

China Reconstructs

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- *China's Democratic Parties*
- *More Light Industry*
- *The Jinuos—Newest Nationality*



Jade-Girl Peak, scenic spot in Fujian's Wuyi Mountain.

Liu Chen

China Reconstructs

中國建設

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Articles of the Month

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN CHINA

Do the democratic parties still have a function in socialist China? Leaders of two talk about their parties, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and the China Democratic League. Page 2



MORE LIGHT INDUSTRY

Light industry products are being made in places they never were before, as shown in a national exhibition, part of efforts to improve people's life and get quick capital for modernization. Page 10



PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

What's China doing and what are her problems, plus a rundown on activities of the United Nations Environment Program in China. Page 28

ELECTING COUNTY PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

For the first time deputies to county people's congresses were chosen by direct election: how it was done. Page 52



JINUO — CHINA'S NEWEST NATIONALITY

The social history and customs which make the 10,000 Jinuo people in the remote mountains of Yunnan province a distinct nationality. Page 55



Delegates to the conventions of the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce being greeted by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and some other Communist Party and state leaders during the conventions.

Xinhua

Democratic Parties Find New Role

CHINA'S eight democratic parties held national conventions in Beijing last October. Two thousand five hundred delegates attended these and a meeting of the National Federation of Industry and Commerce which was held concurrently.

The close cooperation between these parties and the Chinese Communist Party has its roots in China's particular historical circumstances. With members in their early days mainly from among the national bourgeoisie, upper strata of urban petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals of these groups and other patriotic people, they played an important role in China's new democratic revolution which culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Representatives of these parties, along with those from the Communist Party and people from all walks of life, participated in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949. At it they proclaimed the establishment of a people's democratic government, the People's Republic of China, and adopted the Common Program of the CPPCC. The latter, expressing the will of people from all walks of life to build China into a socialist country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, served as a provisional constitution until 1954.

Thus the Communist Party defined its relation with them as one of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision. The latter is exercised mainly in the Communist Party's consultation

with the democratic parties while policies are being formulated, and the parties' reflecting opinion in their circles. The organizational means set up for this are the People's Political Consultative Conferences at all levels of delegates from the democratic parties and other groups which are held from time to time.

The democratic parties have continued to make a contribution in the period of socialist transformation and socialist construction. However, they were unable to function for ten years because of the ultra-Left line pursued by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cul-

tural revolution. Many of their members suffered wrongs and false accusations and democracy in China was severely undermined. After the downfall of the gang the Communist Party's policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision was restored. The democratic parties have gradually resumed their normal activities. They have been particularly helpful in the recent period in gathering information, soliciting opinions, helping redress wrongs made in gang-of-four days and mobilizing their members to work for China's modernization and efforts to bring Taiwan back to the motherland.

Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang

— Interview with Qu Wu

TAN MANNI

THE Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang is one of the biggest of China's democratic parties. Speaking of its current tasks, its vice-chairman, Qu Wu, said, "We have two: One is to bring forth the initiative of our members and those people who have historical roots in the Kuomintang Party — to serve China's modernization; the other is to promote the return of Taiwan in order to realize the unification of our country."

Eighty-one-year-old Qu Wu has spent almost his entire adult life working for democracy as a member of the Left wing of the Kuomintang Party. He recalled the two periods of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and pointed out their lessons for today.

When the patriotic anti-imperialist May Fourth Movement rose in 1919 to stop the northern warlord government from agreeing

to disgraceful demands made on China at the Versailles peace conference, Qu Wu, a student in his native Shaanxi province, and another representative of the Shaanxi students came to Beijing and with other students pleaded with tears in their eyes before president Xu Shichang to stop the signing. When the answer was no, Qu Wu banged his head against the wall so that blood poured from it.

The incident brought his name to the attention of the whole nation, including Sun Yat-sen, leader of China's 1911 Revolution which overthrew the Qing dynasty monarchy and set up the Republic of China. In 1914 Dr. Sun had founded the Kuomintang Party to continue the fight for democracy. Sun sent Qu Wu as his personal representative to Shaanxi to win support for his proposal to convene a national people's congress. Another person who thought highly of Qu Wu was Yu Youren, a veteran Kuomintang member who had been president of the Kuomintang government's supervisory



Qu Wu

council. Qu Wu later married the latter's daughter.

IN 1926 the Kuomintang and the Communist Party had agreed to cooperate to overthrow the imperialist-backed warlords and Sun Yat-sen led in reorganization of the Kuomintang for this purpose. Qu Wu, then 27 and a student at Beijing University, was elected a member of the executive committee of the reorganized Kuomintang central committee. The next year he went to the Soviet Union to study. There he and his wife became close friends with one of their classmates, Chiang Ching-kuo (son of Chiang Kai-shek, presently head of the Taiwan authorities).

In 1927 when the National Revolutionary Army, made up of both Kuomintang and Communist Party members, was advancing successfully against the northern

warlords, Chiang Kai-shek turned against the revolution and began massacring Communists. In August that year 22 members of the Kuomintang central committee issued a declaration stating that they were against this sabotage of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation and the splitting of the revolution. Qu Wu signed this paper.

Recalling this episode Qu Wu said, "I was always for Sun Yat-sen's policy of alliance with Soviet Russia, alliance with the Chinese Communist Party and support for the workers' and peasants' movements. That is why, from the stand of a Kuomintang member, I opposed Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles and suppression of the Communists."

In 1937 the resistance to the Japanese invasion began. Chiang Kai-shek was forced to allow the Kuomintang to cooperate with the Communist Party for a second time. In 1938 Qu Wu graduated from a Soviet military academy and returned to China, going to Chongqing. He became a member of the Kuomintang government's legislative council headed the advisory department of its military committee and taught at a Kuomintang military school. At one time during Kuomintang times he also headed the construction department of the Shaanxi provincial government and was Secre-

tary-General of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. A book he wrote, *On the War Between Soviet Union and Germany*, was highly regarded by world strategists.

Although there was an agreement for cooperation in fighting the Japanese invasion, a group of die-hards inside the Kuomintang, of whom Chiang Kai-shek was chief, was pursuing a policy of passively resisting Japan and actively fighting the Communists. The democratic wing of the Kuomintang, of which Qu Wu was a member, struggled against this idea. They tried to influence the upper echelons of the Kuomintang to move Chiang more in their direction.

THE second period of cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang came to an end soon after the victory over Japan when Chiang Kai-shek, with U.S. imperialist backing, flying in the face of the people's longing for peace, launched all-out civil war. Patriotic democrats in the Kuomintang set up several organizations in an effort to oppose Chiang's dictatorship and selling out of the country, and to work for independence, democracy and peace. These organizations were federated into the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang on New Year's Day, 1948, in Hongkong. In the years that fol-

lowed, they were active in the people's democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party and, due to their efforts, other patriotic forces in the Kuomintang did too.

By the spring of 1949 the Communists had liberated all of China north of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. This situation forced Chiang Kai-shek to step down from the presidency and the Kuomintang to agree to negotiate with the Communist-led forces. Qu Wu, then a member of the Kuomintang government of Xinjiang (Sinkiang) province and Mayor of Dihua (now Urumqi), was adviser to the Kuomintang delegation to the negotiations in Beijing (Beijing).

Representatives of the two parties reached an agreement, but it was rejected by the Kuomintang government in Nanjing. Eventually all the members of this delegation refused to support Chiang Kai-shek. When the Political Consultative Conference which proclaimed the People's Republic of China and set up the new government met in September 1949, members of this delegation were part of it. They shared in drawing up its Common Program.

After the people's republic was set up in October 1949, Li Jishen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang became one of the vice-chairmen of

its central people's government and all the members of the KMT negotiation delegation were appointed to responsible positions. They were also among those elected to the central leadership of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

QU WU returned to Xinjiang after the negotiations. He united key figures in the local government and army there and with the aid of Kuomintang General Tao Zhiyue brought about a peaceful liberation. Recalling that period, Qu Wu told this reporter, "In that situation in which defeat was certain, the Nanjing government should have accepted the peace agreement. If it had done so, the damage and casualties resulting from fighting in the south could have been avoided and Taiwan wouldn't have been split off from the rest of the country as it was. The Taiwan authorities should consider this."

Qu Wu spoke with animation on the benefits of cooperation, "Both sides think that China should be unified and it is better to unify sooner than later. It should be talked over. Let both sides speak out their demands. In the interests of national unity, the Communist Party has made it clear that after the country's unification the social system and present situation in Taiwan will be respected; nothing will be done to lower the living standard of the people of Taiwan. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said in his speech to a banquet for delegates to the democratic party conventions that he hopes the Taiwan authorities will link hands with us and take the road of unification."

Qu Wu said that the Communists have treated the Taiwan authorities as equals, even though Taiwan has a population of only 17 million, not even half the number of Communists on the mainland, and that he believed they were ready to make concessions. But the Taiwan authorities insisted on refusing to talk, he said. "I just can't see the reason for it. The two parties were able to cooperate on



Delegates from the RCCK pay respects to Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Beijing. Photos by Xue Tiejun

two previous occasions. Why can't they cooperate a third time for the good of the country?"

"The Communists don't forget those who have done something to benefit the people," Qu Wu added. "Every time Chairman Mao saw me he would mention my efforts for the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang."

After liberation Qu Wu held an important position as Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council. Despite his age he is still active as a deputy to the National People's Congress and a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Political Consultative Conference. In 1978 he made an extensive tour of the southeastern coast area of Fujian province and in 1979 went to Japan with a delegation. His wife Yu Zhi-xiu, who died in 1969, was a member of the Political Consultative Conference of the city of Xi'an.

Qu Wu lives in a new comfortable apartment in Beijing with his grandson who works at the Institute of Iron and Steel Research. He is engaged in writing his reminiscences of the two Com-

munist-Kuomintang cooperations. His son works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his daughter-in-law is an English interpreter with the ministry.

RETURNING to the banquet for delegates from the democratic parties, Qu Wu pointed out, "Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said he hopes that the democratic parties will put forward suggestions and criticisms concerning state policies fearlessly and with a sense of responsibility. In this way we can run the country well together." Qu Wu felt that the delegates were greatly encouraged by this stand. "Even those who don't usually drink had some wine in celebration. The possibilities were so exciting that some couldn't go to sleep that night."

Meetings in which Communist Party leaders consult with representatives of the democratic parties on state affairs, which had stopped during the cultural revolution, were resumed as preparations were made for the second sessions of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National

The recent meeting of the Fifth National Congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.



People's Political Consultative Conference in March 1978. Qu Wu observed that he had attended meetings presided over by Chairman Hua Guofeng to discuss nominations for members of the State Council and other government positions. He had later been at meetings which discussed the draft of the 30th-anniversary report that Chairman Ye Jianying was to present on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the

State Council. Many suggestions made by delegates from the democratic parties were incorporated into the report.

Grass-roots units of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang solicit opinions of the members about government policies and their implementation. The leaders bring these opinions to bimonthly get-togethers attended by leaders from the Communist Party, the democratic parties and the government.

"The Chinese Communist Party has helped and urged the democratic parties to take the socialist road and do things to benefit the people, while the democratic parties have been a factor in helping the Communist Party foster democracy and strengthen legality," Qu Wu said. "This is an important aspect of the policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision' formulated in the 1950s under the guidance of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai." □

The Democratic League and Chinese Intellectuals

— Interview with Prof. Wen Jiasi

WEI XIUTANG

AFTER the Fourth National Congress of the China Democratic League in October 1979 I visited Professor Wen Jiasi, a standing committee member of its central committee, and Acting Chairman of its Beijing Municipal Committee. Prof. Wen is a nationally famous specialist in French literature who has translated books by Stendhal, Hugo and others and written many himself. He talked about the contribution that members of his party, which embraces mainly middle and higher intellectuals, can make in the drive for modernization and reminisced about its early days and his brother Prof. Wen Yiduo, who was assassinated by Kuomintang secret agents in 1946 for his activities in the league's struggle for a democratic China.

The China Democratic League traces its roots back to 1941 when a number of democratic groups were formed in various cities to

fight Chiang Kai-shek's planned capitulation to the Japanese invaders. These groups soon came together in the China Democratic League, with headquarters in Chongqing, the Kuomintang government's wartime capital in the southwest. It represented the political demands of the national bourgeoisie and upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie. Its members were very active in the anti-Japanese democratic movement.

Prof. Wen Jiasi recalled how he himself had come to join its activities. "I was then a young professor only recently returned from studies in France, with no interest in politics. My brother Wen Yiduo persuaded me to read Edgar Snow's *Red Star Over China*. From it I learned for the first time the real situation in the liberated areas under Communist Party leadership. Under my brother's influence I gradually came to understand that the cause of liberation was the only hope for China."

He joined the democratic league in 1944 in Kunming, Yunnan province. Kunming was wartime site



Wen Jiasi

Huo Jianying

of Southwest Associated University, combining Beijing, Nankai and Qinghua universities which had moved there from north China. The Kunming group, the first of those which later became part of the democratic league, was an important force in the democratic movement. Heads of it were all famous personages in Kunming and the university, among them Chu Tunan, Li Gongpu, Pan Guangdan, Wen Yiduo, Fei Xiaotong and the historian Wu Han, who was one of Wen Jiasi's sponsors.

"My brother was not one to stay in his study. He got out and acted," said Prof. Wen Jiasi. In 1945, just after the victory over Japan, the reactionaries in the Kuomintang made preparations for attacking the liberated areas and launching civil war. On December 1 that year, students at South-

west Associated University went on a general strike in protest against civil war and dictatorship and the Kuomintang authorities attacked it, killing four and wounding 60. The people were infuriated. Prof. Wen Jiasi recalled "More than 300,000 came out to pay homage to the martyrs. Wen Yiduo, Wu Han and Chu Tunan walked at the head of the funeral cortege. Thousands of people came pouring into the streets."

In January 1946, as per previous agreement between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the Political Consultative Conference was convened in Chungqing. The democratic league was one of several parties that participated along with the two major parties. The conference passed agreements in varying degrees advantageous to the people and disadvantageous to Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule. They concerned peace and national reconstruction, government organization, calling a national assembly and military affairs.

On February 1 a big meeting of Chongqing people was held to celebrate the success of the Political Consultative Conference. Guo-Moruo, who had presided over the meeting, and Li Gongpu, an executive member of the China Democratic League's Central Committee were wounded by Kuomintang thugs. Hearing of it, Zhou Enlai sent his car to rush them to hospital and later went to see them.

IN June 1946 the Kuomintang began the civil war. The democratic league opposed it resolutely. Its Kunming branch launched a campaign for 10,000 signatures for peace. The democratic league became the object of abuse, slanders and threats from the Kuomintang, but it did not give in. The reactionaries finally struck a vicious blow by sending their secret agents to shoot down Li Gongpu in a Kunming street on July 11. At the memorial service for him on July 15, Wen Yiduo scathingly denounced the secret

agents he knew to be present. "You can shoot one revolutionary, but you can never kill them all. Hundreds of successors will rise to continue their cause. Justice can not be killed because the truth is always with us!"

After the funeral service Wen Yiduo talked to the press. On his way home he was shot dead by a secret agent, and his elder son was seriously wounded. Wen Jiasi was then in Beijing (now Beijing). When he heard the news he wrote, "My dear brother was a devoted scholar with no gun in his hand, yet he was killed by a secret agent. . . . The democratic movement is a force created by the will and enthusiasm of countless persons with democratic ideals. The death of one or two cannot kill the whole cause, it only serves to deepen the indignation and hatred of the people and cause the democratic movement to grow because of broader support and sympathy among the masses."

Within a few days a movement of protest at the secret agents' atrocities had spread through the whole Kuomintang-controlled area. Thus the China Democratic League became a thorn in the side of the reactionaries and a close ally of the Communist Party.

"Wen Yiduo, Wu Han and many other professors in the democratic league attracted to it highly-qualified intellectuals in the cultural, educational and scientific fields. It gradually became a democratic party composed of intellectuals," Wen Jiasi observed. When the universities had moved back to Beijing, the league shifted its headquarters there also. It held forums, issued publications, worked closely with the Communist Party underground and provided cover for Communists who were playing a leading role in the student movement in Beijing and Tianjin. On the eve of liberation they did much to explain the revolutionary situation and the policies of the Communist Party among the intellectuals, urging them to remain in Beijing to welcome the liberation.



Wen Yiduo

In November 1947 the Kuomintang government declared the China Democratic League illegal. The plenary session of the league's central committee early in 1948 had to be held in Hongkong. That meeting declared its support for the Chinese Communist Party and the overthrow of the Kuomintang reactionary rule. It supported the call of the Communist Party in May 1948 to hold a new political consultative conference and to set up a democratic coalition government, and attended the preparatory meeting for the conference in June 1949. In September it took part in the conference itself, and the founding of the People's Republic of China and the Central People's Government. Zhang Lan, Chairman of the China Democratic League was elected a Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government.

TALKING about the role of the China Democratic League in the new China, Prof. Wen observed that its activities in the 17 years before the cultural revolution revolved around helping to build the people's democratic power as a part of the revolutionary united front led by the Communist Party. Many of its members worked in leading government units at



Wu Han (first left) and Soong Ching Ling (center) together with children in 1963.
Wu Huaxue

various levels. Wu Han served as Vice-Mayor of Beijing. The democratic league did a lot to educate its members to carry out the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Its members contributed much to China's culture, education and science.

During the cultural revolution the democratic league was unable to carry on its work due to persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and even its office was taken over. Documents and files were looted and the staff was forced to go to work in the countryside. The league was called a reactionary party, a "den of monsters," and many of its members were falsely accused of being spies, counter-revolutionaries or reactionary academic authorities. A number of them died as a result of such persecution and their families and friends faced seemingly endless trouble. Wu Han and Gao Chongmin, vice-chairmen of

the Central Committee of the China Democratic League died while imprisoned. Prof. Wen Jiasi mentioned that because Premier Zhou did all he could to protect him, he himself had suffered very little compared to the others.

"Gao Chongmin and Wu Han were my old friends, I feel very sad whenever I speak of their death," said Prof. Wen Jiasi. "Now they have been cleared and their good names have been restored. This amounts to rehabilitation of the China Democratic League and its intellectuals."

In the winter of 1977 the leaders of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party affirmed the historical contribution made by the democratic parties. After surveying the needs of the country, the democratic league made a study of problems involved in shifting the main task to modernization. "One could say that the wounds have healed," said Prof. Wen Jiasi. "The democratic

league's life force is returning and it has made new achievements." Some of its members have distinguished themselves for outstanding contributions. A number have been cited as outstanding or model teachers, and many have been commended as advanced workers. Its members continue to be an important force in culture, education and science. Its 400 delegates to its recent congress included 68 college presidents, 108 professors and 15 heads of research institutes.

What about the character and function of the democratic league in the present historical period, I asked. Prof. Wen replied, "The China Democratic League is a part of China's patriotic revolutionary united front. It is a political union of intellectuals, especially middle and higher intellectuals in the cultural, educational and scientific fields, working for socialism, and patriots who support socialism. Its task is to unite all the above-mentioned that can be united and to keep contact with compatriots in Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese intellectuals for the purpose of working for the goal of reunification of our motherland and building China into a strong modern socialist country."

At present it is preparing to enrol new members, call local branch congresses and strengthen leadership at all levels. The league has a role to play and Prof. Wen Jiasi expressed confidence that it would be able to fulfil it well. Along with his political activity, he observed, he would continue his research in French literature. He is revising his translation of *The Red and the Black* and plans to republish the translation he made long ago of the collected poems of Victor Hugo. He is compiling items about French literature for an encyclopedia and writing several research papers. □

The Democratic Parties

MOST of the eight democratic parties in China were born during resistance to Japanese aggression (1937-45) and in the struggle afterward to build a democratic China. Their members came mainly from among the national bourgeoisie, the upper strata of urban petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals of these groups and other patriotic people.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 the eight parties pledged to work for socialism under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

In the last 30 years the system of exploitation has been abolished in China, the capitalists have ceased to exist as a class, thus the social base of these parties has undergone a fundamental change. As a result the nature of the democratic parties has also changed. They have become political unions of people working for socialism and patriots who support socialism.

Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang: Formed in January 1948 at a meeting in Hongkong bringing together several smaller groups which had fought for democracy within the Kuomintang Party. Today its main following is among people with historical roots in the Kuomintang.

China Democratic League: Originated in 1941 as the League of Democratic Political Groups and reorganized into the present League in September 1944. Its membership today is mainly intellectuals in the cultural and educational fields.

China Democratic National Construction Association: Formally set up in 1945 by patriotic industrialists and businessmen and intellectuals connected with them who during the later years of the war with Japan had been holding dinners and meetings in Chongqing to discuss current events and matters relating to their opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's policies. Its membership overlaps with and its activities are closely associated with those of the **All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce**, a people's organization of national capitalists founded in October 1953. Today, with the socialist transformation of capitalist-owned industry and commerce completed, capitalists no longer exist as a class. Most of the individuals who have the ability are working, earning their

own living. So today the federation has become an organization of socialist workers and patriots who formerly were capitalists. It has played an important role in helping its members understand the policies of the Communist Party in this respect, reflecting their opinions and helping them to remold their thinking.

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Founded in December 1945 by Shanghai intellectuals in culture and education engaged in the post-war democratic movement. Its convention called on its members, who are mainly among primary and middle school teachers and people in publishing, to improve the quality of teaching and teaching methods and help upgrade China's culture and science.

Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party: Today its members are mainly in medical and health work. It was founded in 1927 as the China Revolutionary Party, later changed to the Provisional Action Committee of the Kuomintang. The present name was adopted in February 1947.

China Zhi Gong Dang (Public Interest Party): Came into being as a result of the reorganization in 1925 of the Hung Men Chih Kung Tong, one of the many secret societies dating from the time of the Taiping Revolution (1851-64). Its members were Chinese living overseas, and today those who have returned from overseas and people connected with them are its main sphere of activity.

Jiu San (September 3) Society: Founded by intellectuals in culture, education and science in Chongqing in 1944 as the Democracy and Science Forum. Changing to the present name on September 3, 1945 in commemoration of the victory over Japanese aggression, it continued to work for democracy in the postwar period. Its convention called on its members, mainly scientists and technical people, to train more such personnel for China's modernization.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Founded in November 1947, it has members mainly among patriotic and democratic people on the mainland who come from Taiwan and are dedicated to its reunification with the motherland.

Light Industry Exhibition

QIU JIAN

CHINA'S biggest-ever national exhibition of light industry products held last September and October provided an initial review of achievements since the readjustment in economic planning. More stress is being laid on light industry, both to provide a better standard of living for the people, and as a quick way of accumulating capital needed for modernization in all fields.

One striking feature of the exhibition was the great number of products from parts of the country where they had not previously been made. One of the purposes of the exhibition was to let producers see what is being done in other provinces and cities in order to stimulate more local production. Those from far places included woolen blankets, sweaters, porcelain and various kinds of foods from Ningxia, Qinghai, Gansu and Xinjiang, and leather shoes, canned foods and enamelware from Inner Mongolia.

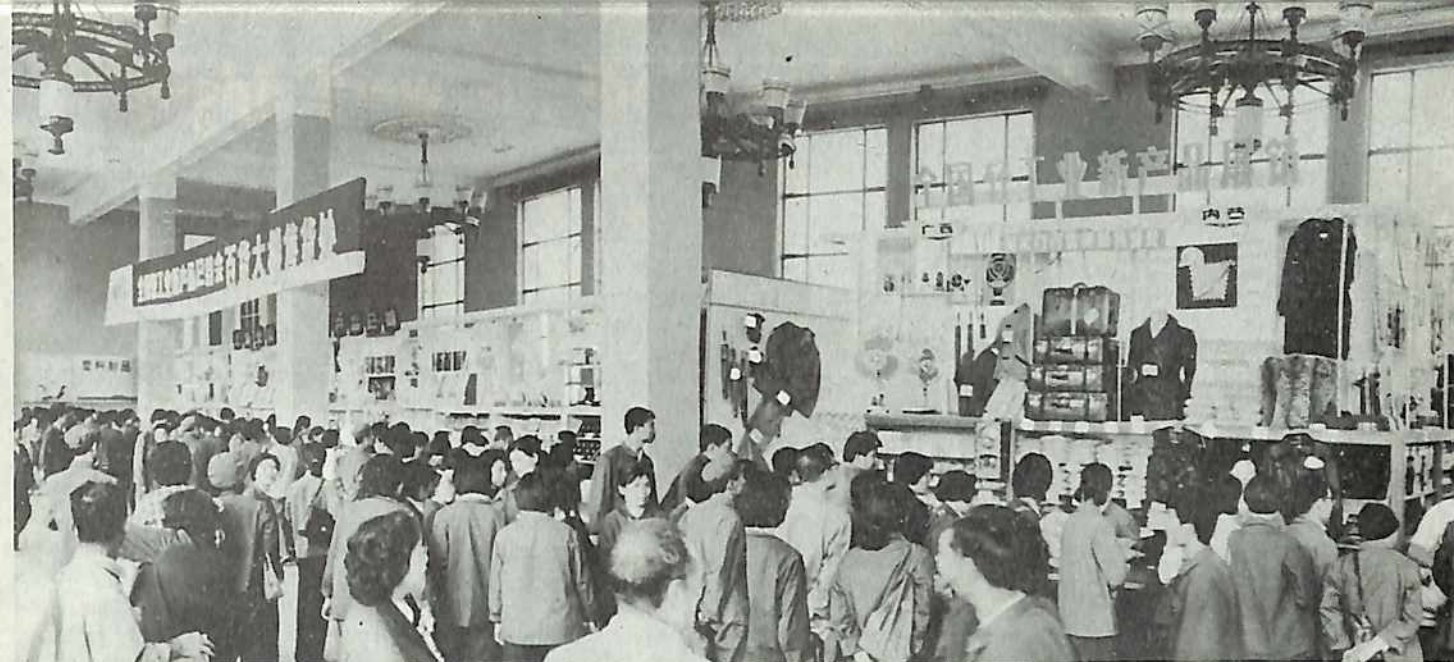
Before liberation in 1949, 70 percent of China's light industry was in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and a few other coastal cities. Since liberation both the central government and localities have set

QIU JIAN is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.

up many light industrial plants throughout the country according to nearness to raw materials, fuel, power, transportation and the local market. In Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang, for instance, the main sugarbeet growing areas, sugar refineries were set up. To Tibet, where modern industry was unknown, came woolen mills, sugar refineries, paper mills and match and leather goods factories. Goods from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on display at the exhibition included many fine quality and colorful products, such as lambskin coats, woolen blankets, carpets, sweaters, leather goods, porcelain and articles for the use of minority peoples. Now as many as 800 kinds of goods are made there. Its beautifully-patterned blankets sold to buyers from 28 countries at the Guangzhou commodity fair.

Other parts of the country, too, are striving to produce things they never made before. At present the government is adopting measures to encourage development of light industry.

Nationwide production of light industrial goods has been a factor in the average annual increase of 25 percent for bicycles, 64 percent for watches and 18 percent for sewing machines. The 1978 total



One of the exhibition halls.

Bai Liansuo

value of light industrial production was 17 times that in 1949. In 1978 one-sixth of China's total national revenue, or 18 billion yuan, was from profit and taxes paid by light industrial concerns.

China's light industry products are sold in over 150 countries and regions. More than 700 kinds of goods are exported, compared with 50 in 1953. They make up a quarter of China's total value of exports. The amount of foreign exchange from such exports, much needed to buy items for China's modernization, has gone up by an average of 16.2 percent per year.

New Products

New products at the exhibition included bicycles with from three to seven speeds, digital calendar quartz watches, locks that open to

computer cards and sewing machines that can do embroidery and buttonholing, now being made available for public sale.

The exhibition revealed wider production of large household appliances such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and electric fans, and, for the first time, home washing machines. But encouraged were low-priced easy-to-make products suited to most families' present purchasing power, that sell at low profit but bring in returns through great volume of sales.

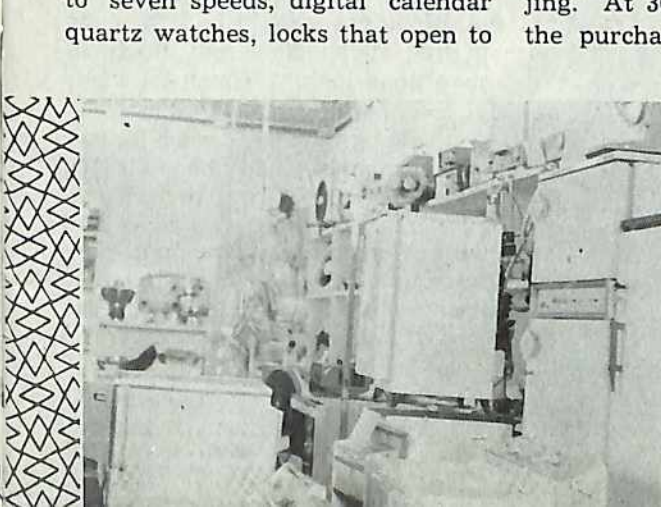
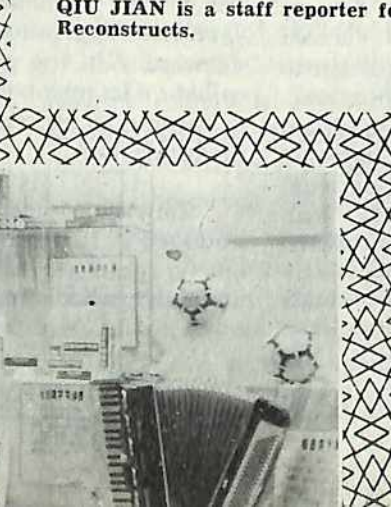
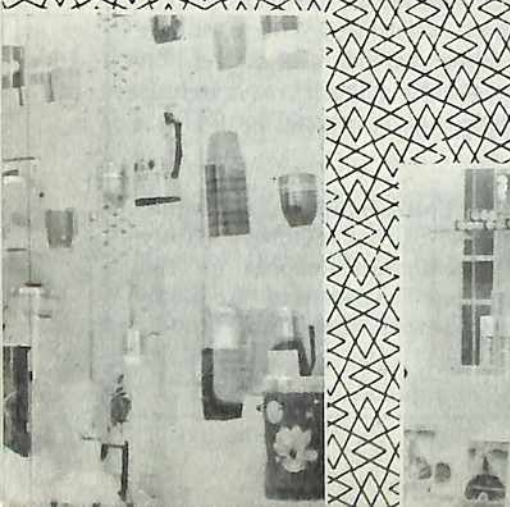
Jiangsu province has been outstanding in this respect. At the exhibition people flocked to its watch counter to buy Zhongshan watches made in its capital Nanjing. At 30 yuan they are within the purchasing range of lower-

paid workers. Though the margin of profit per item is small, the factory has kept on making them for a dozen years. The Hongmei (Red Plum) camera made in Jiangsu, which is extremely simple but takes good pictures and sells for 39 yuan, was a favorite. Also popular was its new three-watt light bulb and plastic umbrellas from the province's Nantong prefecture which are light and durable, and do not get stiff in winter nor stick together in summer.

The province's two major cities, Wuxi and Suzhou, produce models of bicycles to suit different needs. There is a folding type with a 16-inch wheel which is convenient for storage in city apartments, and a sturdy 28-inch model suitable for the countryside capable of carrying a load of 200 kilograms. There is a small type with a 20-inch wheel with a basket in which young mothers can carry baby to the nursery.

Better Quality

On display in the main hall were 45 products that have won national gold or silver medals for quality. Among them were the world-famous Maotai spirits, crockery



from the famous porcelain center Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province, lace from Xiaoshan in Zhejiang province, carpets from the city of Tianjin, Temple of Heaven shirts made in Beijing and Red Double Happiness ping-pong balls from Shanghai. Some, like Wuliangye spirits from Sichuan province, Shanghai's Big Rabbit sweets, Zhang Xiaoquan brand scissors from Hangzhou in Zhejiang and Polaris brand desk clocks

from Shandong had long been favorite items.

New Varieties

Shanghai has always been a leader for quality, but the workers feel this is not enough: new items and styles must be introduced. A current slogan calls for new styles or models in one third of the products each year. In the past six months 6,600 new varieties have been produced.

Shanghai had put out new items before, but for a long time they were only samples that people could look at in the show window but were unavailable to be bought. In 1979 the Shanghai Bureau of Light Industry decided to put out in quantity some of these items: 200,000 each of women's wrist watches (not generally available before in China), calendar watches, small-wheeled bicycles, atmospheric pressure thermos bottles that pour through a spout and J B 8-2 sewing machines.

The women's watches had been successfully trial-produced a dozen years ago but were never produced in large quantities. One production line built last year can make 50,000 annually, five times more than ever before. This general trend has resulted in production of over 100 types of new products and urgently-needed goods in Shanghai.

In the same spirit, in Heilongjiang province, a big producer of powdered milk, several new varieties are now available. They include a high-calcium type for infants and young children, and a low-fat one with added vegetable oil and linoleic acid for elderly people with high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries. Instant-dissolving milk powder and quick-soluble powdered bean milk from many more places were also featured at the exhibition.

In less than a year since the economic readjustment altogether 3,000 new products and 40,000 varieties and styles have been trial-produced in the country as a whole. But products still cannot meet demand. Quite a few things were available for sale at the exhibition, but people had to stand in line at 3 a.m. to buy inexpensive, good-looking furniture made in Heilongjiang. Sales of bicycles and sewing machines were limited to those who had been issued tickets for them from their places of work. The famous spirits and wines were sold out as soon as they were put on sale. The demand is there, and now it is able to serve as a stimulus to production. □

The Nantun mine at night.
Tunneling. ▶

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

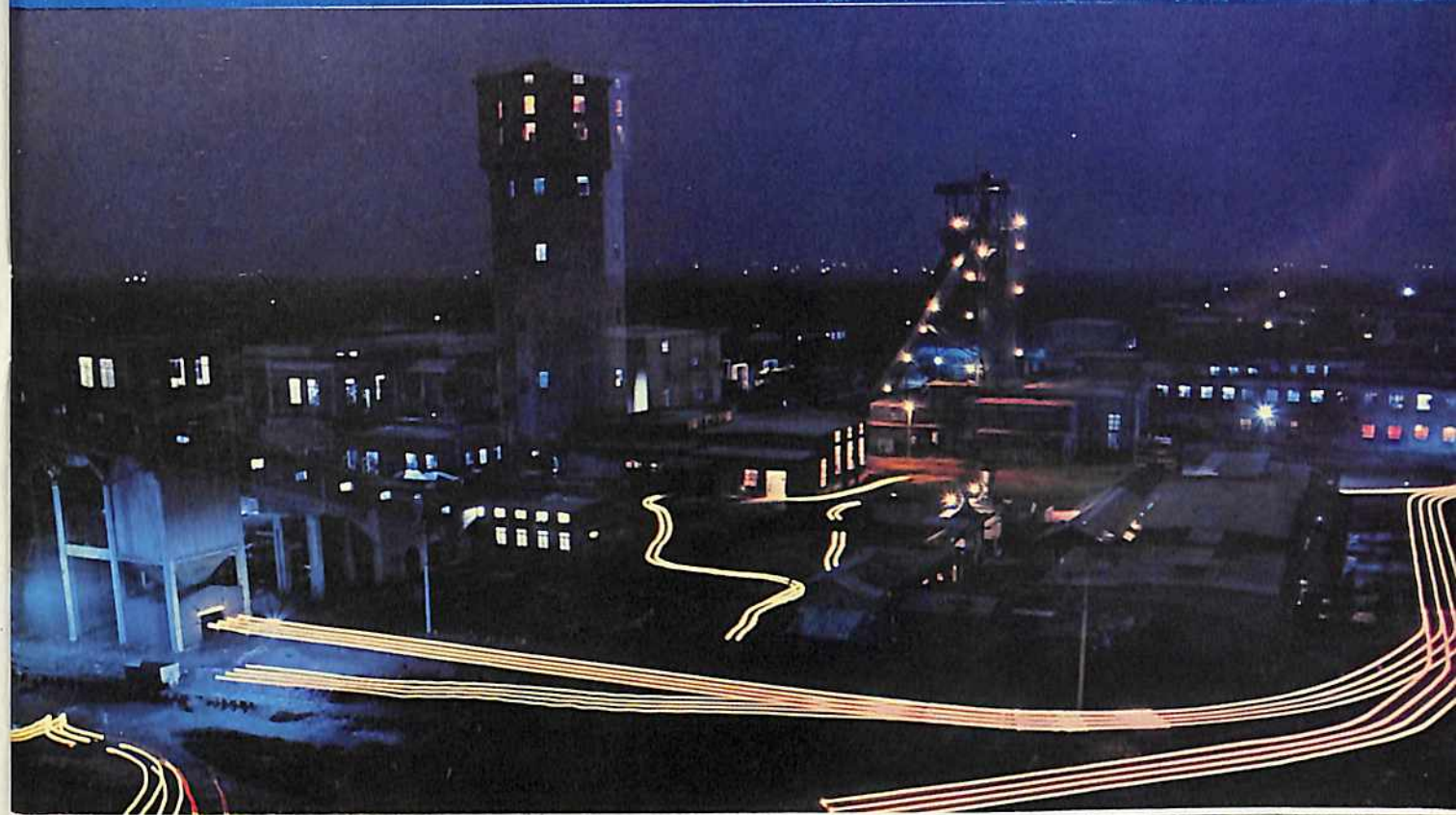
Wool produced in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is now made into blankets at its Yinchuan Woolen Mill. Hu Xianguo

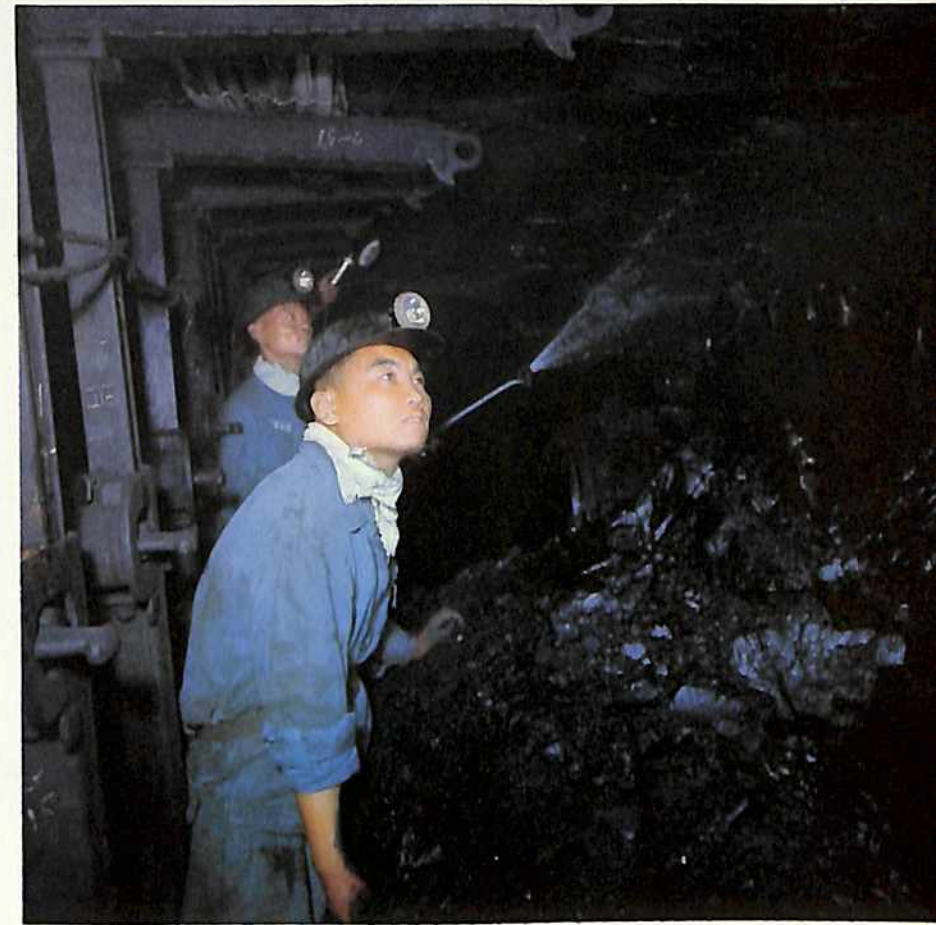


Buying Zhongshan watches. Liu Wenmin



Night View of the Yanzhou Coal Base





Modern China-made coal cutter.

Technicians at work on a control device.



Underground transportation lines of the Nantun mine.

Photos by Xie Jun



Construction crew learns latest methods in night classes.

A basketball match between the miners.



Huge Yanzhou Coal Base in Shandong

JIN RUOWEN

ONE OF THE largest coal reserves in the world has been mapped out in southwestern Shandong province on the east China plain. Small amounts of coal had been known here for centuries, but new fields were found in 1958 and only in the 60s did geologists realize how vast the reserves are.

Today the Yanzhou mines are one of China's eight major coal bases. Three mines are operating and four huge ones are under construction round the clock with 20,000 workers. At the same time, machine shops and coal-dressing plants are going up, as well as apartments, hospitals, schools and stores for the miners.

The base is linked with the Beijing-Shanghai railway and the Grand Canal to provide coal to industries in Jiangsu province, Shanghai and Wuhan on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, and to Shijiusuo on the coast of Huanghai Sea where a new port will be built for coal export. The new base will be important in China's modernization.

Large Reserves

The Yanzhou field covers an area of 3,700 square kilometers embrac-



Xinglong mine under construction.

Li Longming

ing 12 counties. There are 18 to 25 coal seams. Most of it is fat coal or gas coal with low sulphur content good for coking and power plants.

Before liberation the existence of this underground treasure was unsuspected. A few mines around the edges of the field put out about 100,000 tons a year. Between 1963 and 1965 geologists located a major field under commune land and in 1966 work was started on the first new mine. Large-scale exploitation began only after the collapse of the gang of four in 1976.

Modern Construction

Both the scale of construction and the technology used are new in China. Eighty percent of the shafts being opened will produce from 1.5 to 4 million tons annually. Some of the equipment is imported and Chinese equipment used is of world standard.

Construction ran into difficult problems. The alluvial soil contained layers of quicksand, sand and gravel. Workers and engineers used a freezing method — drilling holes 300 to 400 meters deep in a circle around the site, then pump-

ing freezer liquid into the holes and circulating it. This created a frozen wall which kept the quicksand outside. In building one pit that now produces three million tons a year, this method took only five months to penetrate 200 meters of quicksand.

While improving their freezing method the workers and engineers adopted innovations and new techniques to keep the frozen wall in place during digging. Thus the shaft was dug at a rate of 167.5 meters in a month.

In building the pithead frame, the workers boldly made use of hydraulic pressure, laser and other new technologies, completing it in only 27 days. This is much shorter than the five months needed with the old method.

New Design

The Yanzhou Institute of Coal Mining designed the new mines. The 3,000,000 tons-per-year Baodian mine is a very large one with four extraction areas and ten coal faces, four of which use foreign multi-purpose coal-extracting machines. China does not have many such large mines. In addition to lacking experience, the engineers also had to get rid of old concepts.

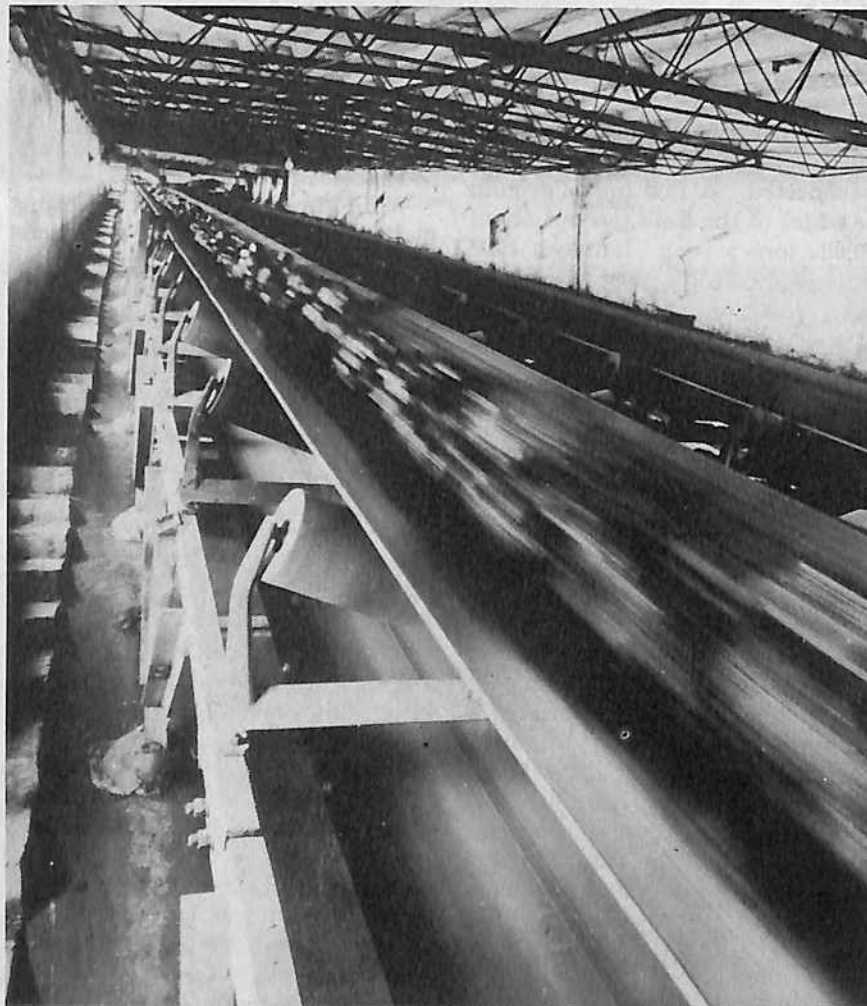


Coming off shift.

Xie Jun

Conveyor belts in Nantun mine.

Xie Jun



To prepare for it, a group of 25 technical people from the institute went to the Nantun mine, a 1,500,000 tons-per-year producer with nearly the same geological features as the Baodian mine and worked side by side with the miners. The group, studied the miners' experience and suggestions for the layout of tunnels and shafts. They combined this with foreign experience and their design was a breakthrough in mine construction. It also decreased labor intensity and improved working conditions and safety.

The Great Battle

Liang Jihai, deputy director of the Yanzhou coal field, has worked more than 20 years in coal mine construction. "As China is a developing country our financial and material resources and technical personnel are limited," he said. "To do more—and do it faster, better and more economically—we have to concentrate our resources and manpower in a well-organized 'mass campaign' on needed projects."

Xinglong mine at Yanzhou is an example of how this concentration works. It is being built to supply 3,000,000 tons of coal a year to the new Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex still being constructed in Shanghai. The mine work included shafts, 51 kilometers of tunnels, surface buildings with 180,000 square meters of floor space, and installation of 14,400 machines and other equipment. Over 8,000 workers, technicians and large numbers of construction machines and equipment were concentrated.

The work at all levels was closely coordinated and carried out simultaneously. While tunneling machines were digging away 400 m. deep underground, workers were busy on the surface and high in the air. All sections worked in a spirit of socialist cooperation. The mine was completed 23 days ahead of schedule in the first half of last year. □

New Start for Literature and Art

While the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists was meeting from October 30 to November 16, 1979, China Reconstructs reporters talked with four major leaders in the cultural field—Mao Dun, Zhou Yang, Xia Yan and Yang Hansheng—on the present situation and problems. In our January issue we printed interviews with Mao Dun and Zhou

Yang, Honorary President and President of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Here are two more, with the well-known playwrights Xia Yan and Yang Hansheng, both federation vice-presidents.

Texts were compiled by our staff reporter Bao Wenqing.

XIA YAN—

Difficulties and Prospects



WHEN people talk about the best of Chinese literature, they are certain to mention Xia Yan's "Bond Labor," a reportage published more than 40 years ago about the life of Chinese workers during the 30s. This article can be said to have ushered in a new era for this type of writing in China, and is listed as required reading in literature courses in Chinese schools. Its vivid and penetrating descriptions are based on a thorough understanding of the workers' lives gained through careful study and investigation. Xia Yan has also written many

plays, film scenarios, novels and miscellaneous articles.

Xia Yan is now 80 years old and his wide knowledge and experience of life comes from having, as he puts it, been a jack-of-all-trades. In 1924, when the Kuomintang and Communist Party were still cooperating to fight the imperialist-backed warlords, Xia Yan was in charge of organizational work in the Japanese general branch of the Kuomintang's department of overseas affairs. After the defeat of the Great Revolution in 1927, he participated in the workers' movement and later became a teacher and translator. He took part in the cultural movement between 1929 and 1930, organizing a drama troupe and publishing journals. Around 1932 he went into the film industry and worked there until 1937, when the war against Japanese aggression started. Acting as a correspondent, he ran a newspaper called the *Jiawang* (Save the Nation from Extinction) *Daily* in

Shanghai, Guangzhou (Canton) and Guilin, and was an editor for the Hongkong paper *Hua Shang Bao* and the Chongqing (Chungking) *New China Daily*. He also did united front work.

After China's liberation in 1949 he worked for a time in the Ministry of External Affairs. Between 1954 and 1965 he held the position of Vice-Minister of Culture and for ten years was in charge of the film industry and cultural relations with foreign countries. Cruelly persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cultural revolution, he spent eight and a half years in prison. Today he is Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, advisor to the Ministry of Culture and Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

In the years he spent in jail, his leg was fractured and his eyesight was impaired. Although his leg injury has since healed, one leg is still shorter than the other. We had our interview with him in a Beijing hospital. Xia Yan was sitting in an armchair when we walked into his room, and it was distressing to see him struggle to his feet with the aid of a walking-stick. But this old revolutionary waved aside our expressions of sympathy and launched into an animated conversation with us.

WE remarked on the fact that of all the mass organizations in China — the trade unions, youth, women's and cultural organizations — the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles was the last to hold a national forum after the downfall of the gang of four.

"There were problems," replied Xia Yan. "But not in literary and art circles. For a year after the smashing of the gang, the new leader in charge of the Ministry of Culture held the lid down on things. Only a pretence was made of exposing and criticizing the crimes of the gang while in reality nothing was done. The ministry only started moving a year later. Some false charges and wrong accusations were reversed and an expose-and-criticize campaign begun in literary and art circles. Today their situation can be described by the old adage 'promising prospects and a parcel of problems'."

On the uneven development of literature, drama, music and fine arts, Xia Yan remarked:

"The quickest cultural form to react after the fall of the gang were cartoons and crosstalks. Next came short stories, with the appearance of *Class Teacher*, *The Wound* and *A Place for Love*. After that came drama. Several of the plays which have appeared are quite good, emancipated and politically daring. But they have some artistic shortcomings. The play *The Future Calls*, for instance, is quite bold, but, artistically speaking, the dialogue and construction are weak. The musicals *Starlight!*

Oh, Starlight! and *The Unveiling* are both exposés of the gang of four. All these were written by young people. There are also works by older authors, such as Cao Yu's *Wang Zhaojun* and Chen Baichen's *Hurricane Song*. There is debate and some difference of opinion about these plays, but, in any case, they have been written, and by authors in their sixties and seventies. . . ."

"The film industry hasn't done so well," he continued, "but 12 feature films were released for the 30th anniversary celebrations of new China on October 1, 1979, plus a number of animated cartoons, documentaries and so forth. But things are improving and next year's ones will probably be much better. What is most cheering is the debut of a number of young film directors. *Little Flower*, for instance, a feature film by the Beijing Film Studio was directed by some young graduates of the Beijing Film Academy.

"The situation in music is still poor. I mentioned to those in the music association that for each period we used to have some good songs, which everybody knew how to sing. There was 'My Home Is on the Songhua River' and 'March of the Swords' in the 30s during the anti-Japanese war. Nie Er's 'March of the Volunteers' became China's national anthem, and He Luding's 'On the Taihang Mountains' was on everyone's lips. But there hasn't been a single song after the downfall of the gang that the people like to sing. There is one called 'Drinking Song,' but

there is an argument about it, because it isn't written in a very popular style.

"Things are better in fine arts. Traditional painting has made advances, and the artists are painting with great determination now, and they put on more exhibitions in 1978 than any other artists.

"A Japanese friend asked me if things had really begun to pick up in literature and art in the three years since the downfall of the gang. I said yes, but not too obviously yet. One doesn't get results in the arts as quickly as in, say, light industry. In industry one can import machinery, but one can't import foreign artists to develop one's own culture! It's like a man who's been ill for ten years — more, in fact, because some people haven't been able to write since 1957, which makes it 20 years — and you can't expect him to recover in just one year. It will probably take between three to five years. But I feel there's hope."

THEN Xia Yan dwelt on the current state of Chinese writers, saying:

"Normally a writer is at his best and most prolific in his fifties. Today's 50-year-old authors were only 20 at the time of liberation. How did they spend those first 20 years? There were ten years of civil war, followed by eight and a half years of anti-Japanese war and then three more years of the War of Liberation. . . . more than 20 years of warfare, refugee life and enemy bombardment. A foreigner once asked me why, after

30 years, we hadn't produced a Lu Xun or a Guo Moruo. I told him that today's 50-year-old writers had spent their youth in warfare and revolution and didn't have a chance to acquire a good literary basis.

"As for today's young people, ten years of disasters under Lin Biao and the gang of four and the many complex and acute problems they've witnessed have made them a serious-minded generation, and that's very much to their advantage. But these ten years also deprived many of them of a proper education, and some of them can't even read the classics or ancient poetry. What worries me, though, is whether these young people are willing to make the effort. One finds many good ones among them, but there are some who become arrogant or self-satisfied after a small success.

"In the old days we older writers did get some basic training — in primary and middle school, in college and during the May Fourth Movement. After the May Fourth Movement, we stopped reading old Chinese books. The slogan then was to throw Chinese thread-bound books into the latrine. My generation doesn't measure up to people like Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Ye Shengtao, and the younger generation even less so. Their range of knowledge is too limited, so we want our young writers to get down to some serious reading and hard study.

"Comrade Hua Guofeng said that we should raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation much higher. A much higher

level, he said, not just a little; and of the entire Chinese nation, including the national minorities, the peasants and the workers. China is, after all, an ancient civilization, but in actual fact there are a lot of aspects about this country that are still uncivilized. It'll take some time before China produces another Lu Xun, Mao Dun or Ba Jin."

ASKED for his views about the many "taboos" which for a long time have shackled China's literature and art and the increasing demand among writers to break these down, Xia Yan commented:

"There shouldn't have been any taboos in the first place, because literature and art are supposed to reflect life. They should portray everything, whether it is beautiful or ugly, right or wrong. Literature and art should be like a mirror, unless, of course, the writer himself doesn't want to write about certain things, which is another matter.

"Some people may try to place a taboo on this or that subject, but the time will come when someone will write about it anyway. Evaluating personages in history is one example. Qin Shi Huang* died 2,000 years ago, but people today are still discussing his achievements and errors. It's the same in Europe. Oliver Cromwell was a fearful figure during the English revolu-

*The first emperor (259-210 B. C.) of the Qin Dynasty under whose powerful rule China for the first time became a unified state.

tion and later became a tyrant. How should he be evaluated? He had his mistakes and his merits. He beheaded the king and created a breach for the bourgeois democratic revolution in England. So one shouldn't be in any hurry to talk about merits and mistakes; one should wait for a while. On the whole, it's good to write about matters of significance in daily life and personal experience. What's important, though, is how the themes are treated and the writer's attitude toward them.

"These so-called 'taboos' are a thorny problem. It's bad to set them up, and just as bad if they're not broken down in the right way. There have been struggles over such things in China. For a long time Chinese films didn't describe love. It was acceptable in films with ancient themes — *Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai* and *The Heavenly Maid and the Mortal* were excellent films based on ancient love stories — but not in films with modern themes. Take the film *The Young People of Our Village* for instance. The propaganda departments concerned at first refused to pass it, and it took a mighty big tussle to get it shown to the public.

"This taboo has already been broken down. But overdo it, and the public will object." From there, he went on to say that some negative subjects were unsuitable for films, as things seen in films were most easily imitated.

TURNING to democracy and legality in literature and art, Xia Yan said:

Huang Zuolin (left), noted stage director, Director of the Shanghai People's Art Theater and Vice-President of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, talks with writers and directors from the amateur drama group at the Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace.

Wang Zijin Sangmu (right), a dancer from the Xigaze prefecture in Tibet, and singer Guan Juema (left) from Tibet's Ngari prefecture, both young delegates to the writers' and artists' congress.

Zhang Guiyu Two young opera actresses from the Beijing Opera Troupe of Tianjin present flowers and a scroll to Zhang Junqiu, Vice-President of the Chinese Dramatists' Association as tokens of the fact that they have become his apprentices.

Song Youmin Amateur photographers Bao Naiyong (right) and Luo Xiaoyun, who used their cameras as a weapon against the gang of four during the 1976 commemoration for the late Premier Zhou Enlai.



"There's still no law for literature and art. Others have them; there's even one for forestry. But there's no law for publications, and everyone sticks his oar in. A mere word from someone or other often decides the fate of a play. A recent example is the debate in Shanghai over *Son of an Artillery Commander*. I hear that there was considerable divergence of opinion over it. Some insisted it would poison people's minds. Then someone up top said it seemed all right to him, and that single pronouncement was enough to lift the ban and bring the play back onto the stage. It should be the public who decides whether a book or play is good or bad, and not a few individuals. A law on publications and a copyright law should be drawn up as soon as possible. Now there isn't, and frequently what one man says goes. Interference sometimes reaches ridiculous proportions; even a surname given to a negative character in a plot can be enough to get an author into trouble.

"Controversy and debate should be allowed on questions of literature and art. There should be democracy in these fields. Even if wrong things are said, or there's really something wrong with a work of art, the matter should be dealt with, in the great majority of such cases, by the people and solved by debate and criticism, not by methods used against our enemies. Unless this problem is handled properly, people can't help feeling apprehensive, and literature and art will not flourish."

"Choice of themes should be broad," he said. "And all themes, large and small, are permissible. A writer's choice must be protected by legal and democratic institutions. Without political guarantees, all this is meaningless."

Xia Yan had been in hospital for some time because of a stomach

disorder. "But my health has improved a lot since I've been getting treatment here," he assured us. "It's very quiet here, and I've plenty of time to read scenarios and to think." But he still was quite busy. People came to see him on the four afternoons a week the hospital allowed visitors, and some of them brought work along. □

YANG HANSHENG—

Rebirth of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles



YANG HANSHENG, now 77, is vice-president of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, member of the standing committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as a noted playwright and

a pioneer of the modern drama and film movement in China. He wrote his first play in 1932, *Sheet Iron and Red Tears*, describing the struggles against feudalism and local tyrants by peasants in his native Sichuan province. After the founding of new China in 1949, he held leading posts in cultural circles and was appointed secretary of the Party organization of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, as well as secretary-general of the federation. In 1953, and again in 1960, he was elected vice-president and also secretary-general of the second and third national congresses of writers and artists. Whenever he was free from his heavy administrative duties, he



wrote scripts for plays and films, among them *The Three Companions*, *Troubled Skies over the Frontier*, *The Beautiful North* and *Lights in Ten Thousand Homes*, as well as a good many medium-length and short stories.

At the outset of the cultural revolution, Zhou Yang, Xia Yan, Tian Han and he were accused by the gang of four of forming a "literary black gang" during the 30s against Lu Xun, and on that charge were imprisoned for many years. Tian Han, the noted playwright, died in prison on December 10, 1968, at the age of 70.

Nine years of imprisonment impaired Yang Hansheng's health, and he underwent a long period of hospitalization after his release. He had just returned from his convalescence at the former imperial summer resort near Chengde, Hebei province, when we visited him at his home.

HE first talked about the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles which had recently resumed its activities and the various associations of which it is composed. We asked him to tell us something about the federation's present and past.

Yang Hansheng explained: "The federation was set up in 1949, exactly 30 years ago. It is made up of nine associations, including those for writers, dramatists, film workers, artists, musicians, dancers, folk artists and photographers as well as one for researchers on folk

literature. It is a body for professionals with a voluntary membership, and as such it enjoys a certain independence.

"The federation and its associations are social organizations which conduct their activities on a social level and not by administrative edict. For instance, they organize debates, forums and study meetings to promote the implementation of the 'hundred flowers and hundred schools' policy. The Ministry of Culture is an administrative organ of the State Council. Of course, their overall tasks are the same. These organizations and the ministry are all led by the Communist Party and have common policies, tasks and objectives."

Asked what the main task of the federation and its associations was, he replied: "As a body concerned with artistic creation, it strives to establish closer contact between its members and the public, promote literary and artistic creation, develop theories and unfold criticism in literature and the arts and facilitate the exchange of experience among authors and artists. If an author, for instance, has difficulty in familiarizing himself with certain aspects of life about which he intends to write, we arrange for him to go to factories, to the countryside or to military establishments where he can gather material and investigate. We also organize political studies and courses on theories of art and literature for our members."

"Our work is busier than before, because the demands on our writers and artists are greater. The public wants more novels, poetry, prose, operas, plays, films, dances, music and art. The film industry, in particular, is often criticized, and is under considerable pressure. The federation and its associations, as literary and art bodies, should take charge of organizing and leading such work. We are responsible to the Party and the people, and if we fail in our work, there's no way we can justify ourselves."

"Our country is striving for socialist modernization. How can literature and art promote this? The public demands that its cultural needs be satisfied, and if this isn't done, what will we have contributed to the four modernizations? We'll attend to this as soon as the congress is over. It'll be a big job, and we can't make empty promises."

ASKED about the three previous writers' and artists' congresses, Yang Hansheng said, "The first congress was held in Beijing in July 1949, on the eve of liberation, with literary and art workers from the liberated areas and from areas still occupied by the Kuomintang attending. The participants were told about Chairman Mao's policy that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. The second congress was held in 1953 and the third in 1960. Now the fourth congress will sum up both the positive and negative ex-



The three Wan brothers — Wan Laiming (center), Wan Guochan (right) and Wan Chaochen — are well-known animated cartoon specialists.
Wang Zijin

Jiang Kun (center), a young crosstalk artist with the Central Broadcasting Cultural Troupe, has thrown aside taboos and written some excellent pieces after the downfall of the gang of four.
Gu Dehua

Composer and conductress Wei Li (right) from Taiwan who is with the Railway Cultural and Art Troupe has written music for the films "Ah, Taiwan" and "Kinsmen."
Gu Dehua

From right to left: Liu Xinwu, author of "The Class Teacher", popular science writer Liu Houyi and children's writer Fan Fajia meet young readers at a book fair at Beijing's Jingshan Children's Palace.
Gu Dehua

periences of the past 30 years in literature and art, and discuss the development of literary and artistic creation in China's new drive to modernize, as well as the training of a new generation of writers and artists."

As part of their plans to usurp Party leadership and seize power, Yang Hansheng said, the gang of four had completely disbanded the federation and its associations. Association workers were evicted from the federation's premises; some were driven out of Beijing, while others were imprisoned. Since the fall of the gang the federation had now been restored, and its staff reinstated. But owing to the lack of buildings, they were forced to work in sheds and makeshift huts. Some lived in very cramped quarters, with three generations of one family squeezed into a single room. Some cadres worked in their offices by day and slept in them at night. The Party and government were highly concerned about this situation and were taking measures to solve the housing problem. Books and reference materials were also missing or incomplete. Of the original authors and artists, many were now elderly or in poor health as a result of persecution they had suffered under the gang, while others had died. The federation's older cadres had been similarly affected and the new ones were inexperienced. It would be some time before the latter could acquire enough practice and experience to fully cope with the work.

"But we all feel quite optimistic," affirmed Yang Hansheng. "The federation and its associations' publications are available again. And every association has a large force of amateurs. Many of the recent popular plays were written by amateurs assisted by older professionals. So there is a great deal of potential in these new forces." He continued, "We now have many young writers and artists whose talents can be developed if we guide and help them. The future is bright."

Asked whether the absurd cultural theories spread by the gang

of four were still obstructing the development of literature and art today, Yang Hansheng replied:

"Ridding literary and art circles of the gang's factionalist setup is easier than eradicating their pernicious ultra-Left influence on people's minds. For instance, although most people thought quite highly of the plays *Loyal Hearts* and *Where Silence Reigns*, which exposed some of the fascist outrages committed by the gang, some maintained that these only emphasized social evils, and labeled them 'wound-type' works. But it is, after all, a question of one's understanding. A writer in Guangdong who recently wrote an article 'Literature and Art, Look Forward!' had been jailed for seven years by the gang. Although politically he'd been persecuted by them, his thinking on literature and art was still under their influence!"

Yang Hansheng then mentioned an article entitled "Lauding Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" published not long ago in the magazine *Hebei Literature and Art*. "The writer is only 29 years old and a former Red Guard," he said. "And he was pretty deeply affected by the gang's ultra-Left thinking. But we shouldn't treat such people as enemies. For them it's still a question of understanding. The important thing is to help and re-educate them. We reasoned things out with that young fellow in Hebei province and helped him see where he was wrong. We dispelled his doubts and fears and showed him he had a promising future. The young man was deeply moved. Today he's studying hard. He now admits he was deeply influenced by the gang and that a lot of his thinking was actually theirs. The people in charge of the Hebei Federation of Literary and Art Circles feel that they, too, must bear part of the blame in this matter."

ON the question of current literary themes, Yang Hansheng declared: "On this subject I agree with Hu Yaobang (Head of Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee). He mentioned

three types of themes: modern ones, about China's socialist revolution and construction; those dealing with the old and new democratic revolutions between 1840 and 1949; or historical ones. In the past several thousand years, China produced many great scientists, writers, artists, statesmen and military thinkers, who contributed a great deal to the creation of the multi-national state of China. Though history provides a great variety of themes, we should encourage authors to write more on modern ones.

"There is also a great deal of work to be done on developing the culture and art of our national minorities. Their literature exists chiefly in the form of folk literature. Research in this field also suffered heavily and we now have to start again from scratch. Recently, we invited ballad singers from nationalities all over the country to Beijing to speed up the work."

Finally we inquired about his present state of health and if he was planning to write anything. He answered:

"I suffered from several illnesses while in prison between 1966 and 1975. It was sheer willpower that kept me alive. For instance, a stroke paralyzed me on one side and I eventually got better only because I massaged myself every day.

"I composed classical-style poems while in prison. But since we weren't allowed paper or pencils I memorized them all — more than 100 of them. Now I'm writing them down. I'm also interested in all types of themes for plays. I'd like to write something about Li Bai and Du Fu, and also about some famous ancient scientists. But all these will have to wait until I finish revising the film scenario *Ode to the Guerillas of Southern Jiangxi*, which I began after I was released from prison. It's in memory of Chen Yi, who spent three years leading the guerillas fighting in southern Jiangxi. I've also got my work in the federation. And we have very, very much work to do." □



Winter Sports in Jilin

Skiing practice.

The long period of cold in Jilin, a large city in northeast China, makes winter sports an important part of life there.

Speed skating.

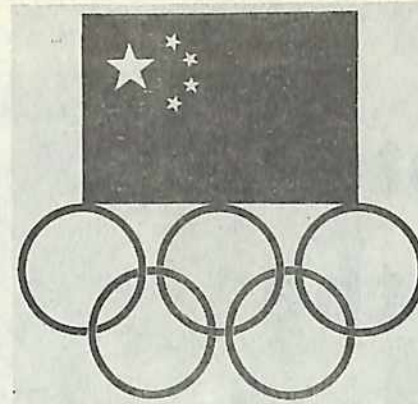




Hockey.



Fun for the small fry too.
Photos by Liu Entai



The emblem of the Chinese Olympic Committee.

THE International Olympic Committee (IOC) confirmed on November 26, 1979 the Nagoya resolution to restore China's seat in the Olympic movement. This ended the 21-year abnormal situation, in which China had no official relations with the IOC since 1958. This significant change was met with vigorous approval from sports circles the world over, for a large gap in the international sports field had finally been filled.

Zhong Shitong, President of both the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee, when interviewed about this event by a staff reporter of *China Reconstructs*, said:

"The decision of the IOC has made it possible for the People's Republic of China with her 900 million people to rejoin the world sports family, and her sportsmen from both the mainland and Taiwan province will be able to attend the Olympic Games side by side. This has long been the wish of the Chinese people and is in the interest of the Olympic cause. It shall also strengthen the unity and friendship among the athletes of different countries and promote the development of world sports.

"The Chinese Olympic Committee has always advocated increasing cooperation and reinforcing ties with the IOC and sportsmen the world over on the basis of mutual respect. China's sports delegation will take part in the speed skating, figure skating, skiing and biathlon competitions at

the 13th Winter Olympics in February to be held at Lake Placid in the United States, and go to Moscow in July to take part in the qualifying rounds and competitions of the 22nd Olympic Games in 15 events, namely track and field, swimming, gymnastics, archery, shooting, weightlifting, basketball, volleyball, football, handball, fencing, cycling, yachting, boating and wrestling.

"When China was excluded from the IOC, she launched a mass sports movement throughout the country. As a result, the Chinese people, formerly known as the 'sick men of the East' are in much better health today. Our athletes have improved national records in all sports, broken world records 180 times and won 30 championships in international competitions. All this shows that they are gifted and promising although they are still below, and in certain events very much below, the high standards of other countries. To catch up will need enormous effort on their part in learning and training. They have made considerable progress in the past, and there is great possibility that they will do even better in the future, as the restoration of China's place in this 'united nations of sport' will create more chances for them to learn from their counterparts from abroad.

"I have been asked by friends for my views on the relations between the Chinese Olympic Committee and Taiwan province. I

Olympic Plans

believe that this victory is one for the entire Chinese people, both on the mainland and in Taiwan province, because we all want the reunification of our motherland. In view of our common aspiration that there be only one China in the world, and taking into consideration the reality of Taiwan province, the IOC approved that the committee based in Taiwan should remain in the international committee as a local body of China under the name of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee.

"We have long taken a keen interest in the sportsmen in Taiwan and placed great hopes in them. We invited Taiwan athletes to join us in the Eighth Asian Games and again, in the Fourth National Games. We provided facilities for their travel and guaranteed their freedom to come and go. Even today, we still reserve places for them in our sports delegations.

"In the past, Taiwan athletes have done a great deal in developing sports and have got good results. This is an asset to the Chinese nation. Some of their experiences should be noted by mainland athletes. We should learn from each other and improve together. If the Taipei Olympic Committee should need any help in their participation of the 22nd Olympic Games, we shall be glad to do whatever we can. That our Chinese athletes will be able to stand side by side at the Olympic Games is an opportunity that we greatly value." □

Zhong Shitong with Chinese gymnasts.
Photos by Feng Yiping and Li Kai



China's Environmental Protection Law (Extracts)

• China's environmental protection law is designed to guarantee a rational utilization of natural resources in socialist modernization, to prevent environmental pollution and violation of ecologic balance, so as to create a clean living and work environment for the people, protect their health and promote production.

• Guiding principles for environmental protection are a rational distribution of industries, comprehensive utilization of products and materials, changing of wastes into useful things and mobilizing and relying on the people to control pollution.

• When a project is built, enlarged or reconstructed, measures protecting the environment must be designed, constructed and put into operation at the same time as the main body of the project, otherwise the project may not go into production. Those which are already causing pollution must take effective measures to eliminate it within a specified time limit, or else stop production, switch to making other products or move away.

• Forest resources must be protected and developed and great efforts made to making the country green. Natural flora and fauna must be protected, developed and rationally used.

• Measures must be taken to control and eliminate factors that pollute cities, and industrial and mining areas. These include waste gas, liquids and solids, dust, garbage, radioactive materials, noise, vibration and foul smells.

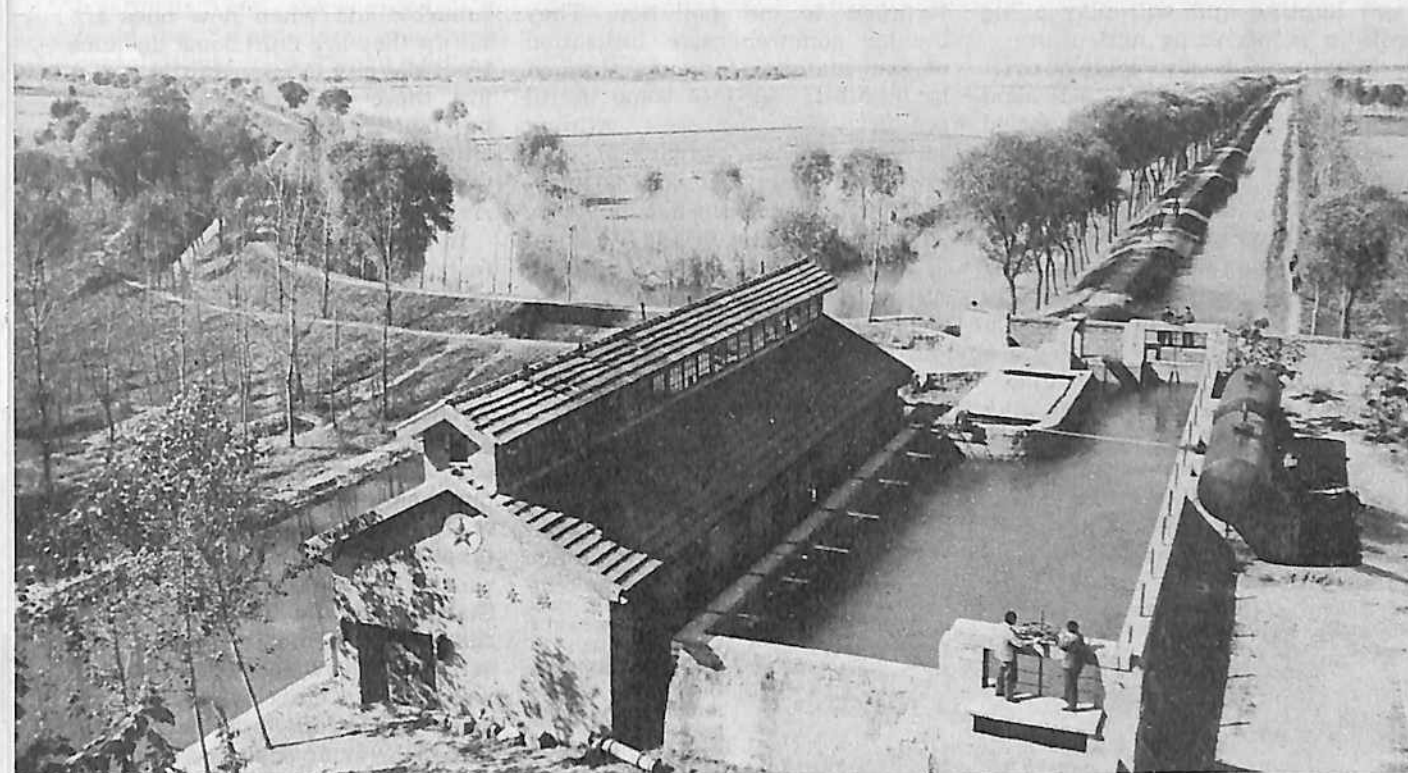
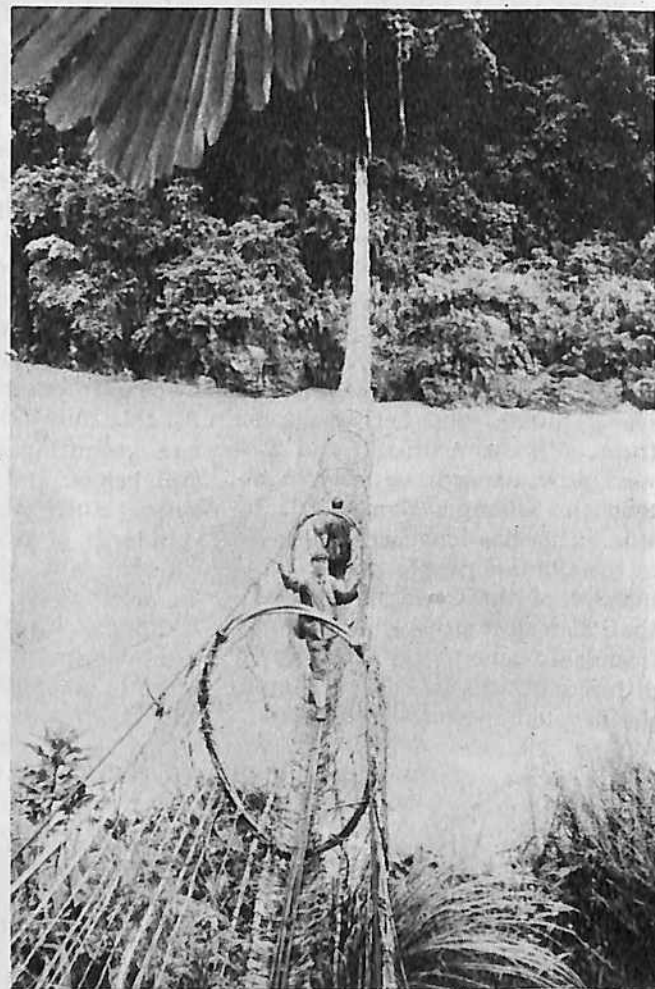
• Foreign travelers or foreign planes, ships, motor vehicles, materials, plants and animals that enter or pass through China are subject to her environmental protection laws and regulations.

• Units and persons who make outstanding contributions to environmental protection are to be commended and rewarded. Products made from waste are wholly or partially exempt from taxation. Profits of factories making these products are not handed over to the state, but may be used for dealing with pollution and bettering the environment. Units that cause pollution are subject to criticism, warnings or fines, or being closed down until corrective measures are taken. Leaders of units as well as individuals responsible for serious pollution that have led to loss of life or serious damage to agriculture, forests, animal husbandry, sideline occupations or fishing will be held to account both administratively and financially and may be punished by law. Every citizen has the right to report and file charges in court against violations of environmental protection regulations. □

Protecting the Environment

QU GEPING

Investigation on vegetation leads scientists across a rattan bridge over the Yarlung Zangbo River in Tibet.



Yutai county in Shandong province plants trees along its canals as soon as work begins on them, so when a canal is completed the trees are already several meters high.

CHINA takes environmental protection seriously, for as a socialist country her highest principle is to safeguard and foster the interests of the people. Some good results have been achieved.

One of the problems that arises with widespread use of chemical insecticides is pollution of the soil, water and crops, which directly or indirectly endangers the people's health. These insecticides also kill many beneficial insects and birds, thus reducing natural preventives of plant diseases and insect pests.

China's agro-scientists sought to cut down on these undesirable effects through using selective insecticides, mixtures and thinner solutions. When this did not fundamentally solve the problem they turned to biological control. Some success has been gained in employing beneficial insects and pathogenic microbes to prevent and control plant diseases and

pests. Insects like trichogramma, ladybirds and green lacewings kill pests that harm grain, oil crops, cotton and trees. Microbes control the corn borer, pine moth and rice plant skipper. Antibiotics are employed to prevent rice sheath and culm blight, rice blast, millet smut and apple rot. In rice-growing areas ducks turned out into the paddy fields to eat rice hoppers get rid of 70 to 80 percent of them.

QU GEPING is Vice-Chairman of the Environmental Protection Office under the State Council.

Such measures are being widely introduced throughout China. Figures for 1978 show that they were used on 6,700,000 hectares of land, counter-insects on 2,070,000 ha. and antibiotics on 2,000,000 ha. against plant diseases and 1,800,000 against pests. Ducks were used to kill hoppers on 670,000 ha. of paddy fields. Biological control networks have been set up in many regions, as well as pest forecast stations and biological breeding farms. Millions of peasants are taking part in this work and cooperating with the scientists on control.

Eighty percent of China's population lives in the countryside where brush and other vegetation is the traditional domestic fuel. About 500 million tons a year of such fuel, the equivalent of 400 million tons of coal, is burned and thus does not return to the soil as organic matter. In the past in some places indiscriminate tree-felling for fuel aggravated soil erosion and began to affect the climate.

New Sources of Energy

New sources of energy are being promoted in the countryside to protect the natural environment and the ecological balance. Chief ones are small hydropower stations and marsh gas. China has water resources for small or medium-sized hydropower stations capable of producing a total of 150 million kilowatts. A total of 88,000 such stations have been set up in three-fourths of China's 2,100 counties, with an installed capacity of 5,300,000 kw. These now provide an inexpensive source of power

and lighting and will play a big role in modernizing agriculture.

Marsh gas is also widely used. Home garbage, night soil and vegetation are fermented in sealed methane-generating pits, each of which can serve one or several households. By 1978 China had 7,000,000 of them and they had become the main source of energy for cooking and lighting in 21 counties. Altogether 35,000,000 people throughout the country are cooking or lighting with methane.

Marsh gas does not pollute the environment and the residue after fermentation is good organic fertilizer. In addition, fermentation in the generating pits kills most bacteria in the night soil as well as eggs of parasites such as liver

terprises to cut pollution. They include comprehensive utilization of raw materials and recycling of toxic substances into some useful product. Gas from oil refining serves as raw material for synthetic fibers and rubber, plastics and chemical fertilizer. Factory and mine tailings, instead of being dumped and covering up cultivable land, are reprocessed to yield valuable industrial chemicals and chemical fertilizer, and made into cement bricks and refractory materials. Several hundred products are being recovered from water expelled from chemical, pharmaceutical and light industrial plants.

Factories contributing to inner city pollution are moved to the

suburbs, and when new ones are set up they are built some distance from the city. As an initial measure, those discharging gases must be placed downwind from the cities and those expelling polluted water must lead it away from rivers or lakes.

In the atmosphere of anarchism fostered by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cultural revolution such regulations were ignored in many factories and mines. In the past few years the authorities have reviewed existing laws on environmental protection, drafted some new ones and made efforts to put them into effect. Unfortunately, solving many of the problems takes time and money, so solutions can be reached only step by step. Starting from what is feasible in the current period, in 1978 the state set dates by which 167 industrial and mining enterprises with serious pollution problems must solve them or be closed down. Research is being done on control of city noise and air and water purification, and some measures have been taken.

Proper salvage of refuse, both from home and industry, also helps keep the environment clean. Between 1956 and 1977 the state collected 89,000,000 tons of reusable refuse, including leftover materials, discarded equipment, glass, plastics, rubber, scrap metal, rags and paper. Because through

treatment and reprocessing it could be turned into something useful, it was valued at 19.5 billion yuan. In some cities refuse like vegetable leaves and fruit peels is taken to the suburbs for composting as fertilizer.

Saving a Lake

A general survey of river, lake and coastal pollution near cities has been made in the past few years. Cleaning up the Guanting reservoir, Baiyangdian Lake, Jiyun Canal and the Zibo industrial district has been some of the initial projects.

Ya'er Lake in Hubei province on the middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River is a shallow freshwater system consisting of 13 small lakes which used to teem with fish, shrimp and lotus. Three chemical plants built around the lake caused serious pollution and were slowly poisoning all life in them. One of them, Yanjia Lake, became a "death lake," its water instantly lethal to all marine life.

After the fall of the gang of four a big army of government workers, technical personnel and 20,000 rural commune members began a battle to purify the lake. Over two years they built four sets of connecting pools covering a total of 200 hectares into which the chemical-laden water is drained and purified through the use of algae. Gradually Ya'er Lake has resumed its purity. Last year it yielded 2,500 tons of fish, more than in any previous year.

Many new measures are being utilized to prevent pollution or cut it down to a minimum. They include the use of mercuryless instruments, electroplating without cyanides, recycling of waste water from oil fields, ferment molting treatment for leather and paper manufacture with ammonium nitrite.

The Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, issued by the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress in September 1979, will give us a firmer ground for the continuing battle against pollution. □



Zhu Zhenda (left), Vice-Director of the Desert Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, discussing the rational exploration and utilization of natural resources in dryland with Carlos Zamora Jimeno (center), Acting Director of Peru's National Bureau of Evaluation of National Resources.

UN Environment Activities in China

LI JINCHANG

CHINA has been a member of the Governing Council of United Nations Environment Program since its founding in 1973. Visiting China in October, UNEP Executive Director Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba told Vice-Premier Li Xian-nian that many developing countries hoped to learn from China's work in environmental protection.

Since 1975 China has hosted and exchanged experience with about ten delegations sent through UNEP, chiefly of representatives from developing countries.

Schistosomiasis: UNEP has made one of its targets eradication of schistosomiasis, a common environmentally-spread disease in Asia, Africa and Latin America and widely prevalent in old China.

LI JINCHANG is an engineer who works in the Environmental Protection Office under the State Council.

Efforts by the government since liberation in 1949 have brought it under control in most regions and eliminated it in some.

UNEP and a number of countries have sent investigation groups to study China's experience. Agreements were reached for China to help them train technical people in schistosomiasis prevention and treatment and also send Chinese specialists to their countries. After visiting China, Ms. Obeng, who is in charge of matters concerning water and soil under UNEP, wrote and spoke widely on China's achievements in controlling schistosomiasis through mobilizing the people to exterminate snails, the intermediate host for the parasite.

Small Hydropower Stations: In 1977 a UNEP delegation of specialists and energy officials from a dozen countries visited 50 of them of different types in the rural areas of both north and south China. In



Qiu Shibang (left), an entomologist and a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, conducting experiments in using stink flies to control aphids.

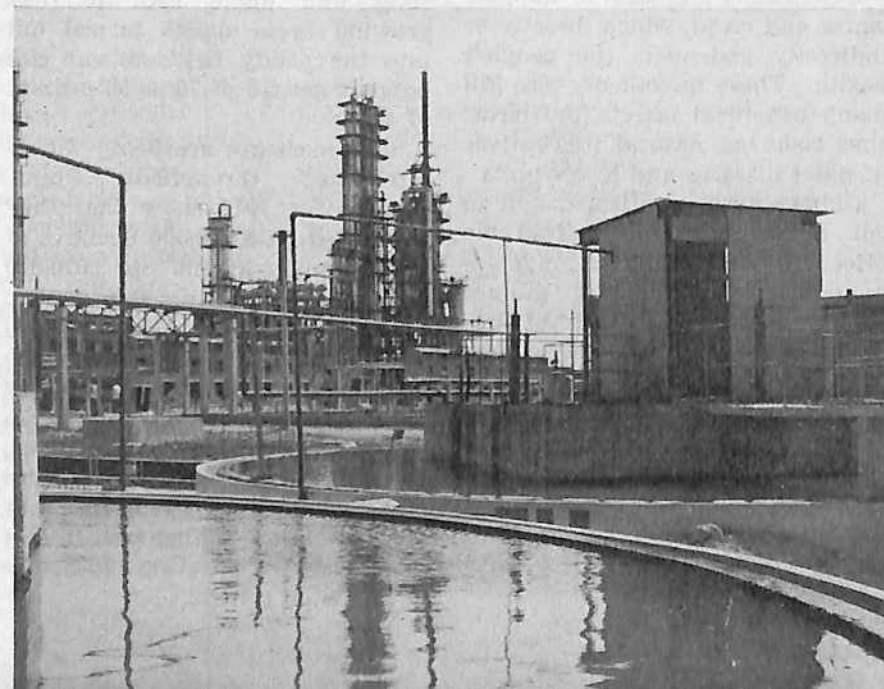
Part of the equipment for treating waste water at the Cangzhou Petrochemical Works in Hebei province. Photos by Xinhua

fluke and hookworms, thus greatly lowering the chance for spread of disease that exists with unfermented night soil.

Curbing Industrial Pollution

Pollution is in some measure cut by the policy followed since liberation of setting up new industries throughout the country instead of being concentrated in the coastal cities as they were before. The policy is also to build smaller, scattered industrial towns to avoid concentration of population and the pollution that accompanies it.

Many measures are taken to transform or renovate existing en-



many rural areas these are the main source of power.

Marsh Gas: China's use of marsh gas as a means of cheap energy and good organic fertilizer has attracted the attention of a number of developing countries. Last August UNEP held a training class in China for marsh gas specialists and rural energy development officials from 20 countries. It later decided to set up an international center in China for training marsh gas specialists for developing countries. The center will also do research, the results of which will be disseminated through UNEP.

Deserts and Desertification: Existing and newly-made deserts cover 47,000,000 square kilometers, or almost a third of the earth's land surface, making this one of the world's most serious environ-

ment problems today. Land in 64 countries is affected or threatened. A 1977 United Nations conference attended by 110 countries called for curbing the menace by the year 2,000.

Deserts cover one-ninth of China's land, and before liberation they were expanding. After the founding of the new China, the government mobilized technical personnel and the masses to halt the spread of deserts. With comprehensive planning and using different measures for different types of deserts, success has been achieved in some places.

In 1976 a UNEP delegation of members from a dozen countries came to study China's work in transforming deserts and building shelter belts. In 1978 a training class was set up by UNEP in

Lanzhou in China's westerly province of Gansu. UNEP has reached an agreement with China to establish an international desert research and training center in China.

In speaking with UNEP's Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba last October, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said that if China's experience could be of use to the developing countries, she would share it with them without reservation. □

CORRECTION

In the January 1980 issue on page 24, par. 1, line 10 and in the box on page 25, line 4, first evidence of the existence of the gluon was found not in 1978 but in the summer of 1979.

In the bottom left picture on page 50 Tian Chongren is second left and Bishop Fu Tieshan is on the left.

Members of the UN desert study training class inspect the use of sand-fixing plants at the Kubeh desert in Inner Mongolia.



Photos by Xinhua

IT WAS at harvest time last September that I stayed at the Grape People's Commune, Turpan in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for several days. The grapes produced here are the most famous in China. Thousands of clusters of grapes were hanging from frames in the vineyards and courtyards, their fragrance filling the air. Women from the No. 3 production team of the brigade were busy picking the grapes and putting them into wicker baskets which could hold about four kilograms. Their nimble fingers filled the baskets in no time.

"Helimiham, hurry up and hand me an empty basket!" One shouted to the work-point recorder, who stamped each picker's card as she filled a basket. One hundred and forty baskets could earn the picker 10 work points, which was about 2.2 yuan, 40 cents more than the previous year. The harvest had increased from 4,820 tons in 1978 to 5,560 tons in 1979.

The Turpan basin, at 154 meters below sea level, is one of the lowest-lying areas in the world. It is the hottest place in China, with the average summer temperature reaching above 38°C. and even 47°C. People say you can cook eggs on the hot sand under the blazing sun. It is here that you will find the Flaming Mountain, mentioned in the ancient Chinese classical novel *Pilgrimage to the West*. The basin's dry hot climate, abundant sunshine and long frost-free periods are ideal for growing fruit.

As Helimiham was loading the basket of grapes onto a donkey cart, a middle-aged woman, Hemerahan, brought over several more. Dressed in typical Uygur costume, with a floral scarf on her head, she could fill 337 baskets in one day. In that production team were one Han and 64 Uygur families. During a break in the work some of them explained to me about the different types of grapes, the red, purple and seedless white ones, the latter being particularly suited

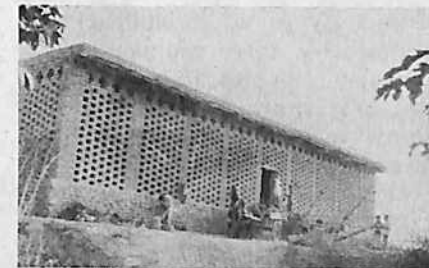
PENG XIANCHU is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.



Mohanmet harvests grapes.

The Grape Harvest

PENG XIANCHU



A drying room where grapes become raisins. Photos by Peng Xianchu

for raisins which are exported abroad.

WHY had 1979 been such a bumper harvest? Before the team had been forced to grow more grain because of the policies of the gang of four, but now they could decide for themselves. They had therefore cut their land for grain from six to 1.5 hectares, while their vineyard was increased to 15 hectares. Then a policy of "to each according to his work" was carried out. Apart from harvesting the grapes, pruning, watering and fertilizing are also allotted work points. So more and better work meant more pay. Finally new methods and better

management have helped. For example, a new irrigation channel, 2 kilometers long, greatly improved the vineyards' irrigation.

Following the cart, I came to a tall building, looking rather like a beehive, on a high terrace. With holes for ventilation, it was here that the grapes were hung and dried. In a drying room, clusters of grapes were hanging from racks suspended from the ceiling. Each of the six rooms could hold up to 15 tons of grapes. After 50 days, the grapes become raisins. Every four kilograms of grapes produced one kilogram of raisins.

One evening I was invited by Mohanmet, one of the team members, to have dinner in his home. His wife had prepared a pile of cakes and tasty dishes of mutton, eggplant and peas. We sat at a low table and ate and drank tea. Then Mohanmet plucked some bunches of grapes and washed them. Since these were grown in his home, they were his.

"Where do you get your grain and vegetables?" I asked him.

"I've got a private plot, so I grow my vegetables there," said the old man. "The production team also grows some vegetables for the commune. One can buy vegetables at the village fair for special occasions." The state provides 16 kilograms of grain per person and some oil, which the production team distributes according to the needs of each family. Mohanmet's family, for example, had got 56 kilograms of grain, which was more than enough for his wife, his daughter and himself.

We had a very lively supper as Mohanmet and his wife teased each other.

"How many kilograms of grapes will we get this year?" he asked his wife.

"Oh, about 350 kilograms. Last year we got 300."

"Nonsense! You're too conservative," he joked. "I bet we'll get at least 400 kilograms this year."

With workers like Mohanmet and the determination of members of his team, such targets will be easily reached. □

Treasures and Wonders of Wuyi Mountain

XIA WEI



Characters at one of the bends announce that this is Nine-Twist Stream.

IN northern Fujian province along China's southeastern coast stands Wuyi Mountain, famous alike for its Rock Tea, its rich flora and fauna and its sites of ancient "boat burials."

Let us begin with Wuyi's Rock Tea. Best of the Oolong class, long drunk and appreciated around the world, it has a flavor all its own — combining the sweet mellowness of the black teas with the delicate fragrance of the green. This it owes to an exceptionally favorable combination of temperature, moisture, sunlight, soil fertility and altitude. The bushes are planted in fields strewn with pebbles on terraces between cliffs and along streams.

Rock Tea has its sub-groups. A choice one is *Dahongpao*, or "Scarlet Robe." It is grown on a small plot high on the mountainside, totally exposed to the mild rays of the sun after dawn but shielded from the glare of noon. A natural spring moistens the soil and nourishes the roots.

Another famous variety is the *Baijiguan*, or "White Coxcomb."

It was of this tea that the Song dynasty poet Fan Zhongyan wrote almost a thousand years ago:

Excelling all others is the wondrous tea of Wuyi's streams,

Immortals planted it here in times of yore.

The wealth of plants and animals native to Wuyi Mountain makes it a veritable museum of flora and fauna. Hence the people's government has designated 570 square kilometers as a natural preserve.

A Natural Museum

Many types of broadleaf and conifer trees cover the slopes. Its boxwood is prized for woodcarving. *Sarcandra* and the Chinese plumyew have medicinal value. Rare species include the long-petaled beech, Chinese torreyia and cryptomeria. Gingko trees, some 700 centuries old, grow to heights of 20 meters.

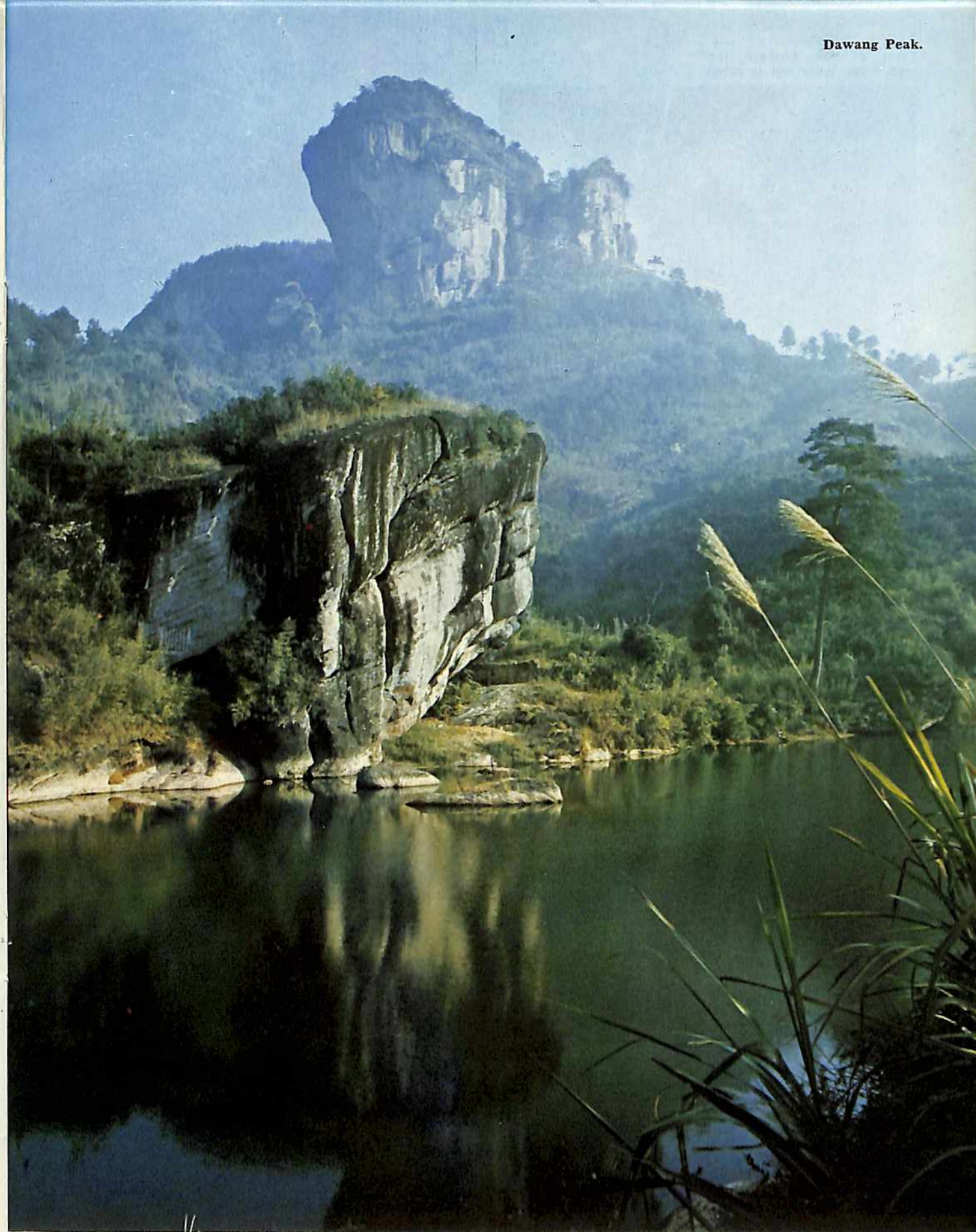
Among the rare fauna are the tufted deer, clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) and large Indian civet. More than 140 kinds of birds inhabit the mountain's forests. Gorgeously feathered are the mandarin ducks and willow warblers (*phylloscopus*). Seldom-seen species are the red-bill robins and common quaker-warblers. A fork-tailed sunbird resembles the humming birds of South America. Its plumage is jade-green except for a brownish-red ring around the neck. Living mainly on insects, it also sucks nectar from flowers with its long, pointed bill.

Foreign scientists have termed this a key area for studying the amphibians and reptiles not only of China but of other parts of Asia. Over 50 species of snakes, one third of all those found in the

country, can be seen here. Great too are the numbers of the snakes — that of long-nosed pit-vipers alone is placed at half a million. In the summer one can hear them swishing through the mountain grass.

Frogs and toads of various species abound here. Common are *Rana adenopleura*, *Rana Guentheri* and *Rana limnocharis* which greet the summer nights in mixed chorus.

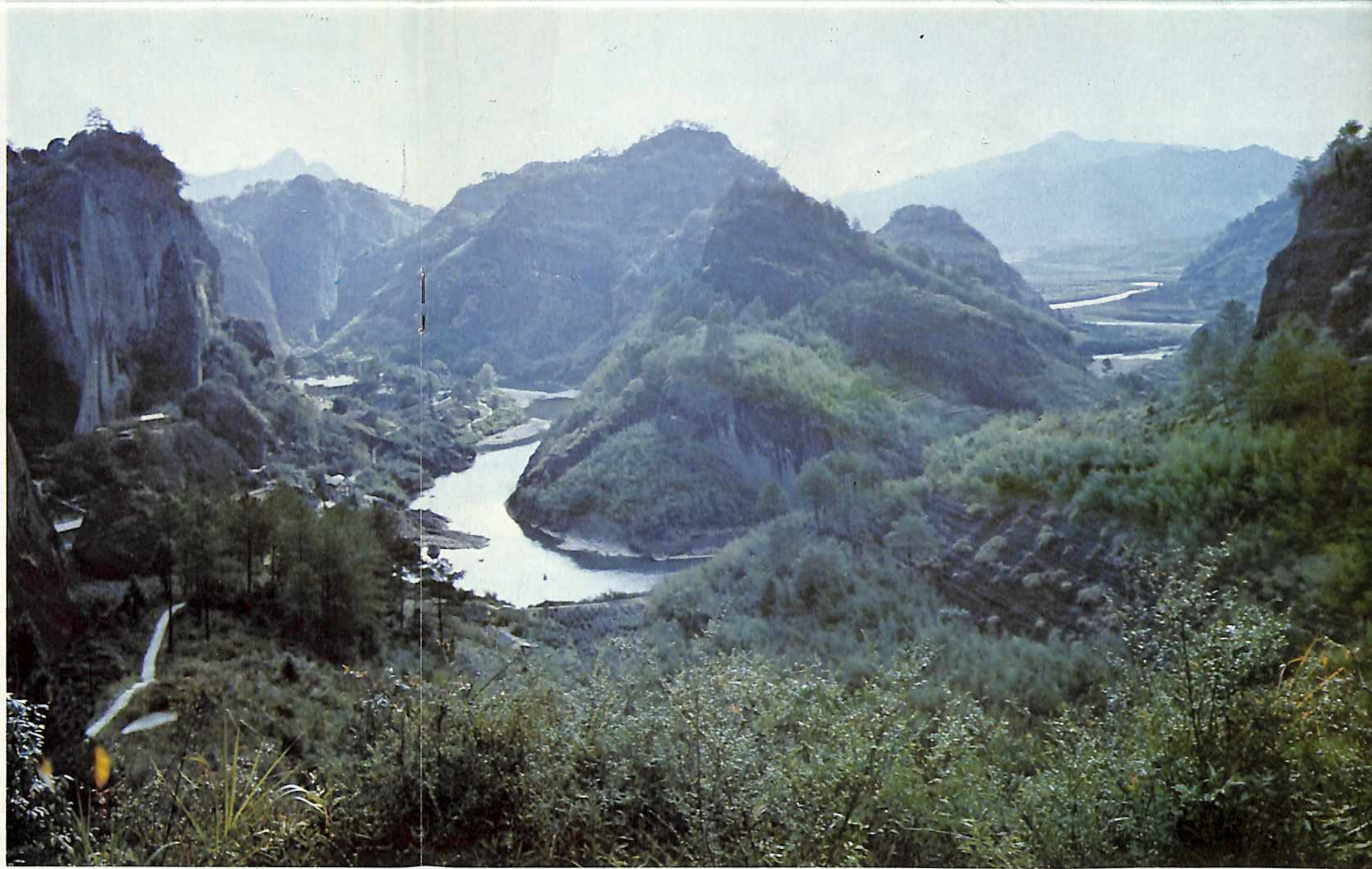
The Chongan bearded toad (*Vibrissaphora liui*) of the amphibian family is of particular interest. Because its appearance and living habits are strange, it is called "horned freak" by the local people. The male has a pair of black cutin thorns as hard as those on a rose bush near the mouth. Its eyes are peculiar. The upper half of the sclera is yellowish-green and the lower half bluish-purple while the vertical pupils dilate or shut down to slits like those of a cat. Its lips look like a beautiful red circle. Its living habits are also different from that of ordinary frogs. When other frogs start hibernation it begins its mating and egg-laying period. Such a creature can only be found in this area. Some 50 years ago an American biologist found some tadpoles of this species here. Last summer a team of Chinese scientists found some tadpoles each with a gray



Fruit of the Chinese torreya — the inner nut is eaten.



The Chinese torreya (*Torreya grandis*), which grows in the Wuyi Mountain.



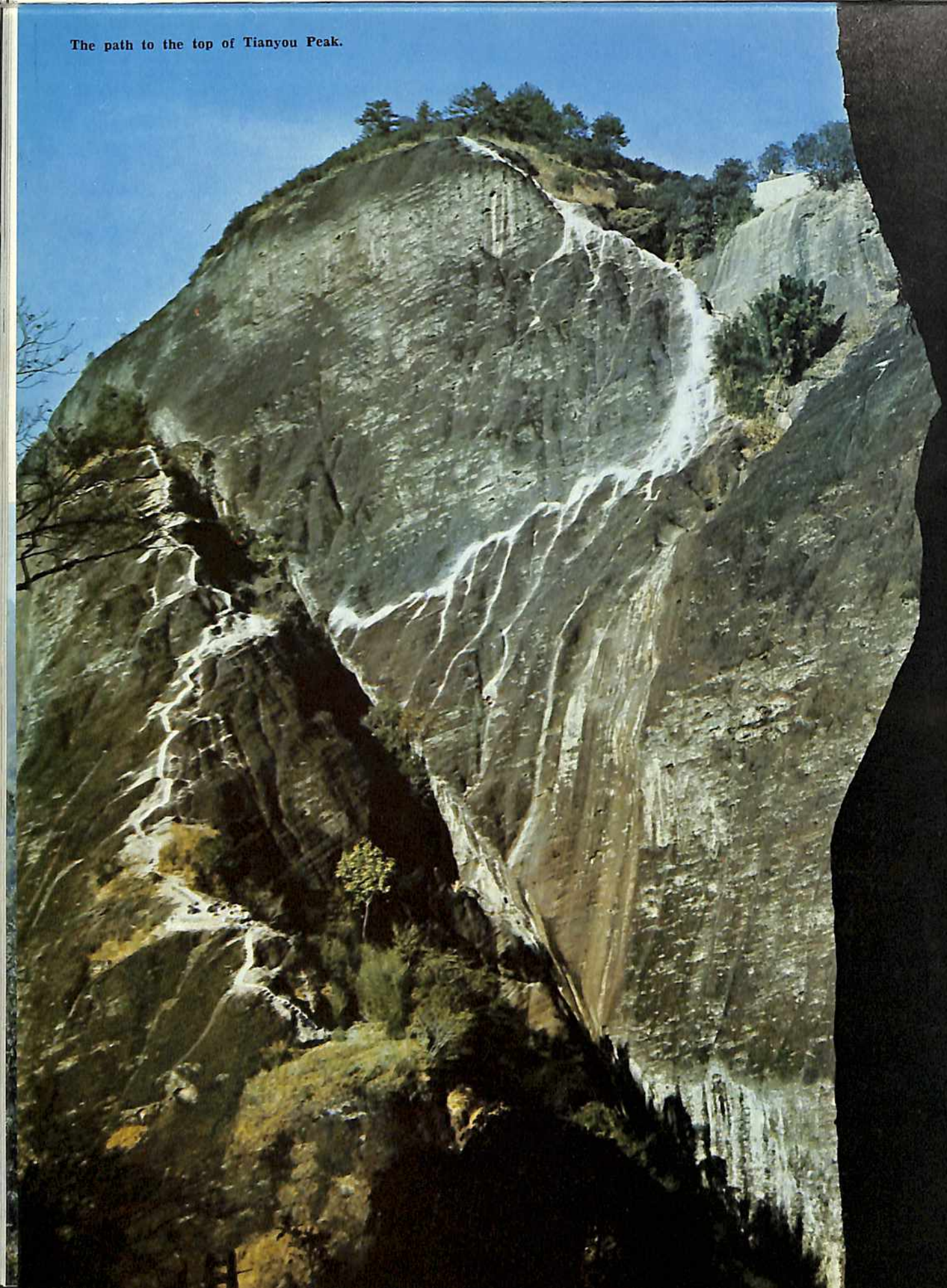
Nine-Twist Stream.

Photos by Liu Chen

Right: The bearded toad (*Vibrisaphora liui*) with four horns.

Tadpoles of the bearded toad.





Y-shaped mark on its back and four small "horned freaks."

High up in the cracks of the mountain cliffs one sees wooden planks with wooden boats on top. This was noticed here as long as 800 years ago by the Song dynasty neo-Confucian philosopher Zhu Xi (1130-1200) in one of his poems.

Naturally people may ask why, how and when these boats were placed on these precipitous cliffs. A fanciful explanation, in a legend, goes like this. The mountain god was giving a banquet. He set up a rainbow bridge for the people to come over. No sooner had the guests walked off the bridge than it collapsed. The planks flew in all directions and got stuck in the cracks on the cliffs.

From the 14th to 17th century it was thought by scholars that the boats had belonged to a minority people. They concluded that in ancient times the riverbeds in this area were very high and these people had lived on the cliffs, which then formed the lands. When a chief died they put him in a boat which they hauled ashore.

In recent years, Chinese archeologists have studied the sites anew. In the autumn of 1978 scientific workers from the Fujian Museum and other units brought a boat down from the cliff. Carved

out of a single log, it had a plank as cover on top. Inside they found a bamboo mat on which were scattered human bones, a turtle-shaped wooden plate and pieces of rough cloth. Obviously it was a coffin. A preliminary estimate dated it as at least 2,000 years old.

Nine-Twist Stream

Nine-Twist Stream, the main scenic attraction on the mountain, flows between reddish peaks and overhanging cliffs of red sandstone weathered into unusual shapes. Some rise straight up as if having been chopped by an ax. Some are large on top but small at the bottom. The stream meanders among them over seven kilometers cutting the area into two parts. It is an impressive spectacle to see a boat sailing amid the cliffs.

The twists or bends are numbered from downstream up. At the first are two peaks, Manting and Dawang. Halfway up the first, its name is carved in two immense Chinese characters covering 18 square meters. Dawang Peak is 400 meters above sea level, big at the top and slender in the middle. The top is covered with ancient trees and fallen leaves. On it one has the feeling of standing on a rock in the vast rolling sea. Looking down, the stream appears as a narrow ribbon.

The stream follows a narrow valley from the first to the fourth twists. At the fifth the view widens. The cliffs on both sides lean apart as if to give it space. Here Zhu Xi had his villa built eight centuries ago, lectured on philosophy in his old age. The ruins still remain.

After the liberation in 1949 a stretch of new buildings were put up here — the Wuyi Sanitarium — serving the people. Recently, to help accommodate an increasing number of tourists, a hotel, a department store and a restaurant have been added. □

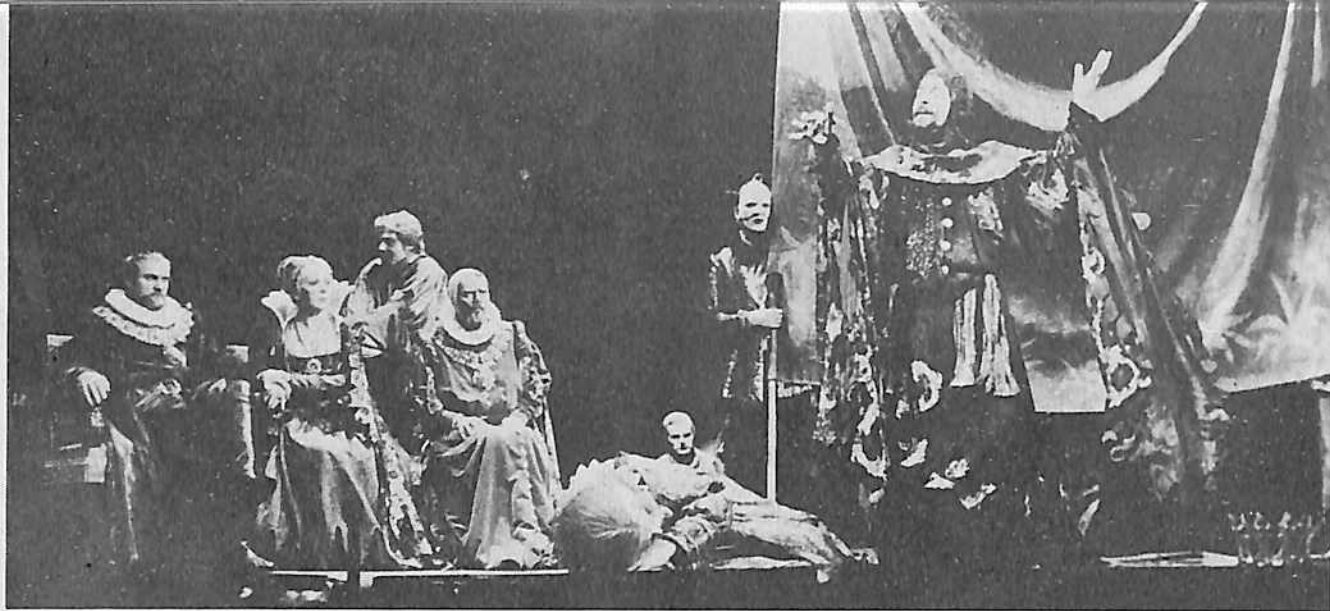
Ginkgo trees 700 years old.



Ruins known as Wuyi Palace are one of the places visitors like to explore.

Photos by Liu Chen





A scene from "Hamlet" on Chinese stage by the Old Vic Company.

Paving the Way for Deeper Understanding

—Two Weeks with the Old Vic

YING RUOCHENG

THE Old Vic Company, though quite used to presenting history on the stage, has found itself making history with this tour." A hush fell on the gathering at the welcoming banquet for the Old Vic Company last autumn, as Toby Robertson, director of the company and the artistic director of *Hamlet*, uttered these words, for it was a sentiment shared by all.

The tour was a triumph for the Old Vic Company in more ways than one. Ever since the name of Shakespeare became known in China, this is the first time that a live production of his plays by his own countrymen has come to the land of Cathay. That alone would have awarded this visit an honorable place in the annals of cultural exchange. But on top of this, the company's production of *Hamlet* was the best one could

hope for, with its original staging and superb cast to do full justice to the exuberance of Shakespeare's language. As a result, the audience turned out to be responsive, appreciative and enthusiastic.

As the first performance of *Hamlet* in Shanghai drew nearer, a nervous tension began to build up both on the part of the Old Vic and their hosts, the Performing Arts Company of China. From the very beginning, when the idea of bringing *Hamlet* to China emerged, there had been misgivings about its reception by an audience with a totally different social and cultural background and a language barrier to boot. Prior to this, cultural exchanges between the two countries had been limited to classical music, ballet, song and dance, Beijing Opera and acrobatics, where linguistic difficulties were reduced to a minimum. Even those of us who felt all along that

spoken drama should and could be exchanged, were quite uneasy when the curtain went up on the first night. Members of the cast were, as one of the actors put it, "in a cold sweat."

The spectacular success of the production, however, surpassed all expectations. It is perhaps second nature to actors to be able to gauge the reaction of their audience by certain indicators, such as the rapt, hushed attention in some scenes and the spontaneous bursts of laughter in others. The players gained confidence as the drama unfolded and it became increasingly obvious that the Chinese audience was entirely with them. The thunderous applause and standing ovation at the end of the performance convinced everyone beyond any doubt that the Old Vic had done it; they had successfully brought a modern production of Shakespeare to the country with the greatest population in the world.

IN Shanghai and Beijing, *Hamlet* was presented to packed houses for nine unforgettable performances, the last of which was broadcast on the national television network, which in turn was viewed by tens of millions of people. Outstanding dramatists and theatrical artists from the two cities attended the performances. Discussions about the production were held, press reviews appeared in all the major newspapers, giving unanimous praise to Mr. Toby Robertson's handling of both the text and the mise-en-scène, and to the superb and masterly interpretation of Mr. Derek Jacobi and fellow actors and actresses.

The Old Vic Company on its part, I think, was mildly yet pleasantly surprised by their audiences' knowledge of and zest for Shakespeare. I remember how impressed they were as we sat in the plane from Shanghai to Beijing and I translated orally for Mr. Robertson an article welcoming the Old Vic written by Cao Yu, a leading playwright in China and President of the Association of Theatrical Artists. In the article, Cao Yu gave a list of the translations, performances and adaptations of Shakespeare in China since the beginning of this century. The list was far from complete, but still it was sure proof that this literary giant was by no means

unfamiliar to Chinese theatergoers. Of *Hamlet* alone, there had been several productions, including versions of it in the form of Sichuan Opera and other indigenous performing media. That, apart from Shakespeare's universal appeal, explains why the finer points in the interpretation and presentation of *Hamlet* by the Old Vic was fully understood and appreciated.

FOUR of my colleagues from the Beijing People's Art Theater and I were assigned the task of giving live, simultaneous translation for the Old Vic production on each of the nine occasions. We started our work long before the company actually arrived, listening over and over again to a tape-recording of their performance and studying our lines from the acting version they sent us. Our aim was to provide a line to line interpretation through ear-phones for those who wished it, capture the spirit of the production, but, at the same time, refrain from "stealing the show." Judging by the result, I may say with some pride that we did our bit in helping the non-English-speaking members of the audience to appreciate Shakespeare and the Old Vic, and, perhaps of greater significance, in demonstrating the

point that the language barrier in cultural exchange can in fact be overcome.

It was an unforgettable experience for us. As we sat in our cubicle, watching our "parts" closely, getting "under their skin" and saying their equivalent lines in Chinese, we couldn't help feeling ourselves in total rapport with our counterparts. This may be the reason why it was so easy for us to make friends with each other. And once this comradeship was established, we soon found as actors a great deal in common. We shared the same aspirations and have similar worries where our creative work is concerned. During one of our chats backstage, we even discovered that we have the same nightmares — missing a cue, drying up on stage, wearing the wrong costume or the wrong wig and similar horrors.

The Old Vic Company left Beijing in mid-November 1979, leaving behind memories of a splendid performance and a great number of friends. As we said goodbye at the airport amidst warm hugs and kisses, Mr. David Russell, chairman of the company board, put into words what was in the mind of many: "The visit of the Old Vic has not only been a success in itself; it has opened up vast possibilities in the future of Sino-British cultural exchange." □

A Chinese actor performs at a get-together to welcome the Old Vic Company.



Singing "Auld Lang Syne" together.

Photos by Zhang Jingde



Berlin Orchestra and von Karajan Acclaimed

ZHAO JINGLUN



Directing the Berlin Philharmonic in Beijing.

Li Shengnan

MUSIC has given me so much that I feel I must give something back," Herbert von Karajan, one of the world's leading conductors, told Chinese reporters in Beijing. What his world-famous Berlin Philharmonic gave Beijing music lovers at three concerts last October 29, 30 and November 1 was supreme aesthetic satisfaction.

Concertgoers in Beijing have heard some of the world's finest orchestras, including the Boston Symphony led by Seiji Ozawa, von Karajan's one-time protégé. But the Berlin Philharmonic is in

a class by itself. It is capable of producing sound that is integrated and polished at every dynamic level, and with wonderful details. This was amply demonstrated in its performance of Brahms' *Symphony No. 1* at the opening concert. A work that had been played in Beijing many times by both local and visiting orchestras, by some it had sounded a bit rushed, by others long-drawn-out; none caught the grandeur of the work so well as von Karajan. He used an unhurried tempo and built up to an emotion-charged climax with overwhelming, yet controlled, power. The audience was electrified from the very beginning when the strings sang

out in a glowing and sonorous tone to the high-spirited horn call near the end.

The Berliners showed what they could do with a full display of orchestral color in the Ravel orchestration of *Pictures at an Exhibition*. In "The Great Gate at Kiev" section the bold brass drove ahead with great masses of tone as von Karajan led the orchestra to overpowering heights.

THIS was the Berlin Philharmonic's first visit to China, but music lovers here have long admired the great orchestra through recordings. During an hour-long informal chat with the maestro in Beijing, this writer



Herbert von Karajan answers questions from reporters.

Huo Jianying

asked him about the difference in style between himself and his great predecessor Wilhelm Furtwängler. The latter was known for his use of the rubato as a subjectivist, whereas Karajan is known for his precision and objectivity. The conductor conceded that his predecessor had been sometimes rather free with the tempo but he was all admiration for Dr. Furtwängler. "His outstanding merit was that he could make the musicians play by themselves without interfering with them."

An orchestra must not be impersonal, von Karajan stressed: It must have a personality of its own. This belief is undoubtedly one of the keys to von Karajan's success with the Berlin Philharmonic. Last June this writer heard Isaac Stern talk about idiosyncrasy when the violinist visited Beijing. One could say both Furtwängler and Karajan were true to the inner essence of the music each in his own way. Both had "inner veracity"—to use Furtwängler's cherished phrase in his *Concerning Music*.

The visiting conductor was impressed by the rapt attention of the Chinese audience, even in such a large place as the 5,000-seat Beijing Gymnasium.

Conductor von Karajan spoke highly of China's Central Philharmonic Orchestra and its principal conductor Li Delun. He said he was amazed at the character and precision shown by members of the orchestra who sat in with the Berliners to perform Beethoven's *Seventh Symphony*. He observed that this was even more astounding when it was realized that the average age of the 36 Chinese musicians was in the mid-thirties, meaning that they had lived most of their adult life through a time when western composers were branded as "bourgeois" and their music was virtually outlawed in China.

He said that Li Delun was a very fine musician and that he would certainly invite Li to conduct his orchestra some day.

Explaining why he had wanted to come to China, von Karajan said that Debussy had been a great admirer of China and recalled the influence the orient had exerted over him and other great composers including Mozart, Beethoven and Puccini. He also said that it would be marvelous if he could come back with an opera company and film Puccini's *Turandot* in Beijing's Imperial Palace. □

With China's Central Philharmonic Society conductor Li Delun (left).

Li Shengnan



The Berlin musicians at the Great Wall.

Huo Jianying



Performances from Abroad Brought Cultural Springtime in Autumn

LAST autumn and early winter saw a surge of cultural exchanges. Artists from as many as 14 countries visited China to present their varied and colorful repertoires, enhancing Beijing's autumnal beauty and charm. Among the solo performers were Luxembourg's celebrated pianist, Florence Soonkin Wong, and the exciting Spanish dancer, Lucero Tena. The Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Arts Troupe made up of delightful youngsters between the ages of nine and 15 displayed their musical and dancing skills together with Chinese children. A happy coincidence was the ap-

pearance in China for the first time of the world-famous Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by maestro Herbert von Karajan and the century-old "George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra of Romania. Both opening performances were held on the evening of October 29, 1979. Before the two orchestras' series of concerts came to an end, the artists of the National Theater of Greece arrived with their program of famous Greek tragedies. Again in the field of drama, nine productions of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* were given by Britain's Old Vic Company to

full houses in Beijing and Shanghai. Audiences received with equal enthusiasm the diverse talents of the Mexican Trio, the Children's Art Troupe from Bangladesh, the Orchestral and Wind Ensemble of the Tokyo College of Music, the Reykjavik Male Voice Choir of Iceland, the Berne String Quartet of Switzerland and the New Zealand Maori Cultural Group. Yehudi Menuhin, the world renowned violinist, gave three thrilling performances in Beijing that also won tremendous applause and admiration from Chinese musicians. □

Luxembourg pianist Florence Soonkin Wong.



Spanish dancer Lucero Tena.



Members of the Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Arts Troupe meet students at the Beijing Dance School.



"George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra from Romania.



Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.



"Hamlet" staged by Britain's Old Vic Company.



Scene from the Greek tragedy "Prometheus Bound" by the Greek National Theater.

The Orchestral and Wind Ensemble of the Tokyo College of Music.



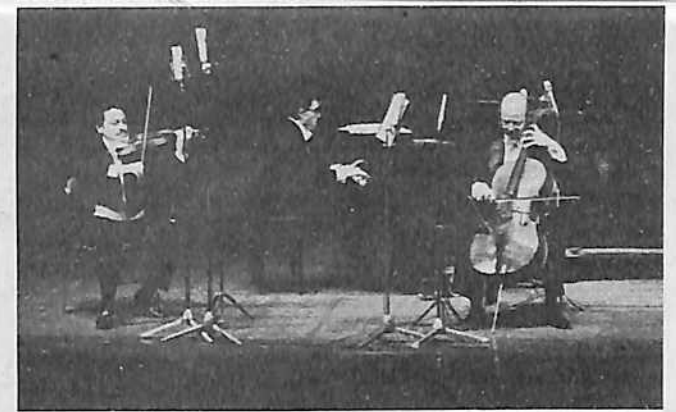
The Berne String Quartet from Switzerland.



Violinist Yehudi Menuhin.



FEBRUARY 1980



The Mexican Trio.

The Reykjavik Male Choir from Iceland.



Members of the Children's Art Troupe from Bangladesh.



Maori dance by the New Zealand Maori Cultural Group.



The Black-Necked Crane

WANG HUAIXIN

BLACK-NECKED cranes have almost disappeared from much of the world, but in the early 60s many were found at Lake Elin, source of the Huanghe (Yellow) River in China's Qinghai province, in the northern part of the Qinghai-Tibet plateau.

The cranes spend the winter in the Hengduan Mountains in southwest China and return to the plateau in March to breed. They leave for the south again in late fall. Nearly 300 of them have been counted in recent years on the grasslands in six minority prefectures and ten counties in Qinghai. Lake Longbao in the south of the province has the most.

WANG HUAIXIN is a cameraman for the Xining TV Station in Qinghai province.

A field study group.



Chinese wildlife scientists began fieldwork in 1978 on the black-necked crane's population, dispersal, habits, relation to environment and migration patterns. A study team left Xining, Qinghai's capital, in late March and reached Lake Longbao after three days of travel through the mountains. The center of interest was that although the spring was colder than usual, the cranes had returned 20 days early. The team erected its felt tents on the shore of the lake still frozen and set up 40-power telescopes.

The next morning at dawn a flock of 30 cranes were seen three kilometers away. When the scientists approached to within 1,000 meters with cameras, the cranes took flight, leaving little possibility for good movie shots.

A month later when the ice on the lake began to melt, the cranes

no longer flocked but wandered about in couples. It was the mating season. In May they were building their nests. Each contained one or two drab-yellow, brown-spotted eggs. The female and male alternated on the nest, changing two to six times a day. The parents did not leave the nest even when the plateau's changeable weather brought fierce winds, rain or snow.

The baby cranes hatch after one month, a period that seems to leave the parents exhausted. In August the adults usually begin teaching their young to fly in preparation for escaping the snow storms which arrive in September.

WH Y do black-necked cranes choose to breed in this area 4,200 meters above sea level where the weather is so bad? One reason is the abundant food supply, but the main reason is the absence of human beings, usually their greatest enemy. The cranes are big but relatively defenseless. They can only peck or flee.

One day the scientists went out to film baby cranes hatching. The parent on one nest fled when the men were about 1,000 meters away. There were two baby cranes, one just hatched, the other struggling out of its shell. The parent came back only after the men had left. It took away the first baby hatched and deserted the other. Later in the day an eagle carried off the orphan. The survival rate of baby cranes is low because the parents lack the capacity to defend them. Some cranes work tirelessly the whole summer, only to have no young left in the end. Moreover, baby cranes often fight in the nest until they kill each other. These factors make the black-necked crane an endangered species.

Why did the cranes return so early, while the lake was still frozen? Black-necked cranes are extremely sensitive to changes in weather. The previous year a cold spring had forecast autumn rainstorms and a rise in the lake's water level. The cranes returned to mate one month earlier than usual in order to get their young out of the area before the floods, the scientists concluded. □



Eggs laid by the lake.



Baby cranes' first glimpse of the outside world.



A pair of black-necked cranes.



'China Reconstructs' in My Classroom



SHIRLEY DEANE

AS a teacher of Asian Geography and Chinese History, I have had great difficulty finding good resource materials for students at the high school level. Available textbooks are not only too elementary, but frequently inaccurate in areas of basic geography and history. For example, in one textbook, maps do not show Korea's short border with the U.S.S.R., but make it appear as if the whole of northern Korea borders only China. More reliable material on China is, in the main, too advanced — more for university students. Just over five years ago, I became acquainted with *China Reconstructs*. Since then, I have been making use of it in a number of ways. The 1978 and 1979 issues have been especially valuable.

In my course on Asian Geography I spend one third of the year on China. I first look at the physical geography of the country, land formation, river systems, climatic conditions and vegetation. It is important for students not only to know the facts about each of these areas, but also to understand the relationship of one to the other, and then to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages inhabitants of the various regions have. I want to guide students in understanding how the physical geography has influenced the cultural development of the people. Then I want them to examine how the people have made use of advantages to overcome limitations. Actually, my course is very much a cultural geography, for the greatest emphasis is on understanding people. That entails some in-depth study and certainly means we must look at history as well. But always the focal point is appreciating the importance of the geography and overall economic situation in determining the movement of events.

gai

SHIRLEY DEANE teaches high school in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. A long-time reader of our magazine, she recently visited China.



Shirley Deane and her students look at Han Meilin's animal paintings in "China Reconstructs."
Photos by Mervyn Kumar-Misir

THE approach of *China Reconstructs*, especially in recent issues, has been very valuable in helping me guide my students in understanding these basic concepts. For example, there have been excellent articles on mountains and rivers, not only showing the exquisite beauty of China but also emphasizing the shortage of adequate arable land. Students are impressed with the terraced hillsides and the many varied projects for extending irrigation and making every possible use of rivers. Detailed accounts of the Huanghe (Yellow) and Changjiang (Yangtze) rivers help students who are doing more research for special assignments. Students have access, not only to my copies, but to library copies as well. In addition, I have also had numerous copies on loan from the Canada-China Friendship Association. At times I have made duplicates of individual articles in various issues.

Articles on topics such as bamboo and lychee are used to help students appreciate characteristics of vegetation they do not see growing in Canada. Similarly, articles such as "Shennongjia Forests: Home of Rare Species"* can be used to introduce students, not only to different types of bam-

boo and other plants, but to rare animal life as well. Of course, students are always interested in the panda bear so any other similar cases of rare animals are of interest as well.

In looking at land areas of China, we naturally look at the autonomous regions and people who inhabit them. Again, *China Reconstructs* provides much material on these areas and their unique physical environment. It also gives information about minority peoples living there. The "Do You Know" column has provided very brief, but very good, accounts of a wide range of subjects, including China's people of nationalities other than the majority Hans.

Students have made use of issues of *China Reconstructs* to research special interest topics such as camels, sports, stamps, acupuncture, the Great Wall and even cartoons. As Canadians, they are, of course, interested in what Chinese have written about Dr. Norman Bethune. They have also expressed interest in articles written by Rewi Alley.

An important section in the combined area of geography and history has to do with land reform and the organization of the commune. I have made great use of *China Reconstructs* in teaching this topic. Again the material is

*China Reconstructs, August 1979, p. 28

at a good level for high school students.

IN teaching the history of Chinese civilization I have made use of this periodical in a variety of ways. I have made a special effort to get several copies of the February 1976 issue of *China Reconstructs* because it had excellent coverage of the discovery of the fascinating life-size terra-cotta warriors and horses (some of the 6,000 or more made and buried in connection with the entombment of the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty, who unified China, had the Great Wall built, and died in 210 B.C. — Ed.). I was then able to use one copy for making a display on my bulletin board.

Having only limited guidance, students can examine the "Language Corner" lessons and make observations about basic characteristics of the Chinese writing system. This is also important in understanding the development of the Chinese writing system.

In 1978, after gaining some basic ideas about the Confucianist and Legalist schools of Chinese thought, three of my history students studied "The Hoax of the 'Confucian-Legalist Struggle'" by Pai Shouyi.

In doing so they got some ideas about the controversial nature of historical research. Also, as a result of studying the articles, they became more interested in recent events in China.

These examples of how students use *China Reconstructs* in History are important in having them appreciate the work of any historian in interpreting events, and drawing conclusions based on available information. Often high school students have the idea that the study of history is simply the memorization of "facts." Again in the area of history, as in geography, the articles vary in depth and variety. Some articles, such as the excellent in-depth series on history in the 1979 issues, can be reserved for students who want to do more research. Or, of course, these articles can be used for my own background.

ARTICLES on leaders such as Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Peng Dehuai are used in units on modern Chinese history. Here, as in sections on geography and ancient history, maps and pictures are very important. Frequently, I display these pictures and maps on bulletin boards.

The Halifax Canada-China Friendship Association has been making kits to help teachers who teach units on China. Included in these kits are posters on various aspects of life in China. Members used pictures from *China Reconstructs* to make these colorful useful posters.

Recently, I have even discovered material that I can use in my Canadian Studies course. "From North China to North America — An Evidence Linking Paleolithic Culture in China with North America"* is a very short but interesting article which is directly related to the topic of native peoples in North America.

Generally then, the student can read most articles in *China Reconstructs* with only limited guidance from me. They then can draw conclusions and make observations on their own. Because the materials vary in depth, some can be reserved for research assignments for those most interested in certain topics. All this is then very important in having them read on their own and become less dependent on the teacher. □

* *China Reconstructs*, May 1978, p. 46

Chinese Cookery

West Lake Vinegar Fish

(Xi Hu Cu Yu)

TO this famous traditional dish from Hangzhou in Zhejiang province is attached a legend.

In ancient times two fishermen-brothers lived together on West Lake. When the younger brother fell ill the elder brother's wife cooked a fish from the lake for him by this recipe every day and soon he recovered. The kind-hearted sister-in-law was praised by all and her recipe has been handed down from generation to genera-

tion. The Lou Wai Lou Restaurant in Hangzhou is well-known for this dish.

a 2 lb. or 2/3 kg. live freshwater fish (carp, grass carp or black carp preferred)

1 teaspoon minced ginger

6 1/2 tablespoons sugar

2 1/2 tablespoons vinegar

3 tablespoons soy sauce

1 tablespoon starch mixed in 1/2 tablespoon water

1/2 tablespoon rice wine (or sherry)

2 lb. (4 cups) water

Clean, scale and wash fish. Split it down center from head to tail and remove top half from the backbone. On the outside of the piece with the backbone make several horizontal scores two-thirds of the way through, and cut it into two at the middle score. On the piece without

the backbone, make a long vertical score at the thickest part of the meat.

Bring water to boil in pot big enough to hold fish pieces. Keeping the skin facing up, place the two pieces with the backbone into the pot first, then the piece without the backbone. Cover the pot. When water resumes boiling, remove the foam on surface. Boil altogether for three minutes (the traditional test is when the chin of the fish can be pierced with a chopstick).

Remove three-quarters of the water from the pot. To pot with fish add soy sauce, wine and minced ginger and cook one to two minutes. Remove fish and arrange pieces on a platter. To water in pot add sugar, starch and vinegar and stir until it thickens. Pour sauce over fish. □



China's Progress

I highly appraise the article "Crucial Steps in China's Modernization" by Wen Zong in your October issue last year, especially the charts on China's national economy in 1978 on p. 4, which are quite helpful. I hope to see more articles like this. The article on China's railways in this issue is interesting too. It enables us to know more about China's progress in this field.

In the September issue, I like the piece "The Beijing Prison." It reflects the justness of the socialist legal system. The French Television Station had a program on the Beijing Prison a few days ago.

Beaune, France

Energy Problems

Since I started reading *China Reconstructs*, I have found all the articles interesting, especially those on energy and fossils. After reading "What About Energy in China" in your April 1979 issue I agreed with my family that this is the best way for China to develop herself. Also the fossils discovered are very interesting because it's a matter of pride for the people of China to know what lived there before them. The pictures and drawings and the writing which is easy to understand are all very interesting. I hope you will increase the pages of your magazine.

Chipata, Zambia

International Cooperation

Your magazine is improving. Articles on the visits to China of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the American Basketball Team show that the friendly exchanges of culture, athletics and art among countries are the best way to achieve international cooperation and world peace. Threats are of little use. Nothing can compare with friendship between the peoples of the world.

Chanteloup-Les-Vignes, France

Beijing Prison

I found the article on the Beijing Prison very interesting. It is a subject that we try to avoid but every society is confronted with the problem, so I was interested to learn what China is doing about it.

The continued articles on Chinese history are most interesting. Having read considerably on the subject it is of additional interest to me to read about it from the Chinese point of view.

Tucson, U.S.A.

Your magazine *China Reconstructs* is a pleasure to me and my husband. It seems so well balanced in its variety of articles each month. I was quite interested in the article called "The Beijing Prison" in your September issue. Your figure of 7.8 per cent for "repeaters" seems impressively low.

South Slovan, Canada

Sports Articles Too Short

My suggestions are about your sports items. To begin with, I really enjoy these sports topics and the magazine as a whole. But the sports topics are just too short. In your April 1979 issue, for example, the sports articles should have been longer. Secondly, we want to know more about certain games, especially those in which we participate. I, for example, am a table tennis fan. I was impressed by the table tennis story in the May 1979 issue. So I suggest you include some addresses for game clubs or centers that we can contact.

Kampala, Uganda

More Articles on Students

I was very happy to get your magazines and went through them all. Since I am a student I would like you to write about students in China and what subjects they are taught in school. And also about some of the places in China because I may one day be sent there to study. Knowing something about them would make it easier to live there.

Gulu, Uganda

Disabled Children

I enjoyed very much the article on the International Year of the Child, but I am sorry that nothing was mentioned about disabled children. I wish to know something about the life of blind, dumb and crippled children.

Alger, Algeria

Comments on Religion

I very much enjoy your magazine and admire your country's achievements. But to my regret, I find no difference between the religious policies of China

and the Soviet Union. Although your door is open again to the world your 3.5 million Catholics are still oppressed and cut off from the Pope. Everyone knows the active role played by the "patriotic church." Please give your views openly. The Catholic church does not want any privileges, but asks only complete freedom. Allowing religious freedom can only be good for China and brings no harm. Perhaps your leaders consider this an act of disloyalty to Marxism from the point of view of ideology and world outlook. I quite understand this.

Singen, Federal Republic of Germany

Please read the article "In a Catholic Church in Beijing" published in the January 1980 issue of *China Reconstructs*. — Editor

More In-depth Articles

I enjoy your magazine because it brings back so many happy memories of my 1978 visit!

But, while the magazine is very enjoyable, it is still relatively unsophisticated. You must remember that the people who visit China from here (in the West) are usually well-educated and well-traveled and require, perhaps, a little more in-depth discussion of China, her problems and her people.

Cawston, Canada

A Historical Mistake

Reading your October 1979 issue, I found a historical mistake in a caption for "Beijing Scenes" on page 41. Your caption reads: "Ruins of an earlier summer palace Yuanmingyuan, destroyed in 1900 by troops of eight allied powers." The fact is when the eight allied powers invaded Beijing (Peking) in 1900, Yuanmingyuan had already been destroyed. This was done by Anglo-French troops in 1860, at the end of the Second Opium War.

I know it is very easy to confuse the two invasions of Beijing in 1860 and 1900. Of course, the destruction of art works was a disgrace to my country, France. But it is a historical fact, so I think it should be corrected accordingly.

I am now a student in the History Department of Nankai University. Perhaps I am more sensitive to this than others.

Tianjin, China

Remark: Many thanks for pointing out our mistake, we have already made a correction on page 23 in our November 1979 issue. — Editor

Electing County People's Deputies

ZENG SHUZH

SMILES were on every face that day as the crowds milled around the sunlit courtyard at the headquarters of Huafeng Production Brigade No. 4. This was not only on account of the good autumn harvest just reaped in this predominantly fruit-growing brigade, but also because it was voting day here. Representatives to the county government were being elected throughout Futun commune in Beizhen county, Liaoning province.

At noon on October 3, 1979, a folk quartet of oldsters struck up a festive melody. The tootling of the *suona* blending with the beat of drums, gongs and cymbals competed with the din of laughter and talk. Draped across the main building was a red streamer saying: "Huafeng No. 4 Brigade Polling Station." Beneath it was a table and—the center of attraction—a ballot box pasted over with red paper and shining gilt letters.

Among the electors were 92-year-old Wang Gui, 89-year-old Granny Liang Shuxian and 82-year-old Feng Yuchen, the latter blind in both eyes and helped along by his family. Women carrying babies or with toddlers in tow also came to vote. Since no elections had been held during the cultural revolution that started in 1966, it had been more than a dozen years since the people had exercised their democratic rights. Most of those under 35 were voting for the first time.

Popularly-nominated supervising officers and ballot counters with

red ribbons on their breasts denoting their office busily counted heads and issued ballot slips. Voters drew a circle for "yes" or a cross for "no" next to the names of seven candidates, four of whom were to be elected. Write-in candidates were also possible in the blank spaces left for that purpose on the ballots. Young people read aloud the list of candidates for the benefit of old people or illiterates.

The Electorate

After the voting, the polling officer announced the results: Of 157 voters, 138 had come to the polls. Three had been absent for reasons of ill-health and had voted by roving ballot box, and 16 who had been away on business had voted by proxy. Ballot slips re-

turned numbered 157, equal to the number issued. Thus attendance was 100 percent.

In the county as a whole, voting attendance averaged 98.2 percent, with 282,610 out of 287,765 voters casting their ballots.

There were other reasons to be happy over these elections, too. In previous elections held in this county in 1965, 2,384 people, or 1.2 percent of all citizens over the age of 18, had been disenfranchised. In the current elections, however, only 74 had been disqualified by law from voting, among them 15 criminals serving sentences outside prisons and 33 others awaiting trial. This constituted .025 per cent of the electorate, only 1/43 of the previous figure. Among the electors were rehabilitated Right-

Registering voters on a street in Beizhen county, Liaoning province.



ZENG SHUZH is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.



Voting for county people's deputies at the Huafeng production brigade.



Wang Deping, a newly-elected county people's deputy, makes notes of constituents' opinions. Photos by Chang Hongxing

ists, former landlords and rich peasants voting for the first time since the founding of the new China, and others who for one reason or another had been originally deprived of their rights as citizens—indications of the enormous changes in the political scene and class relations in Chinese society over the last 30 years.

A 62-year-old Buddhist nun was one of those able to vote again. A deputy to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th people's congresses, Gaifan had been branded a "class enemy" during the cultural revolution and had been driven away to labor in the countryside. Now a member of the county's Political Consultative Conference, she said, "I have been reborn. I can vote again, and have been given back my political status."

Zhang Jingliang, a member of the 2nd production brigade of the Lüyang commune, had been wrongly labeled a "bad element" by leaders of his brigade in 1964, because he had criticized them. His wife left him, his son at 35 couldn't find a girl willing to marry him, and his son-in-law, a brigade leader, didn't even dare talk to him. After he was rehabilitated two years ago, his wife came back to him and his son finally got engaged. And now, the whole family was elated because he had the right to vote again.

Xue Zhanxiang, a member of the Changxing commune and a former rich peasant also voted. "I never dreamed this would be possible," he said poignantly. "At 70,

I've got the right to vote for the first time." And when he was given his elector's card he said, "Now I'm going to look for my son. I haven't heard from him in 30 years."

Nominating Candidates

The new Electoral Law adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1979 decrees that candidates to people's congresses at the national and local levels are nominated by their constituencies or electoral units. It also stipulates that any voter can make a nomination when it is seconded by no less than three others. Organizations can also nominate, but must provide an account of the nominee's qualifications. In direct elections the number of candidates is to be 50 to 100 percent larger than the actual number of deputies to be elected. These are important new provisions which will broaden the scope of democracy.

After repeated discussion from early September to early October, in which 80 percent of the electors in Beizhen county took part, 3,970 candidates were nominated. The constituency where the Huafeng Brigade No.4 was located was to elect four deputies, and seven candidates out of 33 nominees were settled upon in the course of the discussions.

At the Gaoshanzi commune, there was a difference of opinion over one nomination. Some people were in favor of the proposed candidate—director Jia Zhiyi of the

local supply and marketing cooperative—maintaining that he was a capable administrator and had been an advanced worker. Others disagreed, pointing out that he had been currying favor with his superiors by selling them, rather than the general public, the best bicycles, sewing machines and watches from the cooperative's stock. In the end, because the majority of electors felt he didn't represent their interests, he failed to win a nomination.

At discussions over candidates at the 2nd production team of the Taizigou brigade, the first to speak up was a wrinkled old peasant by the name of Bai Yingwen. "When the Kuomintang held elections for their national assembly," he said, "the likes of us couldn't get anywhere near the ballot box. It's only after liberation that the people got the right to vote. I thought the first general elections in 1953 were already very democratic, but these elections are even more so. Now we're asked to name the candidates and discuss them—that's real democracy!" He then nominated Sun Yaosen, secretary of the brigade's Party branch committee, noting that though Sun lived several kilometers away from the fields, he never was late for work. Besides that, he skillfully organized the work of the brigade as a whole. On rainy days he would walk around with a shovel, banking up fields that were in danger of flooding. He also upheld the interests of the community and once had promptly dealt with

a theft of twigs which the brigade had obtained for making baskets.

A debate ensued over Sun's nomination. A team member objected on the grounds that Sun had privately given a relative a voucher for buying timber which rightfully belonged to the brigade as a whole, and that he had often eaten at the brigade's canteen without giving the requisite grain coupons. Nor did accountant Wang Wenfu approve, complaining when handling the theft of the stolen twigs, Sun had only imposed a fine of ten *fen* for each twig instead of fifty according to regulations.

Then another commune member spoke on Sun's behalf. She insisted that a man should be judged by his principal aspects and his conduct as a whole. "Secretary Sun has worked conscientiously ever since he came to this team," she said. "He's got drive and takes responsibility for his decisions. He's done a good deal for our brigade. Anyone can make mistakes, but if he mends his ways he's still a good comrade."

Other brigade members cited examples to show the big changes that had taken place in their once-backward brigade under Sun Yao-sen's leadership. In the end, Sun was made a candidate by consensus.

People's Deputies

The new electoral law provides that the scope of direct elections is now broadened to the county level, which means that the people elect their deputies to the county people's congresses directly, not indirectly as before. This is another important measure toward enhancing democracy.

During the elections in Beizhen county, people were often heard remarking that this was like "sorting flowers out from among flowers," meaning that all the candidates were so worthy, it was difficult to choose among them.

For example, one of them, Ma Yuxiang, a 69-year-old model worker at the Shangguan brigade, had been a team leader ever since agricultural cooperatives were first

set up after liberation. In 1958 he led his teammates in a collective effort that converted 20 hectares of barren hillsides into farmland. They also dug ponds to conserve water and planted 4,000 fruit trees and 400 grapevines. But during the successive political movements over the last dozen years, he was attacked for "placing too much emphasis on subsidiary production and not enough on farming" and "taking the capitalist road." In his own words he had had "seven ups and downs"—seven times kicked out of the brigade leadership and then reinstated again. But nothing could shake his resolve to change the face of the land he lived on. "Do what you please with me," he would tell himself. "I know I'm right, and the day will come when truth comes to light again." All the brigade's members unanimously supported his nomination as a candidate. "Nothing can break his will to work for socialism," they said.

Another candidate was Wang Fengqin, a 42-year-old barefoot doctor and midwife at Lüyang commune's Qianjin brigade. In all her years as a doctor she has never failed to answer a patient's call, night or day, and since 1974 she has saved the lives of three women who were having difficult deliveries. She takes every opportunity to explain the advantages of birth control, and all the women she has given contraceptives to have had 100 percent effectiveness. People say that one couldn't choose a better deputy.

Shao Zhengxian, aged 44, is a doctor who has worked for 20 years at the Changxing commune hospital since graduating from a medical college in Shenyang. Elected a People's Deputy, he said, "I never thought it possible with my capitalist family background." He had been informed by telegram while he was in Beijing visiting his ailing mother, and had returned in time to take part in the County People's Congress. In his 20 years of conscientious service in the countryside he has developed a deep affection for the simple, hardworking peasants he lives with. He is now in the leadership

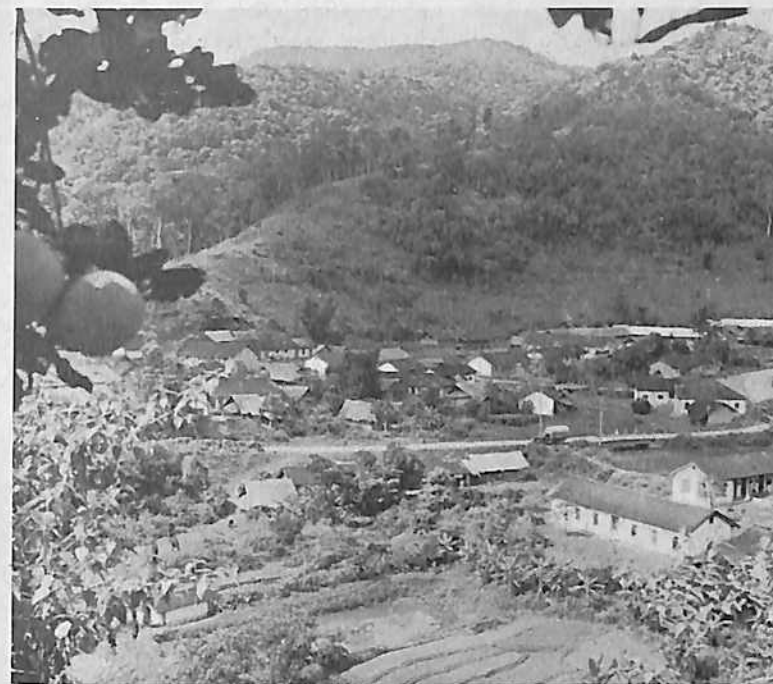
group at the hospital where he and another doctor look after a ward of 40 beds. He also works on the yearly medical screening of recruits for the armed forces, something he has been doing only in the last two years. Previously he was barred from such work because of his family background. "I will fulfill my duties as a People's Deputy to the best of my ability," he declared.

On October 19, 1979, Beizhen county held its Ninth People's Congress. The 431 deputies present elected the executive for the county government.

Electoral Law Revised

For a dozen years since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, an ultra-Left political line had seriously damaged China's democratic electoral system and hindered the effectiveness of her first electoral law promulgated in 1953. The newly revised electoral law sums up both the positive and negative experience of the intervening years and is adapted to the new emphasis on socialist modernization. It is an important piece of legislation which will guarantee that the people exercise their right to run the country and which has eliminated loopholes that could have been used to sabotage or subvert the state.

China is still a country in which peasants constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, and agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Governments at the county level are important links in her system of state power. The people directly electing deputies to the China's 2,000-odd county people's congresses, the people's deputies electing the standing committees of the county people's congresses and the county people's governments, thus forming county organs of state power through direct elections and placing them under the direct supervision of the masses—all this is helpful to perfecting the system of democratic centralism. This development of democracy will raise morale and help to accelerate the modernization of China's countryside. □



View of the Jinuolok People's Commune built in what was an uninhabited primeval forest in the early 60s.

THE 10,000 Jinuo people living in the primeval forests along China's southern border were officially approved as a separate nationality by the State Council last June. They became China's 56th nationality. The decision was made on the basis of findings that they have a language (belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan family), customs, economic structure and psychology of their own not shared with other peoples.

The Jinuos, sometimes known as the name Youles from the Youle Mountains where they live, are concentrated in the Jinuolok people's commune in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan province. Their 1,300 families live in 40 villages scattered over 3,000 square kilometers of an isolated area 53 kilometers east of Jinghong, the prefecture center.

The real origin of the Jinuos is still a mystery, but two legends

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The Jinuos: China's Newest Nationality

ZHI EXIANG

about it are told. According to one, a brother and sister, Mahei and Maniu, guided by a god, survived a great flood and later married. From the god they received ten calabash seeds which they buried in the earth. One sprouted and produced 100 calabashes and one grew as big as a house. When it was opened, four persons stepped out: a Jinuo, a Han, a Dai and a Hani, who became the ancestors of these nationalities who live along China's southern border today. Another version of the story has a fifth, a Bulang.

Another story has it that during the period of the Three Kingdoms (A.D. 220-280) troops commanded by Zhuge Liang, the famous Prime Minister and military strategist of the Kingdom of Shu, passed through the area and bivouacked in the mountains. Some of the soldiers were so tired from days of fighting and marching that they overslept and did not hear the bugle call for departure. When they awoke and rushed to the edge of a big river they found that

the army was already on the other side. As punishment, Zhuge Liang ordered them to do three things: Stay and settle where they were, build houses in the shape of his hat and as a livelihood grow tea from the seeds he gave them. These people are supposed to have been the ancestors of the Jinuos. The one element of the story that can be linked with reality is that the Youle Mountains are one of China's six ranges where the well-known Pu'er tea is produced.

Clan Communes

The Jinuos were in a late stage of clan society at the time of liberation 30 years ago. Each natural village was a clan commune. Land belonging to each village was marked off with wooden swords and spears to prevent anyone from another village from trespassing, fishing or farming in its territory.

The village was headed by its two oldest men. They inspected the borders each year with the villagers and replaced the old



Several families inhabit bamboo long house (37 by 6.5 meters) in Longpa village.



Bai Layao, Commune Party secretary.

markers with new ones. If a dispute arose with another village they called the people together and prayed for help in settling it. Their main duty, however, was to officiate at the ceremony starting spring sowing — they slaughtered an animal sacrifice and buried some seeds in the soil. They also made the decision on when the new year was to begin. This came when the trees were white with blossoms. On the chosen day the headmen would beat a big drum and the villagers would gather at their houses to sing and dance.

Traditionally the Jinuos lived in bamboo long houses with all the patrilineal descendants from one ancestor under one roof. The biggest of these, formerly located in Longpa village, is described as having been 60 meters long and 10 meters wide, housing 127 persons of 27 families. It had 32 rooms along either side of a central corridor, which has 32 hearths,

one for each family. The first hearth at the door was the largest, and symbol of the entire large family. It belonged to the oldest man. When he was young, Shaxian, a former village head now 74, recalls that he lived in such a house with three generations older than his and a total of 75 people.

This large multi-hearth house is no longer in existence but three smaller ones are still used. The biggest is 37 meters long and 6.5 meters wide and holds 32 members of eight families. Such houses were described by the anthropologist Lewis H. Morgan in his *Ancient Society* but the fact that people were living in long houses into the 50s of the present century has been a matter of interest. In recent years ethnologists and historians from seven countries have visited Longpa.

The Jinuos farmed by the slash-and-burn method, with knives, hoes, shovels and sickles. They usually divided the land into 13 sections, on each one in rotation cutting trees, burning the brush and planting seed. They grew millet, maize and cotton but with yields only 20 or 25 times the seed sown. Grain production was only enough for four months of the year, for the rest of the time they lived by hunting and on wild foods they could gather.

National Customs

A distinctive feature of the Jinuos was their custom of decorat-

ing the ear lobes. At birth the ear lobes were pierced and a carved piece of cork or a short piece of cogon grass and flowers were inserted to enlarge the holes. The larger the hole the more industrious and beautiful the person would be, it was hoped. Though the custom is no longer followed, such ear decoration can still be seen on many men and women over 30. Another custom was to paint the teeth black with the sap of the lacquer tree, which in addition to being a mark of beauty was said to prevent bad breath and tooth decay.

The men wear a white collarless jacket and white or blue trousers, and the women a collarless jacket of many colors and embroidered bands, a short black skirt bordered in red and a white bonnet that comes to a peak at the top. The cloth of these is made with cotton yarn which the women twist by hand. They can be seen doing it while resting in the fields or walking along the road.

The Jinuos are good hunters. A hunting party shares the game equally, with the one who fires first getting the skin. Each family has a hut at the edge of the field or near its house for storing grain, and even in times of shortage, theft of grain was unheard of.

Marriage between brother and sister was common in the past, and today between cousins it is allowed in some villages. Before marriage young men and women had a free sex life. Some villages had special houses for them to spend the night together, and the children of such unions were not looked down upon. But once formal marriage has taken place, the wife is expected to be loyal to her husband. Monogamy is the rule.

When someone dies, all the men in the village turn out to fell a tree, split it and hollow it out for a coffin. After the burial a small bamboo house is built over the grave in which the family of the dead person places offerings of food daily, sometimes for as long as two or three years. After a few years the body is re-



Twisting cotton thread while walking.



Dr. Bai Lalei is one of the first college graduates of Jinuo nationality.



Hunting is a pastime.

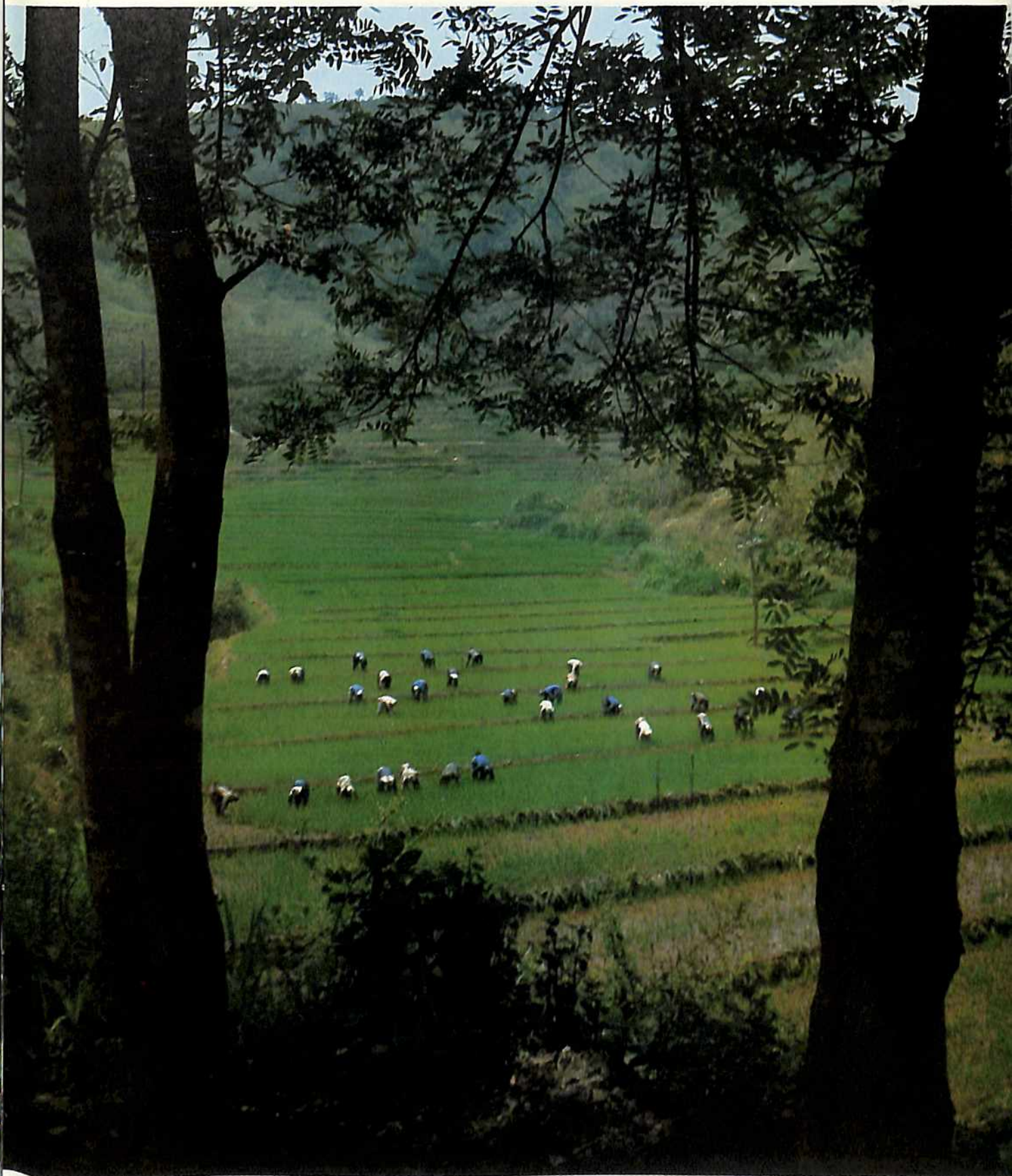


Commune tractor driver.



Mother and daughter.

Jinuo women picking tea on the Youle Mountains, one of China's six main areas for producing Pu'er tea.



Paddy fields created on land once cultivated by slash-and-burn method.

Gao Xiufeng



A bamboo basket borne on the forehead is an important means of transportation.



Boiling rice in a bamboo tube.



Pan, bowl, spoon and plate, all made of bamboo.

A bamboo house with thatched roof.
Photos by Sun Yunshan



moved and the coffin re-used to bury another on the same spot. This is so that more land would not come under control of the spirits.

When the Jinuos became ill they called in shamans to drive away the demons, and sometimes to treat with herbal medicines. The oxen, pigs, chickens and dogs they raised were mainly for sacrifices to get rid of the demons. Important ceremonies began with the headmen's order to kill an ox.

New Year's Day and other festivals are celebrated with singing and dancing to drums and gongs all through the night. A hunting song is played in the beautiful tones of an instrument made of seven segments of bamboo of various lengths. An ancient folk song about love and work, called "The Bridal Chamber", is sung while the people standing by sway to the beat.

Big Changes

Living in the social stage of primitive communism 30 years ago, today the Jinuos share the benefits of China's socialist society. Kezuoguolo, center of the Jinuolok commune in the cleared areas of a dense forest once said to be devil-haunted, is a thriving place that has become the economic, political and cultural center of the entire Youle mountain area. Beyond its rows of new buildings — commune offices, stores, schools, hospital, post office and hotel — stretch the neat squares of paddy fields, and bamboos and palm, banana, betel nut, pomelo and papaya trees have been planted.

Commune Party secretary Bai Layao, 49, in his youth was a casual farm laborer who never had enough to eat and lived part of the time on wild fruit and roots. When a work team sent by the people's government came to the area in 1954, he went to help it. Later he was sent to study in the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities. He is pleased by the way farming methods have improved since the village is farming its collectively-owned land in a socialist way.



Traditional Jinuo bamboo ear ornaments.

The Jinuos had not grown paddy rice because they believed that spirits lived in the water. It was first grown in 1958 after the government helped build irrigation work. The many-fold increase in yield astonished the villagers, especially the headmen, and more Jinuos began to take part in the construction. Now the commune's six production brigades have a total of 413 hectares of paddies worked by 25 tractors and 4,000 water buffaloes. Grain production has risen from 1,000 tons in 1952 to 4,100 tons in 1978. This means a distribution of 400 kilograms per person.

Two hydropower stations enable some villages to have electricity for lighting and grain processing. The commune has 300 hectares of tea groves, 30 of lacquer trees and 100 hectares planted to medicinal herbs all of which bring in considerable income.

The Jinuos had no written language. They kept accounts by marking a bamboo. When a messenger delivered an urgent verbal message he carried a red pepper to show that it was an important matter, a piece of burning coal symbolizing a torch and a chicken feather to indicate urgency.

In 1956 the people's government sent teachers and set up the first primary school with 60 children. Today in the commune there are 41 primary schools and three mid-

dle schools, with over 2,000 students and 105 teachers, of whom 75 are Jinuos. There is still no Jinuo writing, and since there are so few people, probably will not be. Instruction is in the Han language. Every production team has its own bookkeepers and health workers. Thirty-one Jinuos have graduated from technical school and 13 from university. A young Jinuo woman, Bai Lalei, became director of the commune's hospital after graduation from Kunming Medical College in 1974. □

Bamboo grave hut contains articles used by the dead person and food offerings from his family.

Photos by Sun Yunshan



Excursioning out of Beijing

LIU HONGFA

EVERYONE who comes to China wants to see the Great Wall. One of the best places to visit it is at Badaling north of Beijing. In the past most tourists made the trip by bus or car over winding mountain roads, a long ride which could take longer if traffic was heavy. Now a special tourist train goes right to the wall. It leaves Beijing at 8:05 a.m. every day except Wednesday and returns to the Beijing station at 2:50 p.m. Round trip by first class coach is 6 yuan.

Not long ago I took this train with 475 members of 17 tourist groups from the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and New Zealand.

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At platform No. 1 of the Beijing Railway Station, young women conductors were standing beside the doors of the brand-new dark green coaches welcoming the passengers in English, Japanese or other languages. "One of the things foreign visitors find most difficult is not being able to communicate with the Chinese people," Yuan Minghua, a conductress, told me. "To serve them better, all of our conductors have studied a foreign language. We compiled a book of a hundred English sentences commonly used on our trip. Now every conductor can speak a little English and some have studied Japanese, German, French, Spanish and other languages."

As the train bored its way into the mountains north of the city,

guests settled down to tea, orange soda or beer or purchased sweets, cigarettes and souvenirs.

A burst of applause came from the next car. A Japanese group, I found, had just serenaded the conductors and staff with the song "I Love Beijing's Tian An Men" in Chinese. Then they sang the famous Japanese song "Drawing in the Nets" and several girls performed Japanese folk dances in the aisles, which got them a big hand.

A portion of the Great Wall comes into sight soon after the train enters the mountains. The 2,500-year-old wall stretches from Shanhaiguan Pass on the coast westward to Gansu province. The Badaling section was rebuilt in the

Ming dynasty (1368-1644). After the town of Nankou near the once closely-guarded pass which gives access to the plain on which Beijing stands, the train begins to climb. Some of the grades are so steep that a second diesel engine is used to push from behind. Meanwhile the loudspeaker broadcasts information about 72 scenic spots on the Great Wall in English, Japanese and Chinese. Some people turn on their tape recorders, others take notes, and the picture-takers start snapping the scenery through the windows.

At Badaling the train stops right at the foot of the wall. Most of the trippers walked along the road-wide top of the wall following it up a mountain slope to the tower east of Badaling—a bit of a strenuous climb, but possible for most if you take your time. The view from the peak, of the giant ancient wall snaking and twisting its way over the mountains, is the high point of the trip.

'Listening-to-the-Orioles'

For visitors not attached to regular tourist troupes the Beijing Taxi Company offers special inexpensive tours which take in several places around the city in

one day. Reservations should be made ahead of time. Tour buses leave from the west side of Qian Men, convenient to downtown hotels.

One trip includes scenic Fragrant Hill Park, the Azure Clouds and Sleeping Buddha temples and the Summer Palace. On this tour, if one wishes, one can have lunch at the bamboo-shaded Listening-to-the-Orioles Hall. Here, walking across an old opera stage, visitors enter the rooms from which the Empress Dowager Cixi (Tzu Hsi 1835-1908) viewed the performance. These are now converted to dining rooms. The kitchen staff dug around in museums and came up with recipes for 30 dishes and 40 pastries originally served in the palace, and these are now among items available on the menu. Service is on dinnerware of the same design as used in the palace, imperial yellow with dragons and four characters denoting longevity. Some visitors to Listening-to-the-Orioles Hall have great fun having their pictures taken in costumes worn by emperors and such on the Beijing Opera stage.

In the busy tourist season reservations for lunch should be made the day before by phone. Evening dining by candlelight and



Stewardess serving passengers on the flight to Beidaihe.



At the exhibit of ancient arms and armor at Shanhaiguan Pass.

Photos by Zhang Jingde

the glow of palace lanterns as in the old days is also possible for groups if reservations are made ahead of time.

The Eastern Tombs

Another day-long excursion is to the newly-opened Eastern Tombs of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) emperors located 125 km. east of Beijing. In the 15 tombs are buried five Qing emperors, 14 empresses and 142 imperial concubines. (Four other Qing emperors are at the Western Tombs southwest of Beijing in Hebei province.) The Eastern Tombs are among the

Getting off at the foot of the Great Wall.



Mobile vending cart on the train to Badaling.



The tour bus stop near Qian Men Gate.



Xinhua



Dressing up for a picture in Listening-to-the-Orioles Hall.

Xinhua

best-preserved of the imperial burial grounds. Their tile roofs — golden yellow for emperors and jade green for the others — glisten in the sun amid thick-growing pines and cypresses on the mountain slopes. Each has a "palace" building in front, and in back an "underground palace" housing the coffin. Two of these are now open to the public, those of Emperor Qian Long (reigned 1736-1795) and the Empress Dowager Cixi. The Qian Long tomb, though smaller in size than the Ming dynasty Dingling tomb whose "underground palace" north of Beijing has become widely known since its excavation in 1958, is much more beautifully decorated. It is noted for its exquisite stone carvings on Buddhist themes.

At the tomb of the Empress Dowager, as is traditional, between tiers of steps leading up to the main door there is an elaborately-carved stone ramp with the design of a dragon (the emperor) and phoenix (the empress) playing with a ball. Usually the dragon is above the phoenix, but for her tomb, the Empress Dowager had the phoenix placed on top. So it was in her own life. An ambitious woman, for much of the time over nearly a half century from the death of her husband Emperor

Xian Feng in 1861 to her death in 1908 she virtually ruled China either as regent or in other capacities.

Beidaihe, Northern Coast Resort

Some visitors to Beijing like to spend a few days at Beidaihe, a famous summer resort on the northern coast from which one can make many interesting side trips. Now, instead of spending five hours on the train, they can get there in 50 minutes by special Viscount or Trident flights. Large tours sometimes book most of a flight, but there are often seats left for smaller parties. Flights are irregular, depending on the number of reservations. Tickets are booked in Beijing and cost 46 yuan round trip.

A similar 30-minute flight is available to Chengde, the Qing dynasty imperial mountain resort in Hebei province north of Beijing, which is now open as a tourist resort. It can also be reached by an eight hour train trip.

I flew to Beidaihe with one of the many tour groups from the U.S. We looked down at the deep blue of Bohai Sea dotted with white sails, the port city of Qinhuangdao and finally Beidaihe's 10-kilometer beach, with white-caps breaking on it and gay with

bathers and colorful changing sheds. Above it amid the green trees were the parks and villas of the town.

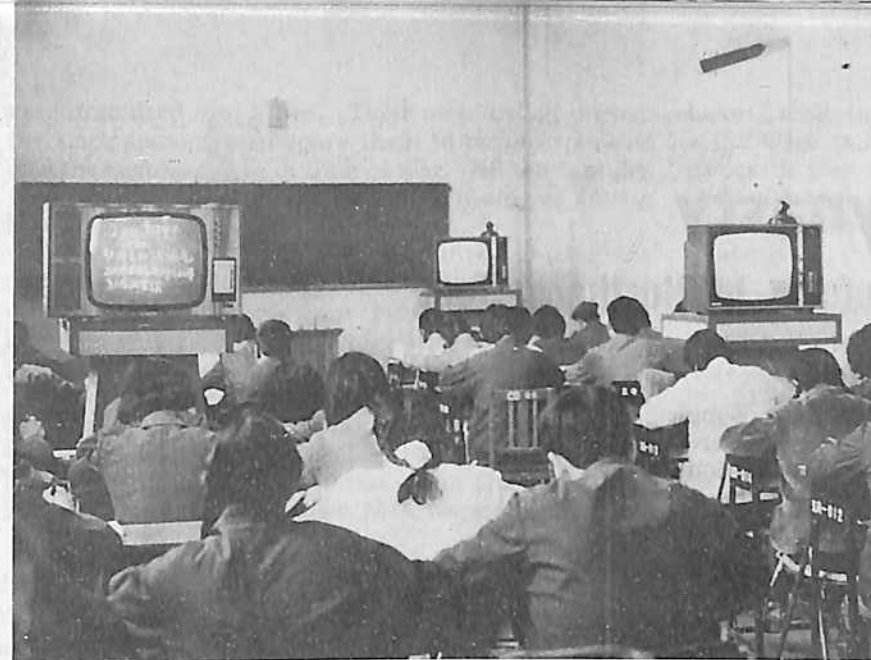
Beginning about 1898 privileged foreigners from 50 countries began having summer villas there. Later warlords Wu Peifu, Duan Qirui and Zhang Xueliang and other high officials also built homes there which still stand today. After liberation the people's government constructed over 30 sanatoriums and quite a number of clubs, and fenced off safe swimming areas. Thousands of workers, intellectuals and cadres as well as diplomats and foreign specialists working in China have spent their holidays there.

Shanhaiguan Pass

From Beidaihe one can visit the Great Wall at its eastern end, Shanhaiguan — the pass between the mountains and the sea. From a long way off one can see the five characters reading "First Pass Under Heaven" atop the great gate of the pass built in 1381 during the Ming dynasty. From the top of the gate there is a magnificent view of the wall twisting its way to infinity. In the gatehouse is an interesting display of ancient armor and armaments.

Another Beidaihe side trip is to the Temple of Meng Jiang Nu, the woman Meng Jiang, 6.5 km. up the coast east of the pass. About it a famous legend has lived down through the ages. Shortly after their marriage her husband was one of the tens of thousands conscripted by the Emperor Qin Shi Huang (reigned 221-210 B.C.) for construction on the Great Wall. When winter came she traveled all the way from her native Shaanxi province to bring him a padded jacket, only to find that he, like so many others, had died of the back-breaking toil and his body was buried in masonry.

At the point where she is said to have thrown herself into the sea, a temple was built to her, probably in the Song dynasty (A.D. 960-1279). In it are a statue of her and another of Guanyin, the Buddhist goddess of mercy. □



ince, are enrolled in 20 classes under the university. One industry leader figures that to raise the percentage of engineers from the present three percent to a desired (Continued on p. 67)

TV English class at the Beijing Dongfeng Television Plant.

Wu Jianing, a worker at the Beijing Dongfeng Television Plant, has not let the fact that she has a small child keep her from averaging 99.58 in the last year's end-of-term exams and 98.37 at midterm.



Liu Lumei (second right), a TV university chemistry teacher, talks over her teaching plan with the directors from the TV station.

Photos by Wei Xueliang



Xiao Yuanjin, one of the counselors who help TV students with a class at the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex.

Jin Rongshun and Ji Huanyou



The TV Tube— China's Biggest University

HONG MINSHENG

WITH 600,000 enrolled and countless un-enrolled students, China's Central Broadcast and Television University is the country's biggest educational undertaking. Under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Education and the Broadcasting Administrative Bureau, the television section offers classes on mathematics, physics, chemistry and English.

Students watch lectures and demonstrations over TV in their homes, in 18,000 classes at places of work, branch universities or other places specially set aside for the purpose. They do homework with textbooks distributed by branch organizations in 28 provinces and take quizzes under special counselors assigned to them. Enrollment is through entrance examinations.

One hundred fifteen thousand of the total take all the university's courses, 310,000 take one course and the rest are auditors or students in branch colleges set up under regular universities and

colleges. The student body includes factory and office workers, technical personnel, middle school teachers, army personnel and high school graduates working in the countryside. Tuition is free. All students are given time off from work. A full-time student has full time off and continues to receive his regular wage, medical care and other benefits.

Three 50-minute classes are held from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. every day except Sunday, or 18 hours a week. In the afternoon full-time students in the branch colleges have political study and physical training under teachers assigned to their group. Students who pass the exam in a course get credit for it, and those who pass graduation exams at the end of three years will receive a diploma.

Since the university was opened in February 1978 it has been welcomed by places of work as a way to provide in-service training. Six hundred workers from 80 units in the machine building industry in Jinan, Shandong prov-

Song Dynasty

2—Uprising and Reform in Northern Song

JIAO JIAN

DURING the early part of the Northern Song dynasty (960-1127) officials and landlords were able to buy huge tracts of land without restriction from the government. The effects of this concentration of land ownership was particularly serious in Sichuan, where 70-80 percent of the population were tenants. A big landlord sometimes had several thousand tenants. In addition to rent, the peasants were burdened by heavy taxes which the landlords shifted to them. Even sideline production like raising tea and silkworms and weaving did not help their poverty a great deal because the government monopoly paid them very low prices. Big landlords and corrupt officials worked together hand-in-glove to exploit the peasants while they themselves lived in luxury. There was a saying, "The rich spend millions for cockfighting and even the trappings of their horses are made of gold thread."



Wang Anshi

Peasant impoverishment led to an uprising in 993 in Sichuan province led by Wang Xiaobo and Li Shun. Peasants enthusiastically responded to their call for equalization of wealth and swelled its ranks. The following year the peasant army took Chengdu and set up the Great Shu government, which controlled a large part of the province. The imperial government was able to suppress the uprising in 995 only by dispatching a large army to the place.

The Wang Anshi Reforms

In the mid-11th century the Northern Song government faced a crisis. Its coffers were continually depleted by payments to maintain its growing number of troops and its host of officials, and particularly through payments of silver and silk

Peasant uprising leader Fang La as sculpted by Long Dehui.



to the neighboring states of Liao and Xia, though threats along the borders still continued. Seventy percent of the country's farmland became concentrated in the hands of the imperial family, nobles, officials and landlords. Peasants had to borrow at usurious rates and in times of crop failures many left their homes hoping to get something to eat elsewhere. Peasant revolts broke out in many places and it was feared they would reach the scale of those in Tang times.

Reforms to stimulate agriculture and make other improvements were begun in 1069 by Wang Anshi (1021-1086) when Emperor Shen Zong appointed him Vice-Premier and gave him the go-ahead. A particularly innovative statesman, Wang Anshi drew on measures which had been enacted in earlier dynasties. Still known in history today as the New Laws, the main measures were:

Farming and Irrigation: To promote agriculture by building irrigation works and reclaiming wasteland.

The Young Crops Law: Government loans issued to farmers on the security of growing crops to be repaid after harvest with 20 percent interest which was much lower than that charged by landlords and usurers. The high rates demanded by the latter sometimes made it impossible to sow, and this was a measure to bring more land under cultivation.

Remission of Services: A tax graded according to income to substitute for labor on public works formerly demanded by the government, which had often taken farmers away from their fields when they were most needed there. With the tax funds the government hired laborers.

Land Remeasurement and Equitable Taxation: All property holdings were remeasured, listed, and divided into equal squares for purposes of taxation. Before the tax collector, everyone was supposed to be equal, including officials and landlords.

The Baojia System: To reduce expenditure for the regular army, strengthen national defense and maintain social order, every ten peasant families

were organized into a *bao*. Their men drilled during the slack seasons to prepare them to be incorporated into the regular army in time of war. All ten families were held responsible for reporting it if anyone among them committed a crime.

The new laws did produce results. During the decade and some they were in existence 10,000 water conservation projects were built and 2.4 million hectares of land brought under irrigation. Government income increased and defense was improved.

The big officials and landlords strongly opposed the new laws, and some local officials refused to put them into force. After the death of Emperor Shen Zong, the conservative historian Sima Guang became Prime Minister and the new laws were repealed.

Peasants Rise Again

The old abuses returned and the Song government became even more corrupt. The demands of the luxury-loving court and high officials increased. Emperor Hui Zong (reigned 1100-1125) carried to extremes the ruling class penchant for adorning their houses and gardens with rare plants and unusual-shaped rocks, and sent special officials to the south looking for them. When one was found, it would be seized, even though it meant dismantling the owner's house. To allow the vessel bearing a huge stone from

Lake Taihu to pass, sluice gates, bridges and city walls were pulled down. Officials used the opportunity to step up extortion and demands for bribes. Even substantial families were reduced to bankruptcy and the poor were forced to sell their sons and daughters. On top of this, the government issued large amounts of paper money and repeatedly increased taxes, causing the prices of commodities to soar.

The burden of the extortions became intolerable. In 1120 a huge peasant uprising broke out in Zhejiang province led by Fang La, a farmhand for a big landlord who took to the mountains with other poor peasants. Fang denounced the corruption of the ruling class and also its capitulation to the demands of the Liao and Xia states. The rebels killed many hated local officials and within a few months took 52 counties in Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. The government mustered a large army for a fierce attack. In 1122 the last group of the rebels, short on grain and weapons, retreated into a cave and fought to the last man.

Another uprising led by Song Jiang in Hebei, Shandong and Henan provinces took place at about the same time. Tales of it were the source for the famous classical novel *Water Margin*. Though they were suppressed, the memory of these two rebellions lived on down through the centuries. □

TV University

(Continued from p. 65)

ten percent would take 100 years if they were to take in graduates from regular universities and colleges at the rate they have been. But with the TV university they can do it faster.

Dedicated Students

Many of the TV university's students are workers with family responsibilities who have already worked for some years. They are happy to have the opportunity to get a college education and improve their knowledge, but study places heavy demands on them. One, a 31-year-old assistant locomotive driver in Jinzhou, Liaoning province, felt both glad and worried when he heard he had passed the entrance examination. His concern was for the financial loss to his family for though he would continue to get his salary, for three years he would lose the 25 yuan per month bonus he had been getting for good work. It would also mean that he would leave most of the household chores

and care of his five-year-old child to his mother and his wife, also a factory worker. But both his wife and mother encouraged him to seize the opportunity. "There's never been a university student in our family," his mother said. "Go, and study well." He is making good progress.

Li Weiyun, a woman textile worker in Shandong has to do all the house work and care for her two sons alone because her husband's job is in another city. But she has been able to arrange her time well and in the end-of-semester exams she got 100 in math and English and 99.5 in chemistry.

One hundred fifty thousand of the enrollees are middle school teachers taking refresher courses in their subjects to improve their teaching ability. One of them, Li Xiaoqing, who teaches math in a Jinan middle school has been praised by her students for her clear explanations.

National Exams

At the end of the first year a nationwide examination was given

administered through the local organizations. Papers were graded by the central university. Eighty percent of the students passed.

Teaching materials are selected from those used in regular universities. A group of five to seven experienced teachers from other universities approve the teaching plan for each lesson before video recording.

About 20,000 full or part-time counselors chosen from the staffs of colleges or places of work help the students. One of them is 60-year-old Xiao Yuanjin, a former teacher of inorganic chemistry at an engineering institute in Liaoning. He guides a class of 29 at the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex. Some of the students found the courses difficult at first because they lacked sufficient formal schooling. Xiao familiarized himself with every student's situation and gave special help to those who needed it. As a result his class led those from Anshan in the national examinations and he was cited as an outstanding counselor. □

Archeological Briefs

Tomb of a Tangut Emperor

FAR toward the northwest in today's Ningxia, Gansu and northwestern Shaanxi provinces, the Tanguts (a branch of the no-

madic Qiang people who are similar to the Tibetans) created an independent kingdom (1038-1227) known as the Xixia (Western Xia) dynasty. They developed a fairly high level of culture with many similarities to that of the Northern Song dynasty elsewhere in China.*

This is borne out by the tomb of a Western Xia emperor excavated



Gilded bronze cow weighing 188 kilograms. A bronze of this size is rarely found among objects from Western Xia.



Stone horse from a Western Xia subsidiary tomb.

The Helan Mountains of Ningxia form the backdrop for the final resting place of an emperor of the ancient Western Xia kingdom founded by the Tangut people.



Bird-shaped gray pottery decoration for roof ridge, one of many remains of building materials found at the Western Xia site.

in recent years near the Western Xia capital, present-day Yinchuan. Situated at the eastern foot of the Helan Mountains 25 kilometers west of Yinchuan, now capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the mausoleum grounds cover an area of 40 square kilometers. They contain the graves of several emperors and several dozen subsidiary tombs. One of the main tombs and four subsidiary ones have been excavated since 1972. The above-ground construction of the emperor's tomb had long collapsed, but the remains of former magnificence show that it was basically the same in structure as those of Tang and Song dynasty emperors, only smaller in scale. It included a pavilion to house tablets, a sacrificial hall, side towers and a shrine.

Several hundred fragments of stone tablets were found with

*For more on Western Xia see China Reconstructs history series XVI in the January 1980 issue.

writing in both the Western Xia and Han languages. Preliminary study of these indicates that the tomb might belong to Li Zunxu (1162-1226), the eighth Western Xia emperor.

The vaulted burial chamber lay 20 meters below the ground surface, between the sacrificial hall and shrine. The tomb chamber had two symmetrically-arranged side chambers and was entered through a sloping passage. Most of the burial accessories had been stolen. Only some odd pieces of gold, silver and pearl ornaments, some pottery and porcelain vessels and several dozen pieces of gilded bronze armor were found scattered around.

Finds in two of the subsidiary tombs included a carved stone horse and dog, fragments of textiles, and a big gilded bronze cow which is 120 centimeters long and weighs 188 kilograms. When these and further finds are thoroughly studied they may reveal more on the cultural relations between Western Xia society and the Tang and Song dynasties.

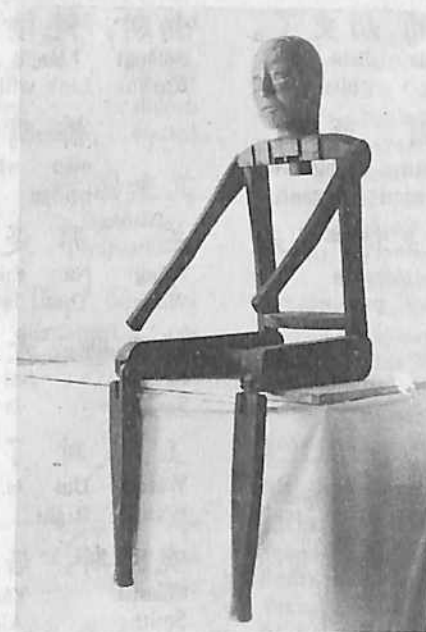
Puppet and Game from Ancient Graves

A BIGGER-THAN-LIFE marionette 193 centimeters tall was unearthed last spring from a Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24) tomb in Laixi county, Shandong province. This is the earliest puppet found in China, so from it we know that Chinese puppetry predates that time.

The body is made of 13 main pieces of wood with carved or chiseled movable joints. It can sit, stand and kneel. There are many holes drilled on the abdomen and legs, possibly for attaching strings or clothing.

Along with it was found a 115-cm.-long silver rod 0.7 cm. in diameter which might have been used to move the strings and 12 wooden figurines in sitting, standing and kneeling positions.

Among 283 objects found in this and a nearby tomb were tweezers and scissors with still quite sharp blades, a bronze mirror decorated with star and cloud patterns, a steel sword and two knives of well-quenched iron with only a little rust on them. This shows that iron smelting there had reached quite a high level by that time.



Bigger-than-life puppet from a Western Han dynasty tomb.
Wang Mingfang

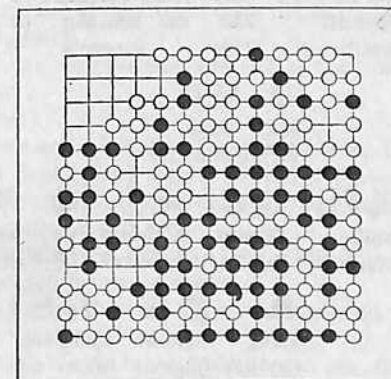
A WEIQI chessboard and a table with writing materials were found all laid out as though waiting for the occupant to use them in a tomb from the Liao dynasty (916-1125) unearthed in 1977 in Liaoning province. Murals depicting attendants, saddled horses and carriages adorned the walls of the entrance passage.

The chessboard formed the top of a low, square white lacquer table that stood near the center of the hexagonal brick tomb chamber, which also contained the wooden sarcophagus. In the center of the room was a larger table with porcelain vessels of pale blue glaze, a pottery ink slab and a bone-handled brush, and against the wall stood another table with a bronze mirror.

The game *weiqi* (also known by its Japanese name, *go*) is literally "the game of siege" in which a piece is surrounded and captured. It may have been played in China as early as the sixth century B.C. It was extremely popular among the Han people through history, including at times contemporary to this tomb (dated to some time before 1079). This is the first time evidence of *weiqi* has been found in a tomb of the Liao dynasty established in the northern part of China by the Qidan (Khitans) people.

The 30-cm.-square chessboard has 13 horizontal and vertical lines, with 79 black and 76 white pieces placed on them. Some of the pieces seem to have been lost. □

Interrupted *weiqi* game? Chessboard found in a 11th-century tomb of the north China Liao dynasty.



Lesson 14

Visit to Yu Garden

(加拿大访华旅游团部分成员在上海豫园里散步。)
 (Jiānádà fāng huá lǚyóutuán bùfēn chéngyuán zài Shànghǎi Yùyuán lǐ sǎnbù.)
 (Canada visit China tourist group (a) portion members at Shanghai Yu Garden inside stroll.)

王: 豫园初建于我国明代。
 Wáng: Yù Yuán chūjiàn yú wǒ guó Míngdài,
 Wang: Yu Garden first built in our country Ming dynasty.

已经有四百多年的历史了。
 yǐjīng yǒu sìbǎi duō nián de lìshǐ le.
 already have 400 more years' history.

现在这里设了豫园商场。
 Xiànzài zhèlǐ shè le Yùyuán shāngchǎng,
 Now here set up Yu Garden bazaar.

出售各种上海土特产和工艺品。
 chūshòu gè zhǒng Shànghǎi tǔtèchǎn hé gōngyǐpǐn.
 sell various kinds Shanghai local products and handicraft articles.

玛利: 啊! 这里人来人往, 真热闹呀。
 Mǎlì: A! Zhèlǐ rén lái rén wǎng, zhēn rènao ya.
 Marie: Ah! Here people come (and) people go, really bustling.

史密斯: 这座花园的建筑和景致很特殊。
 Shímìsī: Zhè zuò huāyuán de jiànzhù hé jǐngzhì hěn tèshū.
 Smith: This garden's buildings and scenery very distinctive.

玛利: 建在湖中的那个亭子就象漂在水上一样。
 Mǎlì: Jiàn zài húzhōng de nà ge tíngzi jiù xiàng piāozài shuǐshàng yíyàng.
 Marie: Built at lake center that pavilion (is) like float at water on same.

王: 那是湖心亭。里边有
 Wáng: Nà shì Húxīntíng. Lǐbiān yǒu
 Wang: That is Lake Heart Pavilion. Inside have

茶座儿, 人们很喜欢在那里喝茶, 下棋, 聊天儿或观景。
 cházuòr, rénmen hěn xǐhuan zài nàlǐ hē chá, xià qí, liáo tiānr huò guān jǐng.
 tea tables, people very much like (to) at there drink tea, (play) chess, chat or watch scenery.

勃朗: 连接湖心亭的那座小桥弯弯曲曲, 格外有趣。
 Bólang: Liánjiē Húxīntíng de nà zuò xiǎo qiáo wānwānqūqū, géwài yǒu qù.
 Brown: Link with Lake Heart Pavilion that small bridge winding, especially have interest.

王: 那是九曲桥。
 Wáng: Nà shì Jiǔqūqiáo.
 Wang: That is Nine Bend Bridge.

萨克斯: 是因为它有九个弯儿吗?
 Sākèst: Shì yīnwèi tā yǒu jiǔ ge wānr ma?
 Sachs: Is because it have nine turns?

王: 对了。
 Wáng: Duì le.
 Wang: Right.

史密斯: 沿着花园的墙上, 象有一条龙。
 Shímìsī: Yánzhe huāyuán de qiángshàng, xiàng yǒu yī tiáo lóng.
 Smith: Along garden's wall top, looks like have a dragon.

王: 不错, 在墙的顶上塑造了一条龙。
 Wáng: Bú cuò, zài qiáng de dǐngshàng sùzàole yī tiáo lóng.
 Wang: Not wrong, at wall top sculpted a dragon.

玛利: 这条龙活灵活现。咱们在这龙头下边拍个照吧。
 Mǎlì: Zhè tiáo lóng huólíng huóxiàn. Zánmen zài zhè lóngtóu xiàbiān pāi ge zhào ba.
 Marie: This dragon (is) lifelike (and) vivid. We at the dragon head under take a picture.

(大家在墙下拍照, 然后来到点春堂。)
 (Dàjiā zài qiángxià pāi zhào, ránhòu lái dào Diǎnchūntáng.)
 (Everybody at wall under take picture, afterwards come to Signaling Spring Hall.)

王: 点春堂曾经是一八五三年“小刀会”起义军的指挥部。
 Wáng: Diǎnchūntáng céngjīng shì yī bā wǔ sān nián Xiǎodāohuì qǐyìjūn de zhǐhuǐbù.
 Wang: Signaling Spring Hall once was 1853 year Small Sword Society uprising army's headquarters.

玛利: 那是怎么回事?
 Mǎlì: Nà shì zěnmē huì shì?
 Marie: That is what kind matter?

王: 当时上海的手工业者和农民组成“小刀会”, 发动武装起义, 抵抗帝国主义侵略者和勾结帝国主义的清廷官兵。
 Wáng: Dāngshí Shànghǎi de shǒugōngyèzhě hé nóngmín zǔchéng Xiǎodāohuì, fādòng wǔzhuāng qǐyì, dǐkàng dìguózhǔyì qīnlüèzhě hé gōujié dìguózhǔyì de qīngtíng guān bīng.
 Wang: At that time Shanghai's handicraftsmen and peasants formed Small Sword Society, started armed uprising, resist imperialist invaders and collude (with) imperialist Qing court government troops.

王: 现在的建筑是一八六八年重建的, 原来的点春堂被侵略者破坏了。
 Wáng: Xiànzài de jiànzhù shì yī bā liù bā nián chóngjiàn de, yuánlái de Diǎnchūntáng bèi qīnlüèzhě pòhuài le.
 Wang: Present building was (in) 1868 year rebuilt, original Signaling Spring Hall by invaders destroyed.

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萨克斯: 北边的大假山, 人工堆得多巧!
 Sākèst: Běibiān de dàjiǎshān, réngōng duī de duō qiǎo!
 Sachs: North side big artificial hill, man-made piled (up) how clever!

王: 豫园不大, 但有几十处
 Wáng: Yùyuán bú dà, dàn yǒu jǐshí chù
 Wang: Yu Garden not big, but has several tens places

可看的景物。
 kě kàn de jǐngwù.
 can look (at) scenery.

史密斯: 池塘、曲桥、水榭。
 Shímìsī: Chí táng, qūqiáo, shuǐxiè,
 Smith: Pool, winding bridge, waterside pavilion,

假山, 是中国园林的特色。
 jiǎshān, shì Zhōngguó yuánlín de tèsè.
 artificial hill are China gardens special color.

到这里游览, 真有如一次艺术享受。
 dào zhèlǐ yóulǎn, zhēn yǒu rú yīcì yìshù xiǎngshòu.
 (One) come here sightsee, really have like an esthetic enjoyment.

Translation

(Some members of the Canadian China tour group stroll in Shanghai's Yu Garden.)

Wang: Yu Garden was first built in the Ming dynasty. It has a history of over 400 years. Now the Yu Garden bazaar has grown up here. It sells various Shanghai local products and handicrafts.

Marie: Oh, all the people coming and going! Really a bustling place!

Smith: The buildings and scenery in this garden are very distinctive.

Marie: That pavilion in the center of the lake seems to be floating on the water.

Wang: This is Huxin Pavilion. There are tea tables inside. People like to drink tea, play chess, chat or view the scenery there.

Brown: The little winding bridge linking with the pavilion is especially interesting.

Wang: That's Nine-Bend Bridge.

Sachs: Is it because it makes nine turns?

Wang: Right.

Smith: It looks like there is a dragon along the top of the wall.

Wang: Right, there is a dragon sculpted on top the wall.

Marie: It's very lifelike. Let's take a picture under the dragon's head. (They take a picture at the foot of the wall and then go to Dianchun Hall.)

Wang: In 1853 this hall was the headquarters of the Small Sword Society.

Marie: What was that?

Wang: Handicraftsmen and peasants of Shanghai formed the Small Sword Society and staged an armed uprising against the imperialist invaders and the Qing dynasty troops who colluded with them.

Wang: The present building was rebuilt in 1868. The original one was destroyed by the invaders.

Sachs: How cleverly the big artificial hill on the north side is piled up!

Wang: Yu Garden is not big but it has several dozen beautiful spots worth seeing.

Smith: Pools, winding bridges, waterside pavilions and artificial hills are special features of Chinese gardens. It's really an esthetic experience to come here.

Notes

How to say where it's at. Chinese has a whole lot of words that denote location. Some of the main ones are:

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------|---|--------|
| shàng | 上 | up | xià | 下 | down |
| lǐ | 里 | in | wài | 外 | out |
| qián | 前 | front | hòu | 后 | back |
| dōng | 东 | east | xī | 西 | west |
| nán | 南 | south | běi | 北 | north |
| páng | 旁 | side | zhōng | 中 | middle |

These words follow a noun to tell where a thing is. According to Chinese grammar these location words are also nouns, and are called nouns of location.

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| shānshàng | 山上 | (on the mountain) |
| Yùyuánlǐ | 豫园里 | (in Yu Garden) |
| jiǎshānqián | 假山前 | (in front of the artificial hill) |
| mǎlùdōng | 马路东 | (east of the road) |
| shuǐzhōng | 水中 | (in the water) |

Biān 边 (side) or **miàn** 面 (face) are often added to these words.

| | | |
|-----------|----|----------------|
| shàngbiān | 上边 | above, over |
| xiàbiān | 下边 | below, under |
| lǐbiān | 里边 | inside |
| wàibiān | 外边 | outside |
| qiánbiān | 前边 | before |
| hòubiān | 后边 | behind |
| dōngbiān | 东边 | east side |
| xībiān | 西边 | west side |
| nánbiān | 南边 | south side |
| běibiān | 北边 | north side |
| zuǒbiān | 左边 | left side |
| yòubiān | 右边 | right side |
| pángbiān | 旁边 | beside |
| zhōngjiān | 中间 | between, among |

There are a few exceptions: **páng** 旁 (side) is used only with **biān** 边 and **zhōng** 中 (middle) is used with **jiān** 间.

Here are some sentences using nouns of location.

里边有茶座。

Lǐbiān yǒu cházuò.

Inside have tea tables.

前边是湖心亭。

Qiánbiān shì Húxīntíng.

In front is the Lake Center Pavilion.

他坐在左边，我坐在右边。

Tā zuòzài zuǒbiān, wǒ zuòzài yòubiān.

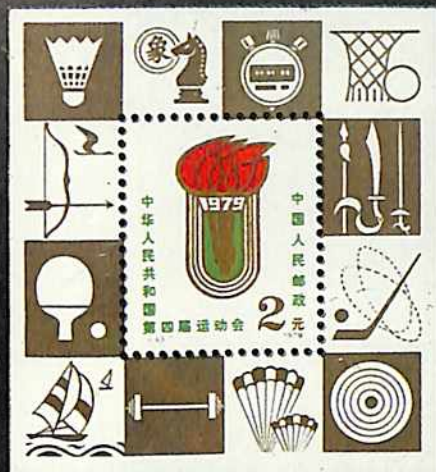
He sits on the left and I sit on the right.

STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

The Fourth National Games

FOUR stamps issued September 15 celebrate China's Fourth National Games and reflect Chinese sportsmen's determination to catch up with world standards. Stamp 1 carries the Games emblem and depicts field events, volleyball and weightlifting. The other three stamps carry a smaller emblem and show other events. All are of 8 fen denomination and measure 60 × 20 mm. *Perf.* 11.5. Serial numbers: J. 43 (4-1 to 4-4).

A miniature sheet stamp was issued at the same time. It bears the Games emblem in the center and the surrounding designs show various sports. The stamp is of 2 yuan denomination. *Perf.* 11.5. The sheet measures 57 × 62 mm.



The Manchurian Tiger

A set of three stamps issued July 20 on one of China's protected species of wildlife painted by Liu Jiyou, a noted Chinese artist. Denominations: 4 fen, 8 fen and 60 fen. Measurement 30 × 40 mm. *Perf.* 11. Serial numbers: T. 40 (3-1 to 3-3).

The Great Wall

A set of four, issued on June 25, depicts scenes of the Great Wall during the four seasons. The wall can be traced from Shanhaiguan on the Bohai Sea in the east to Jiayuguan in the desert of Gansu province in the west — 6,000 kilometers of stone and brick work twisting and turning over mountains and valleys, a testament to ancient defense against invaders.

Three stamps are of 8 fen denomination, the fourth 60 fen. They measure 40 × 30 mm. *Perf.* 11. Serial numbers: T. 38 (4-1 to 4-4).

On the same date a miniature sheet with one stamp of a larger denomination, 2 yuan, was issued. It pictures Shanhaiguan Pass where the wall begins in the east. The sheet measures 140 × 78 mm.



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