvres.

服务员：好。请稍等一下，马上

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo. Qǐng shāo děng yíxià, mǎshàng

Waiter: Fine. Please wait a moment, at once

送来。

sònglái.

(will) bring over.

Translation

(Some members of the Canadian China tour group walk into a restaurant.)

Waiter: How do you do? Please sit over here. Here is the menu. Please place your order.

Smith: Quite a few dishes! Comrade Wang, would you please recommend some?

Wang: All right. How about these dishes: sautéed prawns, meatballs, sweet-sour fish, peppery chicken cubes. These dishes have different flavors: salty (NOTE: Meaning not sweet), sweet, hot and sour, but all are very tasty.

Smith: We'll try these dishes today. Oh! Miss Brown does not eat meat. Let's order two non-meat dishes.

Wang: Miss Brown, how about fried beancurd and fried eggplant?

Brown: Fine.

Wang: You also want soup, don't you? The tomato-egg soup is quite good.

Smith: We'll order that soup.

Wang: Do you want rice, steamed rolls or sesame buns?

Smith: Some rice and some steamed rolls.

Waiter: Do you want knives and forks or chopsticks?

Smith: Since we are eating Chinese dishes let's practice using chopsticks.

Waiter: Would you like drinks?

Smith: What do you have?

Waiter: Beer, grape wine, brandy and maotai. Also orange soda.

Smith: Bring some maotai and two bottles of beer.

Waiter: Do you want hors d'oeuvres?

Wang: Let's have a dish of assorted hors d'oeuvres.

Waiter: All right. Please wait a moment, I'll bring them immediately.

Notes

1. Questions with who, what, where, etc.

The main interrogative words are:

shuí 谁 (who)

shénme 什么 (what)

zěnmeyàng 怎么样 (how)

nǎ 哪 (where)

jǐ 几 (how many)

shénme shíhòu 什么时候 (when or what time).

Interrogative words appear in the question

in the same place as the answer will appear.

Q. Tā shì shuí 他是谁 (Who is he?)

A. Tā shì Wáng Tóngzhì 他是王同志 (He is Comrade Wang).

Q. Cāntīnglǐ yǒu shénme jiǔ 餐厅里有什么酒 (What alcoholic beverages do you have in the dining hall?)

- A. **Cāntīnglǐ yǒu máotáijiǔ** 餐厅里有茅台酒 (We have maotai in the dining hall).
- Q. **Nǐ zuòzài nǎlǐ** 你坐在哪里 (Where are you seated?)
- A. **Wǒ zuòzài dì bā zhuō** 我坐在第八桌 (I am seated at Table 8).
- Q. **Shāo qiézi zěnmeyàng** 烧茄子怎么样 (How is the fried eggplant?)
- A. **Shāo qiézi hěn hǎochī** 烧茄子很好吃 (The fried eggplant is very tasty).
- Q. **Nǐ hēle jǐ bēi píjiǔ** 你喝了几杯啤酒 (How many glasses of beer did you drink?)
- A. **Wǒ hēle sān bēi píjiǔ** 我喝了三杯啤酒 (I drank three glasses).
- Q. **Wǒmen shénme shíhòu chīfàn** 我们什么时候吃饭 (When do we eat?)
- A. **Wǒmen liù diǎn chīfàn** 我们六点吃饭 (We eat at 6 o'clock).

2. **Personal pronouns.** They are:

wǒ 我	I
nǐ 你	you
tā 他	he
tā 她	she
tā 它	it

For plural, the character **men** 们 is added: **wǒmen** 我们, **nǐmen** 你们, **tāmen** 他们 (她们、它们)。

3. **Showing ownership.** The character **de** 的 (known grammatically as a particle) placed after a noun or pronoun makes it possessive. **wǒ de shū** 我的书 (my book), **nǐ de qiānbǐ** 你的铅笔 (your pencil), **Shìmìsī de xínglǐ** 史密斯的行李 (Smith's baggage).

Also: **Zhè xiē shū shì wǒ de** 这些书是我的 (These books are mine).

Nà tiáo qúnzi shì tā de 那条裙子是她的 (That skirt is hers).

4. **De** 的 makes a predicate adjective when added after a word. **Zhè ge cài shì tián de** 这个菜是甜的 (This dish is sweet). **Nà běn xiǎo shuō shì yǒu qù de** 那本小说是有趣的 (That novel is interesting).
5. **Making a suggestion with ba** 吧. The little word **ba** 吧 (also a particle) used at the end of a sentence implies consultation or a suggestion. It is frequently used in an answer expressing agreement. **Yào liǎng ge sùcài ba** 要两个素菜吧 (let's order two non-meat dishes). Response: **Hǎo ba** 好吧 (Fine).

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