

China

Reconstructs

VOL. XXIX

NO. 12

DECEMBER

1980

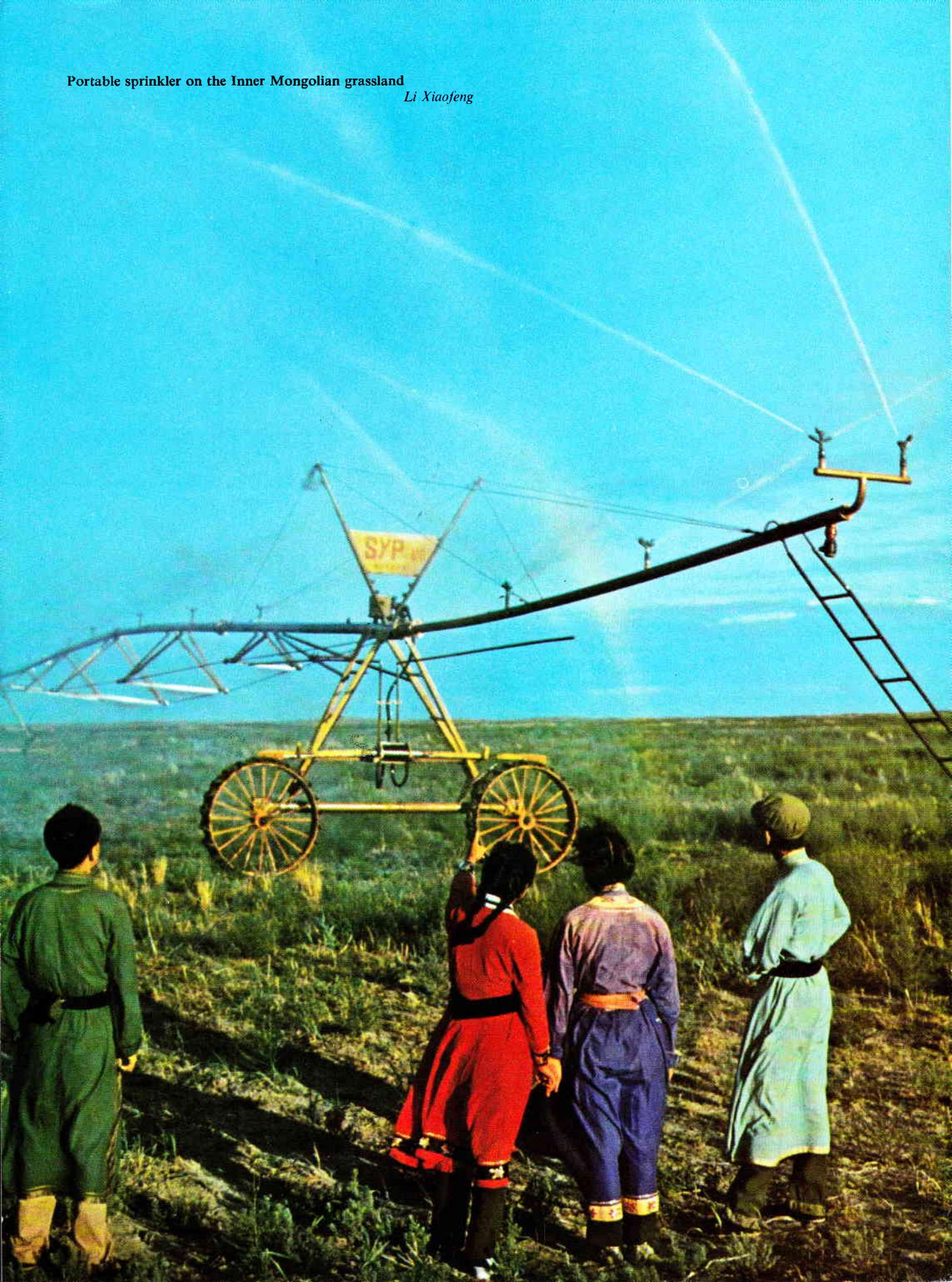
Australia: A \$ 0.72 New Zealand: NZ \$ 0.84 U.K.: 39 p U.S.A.: \$ 0.78

- Streamlining the Government
- The National Economy
- New Dance Drama



Portable sprinkler on the Inner Mongolian grassland

Li Xiaofeng



VOL. XXIX NO. 12

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Chang'e, the Lady in the Moon (from new dance drama, see p. 21)

Articles of the Month

Streamlining the Government

Major reshuffle of ranking officials initiates a reform in the system of state leadership. Its reasons and aims. Brief biographies of newly appointed leaders.

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China's Economy in 1980-81

Steady advance is the keynote. Results of readjustment and restructuring so far. The situation now. Plans for next year.

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'Flying to the Moon'

A dance drama based on two ancient and much-loved legends. Marks progress and a new style in this form of stage art.

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Chen Ning Yang and Fudan University

The famous Chinese-American physicist, a Nobel Prize winner, and his links with a noted Shanghai institution. How he is helping China's research today.

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Bureaucrats on Trial

They were held criminally responsible for an off-shore oil-rig disaster that caused 72 deaths and great material loss. A lesson, discussed nationwide, in the heightened need for competence, responsibility, democracy and honesty in socialist management as China modernizes.

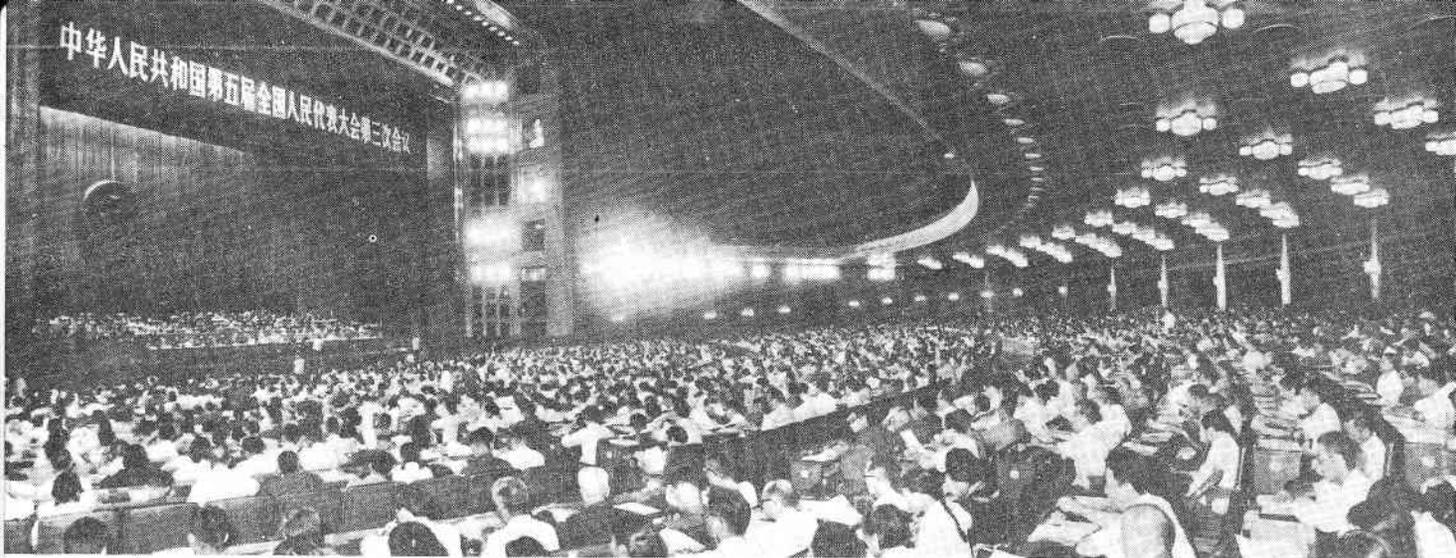
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Good Start at Streamlining Government

ZHENG SHE

Outgoing Premier Hua Guofeng with new Premier Zhao Ziyang.





The Fifth Session of the National People's Congress meeting in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Photos by Xinhua

CHINA has begun to streamline her governmental machinery for more efficient functioning. Starting with the last session of the National People's Congress, the following steps are being taken. First, no longer, as in the past, will the first secretaries at all levels in the country's leading party, the Communist Party of China, hold concurrent posts in the government at the same level — a practice which led to over-concentration of power. Second, holders of high government posts will in most cases be retired when over-age. Third, besides being faithful to the Party line, new leading personnel will be younger and professionally capable in their own fields as required by the socialist modernization of the country.

In September, the National People's Congress, China's supreme organ of state power, accepted the resignation of Party Chairman Hua Guofeng as premier and Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping as vice-premier — as well as those five other vice-premiers whose ages ranged from 71 to 79. Also resigning were five vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Congress who were either advanced in age or poor in health. The move was proposed by the Communist Party Central Committee.

Zhao Ziyang is China's new Premier. The People's Congress

also appointed three new vice-premiers and five new vice-chairmen of its own Standing Committee.

For a background to the aging of persons in high posts, it will be recalled that during the revolutionary wars the leaders of the Communist Party and of the base areas established previous to China's nationwide liberation were in their thirties or forties. Ten years after the establishment of the People's Republic they were still in the prime of life. At that time the question of superannuation did not loom large, nor was there any provision made for it.

After the fall of the gang of four in 1976, though such veteran revolutionaries were much older, the problem for most was not retirement but reinstatement after a period of persecution and unjust and illegal exclusion from their posts. To these posts they returned. But owing to age and poor health many persons were not as effective as the situation required.

The second defect, the prevalence of concurrent posts in the Party and government, meant that power tended to be overconcentrated and the work load too great. Many a leader held several posts at the same time, the reasoning being that this could give effect to unified leadership under the Party. Party committees had the final say on all matters, including

many which should be decided by administrators. As between the center and the periphery, it is now evident that certain powers over-concentrated in the national government should devolve to regional governments. Concurrent job holding and overcentralization, experience proves, inevitably does harm to democracy and to collective leadership in both the Party and the government. It leads to bureaucracy and, even worse, to major decisions taken arbitrarily by individuals. For many years China suffered from this; and especially from 1965 to 1976 when the country was in political upheaval.

The new situation in which China is striving to modernize requires younger, capable leaders with practical experience and professional knowledge. These measures are aimed at implementing collective leadership and abolishing the practice of lifelong posts.

The personnel changes at this last People's Congress were an initial step in a long-range policy. Party leaders released from government posts will concentrate on handling the Party's internal affairs, decide the line and policies of the Party and concern themselves with its ideological, political and organizational work. The new measures, it is expected, will help establish an effective government network from the State Council down to regional levels. □

New Leaders in the State



Zhao Ziyang

CHINA'S new premier is Zhao Ziyang, whose brief biography is given below.

ZHAO ZIYANG

Born in 1919 in Huaxian county, Henan province, Zhao Ziyang joined the Communist Youth League in March 1932 and the Communist Party in February 1938. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he served as a county and prefectural Party secretary in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan anti-Japanese base area. During the War of Liberation, deputy secretary of the Tongbai area Party committee.

In 1951, he went to Guangdong province to lead the land reform there. Later he served in the South China Sub-Bureau of the Central Committee and headed the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. He became secretary of the Inner Mongolian Regional Party Committee in 1971, later returned to his old post in Guangdong, and after 1975 served as First Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee and as China's Vice-Premier.

He was elected a member of the 10th and 11th Party Central Committees, and an alternate member of the latter's Political Bureau. Subsequently he became a full member of the Political Bureau and of its Standing Committee.

FOLLOWING are short biographies of the five new Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

PENG CHONG

Born in 1915 in Zhangzhou, Fujian province, Peng Chong joined the Communist Youth League in 1933 and the Communist Party of China in 1934. In the early 1930s he engaged in underground Party work and helped lead the student movement in the Zhangzhou area.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), he held various positions in the base areas in southern Jiangsu. He served as regimental and divisional political commissar during the War of Liberation (1946-49).

After liberation he was Party secretary and mayor of Nanjing and First Secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee.

After the downfall of the gang of four, he held, among other posts, those of first Party secretary and mayor of Shanghai.

He was an alternate member of the Ninth and Tenth Party Central Committees, and is now a member of the 11th Party Central Committee and of its Political Bureau and Secretariat.



Peng Chong



Xi Zhongxun

Su Yu



Yang Shangkun



Bainqen Erdini



Yang Jingren



XI ZHONGXUN

Born in Shaanxi province in 1913, Xi Zhongxun joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and the Communist Party in 1928. He took part in the student movement and, from 1930 to 1932 did underground Party work among soldiers in the Northwest Army. From 1932 to 1936 he led the peasant movement and guerrilla war in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. As Chairman of the Shaanxi-Gansu Border Area Soviet Government, he directed the battles that smashed the first, second and third encirclement campaigns launched by Kuomintang troops against the area.

He was secretary of a Shaanxi prefectural Party committee from 1936 to 1943, and from 1943 to 1949 Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Secretary of the Northwest Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee. With the famous commanders Peng Dehuai and He Long, he took part in directing the campaigns to defend Yanan and to liberate northwest China.

After liberation, he served as First Secretary of the Northwest Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Head of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee, Secretary-General of the State Council and Vice-Premier. After the downfall of the gang of four he became First Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Governor of Guangdong province.

Zhang Aiping



Huang Hua



Xi Zhongxun was an alternate member of the Seventh and Eighth Party Central Committees and is now a member of the 11th.

SU YU

Born in Hunan province, in 1907, Su Yu joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and the Communist Party of China the following year. He participated in the Nanchang Uprising which established the Chinese Red Army in 1927 and then followed Zhu De and Chen Yi to the Jinggang Mountains to join with the forces there under Mao Zedong. He held various posts in the Chinese Red Army and took part in the five campaigns against Kuomintang encirclement of the Central Revolutionary Base Area. Later under the most difficult conditions, he set up the guerrilla base in southern Zhejiang province and led guerrilla warfare there for three years.

During the war against Japan, he served in the New Fourth Army south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and in northern Jiangsu province, and with Chen Yi helped establish and expand the resistance base areas in southern and central Jiangsu. He became commander and concurrently political commissar of the first division of the New Fourth Army after it was attacked by the Kuomintang in the South Anhui Incident of 1941.

In the War of Liberation he served as Acting Commander of the East China Field Army and

took part in directing the Huaihai Campaign, which was one of the decisive ones in that war. As Deputy Commander of the Third Field Army he helped direct the forcing of the Changjiang River and capture of Shanghai.

From 1951 onward he served successively as Deputy Chief and then Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Vice-Minister of National Defense.

Su Yu was an alternate member of the Seventh Party Central Committee, and a member of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth C.P.C. Central Committees. He is now a member of the 11th Party Central Committee, of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

YANG SHANGKUN

Born in Sichuan province in 1907, Yang Shangkun joined the Communist Youth League in 1925 and the Communist Party of China in 1926, and took part in the student movement in Sichuan and Shanghai in that period. From 1927 to 1930, he studied at Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow. After his return to China in 1931 he served as Secretary of the Party fraction in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and helped organize and lead the workers' movement and the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation in Shanghai. He took part in the 1934-35 Long March and as an observer attended the Zunyi (Tsunyi) Meeting which marked the turn to victory in the Long March and was a key point in Chinese history.

He became Secretary of the North China Bureau of the Party Central Committee in 1937, organizing and leading the work in the anti-Japanese base areas behind enemy lines in north China. In 1945 he became Secretary-General

of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After liberation he served as Deputy Secretary-General of the Party Central Committee. From 1978 onward, in Guangdong province he was Vice-Governor and Second Secretary of its Party Committee and Vice-Chairman of its Revolutionary Committee, and Party Secretary and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee in the city of Guangzhou.

Yang Shangkun was a member of the Eighth Party Central Committee, and is now a member of the 11th Party Central Committee.

BAINQEN (PANCHEN) ERDINI

Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, of Tibetan nationality, was born in Qinghai province in 1938. In 1941, through religious procedures he was chosen as the tenth reincarnation of Bainqen, one of the founders of the Yellow Sect of Tibetan Buddhism.

At liberation in 1949 Bainqen Erdini expressed his hope for the liberation of Tibet at an early date. He returned to Tibet, the traditional seat of his religious position in 1952.

He has served in various posts on standing committees of the First and Second National People's Congresses and in the leadership of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was First Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region.

He is now a deputy to the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the Chinese Buddhists' Association.

FOLLOWING are short biographies of the three new Vice-Premiers.

YANG JINGREN

Yang Jingren, of Hui nationality, was born in Lanzhou, Gansu province, in 1918. He took part in the student movement against Japanese aggression and in support of the Xi'an Incident in 1936, and joined the Chinese Communist

Party the following year. He took part in the activities of the Hui people to resist the Japanese invaders and later became political commissar of the Hui people's cavalry regiment in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area. During the War of Liberation he was a member of the Nationalities Affairs Commission of that area and helped defend it as commander of a guerrilla unit.

After liberation, he served successively as First Secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman of the Regional People's Council, and member of the Secretariat of the Northwest Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee. He is now Deputy Head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Yang Jingren is a member of the 11th Party Central Committee.

ZHANG AIPING

Born in Sichuan province in 1910, Zhang Aiping joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and the Communist Party of China in 1928. He took part in the student and peasant movements between 1925 and 1929 and joined the Red Army in 1929. After 1930, he served as Secretary-General of the Central Bureau of the Communist Youth League. He took part in the Long March.

He was a commander in the New Fourth Army and held various other military posts in east and central China. He became commander and political commissar of the navy under the East China Military Area Command in April 1949 and helped in founding the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

After liberation he became Deputy Director of the National Defense Industrial Office, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army and Deputy Director of the National Defense Scientific Commission.

He still holds the latter two positions.

An alternate member of the Eighth Party Central Committee, he is now a member of the 11th Party Central Committee.

HUANG HUA

Huang Hua was born in Hebei province in 1913, and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1936. He took part in the December 9th Student Movement in 1935 and was once secretary of the Party fraction in the Municipal Students' Federation of Beiping (as Beijing was then known). He went to the Northern Shaanxi Revolutionary Base Area in the summer of 1936 and became an English interpreter for the General Headquarters of the Red Army and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. After 1938 he was for a time the secretary of the Party fraction in the All-China Students' Federation. After 1944 he served as secretary and head of the information office on the side of the Chinese Communist Party at the Beiping Executive Headquarters for Military Mediation.

Head of the offices of foreign affairs of the military control commissions in Tianjin, Nanjing and Shanghai between 1949 and 1953. Delegate for political negotiations from the Chinese People's Volunteers Delegation in Korea in 1953. With Comrade Zhou Enlai, he attended the Geneva Conference on Indo-China in 1954 and the Bandung Conference in 1955, the latter as spokesman for the Chinese delegation. He was later a department director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chinese Ambassador to Ghana, the United Arab Republic and Canada, and China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1976.

Huang Hua was a member of the tenth Party Central Committee and is now a member of the 11th. □

Historic Congress Session

- The National People's Congress is China's supreme organ of state power. A session held from August 30 to September 10 in Beijing, marked by democracy and many reforms, was attended by 3,478 deputies. Concurrently the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an important body for giving effect to the unity and cooperation of China's nationalities, democratic parties and prominent personalities in various fields under the leadership of the Communist Party, held a session attended by 2,055 members.
- The congress appointed a new premier, Zhao Ziyang, and three new vice-premiers and elected five vice-chairmen to its Standing Committee. It accepted the resignations of Premier Hua Guofeng, six vice-premiers, and five vice-chairmen of the congress Standing Committee. This was an initial step in reforming the government leadership.
- The congress examined and approved the Report on the Arrangement for the National Economic Plans for 1980 and 1981 by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, who is concurrently the Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission, and the Report on the State Budget for 1980, the Final State Accounts for 1979 and the Budgetary Estimate for 1981 presented by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian. These reports contained down-to-earth assessments of achievements and shortcomings in the past, and of difficulties China may meet in future. They made public key figures on various matters, including the budgetary deficit.
- The congress set up a committee for revising the Constitution of the

People's Republic of China with Yie Jianying as chairman, Soong Ching Ling and Peng Zhen as vice-chairmen and Ding Guangxun and 103 others as members.

- A resolution was adopted to delete immediately from Article 45 of the Constitution the wording "speak out freely, air views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters." (These were not general categories but referred specifically to forms developed during the cultural revolution which had proved to be harmful to genuine democratic expression.) The article now reads in full: "Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike."

- Four important laws adopted at the session were: the Marriage Law which raises the original marriage age from 20 for men and 18 for women to 22 and 20 respectively and contains specific provisions concerning the equality of the sexes, marriage, the rights and duties of parents and children, matters concerning divorce and inheritance, etc.; the Nationality Law, which clearly stipulates that "no dual nationality is recognized for any Chinese national"; the Income Tax Law on Joint Ventures with Chinese and Foreign Investment which sets the tax rate at 33 percent, lower than those in any other countries; the Individual Income Tax Law, under which income from wages and salaries in excess of 800 yuan a month shall

Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke and Vice-Minister Ye Qiang (front row, third and fourth from left) answer questions from deputies about importing metallurgical techniques and equipment.





Foreign diplomats and reporters at the session.

Photos by Xinhua

be taxed at progressive rate ranging from 5 percent to 45 percent. Since the salaries of Chinese government employees and workers of state enterprises are usually beneath the sum stipulated, the law will affect almost solely the foreign or Chinese employees working for joint enterprises with Chinese and foreign investment. The new marriage law will go into effect on January 1, 1981, the other three laws have been binding since their promulgation on September 10, 1980.

• In his speech Hua Guofeng, speaking as premier before vacating the post, listed five major tasks in government work this year and the next: They are 1. Draw up a long-term program; 2. Reform the structure of economic management; 3. Eliminate bureaucracy and improve government work; 4. Strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; and 5. Ensure that the leading government personnel at all levels are younger than

before, more educated and professionally proficient.

• Peng Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee reported on the work of the Standing Committee.

• President Jiang Hua of the Supreme People's Court and President Huang Huoqing of the Supreme People's Procuratorate reported on work of these two judicial organs. Jiang Hua revealed that, up to last June, of the 1.2 million criminal cases adjudicated by courts during the cultural revolution 1.13 million had been re-examined by people's courts at various levels, that 251,000 sentences involving 267,000 people proved to have been falsely or wrongly accused have been reversed, and that of this number 64 percent nationally (70 to 80 percent in some regions) were false accusations or frame-ups on charges of counter-revolution. The people's courts, he said, now operate in accordance with normal legal procedures.

Huang Huoqing pointed out that, in 24 out of China's 28 major administrative divisions (provinces, municipalities and national autonomous regions) the procuratorates have brought more than 10,000 cases, mostly against government functionaries who infringed the law; and 477 cases concerning grave accidents due to negligence of duty, such as that of the capsizing of the offshore oil rig *Bohai No. 2*. He also noted great progress in the maintenance of law and order. But juvenile delinquency, he revealed, still accounts for a big percentage of crimes committed.

• Throughout the session the deputies made criticisms and raised questions with regard to government work. Leading personnel of the ministries and departments concerned gave answers and explanations. Excerpts from the criticisms and questions by deputies were printed extensively in the press, which had not been the practice before. □

The Economy: Successes in 1980, Targets for 1981

ZHOU ZHIYING

A REPORT on how the national economic plan for 1980 was being implemented and what targets were being set for the plan for 1981 confirmed that good progress has been made in carrying out the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy pursued over the past year. The report was submitted to the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in Beijing in August and September.

For a considerable period in the past, there were many ultra-Left tendencies in economic work. Moreover, full account was not taken of the lessons of past experience. Up till 1978 some quotas were unrealistically high, capital construction was undertaken on too large a scale and some projects were initiated without regard for overall balance. This finally brought latent or concealed economic dislocations out into the open.

Early in 1979 efforts were made to readjust the relationship between the major sectors, putting greater stress on agriculture and light industry and less on heavy industry. More funds were freed for consumption and less put into accumulation in order to provide needed stimuli for sustained economic growth.

Agriculture and Light Industry

As a result, the development of agriculture and light industry has speeded up. A set of new rural policies has been put into effect. The state has allotted more money and materials to agriculture, considerably raised prices paid to the

producer of some major farm products, and reduced or remitted taxes from poorer rural communes and their subordinate units. All this has stimulated the peasants to produce more and accelerated agricultural growth. In 1979, the gross output of agriculture (by value) increased by 8.6 percent over 1978. Total grain output was 332.12 million tons, 27.37 million tons more than the excellent harvest of 1978. The output of oil-seeds and meat increased substantially. State purchases of agricultural by-products have increased. Meat is no longer rationed. The sluggish growth in agriculture which prevailed for many years has begun to change.

Priority is now given to light industry in the supply of raw materials, fuel and power, so its 1979 gross output value increased by 9.6 percent over that for 1978. It exceeded the 7.7 percent increase for heavy industry in the same period, a rare change in China's post-liberation industrial history.

In heavy industry a number of enterprises producing high-cost, poor-quality or unmarketable goods, or operating at a loss, were closed, suspended operations, were amalgamated with other units or switched to making other products. Production of goods in oversupply was curtailed, while that of readily-marketable items rose.

We have had initial successes in curtailing overextended capital construction and getting better results from investment. In 1979, 295 large and medium-sized projects in this category were suspended or postponed. On the other hand, work on a greater number of much-needed but hitherto unfinished large and medium-sized projects was speeded up. The plan

called for the commissioning of 118 of these, but 128 projects were actually commissioned. There was an increase in the portion of the total investment in capital construction allocated for housing for workers and staff, for buildings and installations serving science, culture, education and public health, and for city construction. It grew from 17.4 percent in 1978 to 27 percent in 1979.

Life Has Improved

The people's life has improved. In the countryside, the per capita income of commune members for their work in collective production averaged 83.4 yuan in 1979, a rise of 9.4 yuan over 1978. In the entire 11 years between 1965 and 1976 it had risen by only 10.5 yuan. In the cities and towns, 9,030,000 people were provided with jobs. Wages of 40 percent of the workers and staff were raised. All wage and salary earners now receive in addition a monthly subsidy to cover increases in the price of nonstaple foods resulting from higher payments to farm producers. A system of rewards for more work universally introduced in enterprises is also increasing incomes. Last year's per capita pay for workers and staff in state-run units averaged 705 yuan, 61 yuan above the 1978 figure.

With more funds used for consumption, the rate of accumulation dropped from 36.5 percent of the national income in 1978 to 33.6 percent in 1979. This resulted mainly from an increase in the consumption funds among both rural and urban population, (including expenditures on science, education, public health and social welfare). Also contributing to

ZHOU ZHIYING is a bureau head of the National Planning Commission.

it were the limiting of capital construction and economizing on circulating funds.

Initial steps to reform economic management have also helped enliven the economy as a whole.

Formerly there was too much emphasis on centralized economic management and little flexibility was allowed. This curbed the initiative and enthusiasm of local enterprises and of the workers, and hampered production and the circulation of goods and funds. Inappropriate policies for investment, allocation of funds for industry, management of labor and distribution of income also held back the development of the socialist economy. In the past year or so, new and more flexible policies have been pioneered.

New Policies in Various Fields

During the first half of this year experiments were made in giving added decision-making powers to 6,600 industrial enterprises whose aggregate output value accounts for about 45 percent of that of all China's state-run industry. They have done

much to arouse the initiative of these enterprises and the attention of their workers and staff to matters of management, the market, service and competition. Advances in output, quality and profit have resulted.

In the financial sphere, instead of allocations being made, as previously, from a large central fund ("eating from one big pot"), central and local authorities are being made responsible for their own financial balances. This has strengthened the motivation of the localities to boost receipts and cut down expenditures.

In foreign trade a start has been made on a number of experimental reforms, which now give appropriate powers to localities and certain industrial departments to engage in import and export trade, and allow them to retain a share of the foreign currency thus earned.

All these experiments give effect to three principles: 1. Regulation through planning combined with regulation by the market. 2. Account taken of the interests of both central and local authori-

ties, of the enterprises and of the individual workers. 3. The material interests of the workers linked with those of their enterprise.

Readjustment and Reform Results

Better economic results have been achieved by adjusting the relationships between sectors of the economy, introducing reforms in management and consolidating enterprises.

In agriculture there had been overstress on growing grain, irrespective of natural conditions. This has been overcome, as has the tendency to expand agricultural capital construction without regard to cost. Also, in 1979, production expenses took up a smaller share of the total earnings of agriculture, resulting in further saving.

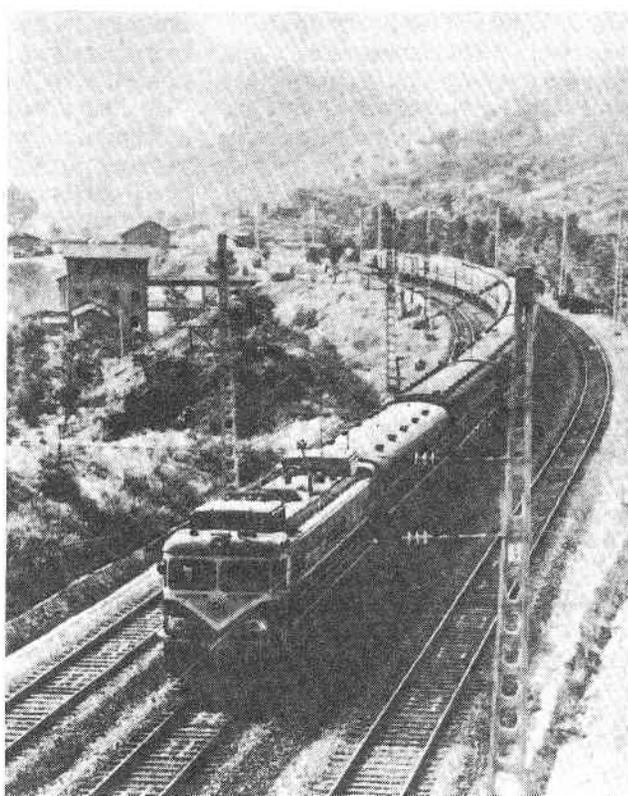
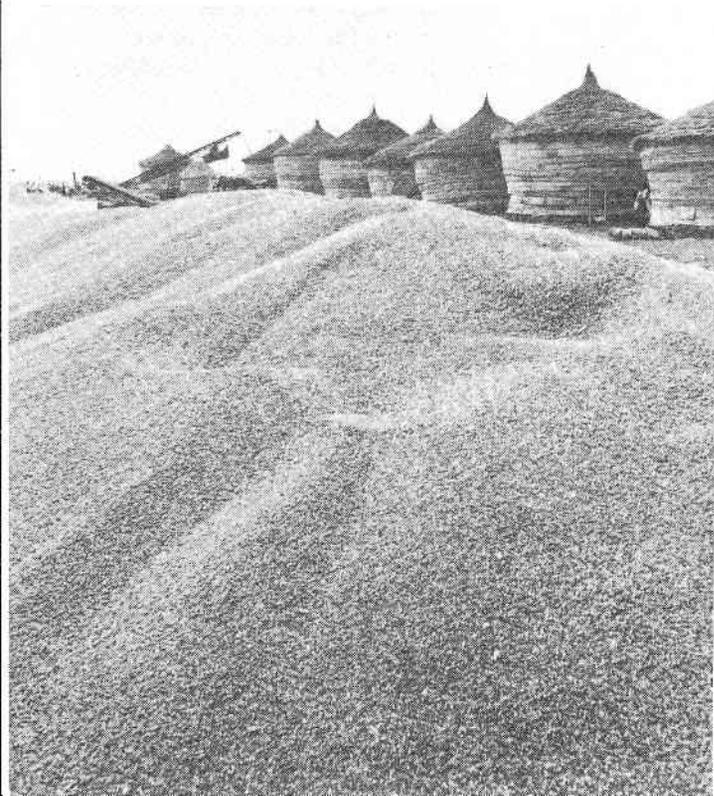
In industry, measures to economize on energy have begun to show effect. Last year, with less than 3 percent increase in power production, gross industrial output value rose 8.5 percent. In the first half of this year, with only a slight increase in the supply of

Areas with good conditions for growing grain, such as Friendship Farm below in far northerly Heilongjiang province, will produce more, but less emphasis will be placed on grain in areas with poor conditions for it.

Liu Xiangyang

Priority will be given to energy saving in the immediate future, with technical transformation, like electrification of a part of the Xiangfan-Chongqing rail line, playing its role.

Hua Ai





Modernization of agriculture will concentrate on utilization of modern science.

Xinhua

power, value of production was 13.6 percent higher.

The turnover of circulating funds has been speeded up. In state-run commercial enterprises, clearing out the storehouse, improvement of management and other measures cut down in 1979 by three billion the amount of immobilized circulating funds as compared to 1978. In the first half of 1980, it was seven billion less than in the same period last year.

Fixed assets which had been idle are being put into operation. Those actually in operation accounted for 83.7 percent of the total investment in capital construction in 1979, as compared to 74.3 percent in 1978.

Despite progress made, the problems are still many. Agriculture is still very backward in areas where economic development has been slow for years and where natural conditions for farming are not good. Light industry and textiles cannot meet the needs of

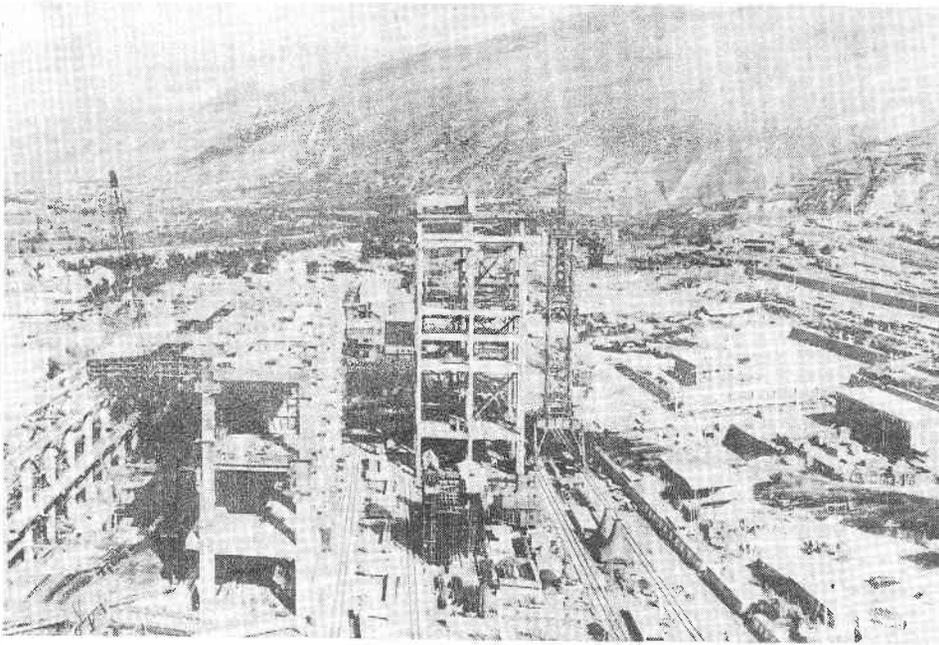
the people in quantity, quality or variety of goods supplied. In the coal and petroleum industries, owing to readjustments, the growth rate of production has slackened. Capital construction by localities or departments with local funds is still overextended. Life is still very hard for the peasants in some areas. The incomes of scientific research workers, teachers, medical and government workers, who do not have a bonus system, have increased little or not at all. For some, the standard of living has actually fallen.

Budget Deficit

State revenue for 1979 was 110.33 billion yuan and expenditure 127.39 billion yuan, showing a deficit of 17.06 billion yuan. This was because the amount collected from the people was less, while state expenditures grew. Specific reasons included: 1. Higher state purchase prices

for major farm products and reducing or remitting of the agricultural tax in poor areas; 2. Providing a large number of new jobs and raising wages; 3. Allowing localities and enterprises to keep a percentage of their profits; 4. Increased appropriations for the development of agriculture and light industry; 5. An increase in national defense expenditure in view of the constant threat from hegemonism; 6. Repayment of back salaries and other financial aid to large numbers of people who had been persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Last year's deficit was covered from the surplus accumulated in previous years (8.04 billion yuan) and an overdraft from the People's Bank of China (9.02 billion yuan). Fortunately, owing to the great increase in retail sales of consumer goods and in urban bank savings and to the unused funds kept in reserve in bank accounts the national overdraft was quickly



Curtailing of overextended capital construction is enabling rapid completion of the urgently needed Qinling Thermal Power Plant in Shaanxi province, whose second stage is now under construction, six years after the first stage was finished.

Yao Zongyi

In accordance with the plan, the total output value of industry and agriculture in 1980 is expected to be 5.5 percent over that for 1979, and another 5.5 percent increase is projected for 1981. One should pause here to explain the drop in the industrial rate of growth figures from the reported 14.3 percent in 1977 and 13.5 percent in 1978 to 8.5 percent in 1979 and an expected 6 percent in both 1980 and 1981. In the years 1977 and 1978 things were still in confusion after the gang of four and exaggerated figures were given, often including goods of unsalable quality in the storehouses. Since 1979 when the economic readjustment began, the speed in development has been solidly-based and truly reflected in the figures. The job now is to do still better work in readjustment and not put stress on speed alone.

Total investment for capital construction in 1980 will be held down to 50 billion yuan, about the same as in 1979, and in 1981 it will be limited to 55 billion yuan.

The state budget for 1980 will be six percent (6.4 billion yuan) greater than in 1979 and budget estimates for 1981 project 9.17 billion yuan.

A favorable prospect is that natural population growth, which

made up, and did not require the issue of additional currency.

Tasks and Targets

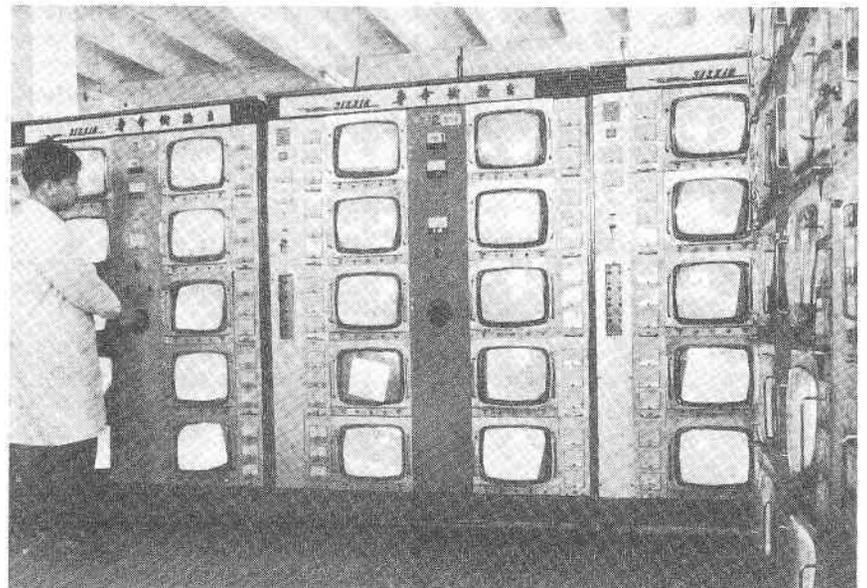
The main economic task for 1980 and 1981 is to continue the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement so as to bring about the coordinated development of industrial and agricultural production and other undertakings. Specifically, the growth of agriculture and light industry is to be speeded up to supply consumer goods in correspondence to the rise in purchasing power. Greater efforts will be made to increase energy supplies, to improve communications service and the building industry, and to readjust production in the metallurgical, chemical and other heavy industries so as to better serve agriculture, light industry and the economy as a whole.

The scale of capital construction will continue to be strictly controlled, and efforts will be made to shorten the time of building so as to get more projects completed and into operation. Foreign trade and international economic exchange are to be expanded. More efforts will be put into science and tech-

nology, education, public health, urban construction, environmental protection and labor protection. Overall consideration will be given to achieving feasible economic results, and to increasing revenues. With greater production in agriculture and industry, both the rural and urban standards of living should go up.

Greater stress on light industry means, among other things, more TV sets. Tubes being tested above, all China-made, represent an improvement in quality, with capacity for 5,000 hours of service.

Zhang Liuren



was 1.17 percent in 1979 is expected to drop to 1 percent in 1981.

Measures to Guarantee Plan

To fulfill the plans for 1980 and 1981 successfully, the state is pursuing vigorous measures, the most important of which are:

1. In agriculture, to conscientiously carry out the set economic policies, respect the autonomy of decision in communes and brigades, proceed from actual conditions and use various forms of assigning responsibility to smaller groups or in some cases to households. However, all this must be done without departing from the principles of state or collective ownership of the means of production, and distribution according to the amount of work done. And efforts must be made to improve management in the collectively-owned economy.

To enliven the rural economy sideline production and local trade fairs are being fostered. On the principle of suitability to local conditions, there will be gradual readjustment of the agricultural structure and distribution of production, with overall arrangements for the development of forestry, animal husbandry and fishing. At the same time, science and technology are to be energetically promoted and popularized.

2. Nationwide attention will continue to be paid to light industry so as to increase its production by every possible means and broaden its sources of raw materials.

3. Equal stress is to be placed on exploiting sources of energy and on economizing in its consumption. In the immediate future it is imperative that priority be given to saving energy. Economic means will be used to compel enterprises to further reduce energy consumption.

The structure of industry and the product mix are to be altered step by step. There will be greater stress on light industry which consumes less power. Producing less pig iron and utilizing more of that produced in steel will also be a saving in power, among other things.

Technical transformations will center around saving energy. Preparations will begin next year to renovate medium and low-voltage generating units which consume too much coal. Machinery with high energy consumption will be modernized. Experiments will begin with trucks next year. We had gone into large-scale conversion to oil fuel in recent years without a full knowledge of our oil resources. Now we are converting back to coal.

4. Further readjustments in the structure of heavy industry are projected, especially in the machine-building industry. Part of its capacity is now idle, but at the same time some consumer goods are in short supply. This hinders the harmonious development of the entire economy. The key to the problem is an active and substantial readjustment in heavy industry, especially machine-building, as regards the needs it serves. Scientific research and the import of technology should be stepped up. Greater efforts should be made to trial-produce and manufacture new-type machines and electronic products which are urgently required, highly efficient, of high quality and low in energy-consumption and cost of production. Energetic efforts will also be put into improving China's ability to produce complete sets of machinery. The production of consumer durables is to be increased. We intend to strengthen the production of primary materials, increase the output of those in short supply and develop new ones. The state will give help where necessary.

5. Ordinary higher education will continue to develop and a number of middle schools will be made into professional and technical schools. To train more people faster, more evening, correspondence and TV schools are needed.

With respect to the question of employment, the direction is to modify the current work system step by step, adopt more flexible policies and open up new avenues of employment. This is to be done through state labor departments,

Chinese Cookery

Lion's Head Meatballs

(Shizitou)

- 1 lb. minced fat pork
- 3 dried mushrooms, soaked
- 2 inches spring onion
- 3 tablespoons dried shrimps, soaked
- 1 slice ginger
- 2½ tablespoons rice wine (or sherry)
- 2 tablespoons soya sauce
- 1½ teaspoons sugar
- ½ lb. hearts of rape or cabbage
- 4 tablespoons oil
- 1 cup boiling chicken broth
- 1 teaspoon salt

Chop finely mushrooms, onion, shrimp, and ginger and mix with meat. Add wine, soya sauce, salt and sugar. Cut the vegetable in quarters lengthwise. Shape meat into 4 balls. Heat oil until it smokes, add vegetables and stir to coat with oil. Place meatballs on top of vegetable and add soup. Bring to a boil and simmer 15 minutes. Serves four.

the creation of more jobs through voluntary self-organized enterprises such as cooperatives, and also through encouraging individuals to look for jobs themselves. Also through vigorous development of collectively-owned enterprises entirely responsible for their own profit and losses, and of individual economic undertakings that involve no exploitation of others.

6. Experiments in restructuring economic management are to be expedited. The decision-making powers of state-owned industrial enterprises will be expanded.

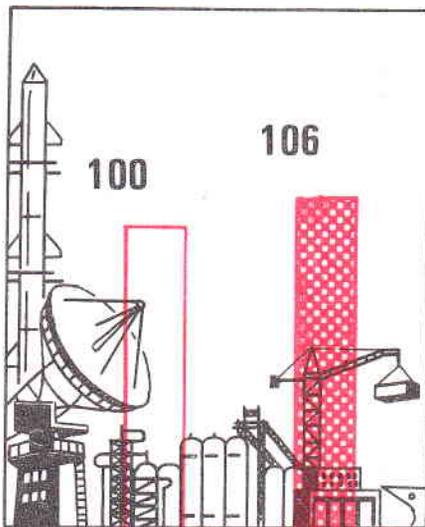
If the plans for 1980 and 1981 are successfully fulfilled, they will lay a solid foundation for realizing the guidelines set by the 10-year plan for long-term development (1980-1990) and the more specific tasks of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). □

MAIN ECONOMIC TARGETS FOR 1981



Steel

35 million tons



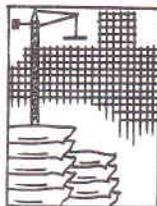
Total industrial output value

Motor vehicles

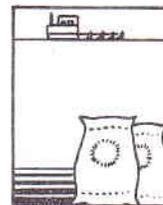
160,000



Cement



78 million tons



Chemical fertilizer

12.3 million tons

Coal

620 million tons

100 101.64



Tractors

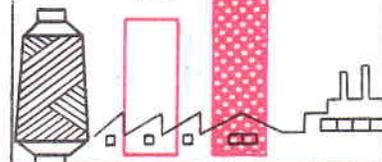
97,500



Cotton yarn

2.865 million tons

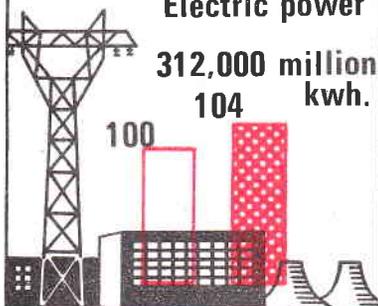
100 103.24



Electric power

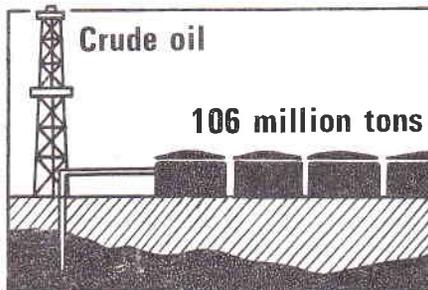
312,000 million kwh.

100 104



Crude oil

106 million tons



Sugar

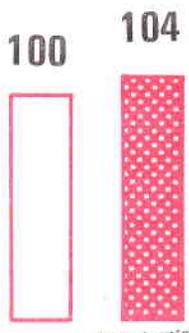
2.6 million tons

100 104





342.5 million tons



Total agricultural output value

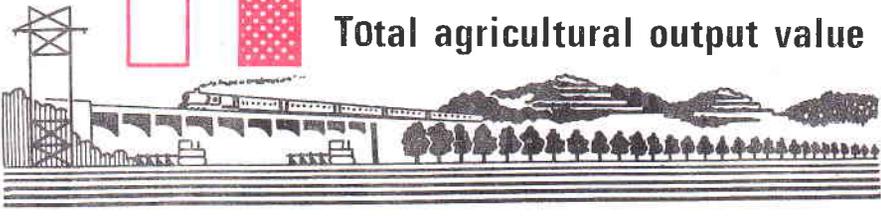


Grain



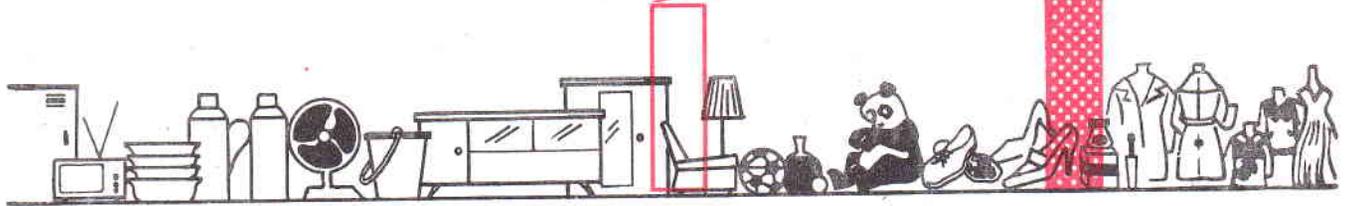
Cotton

2.55 million tons

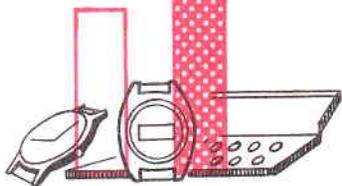


Domestic retail trade
¥ 220,000 million

100 107.32

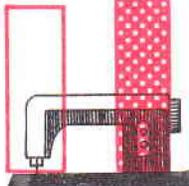


100 112.38

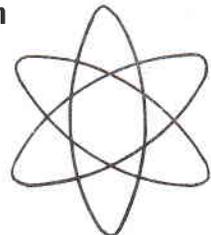


Wristwatches
23.6 million

100 119.44



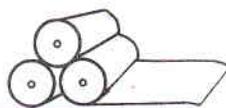
Sewing machines
8.6 million



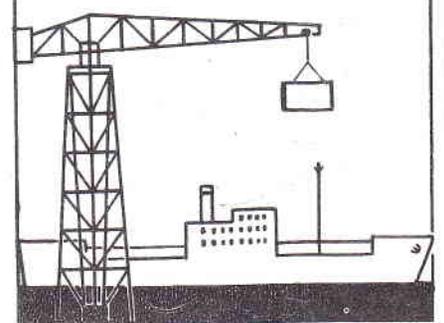
Bicycles
14.84 million



Paper
5.2 million tons



Foreign trade
¥ 55,900 million



KEY:



1981



Estimated increase over 1980

Chart by Fan Kaiye

Young People in 'Oil City'

YOU YUWEN

FORTY-FIVE kilometers southwest of downtown Beijing lies the sprawling Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation, a complex of refinery and several plants often known as Oil City. A new operation starting in 1968 from scratch in what was for China a new industry, it has taken on mainly young workers fresh from middle school, and trained them. Young people make up 40 percent of its 43,000 workers and staff members. At the actual point of production the figure is 80 percent. About one-third are women. In the control rooms one can hardly find anyone over 35. The leaders at various levels are mainly young people.

Although they are considered the well-placed among their generation — they have jobs, and in a

YOU YUWEN is a staff reporter for **China Reconstructs**.

big state plant — life has not been all easy for these young people. A general problem has been the lack of sufficient education, so that mastery of technology loomed like a mountain before them when they began to work. Most came in during the ten years of turmoil, so many did not complete their schooling, or did so in name only.

Another problem — as all over China, but perhaps more understandable in the still-unfinished condition of the huge plant — is an insufficiency of recreational facilities. Though there is a good program of spare-time activities (orchestra, chorus, performing dance group, fine arts club, photography club, cultural and technical classes), a general complaint is there is not enough entertainment like film showings and no social club. Many of the young people go back to their families in the city on their day off.

Still and all, these young workers are doing their jobs well and studying hard to make up for past losses. Let's look at some of them.

'LIKE A BIG RADIO SET'

Sun Yonggang, 26, is a repairman in a motor transport team of the complex's chemical plant. He came to the factory when he was 16. Although he was nominally a junior middle school graduate, because of disrupted education in that period, his actual knowledge was at about primary school level. Now he is working hard on senior middle school textbooks.

Sun is good at putting what theory he knows into practice. He can tell what part of a truck has gone wrong just by listening to it and from the way it rides. He has

made several technical innovations to relieve workers from heavy labor. He used to take great pleasure in making radios when he was in middle school. Now, he says, "I view our shop as one big radio set, and am always trying to improve it."

Along with technical subjects Sun Yonggang is studying English in his spare time by himself so that he can read technological material in this language. He believes that China can catch up with world levels within a generation.

HOW TO ADD TO LIFE

Zhang Tao, 36, is a technician at the loading station of the refinery. He has made several innovations. Recently with Guan Zhirong, a co-worker, and Lai Zixing of the Beijing Oil Refinery Design Institute, he designed and built a photoelectric device that lines up the car intake exactly with the feed pipe. It has been recognized as a technical innovation by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry. Before that he had made two other technical innovations. One prevents the tank car from moving past the feed pipe, the other stops the flow of oil when the required volume has been pumped.

Some people say there is no point in making such improvements because they do not help work efficiency all that much. But Zhang Tao looks at it differently. "I have been filling tank cars for nearly 10 years," he says, "and I know what harm the gas coming from them does to people. I want to find as many ways as possible to keep the workers away from it."

Zhang Tao's father, an engineer, trained him from childhood to



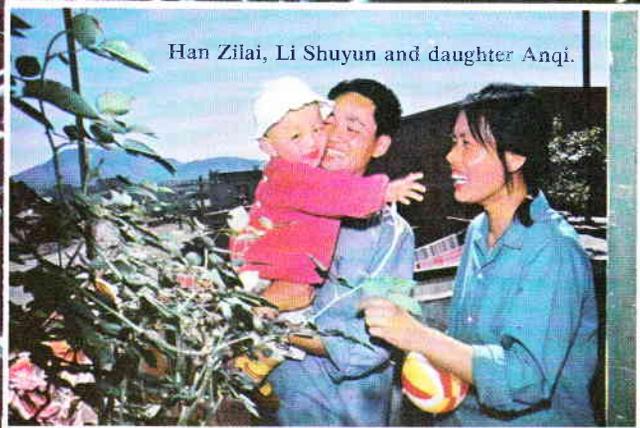
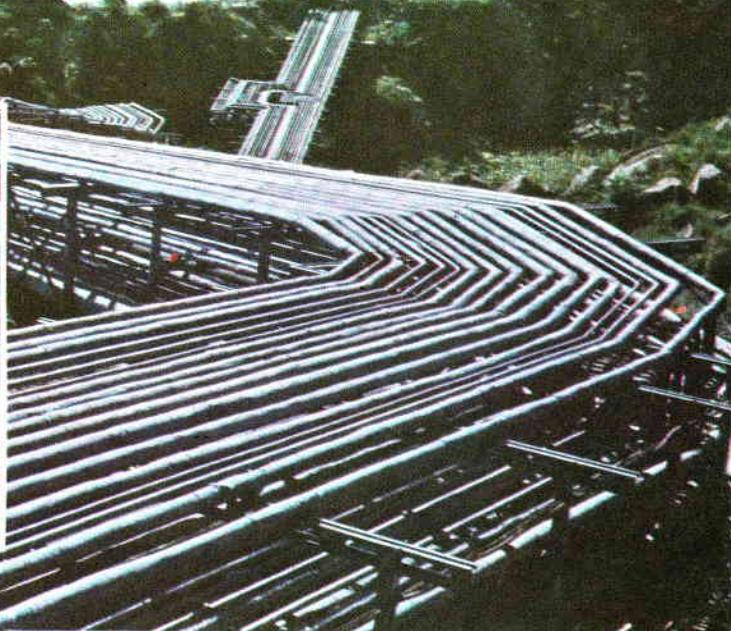
Sun Yonggang

Liu Chen

Some of the young people in "Oil City"



Zhang Tao (left) and co-worker Guan Zhirong planning further automation of oil loading.



Han Zilai, Li Shuyun and daughter Anqi.

Youth sports meet at the Qianjin Chemical Plant.

Photos by Liu Chen



love learning. As a boy he dreamed of being an explorer and prepared for it by reading up on astronomy, geography, medicine, nutrition and wild animals. Then he thought of a literary career and read widely in Chinese and foreign classics and contemporary literature. His formal schooling stopped at the end of junior high school when he came to the factory. But on his mother's advice he has combined his study with his work, concentrating on math, physics and chemistry. Now he is working on college-level texts, and learning English and Japanese.

He still reads widely but says he is willing to have literature only as an avocation. He writes only small items for the oil plant paper. He is happy that because of his scientific studies he has been able to make a contribution to society in that field. "If you don't contribute, it's like not living," he says.

Though not an explorer, he still likes to visit spots of scenic and historic interest, and toured many parts of China while he was still single. When he and his wife were married they took a trip to Shanghai and the scenic cities of the Changjiang (Yangtze) valley, still a rather unusual thing to do in China. Perhaps one could say he assuages his passion for travel with stamp collecting, which he has done for 20 years. "He doesn't mind wearing patched clothes, but is willing to spend the price of a high-grade shirt for a single stamp he wants," his wife says.

Behind his apartment Zhang Tao has a small garden because "A few green things around make you feel better". A new joy is his small daughter. He was at the hospital to catch her first cry on his tape recorder, and had his camera ready when her footprint was affixed to the birth certificate.

Zhang Tao schedules his activities tightly in order to accommodate work, study and his other interests. In addition to the eight hours for work and six for sleep (Pavlov said that is all an adult needs, Zhang points out), he listens to Japanese classes on the

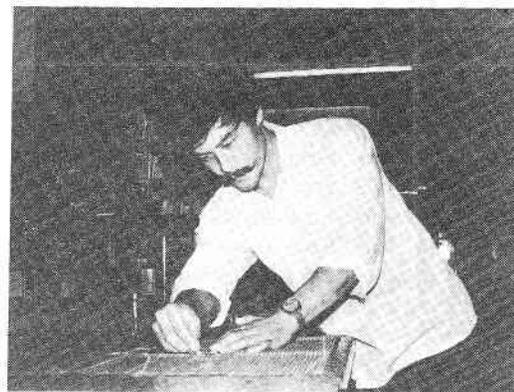
radio at lunch time. He uses time on long bus trips to ponder tough math problems. He advises, "Do your most difficult lessons when you are still fresh." When tired he turns to his special interests, like stamps. He helps with the housework, but doesn't believe it should consume a great deal of time. For this reason the couple bought a washing machine (still a rare thing in China) shortly after they were married. If he can save two hours a day in the 40 years between ages 20 and 60, it'll be like three more years to his life, he reckons.

MODEL HUSBAND

A story current in the plant is about how Han Zilai, Communist Youth League secretary of the machine repair plant, once rushed into a meeting of League secretaries, all in a sweat and laden with bags of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and three paper cups of ice-cream, which he parked in the refrigerator of the medical department next door. They laughed, because doing such shopping is still considered by many to be the wife's job. "A model husband," they observed.

Perhaps one reason Han Zilai and his wife Liu Shuyun have such a good relationship is that they were drawn together by a common desire for settled family life. Both lost their mothers when they were children. They live in an apartment in the plant living quarters for which they pay two yuan a month, including rent, water, electricity and gas. Han made most of the furniture himself. Liu Shuyun is an electric welder in the same plant where her husband is League secretary. Since his work is less strenuous, he insists on doing most of the cooking and washing, while she does the more painstaking things like cleaning, mending and knitting sweaters for him.

After junior middle school Han Zilai, as in line with the policy at that time, spent several years working on a farm run by an army production corps in far northern Heilongjiang province. For him it had its satisfac-



Spare-time tailor-designer Shi Zaiwang prepares to cut out a garment for a friend. *Liu Chen*

tions. Life was hard there, but he enjoyed the collective living. The farm staff's efforts to conquer ice-bound earth and construct water conservation projects captured his imagination, as did the local people's ways of fighting the cold, such as double-walled houses. He still talks about such things to his friends. He also recalls warmly the amateur theatricals the young people put on for the peasants roundabout, and their appreciation. Han Zilai's positive view of his years in the countryside is not so typical these days.

In May 1972 he was chosen by his farm to go to Qinghua University, the country's largest engineering college, in Beijing. As he had only a junior middle school education, he had great difficulty with study, but through hard work he managed to meet the requirements.

After graduation in 1976 he was assigned by the school to do Youth League work in Oil City, which he is still doing today. Since efforts for modernization were stepped up after the fall of the gang of four, the policy has been that people with technical training should be working in related jobs, so he hopes that some day he will be able to work in his field, machine casting. One thing that worries him is that he got his schooling at a time when, due to the gang of four, education was on a very low level. He is continuing his studies in his spare time, while still working hard at his Youth League job.

SPARETIME DESIGNER

People used to wonder how it was that a woman worker in the chemical plant could appear in such attractive clothing. Gradually the story got out, they were designed and made by her fiancé, Shi Zaiwang, a pharmacist at Oil City's hospital. It's what he does to relax in his spare time. He says he just likes to see his friends and family wear clothes that really fit and suit them.

A graduate of the middle school attached to Beijing Medical College, Shi was assigned to work in the hospital in 1976. Sundays and holidays he goes to his parents' home in Beijing and pursues his hobby. Shi says he got his start at tailoring while he was working in the countryside before he was sent to the hospital. He found a shirt with buttons too troublesome, so for hot weather designed a one-piece sleeveless collarless slip-on shirt. The peasants liked it and asked him to sew some for them, and soon he was making many kinds of clothing.

The day I met them, his fiancée was wearing one of his creations, a flowered one-piece short-sleeved dress with a full skirt and moderately low square neck. "She has several others at home that I designed for her," he said, "but she's afraid to wear them, afraid she'll look too 'different'."

They plan to be married soon. Shi has already made most of the furniture for their new home, including a studio couch (he tied all the springs himself), which was not on the market at the time he started, and costs a great deal now that it is. Shi has no plans for going into clothing design. Though he sometimes visits a schoolmate who is a tailor and discusses with him patterns copied from magazines, he has never passed on his designs to the clothing industry. He says he likes pharmacy and intends to continue in it. He spends his week-day evenings at the plant's residences for singles studying pharmacy and English. □



Preconceived Ideas Revised

After spending several days in your beautiful country a few months ago your magazine helps me to relive some of my experiences and reinforces my favorable impressions. Between *China Reconstructs* and my subscription to the *Beijing Review*, I am beginning to revise so many of the preconceived ideas I formerly had about China.

You probably already know that since our countries' relationship has changed (for the better) much more is being published in the U.S.A. about the People's Republic of China. The July issue of National Geographic Magazine has two beautiful articles about your country and includes a supplementary map of China showing locations of Chinese ethnolinguistic groups and origin. Then also, Maryknoll, a Catholic foreign mission magazine dedicated their entire July issue to articles and pictures about China.

I would like to see an article about some of the medicinal herbs used by the doctors in your country specifying preparation and use. We have so much to learn from your culture.

Caroline Boniface
San Simeon, California, U.S.A.

Thank You, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy

In a letter forwarded to us by the Chinese Embassy in India, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, general secretary of the Janata Party, has pointed out an error in the figure concerning China's grain output over the past 30 years as given in "Food Grain for China's Millions" in our April 1980 issue. The article stated, "... over the past 30 years, grain output has increased by 1.7 times to reach 315 million tons in 1979." Dr. Subramaniam Swamy comments, "This statement is incorrect because it implies that the 1949 output was 185.3 million tons. This level was attained by China only in 1957 and not in 1949."

His criticism is correct. According to the recently published data, the total grain output for 1949 was 113.2 million tons while that for 1979 was over 332 million tons. So the output increased by 1.9 times, not just 1.7 — Ed.

Tangshan's Recovery after Earthquake

Your articles in the October issue were exceptionally good. The reports on the Tangshan earthquake recovery

is an excellent example of how the P.R.C. can recover and improve by itself in so short a time.

The nationalities and history articles are of very special interest to me. There has been very little taught in schools about Asian history and I am learning more in each and every issue.

Oh yes, on page 55 you announced the initiation of *China Reconstructs* in the Chinese language. I think it is an excellent idea for the Chinese-American population here in the U.S.A., to have another publication from P.R.C. in the native language.

Willard G. Sibus
Auburn, N.Y., U.S.A.

More about China's New Plan

It would be helpful to see and read about China's new plans concerning the operation of its factories, stores and farms. Also, could we learn more about Zhao Ziyang and his activities in Sichuan province.

Could there be some discussion and photographs of the giant pandas.

I think so highly of *China Reconstructs* that I have asked our university librarian to add the magazine to our collection.

George E. Hartman
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

From this issue on we will have several articles on economic plans made public at the last People's Congress and how they are being implemented. — Ed.

Young People in Trouble

I was much impressed by the story "When a Young Man Gets into Trouble" in your June 1979 issue. It is well-edited and makes easy reading, for which I extend my congratulations to the author You Yuwen. From the legal point of view it can be seen as well that in a fraternal country like China efforts are being made to get to know and help the offenders, and find out the reasons why they committed crimes so as to find an effective way to correct their mistakes. In a case like this, because of collective help and a fair attitude toward him, the young man was able to take a correct road and continue his studies.

Seta Francisca Obispo Condor
Lima, Peru

Friendship Associations

Perhaps an occasional article on groups such as the USCPFA or your own Chinese Friendship Association (I believe it is *Youxie*), would be enjoyed by your readers. I know that I would like it very much.

Sue Hess
Andover, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

New Dance Drama

Flying to the Moon

WU JIMEI



A NUMBER of dance dramas in national style have been produced in China in recent years. *Flying to the Moon*, the most recent, has been hailed as a breakthrough for its strengthened use of the dance to reveal character and emotion as well as simply advancing the story line. Its contribution in this regard is said to be exerting wide influence in China's dance circles. It was created by the Dance Drama Com-

pany of the Shanghai Opera Theater.

pany of the Shanghai Opera Theater.

The piece evokes the misty time of China's neolithic age, particularly through its decor. As the play opens the people are suffering from the scorching rays of ten suns in the sky. To get rain, the sorcerer-chieftain Pang Meng is preparing to sacrifice Chang'e, a village girl, to the Heavenly Emperor. Hou Yi, the hunter from heaven, arrives, shoots down nine of the ten suns and saves Chang'e, who he later marries.

The people acclaim Hou Yi, and Pang Meng is obliged to give up to him his scepter, the symbol of authority. On the night of the wedding Pang Meng tries to steal Hou Yi's magic bow, but is discovered by Chang'e. He strikes her unconscious. Hearing Hou Yi returning, Pang Meng devises a scheme. He does a lover's dance holding the unconscious Chang'e in his arms. Seeing this, Hou Yi thinks that Chang'e has betrayed him. He considers killing her, but is unable to because of his love for her. Since he had lost his immortality when he married an earthling, he had obtained the elixir of immortality which he and Chang'e had planned to take. Now, instead of killing her, he breaks his

sword and gives her the elixir and banishes her from earth to live for ever on the moon.

Then Hou Yi learns that Pang Meng has tricked him, but it is too late. As he tries to pursue Chang'e, Pang Meng steals the magic bow and shoots him. Hou Yi pulls the arrow from his body and kills Pang Meng. Hou Yi dies, looking at the moon, where Chang'e is now lodged. Chang'e continues to live on in the palace on the moon, thinking of Hou Yi and her home.



Dance of the Snails.



Chang'e

IN THIS work there are no dances for pure entertainment: every one serves to further the story or deepen the emotion. There are a number of especially interesting scenes. As chieftain Pang Meng is carried on by the villagers with a great show of pomp, a masked dance emphasizes the cruelty of the superstitious practices of the time. In the scene where Hou Yi sees Pang Meng dancing with Chang'e, thunderstruck, he staggers onto the stage: the psychology of the three is revealed in separate dances which blend into the whole, and in which the musical themes for each also interplay. In the Dance of Tree Roots, dancers costumed as roots appear on stage, lift Hou Yi up and whirl him around, while the stage scenery also turns, creating a view of the world as



Chang'e takes the elixir.

shadow boxing practiced in south China. The choreographers also studied dance postures and movements depicted in the murals of the Dunhuang caves, in China's far west, dating from the Tang dynasty (618-907).

The music, which is considered highly successful, draws many of its melodies from the songs of Jiang Baishi, a Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279) composer. His songs are characterized for the

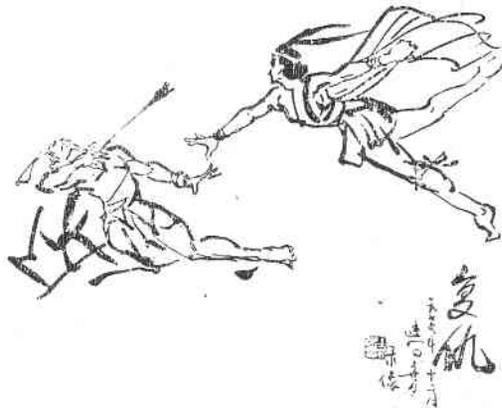
excellent integration of words with music and their depth of feeling and rich images.

The choreographers of *Flying to the Moon*, Shu Qiao and Li Chonglin, and the composer, Shang Yi, were associated with the dance drama *The Dagger Society* created in the 1950s. Shu Qiao performed the role of the heroine in the première performance. She is one of the founders of China's national-style dance drama. □

seen by Hou Yi, who in his remorse has got drunk.

With the idea of preserving tradition and further developing it, the choreographers have drawn on many sources — movements from the Chinese classic dance, national and folk dances, and ballet.

In Scene One, movements from the modern dance are used to depict the villagers dying of thirst under the scorching suns. Hou Yi's movements shooting down the suns are taken from a style of



Hou Yi kills Pang Meng.

Drawings by Zhao Ying

English History Society Founded

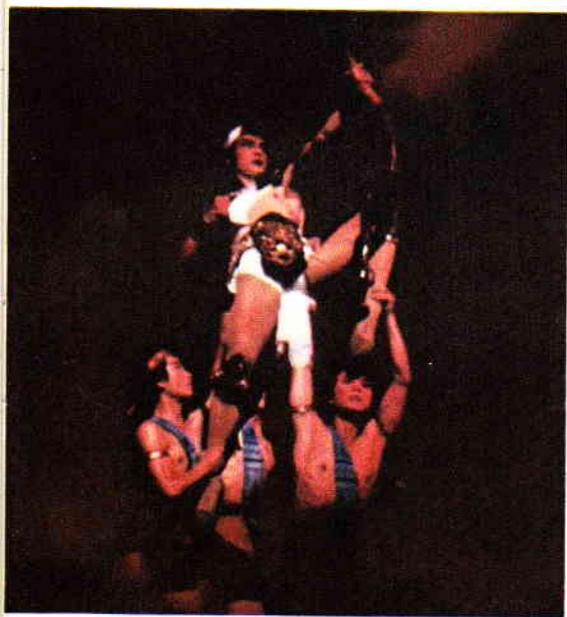
THE Chinese Society for the Study of English History was founded at a meeting held last June at Nanjing, sponsored by Nanjing University, Beijing Teacher's College, Liaoning University, Shanghai Teachers' College, Shandong University, Sichuan University and the Institute of World History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Attending the meeting were 66 delegates from 34 universities, research institutes and publishing organizations from various parts of the country. Thirty papers were presented.

Discussions were centered around three problems — the English land-enclosure movement from the 15th century on and the struggles against it, the results and significance of the Industrial Rev-

olution, and the class struggle in England in the first half of the 19th century. This will help to promote English history teaching and research in China.

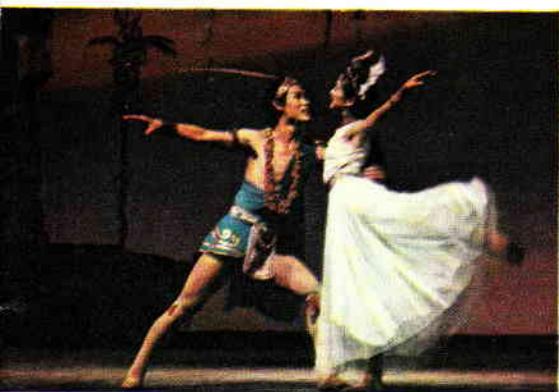
At the meeting a constitution was adopted and an 18-member council was elected, with a vacancy reserved for a representative from Taiwan. The council invited Prof. Fan Cunzhong, vice-president of Nanjing University, to be honorary chairman and elected Prof. Jiang Mengyin as chairman, Qi Guogan and Cheng Xiyun as vice-chairmen, and Wang Juefei as secretary general, all associated with history departments in universities or the Institute of World History under the Academy of Social Sciences. The headquarters of the society will be in Nanjing.



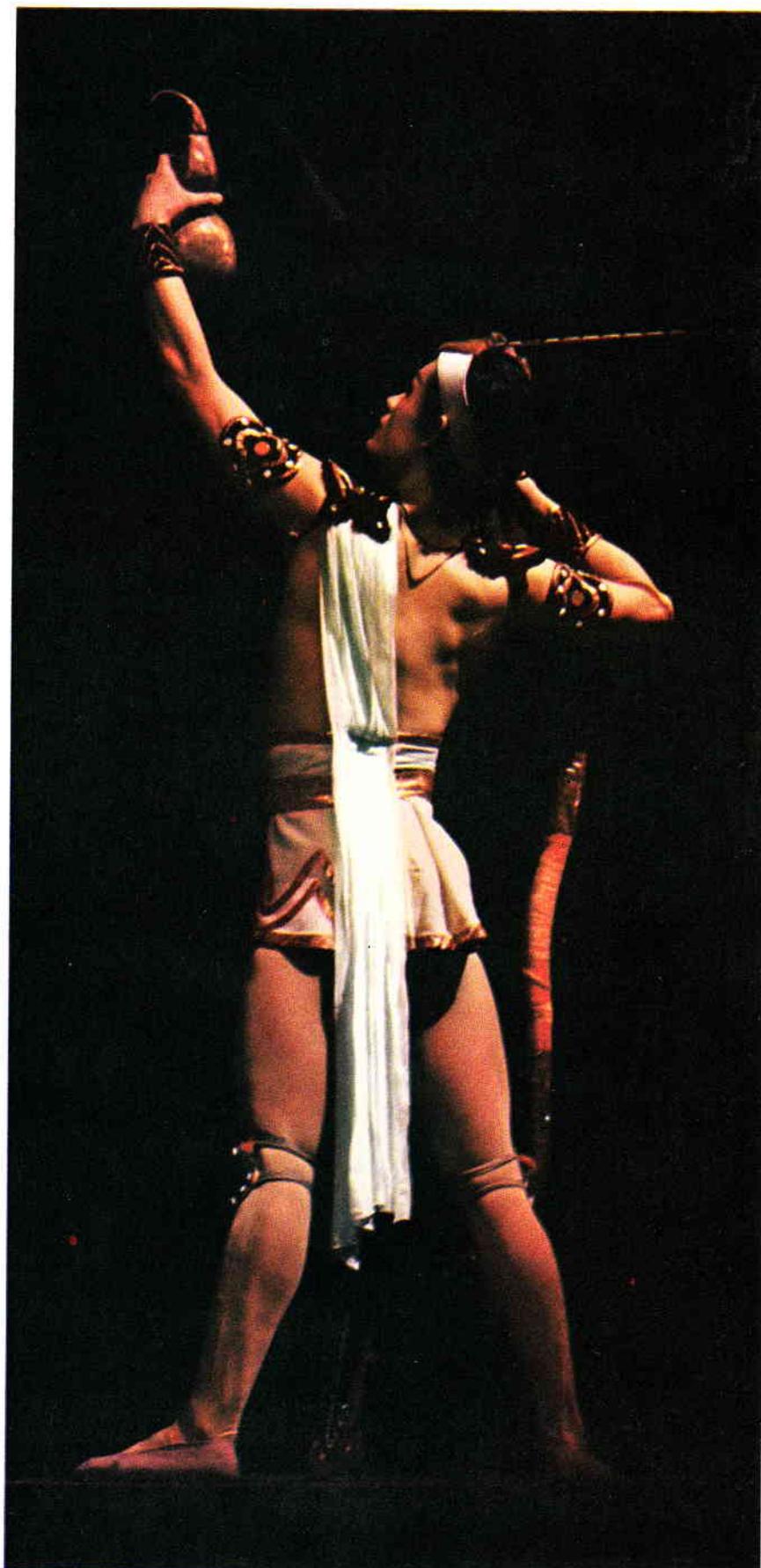
Shooting the suns.



The Jar Dance.



Chang'e and the hunter Hou Yi express their love in a duet.



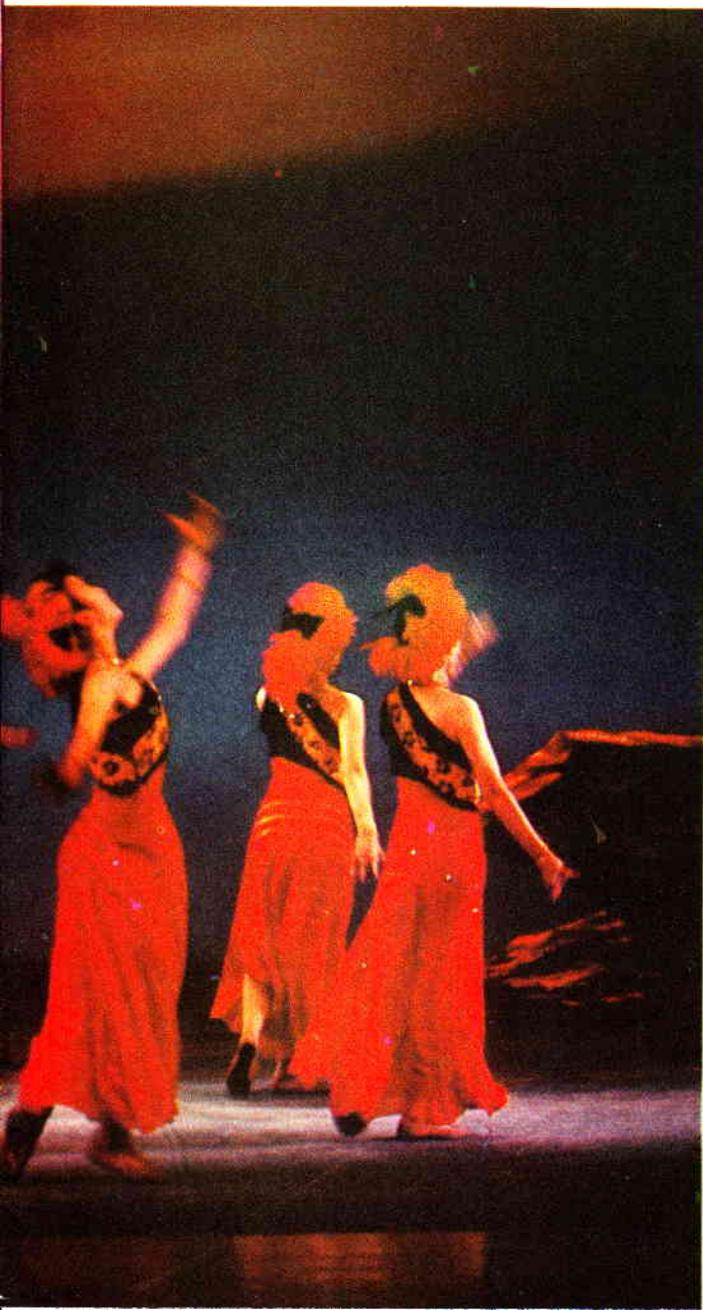
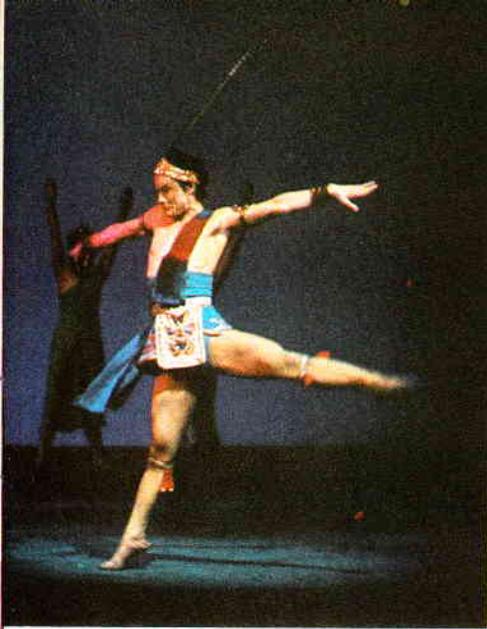
The hunter Hou Yi.

Hou Yi shoots the evil chieftain Pang Meng who had set him against Chang'e.



The wedding celebration.





Flying-to-the-moon dance by Chang'e. Photos by Wang Xinmin

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Fudan U. Honors U.S. Physicist — A Heartfelt Reunion

GU CHAOHAO

EARLY this year the mathematician Su Buqing, president of Shanghai's Fudan University, conferred an honorary professorship in contemporary physics on Chen Ning Yang, the Chinese-American Nobel laureate. Professor Yang responded by speaking of his deep feeling for the university, in words we knew to be more than the usual courtesies required on such occasions.

The physicist's late father, Yang Wuzhi, had been a professor at Fudan, where he trained China's first generation of modern mathematicians. After Chen Ning went to live in the United States, father and son met several times abroad, and Chen Ning returned to China for the first time in 1971. As a harbinger of restored scientific exchanges between China and the United States, his visit was of great significance, and he was received by Premier Zhou Enlai and Chairman Mao Zedong.

He came to Fudan and asked to meet his father's old friend Su Buqing — at a time when the university was dominated by followers of the gang of four. The university authorities, unable to refuse so eminent a guest such a simple request, permitted the meeting, and Professor Su conducted the visitor on a tour of the campus. Professor Yang's display of respect, defying the close watch kept on Professor Su, warmed the old man's heart and encouraged the other faculty members as well; it was a whisper of spring breeze.

In each of the following two years, Professor Yang returned to

China, never failing to visit Fudan. His suggestions to Premier Zhou about research in basic theory got a response at Fudan, and his paper on gauge theory given in Beijing in 1972 was reported at Fudan too. I taught the theory in my Modern Physics Discussion classes, and the next year Professor Yang delivered the paper himself in our university hall, where the seats were fully occupied by admiring and eager listeners.

Professor Yang had hoped, while at Fudan, to talk with the students about their education. The embarrassed leadership tried to cover up the fact that even our third-year students at that time knew nothing about quantum mechanics, but the deception could not be maintained.

In 1974, Professor Yang again came to Fudan and proposed to do research with young and middle-aged professors of the mathematics and physics departments; as a result of the work of professors Su Buqing and Chen Jiangong, the Fudan faculty had the advanced mathematics necessary for the work.

I was one of about ten members of the research group, which met with Professor Yang for several hours every other day. He explained his theory of the interaction of electrons and protons and reviewed the mathematical techniques required to investigate it, raising questions for further research. He was surprised, I think, that we not only understood his theory but could also make supplementary suggestions. After ten sessions at the blackboard, we got two new results, and Professor Yang suggested that we keep at it, stay in touch with him, and publish

our findings in foreign journals if possible. He invited me to work in his institute at the State University of New York at Stony Brook for a time.

In that period, however, his hopes could be only partially realized. I was not able to go to Stony Brook until several years later. Our papers, even with the illustrious name of C.N. Yang as the principal investigator, could be published only in the *Fudan Journal* and *Scientia Sinica*, journal of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During the cultural revolution, research in basic scientific theory was politically suspected, and before Professor Yang's intervention we had been able to do it only privately, as a hobby. His scientific eminence and his status as a major link between the United States and China gave us some confidence, but in 1974 it was still not advisable to push things too far.

Yang with Fudan Colleagues

It is, of course, a well-known story how Prof. Yang, with his close colleague Prof. Tsung Dao Lee (see *China Reconstructs* Sept. 1979) proposed the theory of non-conservation of parity (the property of mirror-image symmetry) that won them the Nobel prize in physics in 1957. Later on, while considering the inner symmetry among nuclear particles and some aspects of quantum electrodynamics, Yang and another colleague, Mills, put forth the gauge theory of non-Abelian (non-commutative) groups. This is now known as the Yang-Mills theory. It was one of the cornerstones upon

GU CHAOHAO is professor of physics at Fudan University in Shanghai.



Prof. Su Buqing (left) confers an honorary professorship on Dr. Chen Ning Yang (center).

Wang Zijin

which a unified theory of the weak and the electromagnetic interactions was developed by Glashow, Weinberg and Salam. This new achievement helped the three physicists to win the Nobel prize in physics in 1979, and has quickened the pace toward the final goal of particle physicists, which is to unify all four working forces among material particles — the electromagnetic, weak, strong and gravitational forces — in one theory, the grand unified theory of particle physics. This has been hoped for ever since Einstein's farsighted creation in 1916 of the general theory of relativity, in which he tried to unify the electromagnetic and gravitational forces.

The Yang-Mills Theory has not only become a key to exploring the mysteries of sub-atomic particles, but has also attracted the attention of farsighted mathematicians. In the course of this work in physics, Professor Yang deduced the theory of connections of fiber bundles — a theory the mathematicians had been able to work out only after long years of research in topology. Moreover, Yang proposed an equation the mathematicians had not thought of previously — an equation now regarded as being on a plane with the Maxwell equations governing electromagnetic oscillations and the Einstein equation concerning gravitational fields.

Since 1974 Professor Yang has kept his colleagues at Fudan informed of every bit of progress in this work. He has also given lectures and papers each time he has come to Fudan, greatly improving our own work, so that we have been able to make some original contributions to the study of the Yang-Mills Theory. Our people have already obtained dozens of new results.

Scientific Exchanges

Contact between Professor Yang and Fudan University became more frequent after 1977. At his urging, a regular exchange program between Fudan and Stony Brook was set up, and another professor and I were able to work in his institute there for more than a year. At Stony Brook he was of great help to us both personally and professionally. On his recommendation, two graduate students from Fudan were admitted to Stony Brook's mathematics department. As soon as they arrived, Professor Yang talked with them, encouraged them and constantly monitored their progress. He organized a foundation to support more and more Chinese going abroad for advanced study, and got scholarships for Fudan students from several American universities.

Fudan is not of course the exclusive beneficiary of Professor Yang's interest in China. In the

U.S., wherever he goes to lecture he takes some time to talk with the Chinese students and listen to their problems. He prepares personally for every group of Chinese scholars that visits Stony Brook and helps to arrange their itineraries. The "sister" relationship between China's Anhui province and the State of Maryland in the eastern U.S. is largely due to his efforts. He devotes a great deal of his energy and almost half his working hours to these pursuits.

Professor Yang has offered many valuable proposals for the development of Chinese science, improvement of our educational system, and strengthening of our scientific exchanges with foreign countries. During the time that the gang of four was in power he suggested that Chinese scientists emphasize basic theory and have more contact with scientists abroad. Recently, however, he has advised us to put more emphasis on applied science and technology, which is more in conformity with our present needs.

In his response to Su Buqing's remarks at the induction ceremony, Chen Ning Yang pointed out that China has thousands of promising young people in scientific fields. If their initiative is brought into full play, he said, China will make invaluable contributions to the culture of the 21st century. □

Famed Beijing Temples Being Restored

REWI ALLEY

THE lunacy of the gang of four and Lin Biao destroyed a vast amount of China's artistic legacy. Buddhist temples, especially, became a playground where groups of destructive youth smashed and looted. With the new situation which started at the end of 1976, surveys were made to see what could be retrieved for the people and their guests from abroad.

In the old days before liberation, many Chinese visitors and foreign guests to Beijing (Peking) would travel by rail to Changxindian or Mentougou and then take donkeys for a four-hour ride to two of the most ancient of Beijing's temples, Tan Zhe Si and Jie Tai Si. Last summer, a tour brought us to the valley where golden temple roofs give streamlined beauty to the mouth of a heavily wooded valley, which stands out in sharp contrast to the bare hills around, so long denuded of their cover. Most of the building repairs had been completed.

Young artists were at work creating the few images needed to give life to the halls. One generation pulls down, and then comes a new one that puts things together again. The figures they create are real works of art. In the hall up the hill at the rear of the bigger structures, the library, the hall of ordination, and others, is one consecrated to the Guanyin, goddess of mercy. Here Miao Yan, daughter of the first emperor of the Yuan dynasty, better known as Kublai

Khan, devoted herself to a life of prayer to atone for the sins of her father, cutting off her hair and living as a nun until she died. She was buried in the temple area, where a forest of pagodas still stands over the remains of past abbots and saints. Until modern times, her portrait used to hang on the wall of the Guanyin chapel.

The old 50-foot pagoda which was built by a Ming dynasty prince no longer exists. But the two huge ginko trees here are still increasing in size and majesty. The two streams that once fed the "Dragon's Pool," are now without water since coal mining operations at Mentougou have caused them to dry up.

The emperors Kang Xi (1662-1722) and Qian Long (1736-1795) were visitors here, and it was in the Kang Xi period that the temple was overhauled, and had its name changed to Xiu Yun Si. Local folk however called it Tan Zhou Si, a name that had survived from early days, when monks from Hunan province came here between the years 1127-79 A.D. Tanchou was the old name for Changsha, capital of Hunan.

IN modern times the name of this sanctuary has reverted to its first one, Tan Zhe Si, the temple

A young worker reconstructs a destroyed temple statue.



REWI ALLEY, New Zealand educator, author and poet, has lived and worked in China for over 50 years.



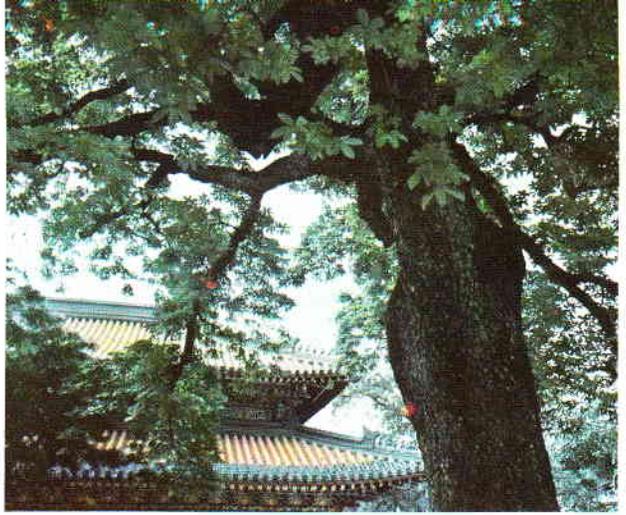
View of Tan Zhe Si.



Stone fish gong.



The archway at the entrance.



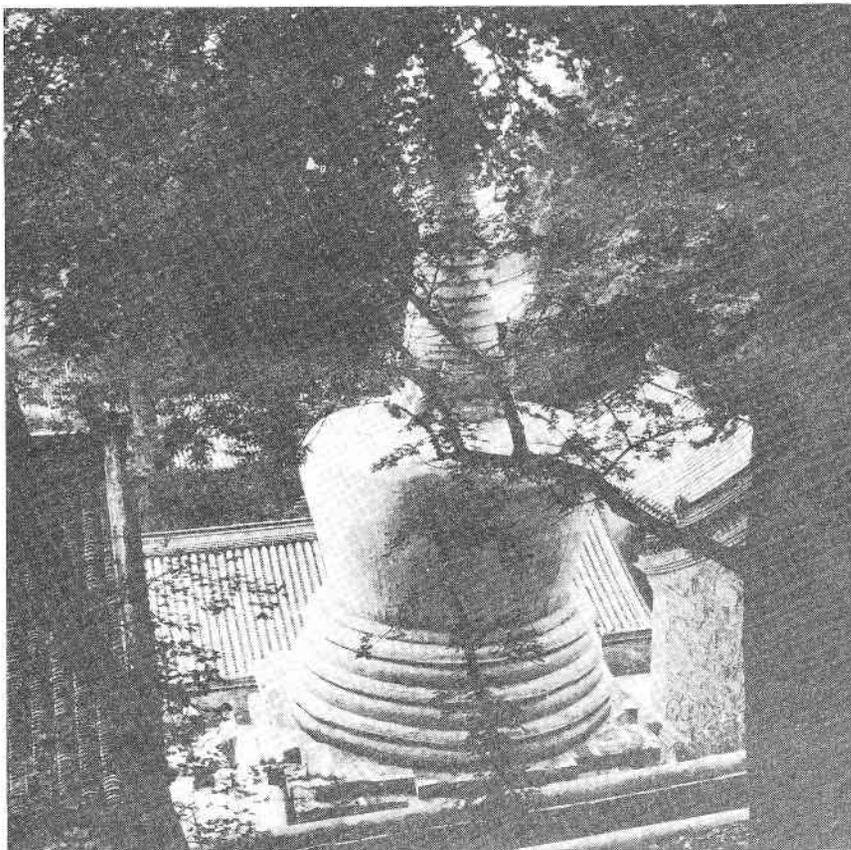
The ancient rare tree in the monastery yard.

“Floating Cup” Pavilion. *Photos by Liu Chen*



of the "Clear Pools and Wild Mulberry." The "wild mulberry" is really a species of oak. Once a very big tree stood at the entrance to the temple. This tree was canonized by imperial edict, and became a kind of patron saint of the Qing (Manchu) dynasty. Trees in various places in China, as in most of the ancient world, were often considered to be the home of tree spirits, who would be propitiated at suitable times, just as the forebears of today's Christmas tree were in Europe. But this Tan Zhe Si tree was the only one that was officially noted, and thus honored in Qing dynasty China. It has now fallen, and in its place a young oak tree has been planted, standing on the left side of the present entrance arch way.

Tan Zhe Si has regained its beauty even before the few principal buddhas have been restored in all their quiet magnificence. The forest behind, with its many walnut, chestnut, date and persimmon trees, shows well what could be done with all the bare hills around—a fine lesson in useful afforestation.



Dagoba

Photos by Zhou Youma

FROM Tan Zhe Si, we went on for six kilometers to Jie Tai Si, the "Ordination Terrace Temple" set high on a hillside at the head of a long valley that goes down to the plains. Originally it was called Hui Zhi Si (Wise Assembly Temple) built in the Wude period (618-626 A.D.) of the Tang dynasty. During the Liao dynasty (916-1125) a famous monk Fa Chun lived here. His ashes are in one of the pagodas that rise up from the side of the cliff outside the encircling wall of the temple. Over them spread the branches of the sleeping Dragon Pine, a most beautiful tree. Other famous trees on the terrace include an enormous white pine. Nearby is the big square ordination platform called the "Xuan Fo Chang" (Place of Choosing Buddha) where each year novices were ordained.

This temple went through repairs in 1441, in the Ming period, and then in 1685 the Emperor Kang Xi had it put into order once more. The Emperor Qian Long

stayed here often, and has left poems engraved on tablets, some of which remain. There is a fir tree which when struck, on the trunk with the hand, starts to wave its branches. On a stone near it, this emperor wrote, and I translate:

*A pine whose branches move
as one's hand strikes the
trunk;
a thing monks here show
visitors
as strange; then when you
shout
from the temple down the
valley,
a thousand echoes return, so
does
one ask just who orders these
things?*

NOT far off is a peak called Ji Lo Feng (Peak of Joy) under which once stood the temple of Ji Lo Si, companion to Jie Tai Si. Each spring the monks of the two temples would gather by a spring that was situated between them,

to air and dry out the sutras stored in their libraries.

In 1888, when Prince-Regent Gong retired from office, he took up residence here. After his death the temple was often used as a summer resort for the diplomatic corps and foreigners in Beijing, being divided up into flats. Then for many years it was a very popular place with visitors.

After liberation it was largely converted to be a worker's sanatorium. But all its historic features and images were preserved. They finally suffered almost complete destruction during the cultural revolution when the whole place was left a deserted wreck. Now workers are putting them back into order, estimating that the task will take them at least two years to carry through. In the middle of the construction site, one of the temple bells, cast in the Jing Tai period (1450-1456) of Ming, hangs from a tree. At the moment it is being used to summon workers engaged on reconstruction. □



Liu Qingying (right), a veteran textile worker from Shanghai, passing on her skill to Tongshan county workers.

Shanghai Helps Backward Small Industries

HUO BOLIN

ONE of the problems in China's economy today is: In the past decade many places built industries to utilize local raw materials or supply local markets with goods. But often these plants were technically backward, and the goods they produced were of poor quality, or even unsalable. This was once true of the Xianning district, consisting of seven counties south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River in Hubei province. It was considered an industrially-backward area. As a result of help from Shanghai factories in only a year, the Xianning district has made a striking advance, so much so that it has achieved nationwide notice.

The hills of the district hold a multitude of riches: copper, an-

HUO BOLIN is an invited correspondent for China Reconstructs.

timony, manganese, coal, quartz and other resources as well as bamboo, timber, ramie and rushes, and abundant water power resources — an estimated 360,000 kilowatts. "But," says Cao Ye who heads industrial development there, "we were short of funds and our technology and management were backward." After studying the problem, it was decided to ask for help from Shanghai, that large and old industrial city advanced both in technology and management. An agreement was reached with the Shanghai department of industry, which began dispatching trained people to Hubei. Since July 1979 it has sent 205 engineers, technicians and veteran workers from 70 factories to help out in 53 factories in Xianning.

Technical Aid

What then happened can be seen from the plant built in 1977 by the Shuangxie People's Commune to process ramie fiber. It was one of

Hong Yunzhang (center) speaks on administration to the workers in a Jiayu county die plant.



several ramie plants, paper mills and china factories, built in Xianning with the idea that plants should be near sources of raw materials. As the work was done by more or less handicraft methods, the yarn was poor in color and tensile strength. With big unity aid on the horizon, the local government decided to invest more money. In the latter half of 1979 workers from Shanghai's National Cotton Mill No. 9 helped the ramie mill install a high-pressure cooker and combination acid washer for degumming, a key process in ramie manufacture. The plant's output increased from 5 tons per month in 1979 to 13 tons in 1980. Its production of 53 tons for the first half of 1980 was sold to Japanese and West German buyers.

As a result of these improvements in its ramie mill, the Shuangxie commune has more earnings to distribute to its members. Average income increased from 80 yuan in 1978 to 119 yuan in 1979. The wages of the factory workers also went up by a big margin. The commune plans to expand its area under ramie from 200 to 330 hectares, and the factory to add looms for producing ramie fabrics.

Introduction of more advanced equipment or techniques has helped many other plants increase production and consequently to expand. Production capacity of the Xianning County Nail and Wire Plant went up from 400 to 2,000 tons annually, and workers from 40 to 120. In the past year such plants in the district as a whole have taken on 1,300 young people who were previously waiting for work.

Improved Management

Poor management was the problem in a local electrical goods factory operated by Puqi county. It was run like a handicraft workshop. It made ballasts, or current stabilizers, for fluorescent lamps, but no lamp manufacturer wanted to buy them. Workers from a

Shanghai lamp plant helped set up a production line, improve equipment, establish a system of personal responsibility for parts processing and assembly and generally improve the technical process. After management got on track, quality improved markedly. The plant's products won first prizes at a national competition.

Train Apprentices

Coming to Xianning county in July 1979 Liu Shikun and seven other workers from Shanghai found that the looms in its Cotton Mill No. 1 were just like those in their own Shanghai plant, but produced 22 meters less cloth per shift. This was because half the total 260 workers and staff were new and had had insufficient training before going on the job. After consulting with the plant leaders and experienced workers on how to improve management and production technology and how to set up systematic technical training, the Shanghai workers began giving one or two lectures a week, with technical demonstrations on the various jobs.

"We've always taken it as our duty to support the industry in other places," 52-year-old Liu said. In the 1960s he himself had been sent by the Shanghai city government to cotton yarn plants in Yunnan, Hunan, Fujian and Anhui provinces.

Twenty-seven of Xianning's young workers were chosen to be apprentices of the Shanghai people. Liu Shikun told them his own story. He had started as an apprentice maintenance worker in a Shanghai cotton mill at the age of 16. In old China, master workers were reluctant to pass on their techniques.

Liu learned many things simply by watching carefully when the master didn't know it. He didn't have enough time to practice but stealthily got to work early or stayed late at night to do so. It took him four years to master the basic maintenance work.

Liu's story inspired the young Xianning apprentices to try to

master their craft quickly. Altogether 429 of them were trained as apprentices by their Shanghai elders. And 437 workers from Xianning have been sent to units in Shanghai for training.

In a year, the workers from Shanghai improved or set up a total of 12 production lines in Xianning, besides making 194 improvements in technical processes and 1,371 suggestions for rationalization. The Shanghai plants have sold the Xianning plants, at cost, 255 pieces of equipment and given them 368 sets of technical data. Now 49 plants in Xianning have established a regular relationship with 55 similar ones in Shanghai. A few have entered into agreements for more detailed programs of long-term aid, over as much as ten years. □



Help given by Zhou Jian (right) improved the manufacturing process and quality of current stabilizers, made in Puqi county. Photos by Li Yifang

Saltwater Farming in the Penglai Islands

SUN CHANGWEN



Fishing harbor of Tuoji Island.

THE 50,000 people of the Penglai Islands off the north coast of the Shandong peninsula seem to have been fisherfolk since time immemorial. Certainly since the 12th century, when a temple to the sea goddess was built at which the fishermen used to sacrifice before going out. Now the islands have taken on a new occupation — saltwater farming of edible seaweed, scallops, abalone and sea cucumbers.

The quiet coves of the leeward side of the Penglais, an 18-island archipelago, provide excellent conditions for raising marine plants and these valuable marine animals. The irregular coastline and numerous inlets and crooks provide shelter and an abundance of algae for the latter to feed on. A preliminary survey has found that the archipelago has approximately 2,000 hectares of water suitable for aquaculture. A view of the islands from the air today reveals plots of water crops amid the rolling sea. They are lined with rows of wooden struts, their glass floats glistening in the sun, and the sea is turned a deep brown color by the trailing seaweed. Cultivated marine harvest account-

ed for 65 percent of last year's 23,000-ton marine products.

Kelp Cultivation

Xiaohao village on Qin Island excels at cultivating kelp. Its fisherfolk began this undertaking in 1958 by clearing out a loch and transplanting into it kelp seedlings from the sea. The first-year results were disappointing and the people felt they had to explore the process of growth more deeply. One day they noticed that kelp plants entwined on the upper part of a rope grew better than those further down. This made them realize the value of sunlight and they devised a way to grow seaweed on frames closer to the surface of the water, which ensured seedlings a uniform amount of light. The next year's yield doubled, reaching 37 tons per hectare of water.

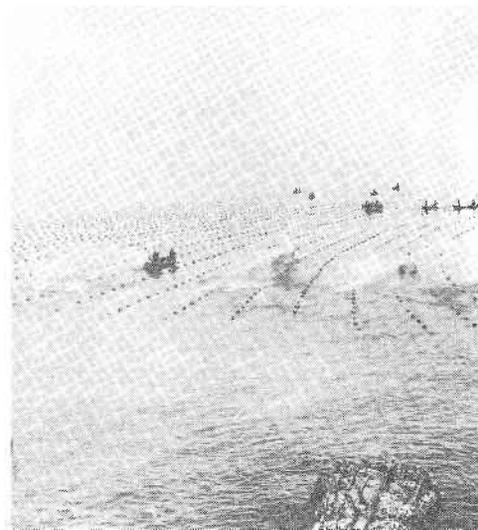
Xiaohao village's success inspired the people on other islands. Four hundred meters off Tuoji Island is an islet which was only a resting place for seagulls in flight. A swift current sweeps between the island and the islet and planting of kelp in this area seemed out of the question. To overcome this difficulty, the people decided to drop huge rocks across the channel to link the two islands and create a breakwater. The project, begun

in 1970, continued for the next six years. Now six hillocks that once bounded the channel seem to have been spirited away: they have been scooped into the sea to lock the current. In all, 460,000 cubic meters of rubble were dumped to form a breakwater four hundred meters long and 23 m. high to create a new fishing harbor and nurturing ground.

Battle with the Elements

Marine cultivation involves frequent buffeting by the elements, as the Xiaohao villagers were reminded last year. Just as they were preparing to reap a good

Applying fertilizer in the edible kelp tract.



SUN CHANGWEN, the son of a Penglai Islands fisherman, now works in local government there.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

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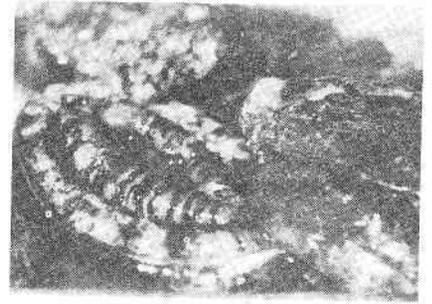
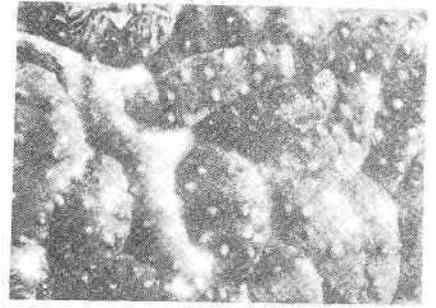
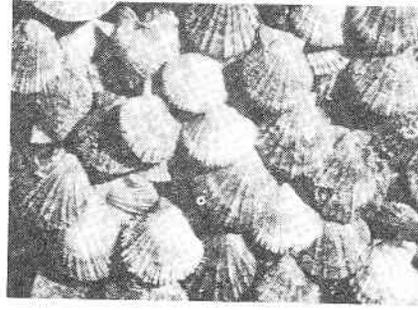
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harvest of kelp, the surrounding sea was suddenly overspread with ice floes. They closed in relentlessly from all directions on the marine farm and threatened to smash the struts. An emergency squad of 20-some volunteers was recruited from among the village youth. They valiantly manned a dozen sampans to form a cordon across the narrow passage leading to the kelp ground and kept out the ice. But before they could catch their breath, a second surge of floes bore down on them.

Just in the nick of time some old fishermen suggested that the struts be stripped of their glass floats and weighted down with stones so that they would sink deep into the water and not be crushed by the ice. All the villagers, young and old, went into action, carrying stones from the hill. They toiled late into the night despite the freezing cold until all 300 hundred rows of struts were submerged. Kelp cannot live in a state of deep submersion for long, so as soon as danger was over they had to raise the struts again. But they got a bumper crop of kelp.

Valuable Marine Animals

A rugged upland trail along the southern coast of Tuoji Island leads to an area reserved for raising scallops, sea cucumbers and abalone. An attractive 70 square meter laboratory building with



Scallops, sea cucumbers, prawns and abalone.

gleaming French windows houses aquariums fitted out with coastal rock and aquatic plants for experiments with the various kinds of sea life. It started back in 1972 as a makeshift lab on the beach with a borrowed microscope and 26 ceramic vats to serve as hatcheries. Four of the young people were assigned the task of getting sea cucumbers to spawn and hatch in cultivation. It was a big thrill when the young fisherman on duty one July night a month later found the sea cucumbers spawning, and an even bigger

event when the creatures succeeded in fertilizing and hatching.

To provide a suitable artificial habitat for the young animals, the lab workers analyzed the plants growing in sea water. They dived to great depths to scrape the microorganisms from the rocks on the seabed, a nourishing food for the young sea cucumbers. After two years they had a lot of sea cucumbers, the largest 23 centimeters long, weighing 240 grams and looking like a prime specimen for breeding.

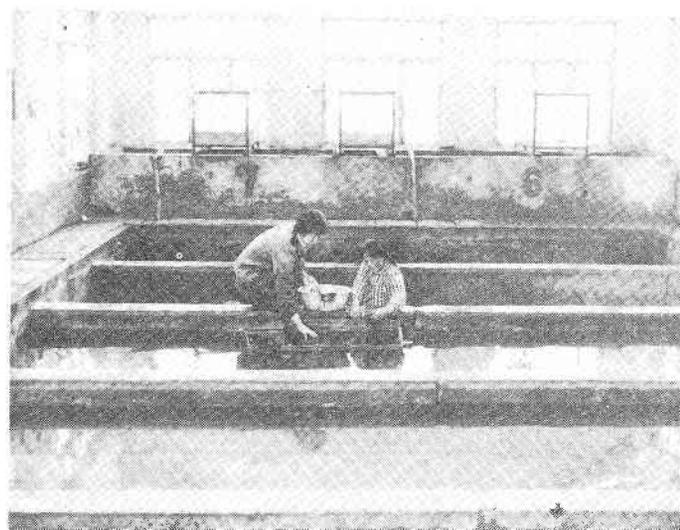
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Technicians at the Marine Products Research Institute examine the growth of scallops.



Feeding young sea cucumbers.

Photos by Yu Ze'en





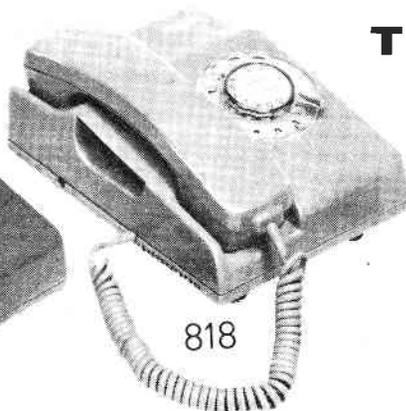
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Handicapped But Not Disabled

ZHANG JINGMING

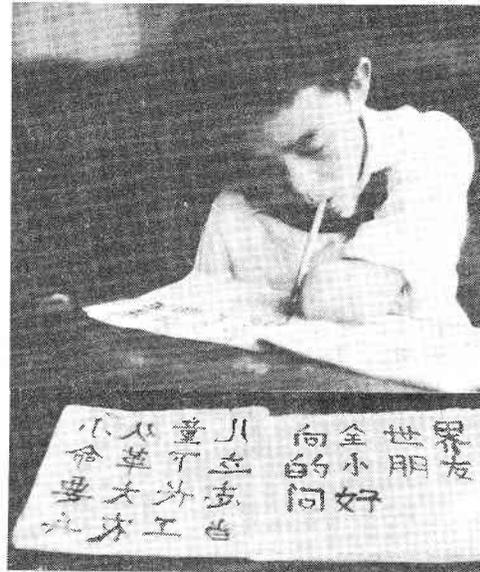
FOUR years ago Ge Lijun was a lively and mischievous 7-year-old boy. He liked to swim and to climb trees, taking young house-sparrows or eggs out of nests. One day, walking along a road, he heard the chirping of sparrows in a nest atop a utility pole. Overjoyed, he started to climb the pole, but touched a live wire and received a strong shock that knocked him to the ground.

His life was saved, but he lost his right arm and left forearm.

Last summer I visited Ge Lijun at the Moshikou Primary School in west Beijing. It was recess time when I arrived and the pupils were all playing outdoors. Pointing to some boys playing soccer, the director Zhang of the dean's office of the school told me that Ge Lijun was among them. What surprised me even more than the fact that he can play soccer was that he took second place in the 50-meter dash (6.2 seconds) and another second place in the broad jump (3.85 meters) in the school's summer games.

The boy's teacher, Li Baorong led me to the classroom and showed me Ge Lijun's homework papers. The neat but vigorous strokes amazed me. Could they really have been written with a pen held in the boy's teeth? Li explained how Ge Lijun had trained himself:

When Ge Lijun was 8 the school broke its rule and enrolled him. In consideration of his condition, the teacher allowed him not to do written work. But the boy wisely rejected this concession, believing that "you can't study anything well if you can't write." At first he attempted to hold a pencil between the stump of his left arm and his chest, but failed. Then he tried holding the pencil in his teeth. He wrote a poor hand at the beginning. To erase an error was such an effort that his face streamed with sweat. He was a little disheartened. But his teachers and classmates encouraged him, and his father wrote a motto on a slate: "A physically handicapped boy need not be handicapped in



Ge Lijun is writing. "Give my regards to the children of the whole world" written by the handicapped boy.

spirit." The slate was hung on a wall in their home. After three months practice, Ge Lijun was able to write in this way, and also to screw the cap off a pen and open his books and pencil box with the stump of his arm.

But he rarely took part in physical activities during recess. His teachers and classmates took the initiative and invited him to join them. Now Ge Lijun participates enthusiastically.

In a recent test, he got a 99 in arithmetic (out of 100) and 97 in Chinese, and was cited as a "triple-A pupil" of the school and the district. (The triple-A includes keeping fit, diligent study, and social responsibility).

"I owe all this to my teachers and classmates," he said when I offered my congratulations on his accomplishments. He does get help from his teachers and classmates. Every morning, for instance, when he arrives at school, his classmates vie with each other to help him arrange his things at his desk. The concern of his teachers and schoolmates, he says, has moved him deeply, and he has vowed to study still harder and become an engineer when he grows up. □

Ge Lijun is playing chess with his classmates.



Middle School Champions

ZHANG JINGMING and TAN AIQING

ONE thousand five hundred young athletes selected from among China's 60 million middle school students competed at the Second National Middle School Games last August in Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi province. In five days of competition these youngsters, 12 to 18 years old, broke 26 track-and-field records set in the First Games in 1973 and seven world records set in the Fourth World Middle School Games in Turin, Italy last June.

Nobuo Usugi, who came to China as an observer at the Games and as head of the Japanese contingent in the Sino-Japanese juvenile track and field meet, said, "It's good to see so many healthy and well-trained young athletes in China. Their spirit of persistence in competition is admirable."

Runner Guo Qin

Guo Qin led the pack in the 1500-meter run until the 1200-meter mark when a taller and apparently stronger girl flashed past. Startled, Guo Qin summoned her last energies and charged to the finish line first. When reporters congratulated this girl who seemed so dashing on the track, she fumbled with the gold medal she had just received and said shyly, "I didn't do well enough today. I'll try to do better."

Guo Qin was born in a small southern town. Even when she was three or four, her parents, a truck driver and a housewife, couldn't keep her inside the house. In primary school she took to

sports and at 13 she placed first in the juvenile 800-meter and 1500-meter runs in a district sports meet. Encouraged, she practiced more rigorously. She kept a photo of Panduo, a Tibetan mountaineer who got to the summit of Qomolangma (Mt. Everest), telling herself that one day she would accomplish something similarly impressive.

In September 1977 she was enrolled in the provincial sports school, an after-class institution with specialized facilities. But her first time out on the track she sprained her right ankle and the doctor prescribed three months' rest. A coach helped her work out a plan of exercises she could do in bed. The foot hurt badly but Guo Qin stuck to the plan. As soon as she could walk around,

she asked to be taken on bike to the training ground.

In April 1978 the 15-year-old girl topped the Zhejiang province adult record for the 1500-meter run and since then has taken first place in this event nine times in national or international competitions.

Last June when she was competing in the 1500-meter run finals at the Fourth World Middle School Games in Turin, a thunderstorm descended on the stadium. Guo Qin stayed calm and forged ahead, leading all her rivals from 11 other countries. She took the gold medal with a time of 0:4:41.0.

Zhang Yingbo, Discus Thrower

Just after the Second National Middle School Games a Sino-Japanese juvenile track and field

Enthusiastic fans applaud a winner.

Wang Xinmin



ZHANG JINGMING and TAN AIQING are staff reporters for China Reconstructs.



Finals of the 100-meter dash in the Second National Middle School Games.



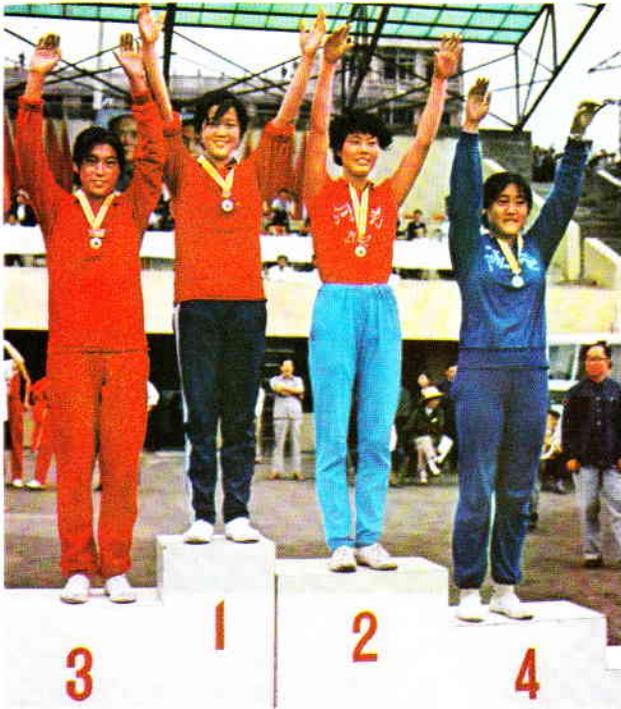
Guo Qin, National Games gold medalist, on the 1500-meter run.



Shanghai high-jumper Wang Tiemei in the finals.



Broad-jumper Zheng Zhijia breaks the World Middle School Games record with a jump of 7.37 meters.



Guo Qingxian (1), Li Shufen (2), Yu Xueqing (3) and Fang Zhihui (4), top winners in the javelin throw, each of whom bettered the World Middle School Games record of 46.5 meters set by a French girl.



Pan Haitang of Guangdong takes first place in the pole vault.



Shot put champion Zhang Yingbo (left) and Japanese shot putter Tatsuji Hirai.



China vs. Japan in the 100 meter low hurdles.

Photos by Wang Ximin

meet was held. The top two discus throwers attracted the attention of the crowd: one was Tatsuji Hirai, a 16-year-old Japanese who had won the discus title at the Japanese National Games; the other was Zhang Yingbo, a 17-year-old Chinese who won first place in the discus throw and second place in the shot put.

Zhang Yingbo comes from an educated family in Hebei province. His father is art editor of a city newspaper and his mother a middle school teacher. He was interested in the arts as a result of his father's influence, and was also quite athletic; he was always chosen by his schoolmates to represent them in distance throw events. At 13 he took part in the discus throw in a district sports meet. Although he did not win, his tall, strong physique drew the attention of Zheng Bingzhong, a coach at the Baoding municipal sports school.

In 1975 Zhang Yingbo began his training course at the sports school. Every day, before and after classes at his regular middle school, he practiced throwing, sprinting and weightlifting.

Coach Zhang, nearly 50 and in poor health after a serious illness, called Zhang Yingbo to his home and worked out a training plan: All year round, Zhang Yingbo would bike to school at five o'clock in the morning for exercises, go back home for breakfast and return to school for class; after class, he would go to the sports school.

He made steady progress, and at middle school competitions last year and again this year he won the discus throw. His best throw has been 61.52 meters. Zhang rates high in his studies too. In 1978 he finished junior middle school with the highest grade average in his class. Last June, shortly after he returned from Italy, he took the entrance exam for the Beijing Institute of Physical Culture and passed it easily.

One School, Two Teams

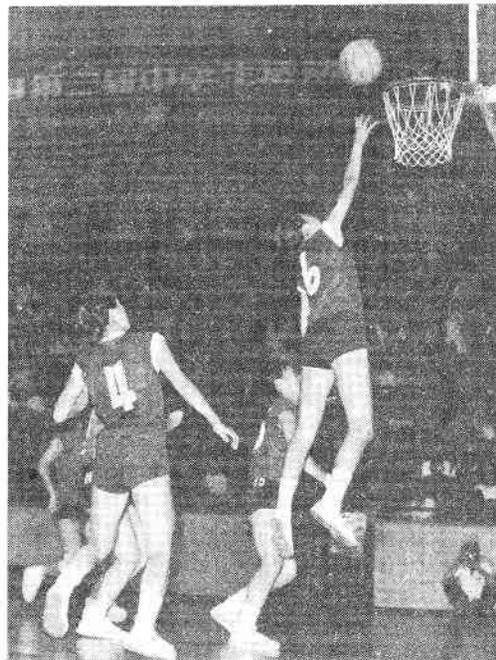
Middle School No. 2 of Puning county, Guangdong province was the only school whose boys' and girls' teams both got to the basketball finals of the Second National Middle School Games. The girls were locked in a tight match with the stronger and taller champion



Coach and basketball players from Puning Middle School No. 2, Guangdong province. Wang Xinmin



The finals of the women's javelin throw. Liu Quanju



Women's basketball match. Liu Quanju

Shanghai team until Shanghai pulled ahead in the last 45 seconds, winning 82-79.

Basketball is very popular in Puning county, the birthplace of many overseas Chinese and the game is played by people from all walks of life. The Middle School No. 2 players have grown up in this atmosphere. Chen Lanjie, 15, a mainstay of the girls' team comes from a basketball family. Her father, a basketball coach, and her mother, a pharmacy clerk, played on the county team when they were young. Chen Lanjie remembers being taken as a child to see her mother play in the stadium. In primary school the little girl started to mimic her mother with a small rubber ball. Middle School No. 2 is one of the key schools in Puning county,

highly regarded for both its academic quality and its sports program — especially its basketball team, which has been in first place among the county middle schools for many years. During the cultural revolution, sports activities virtually stopped and the school's playing grounds were plowed for potatoes and rice. Not until 1977, along with other educational institutions all over the country, did Middle School No. 2 return to normal. The county allotted money to repair the sports grounds. Physical education teachers Xu Weiwu and Chen Qin-hong were appointed to teach the 1,800 students in the school's 29 classes and coach the basketball teams.

As southerners, the team members are generally shorter than those from north China. But they have greater staying power, are better jumpers, and are more resourceful. They train hard, and travel to meets at the playing field on foot, sometimes running ten kilometers at a stretch.

Huang Ciyuan was timid and finicky at first, afraid of being hurt and asking to be excused when he felt slightly uncomfortable. Patiently, Coach Chen worked with the boy, who is now a daring forward.

Coach Xu, who was born in Thailand more than 50 years ago, has been teaching physical education at Middle School No. 2 since 1956 and now coaches the girls' team. He's dedicated to the girls, even giving up part of his summer and winter vacations to keep the team in shape.

It rained throughout the eight days of the Guangdong province Middle School Games last May. After the youngsters had gone to bed Xu and Chen would sit beside a stove drying the soaked uniforms. At another meet in Hunan province last August the two teachers trained the team on a cement court under the scorching sun so they could get used to the hot weather. Both the boys' and girls' teams came out on top in the preliminary round, defeating four other provincial teams and entering the national finals. □

Foreign Literature Comes Back to China

CHENG DAIXI

DURING the ten-year havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the gang of four, foreign literature, whether past or contemporary, was banned as "feudal, bourgeois or revisionist." It could not be studied, translated into Chinese, sold in bookshops or openly read, lent or borrowed. Previously available translations were locked away. Some were even burned. Result: A generation of young Chinese grew up with practically no knowledge of the past and present life and thoughts of people abroad.

Prohibitions Crumble

After the gang was toppled in late 1976, the prohibitions crumbled. In the two years 1978-1979 alone, some 200 translations of foreign works (half of them republications, others newly done) were printed by the People's Literature Publishing House and the newly set-up Foreign Literature Publishing House. The total of copies was 17,500,000 — with many more brought out by smaller publishing houses in Shanghai and other cities and provinces. All this has added much color to the newly-flourishing literary scene in China. But even such numbers cannot satisfy the thirst of readers, especially the young, for better acquaintance with world literature.

The translations cover many periods and many fields.

Greek Legends, the epics of Homer and the tragedies by Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides

take readers back to the early flowering of human history and culture.

Dante's *Divine Comedy* helps them perceive the dawn of a new age breaking through the murky skies of the medieval Europe. From Shakespeare's comedies they get a flavor of the bygone golden days of Merrie England. But Hamlet takes them into a different age and mood! "The time is out of joint." "Denmark's a prison," and a world "in which there are many confines, wards, and dungeons, Denmark being one of the worst." Dying, Hamlet enjoins his friend Horatio to tell the people how he fought against the forces of evil and to urge them to carry on the fight. This is Shakespeare's testament to us.

We see Montesquieu's *Les Lettres Persanes* as the herald of the French enlightenment and the scene of Young Werther's suicide in Goethe's novel foretelling a new social hurricane. As for *Faust*, who persists in the search for the truth of life and strives to do great good for mankind, we see him as a self-portrait of the titan Goethe, and of his own inner conflicts.

19th Century Masterworks

European and Russian literature of the critical realist and positive romantic schools marked the

CHENG DAIXI, an editor in the foreign language section of the People's Literature Publishing House, has been engaged in translating, reviewing and publishing for many years.

creative peak of the 19th century, and was closely connected with life. New Chinese editions have appeared of the works of the major exponents of these schools. Among them are Byron, Dickens, Thackeray, the Brontë sisters, and Thomas Hardy of Britain; Gogol, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov and Turgenev of Russia; Hugo, Balzac, Zola of France and others.

The main books comprising Balzac's monumental series *La Comédie Humaine* are now available in Chinese, some in two translations or more. *Les Illusions Perdues* and *Les Secrets de la Princesse de Cadignan* bring to our readers a new facet of Balzac's realism. Formerly they saw Balzac's novels only as works of exposure. Now they know how he could give praise where it was deserved.

U.S. Literature Returns

For a long period, China's readers were out of contact with U.S. literature. After 1978 when the two countries re-established formal diplomatic ties the People's Literature Publishing House re-issued Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* and Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. It also put out a collection of 24 short stories by 21 noted U.S. writers. An inclusion that makes Chinese readers feel close to Mark Twain is "Goldsmith's Friend Abroad Again", an epistolary tale that vividly portrays the plight of the Chinese workers in America and breathes the author's profound sympathy toward them. Most of the other selections portray the complex life of American society in our own century from different angles and artistic approaches.

Chinese readers are familiar with the books of Nobel Prize winner Ernest Hemingway — including *A Farewell to Arms*, *For*

Whom the Bell Tolls and *The Old Man and the Sea*. The story "The Killers" in the collection of American short stories is among his early ones. It reveals the cold and ruthless relations between men under capitalism through a description of the inner world of two would-be murderers. Another item is *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck, who also won the Nobel Prize. It was written soon after the Second World War. His most powerful work, *Grapes of Wrath*, had been translated in China much earlier.

Jack London's *Love of Life* was a favorite of Lenin's. It expresses the perseverance and strong will with which seekers for gold fought with nature in frigid Alaska.

Writings on the life of the black people of the United States have a prominent place in world literature. This collection includes two stories by the internationally-renowned black writers W.E.B. DuBois and Langston Hughes and another by A. Du Pont. We still remember DuBois's inspiring visit to China in 1958.

Contemporary Works

In the past 30 years very little has been done in China to introduce modern western literature and especially "modernist" literature. This has changed in the past two years. *World Literature*, a bimonthly that has now resumed publication, has printed short stories and excerpts from novels by noted contemporary American writers like Saul Bellow, Joyce Carol Oates and Isaac Bashevis Singer. The Foreign Literature Publishing House is preparing editions of Irwin Shaw's *Rich Man, Poor Man*, short stories by Isaac Bashevis Singer and Ernest Gains's *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*.

From the German, some works by Franz Kafka, one of the founders of the western modernist school will soon be available in

Chinese. They include *Metamorphosis*, *The Castle* and *The Trial*. Heinrich Böll, noted contemporary writer of West Germany, is also becoming known in China. The Foreign Literature Publishing House has put out a collection of his short stories including "Der Zug war Punktlich", "Die Verlorene Ehre der Katharina Blum" and 14 others.

Originating in France in the early 50's "the theater of the absurd" quickly became popular in the western world. Now available to Chinese readers are such examples as Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, Eugene Ionesco's *The Chairs*, *The Bald Prima-Donna* and Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party*.

Literature is a mirror of each age. The modern literature of the west reflects contemporary social trends there, directly or indirectly. This is one reason why we in China translate, print and study them.

Basically, our aim is to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and those of the countries of origin of these varied works. □



Dong Chensheng

—Folk Artist to Painter

JIANG FENG



IT was in 1962, if I remember correctly, that I saw some drawings of battle scenes at an exhibition in the National Art Gallery. I was impressed by the vividness of the characterizations, the inspired conceptions, the practiced technique and the rugged, powerful brushwork. The name of the artist, Dong Chensheng, stuck in my mind, and when *China Reconstructs* asked me to write this article, I was grateful for the opportunity to become further acquainted with the man and his work.

The Second Generation

Dong Chensheng's father was a folk artist in Qinhuangdao, Hebei province, who specialized in painting gods, buddhas, and characters from operas. In the late 1930s, at the age of seven, the boy began to frequent opera houses and paint opera figures from memory, like his father. He got to know the manager and players of a Beijing opera troupe and was given the run of the opera house, which became a second home to him. Whatever was being performed around town — Beijing opera, local opera,

shadow puppet shows, open-air performances at temples or market fairs — Dong never missed a show. After five or six years of this his father and teachers forbade him to go to the opera and to paint; the father was not successful and didn't want the boy following in his footsteps as a painter of little repute. Ignoring their warnings, young Dong often sneaked out to the opera house to slake his thirst for entertainment. And when his father was out he would steal into the studio workshop, lock the door behind him, and work until midnight.

Just across the street from the workshop was a lithographic printing shop for whose books Dong's father drew illustrations. There were no fees for this work, only some gifts from the lithographer at the end of the year, and when Dong's father finally recognized his talent he let the boy do some of the book illustrations. As Dong's skill approached that of his father, he took over all the work for the lithographer. In addition, he painted movie posters, and soon won a reputation in his small town.

Broadening His Scope

Dong had a wide range of artistic interests. At one point, an artist who drew charcoal sketches came to teach in Qinhuangdao, but Dong could not afford the tuition and so tried to teach himself by copying the man's work. Also in this period, an old local artist who

specialized in flower painting in the *gongbi* (meticulous brushwork) style volunteered to teach young Dong his skill. Dong was also interested in the shadow puppet shows popular in the Qinhuangdao area; he cut figures and scenery out of cardboard instead of the regulation donkey skin and performed these shows for children. After watching some animated films, he started to create stories — "Mother Hen", "Brother Dog", and "Firing at Japanese Planes" among others — drew them on rolls of paper and unreeled them like movies.

Dong was fifteen when the Japanese were defeated in 1945. His father abandoned painting for the relative security of carpentry, and Dong had to give up his schooling and go in with him, sawing logs into boards and sometimes whitewashing and painting doors and window-frames for merchants. This went on for two years, but Dong just couldn't give up his interest in art.

Making use of every spare minute, the boy painted characters from *Strange Tales of Liao Zhai* (also known as *Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio*) on pieces of glass, which he framed and sold.

People advised him to get a good teacher and study art, so in 1947, at the age of 17, he went to Beijing to seek admission to the Fine Arts Academy. But he was not permitted even to sit for an examination. Having spent all his savings, he returned to Qinhuangdao. His father died that year. The only

JIANG FENG is one of the pioneers of the Chinese revolutionary woodcut movement sponsored by Lu Xun. He is now chairman of the Chinese Artists Association, and president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts.



"On the Autumn River" (Beijing opera)



"Lady of the Luo River"

The Monkey King in "Making Havoc in Heaven". (Beijing opera)

關天侯
庚申陽春
履善堂
印



阿細姚月園
庚申年夏月
張飛



"Girls of the Aini Nationality Dance in the Moonlight"

Zhang Fei, a character from Beijing opera.



吉普賽舞

董辰生畫



“Gypsy Dance”

work he could find was an occasional low-paying job doing movie posters and other graphics.

Qinhuangdao was liberated the next year and Dong joined the People's Liberation Army, where he was first assigned to a transport unit. In 1950 he was transferred to the army press, where he has been an art editor ever since.

Trained in the PLA

At the press, he drew illustrations for newspaper mastheads, books, movie posters, book jackets, and other media, all based on battle themes. Most were sketches but he also did some painting.

He paints assiduously, and has produced close to ten thousand finished works in the past two decades—not to mention innumerable sketches. His rise as an outstanding and well-regarded artist must be attributed largely to this tireless work.

His work in a newspaper office has fostered qualities that stand him in good stead as an artist. He draws a lot, and does it quickly. He does not resort to live models, but draws almost exclusively from memory, no matter how many figures the picture contains or how complex the scene. As a matter of fact, he could hardly have executed those swift-moving, highly mobile battle scenes were he not able to draw upon visual images committed to memory over the years.

His projection of figures is accurate, agile and flexible; working from memory, he is able to sketch most vividly the form, movements and expressions of his characters and in a very short time put together a well-integrated composition with a clear-cut theme. But he is not complacent. His work could be improved, he declares, if he had more time to spend on composition, character portrayal and tableau treatment. Indeed, due perhaps to excessive haste, his work shows certain shortcomings: His figures, although vivid, lack stability; their movements are dashing but insuf-

ficiently subtle; in large battle scenes his compositions are not compact enough.

Through long years of painstaking work Dong Chensheng has come to realize that confidence without humility invariably leads to artistic stagnation. For this reason he frequently asks others to point out shortcomings in his pictures, in the conviction that this will spur him to further progress.

A fertile imagination of course plays some part in his ability to draw or paint without live models, but more important are his love for and close observation of life, a vast accumulation of mental impressions, good grasp of the laws and techniques of character portrayal, his erudition in the art of painting—Chinese and foreign, ancient and modern—and his exceptional industry. These are also the sources of the rich flavor of life in his works, and the foundation of his personal style.

Unique Opera Portrayals

Dong Chensheng is highly accomplished in Chinese traditional ink-and-wash painting, but I was astonished when I found that he also excels at depicting characters from operas. He had done many such portrayals before he joined the army, but did none for nearly thirty years thereafter. In recent years he has returned to these themes and last year did more than 300 pieces on Beijing opera. It is gratifying to see that

his ease and skill in this field remain undiminished. Moreover, deeper understanding of the characters and plots has honed his powers of projection, so that his recent portrayals outclass by far those done in his younger days.

In these paintings he does little embellishing. He believes that since the stage figures are already highly stylized and quite different from people in real life, good portrayals can be done simply by depicting them with only a little refinement or abstraction and appropriate stress on their physical and spiritual peculiarities.

His favorite Beijing operas are *The Maid Who Feigned Madness* (*Yu Zhou Feng*) and *The Drunken Beauty*, and he sees the dance movements of the actors as "sculptures in motion". He believes that opera characters can be painted well only if one studies the art of Beijing opera in its entirety, including singing, recitation, acting and acrobatics; at the same time he holds that sole attention to any of these aspects will result in diagrammatic representations of no great artistry.

Modestly, Dong says his current paintings are still in the tentative and imitative stage. I am convinced, however, that his paintings of Beijing opera characters have reached the point where they appeal to both refined and popular tastes—which is why they are so widely acclaimed. This is the most delightful feature of his art, an outcome of the realism that imbues his works. □



The Drunken Beauty (Beijing opera)

The Laiyang Pear

LIN XIGUO



Commune members of the Luergang Brigade grading pears. Zhao Ruiji

Li Shu Wang, King of the Pear Trees, produced 750 kg. of pears in 1979.

Zhao Ruiji



LI SHU WANG, King of the Pear Trees, stands half-buried in the sandy soil of Laiyang county on the Shandong Peninsula, where it was planted some 300 years ago. Though its trunk is underground, the branches, spreading over an area the size of a basketball court, produced 750 kg. of pears last year, more than three times as much as 30 years ago. Hundreds of winters have stripped off some of its bark, but in recent years the peasants have been grafting one-year-old saplings onto the ancient hulk to improve the circulation of nutrients. Pruning and artificial pollination have also helped improve the yield.

The Pear Tree King reigns over 67 hectares of pear trees in the Luergang Orchard of Laiyang county, 50 km. north of the Yellow Sea. Last year the county produced 27,500,000 kg. of the succulent, yellow-skinned Laiyang pear, and this fall's harvest was expected to be even better.

The villages of Luergang, Fafang, and Taozhang along the Wulong River are the principal growing areas for Laiyang pear, a

delicacy offered to guests in Chinese homes and also popular abroad. It's also favored for its extract, used in preparations for the relief of coughs and sore throats.

In the spring, pear blossoms cover the whole region, giving life to an ancient poem that observes

*A thousand pear trees bloom
A sheet of snow.
Along the creek a smoky haze
Shrouds the willows.*

Local lore holds that the pear was introduced into Laiyang 300 years ago from Renping county, 200 km. to the west. But in the brown sandy flats along the Wulong it flourished as nowhere else. The loose texture of the soil provides good ventilation to the roots, and the high concentration of mica reflects sunlight, giving a boost to the photosynthetic process. Ground temperature rises as quickly by day as it drops at night, aiding the retention of carbohydrates.

Natural conditions, however, are not the only explanation for the excellence of the Laiyang pear. The

skill of the growers plays a vital part. Veterans of these orchards know the tree intimately; to get better fruit and higher yields, pruning and trimming have been raised to an art.

Agronomy Network

Laiyang county has established a research office with a dozen technicians. Each commune and brigade also has its amateur research group. Information is shared within the network, which now comprises several thousand peasant technicians and veteran growers. During slack season each winter, the technicians run training classes for pear growers; during the growing season, meetings are held to exchange information among the growers.

Wang Peiyang, 48, is a well-known technician in Laiyang county. Three generations of his family have been pear growers. Both he and his father are avid experimenters; after arguing for several days, from the orchard to the dinner table and the breakfast

table to the orchard, about whether some old branches needed to be replaced, they decided to settle the matter scientifically. They tagged some new branches and some of the old ones, waited a year, and when the new branches bore more fruit than the old ones, the father was convinced.

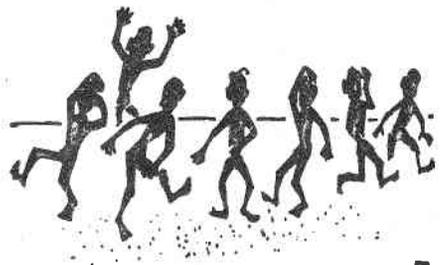
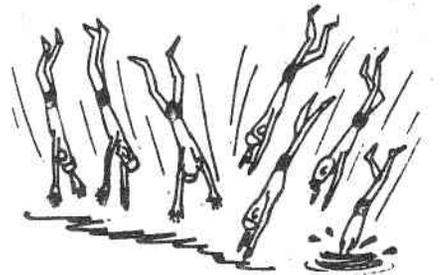
Wang was also responsible for the virtual elimination of the orchard's most serious pest, the larva of the Oriental fruit moth. The local people used to say that "nine out of ten pears are worm-eaten, and the other carries a black scar," a reference to pear black-spot disease (*Venturia pyrina*). In 1961, Wang went to work on this problem. He lived and slept in the orchard for days on end, spending many sleepless nights observing the life-cycle of the moth. At last, Wang and his fellow workers figured out how the pest could be controlled. Now, with a combination of pesticides, insect traps, and the breeding of trichogramma, a fly that feeds on the moth's eggs, 95 percent of the crop survives in good condition. □

Cartoons

Safety Belt
Ying Tao



Please leave a little room for me.
Zhuang Xilong



Before and After the Swim (on pollution)
Wang Dazhuang

"Waterfall of Clouds",
one of the main sights.
Yin Daolu

The Temple-Girt Wudang Mountains

TU ZHENGMING

THE WUDANG MOUNTAINS are one of China's scenic wonders soon to be opened to tourists. This famous range, stretching for 400 kilometers, rises in the northwestern part of Hubei province and overlooks the Hanjiang River, a major tributary of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Its main peak, 1,600 meters above sea level, was described by ancient scholars as "a pillar propping up the sky", hence the name "Heavenly Pillar Peak". Around it, and seeming to lean toward it, are many lesser peaks. Distributed among them are magnificent temple buildings of the Daoist faith, constructed 500 years ago.

In the past this scenic spot was inaccessible to most people because of poor transport facilities. Now the new Xiangfan-Chongqing railway passes the northern foothills, and a road is being built from the

railway station at Shiyan to the main peak.

Daoist Buildings

Daoism, a religion developed by the Han people (China's majority nationality) stems from the ancient worship of gods and nature. It arose toward the end of the Eastern Han dynasty in the 2nd century, and acquired a wide following in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). In 1411 the Ming emperor Cheng Zu put 300,000 artisans and soldiers to work on a huge project in the Wudang Mountains—an ensemble including 46 temples and halls, 72 grotto shrines, 39 bridges and 12 pavilions and terraces. The job took six years to complete. It cost the imperial treasury a sum equivalent to the tax receipts of 13 provinces for the same period.

Most magnificent is the Golden Hall constructed on the pattern of a building in the Imperial Palace in Beijing. Surrounding it is a wall of stone blocks, each

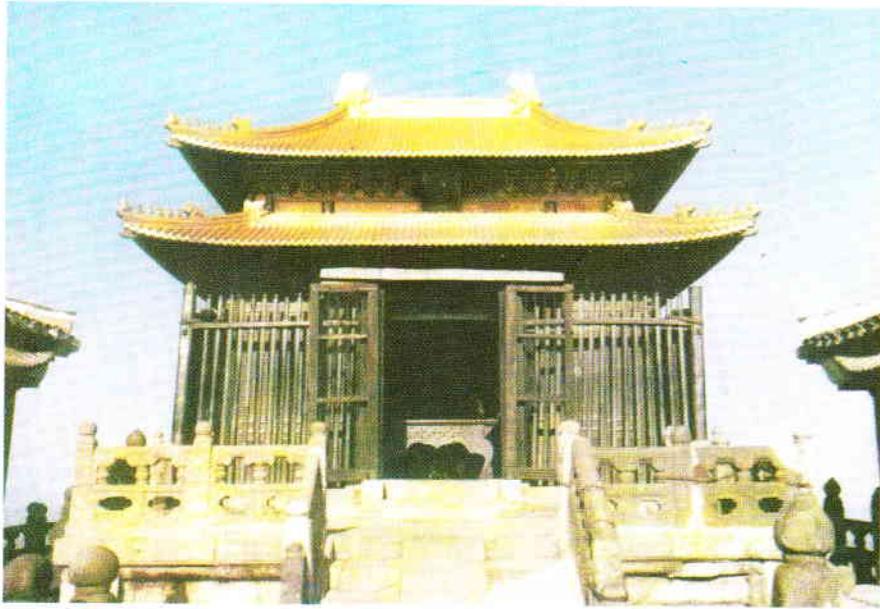
weighing half a ton. This hall is reached by traversing two others, a winding gallery chiseled in the cliff and a flight of spiraling stone steps. Made entirely of gilded copper, it rests on a granite foundation and is the largest of its kind in China today—5.5 meters high and 5.8 meters wide. The roof is decorated with lifelike lions, monkeys, deer and cranes. The structure is so well mortised that the air inside remains still even during a gale.

In the hall's center is a seated statue of the Heavenly Emperor Zhen Wu, the main Daoist deity. Around him stand four other statues—a boy servant, a maid, and the "fire and water generals". These bronze images are decorated with gold. Realistic and graceful, they are among China's most famous sculptures.

Scenery

The scenic attractions of the Wudang Mountains are legion: they are officially listed as its 72 peaks, 36 cliffs, 24 ravines, 11

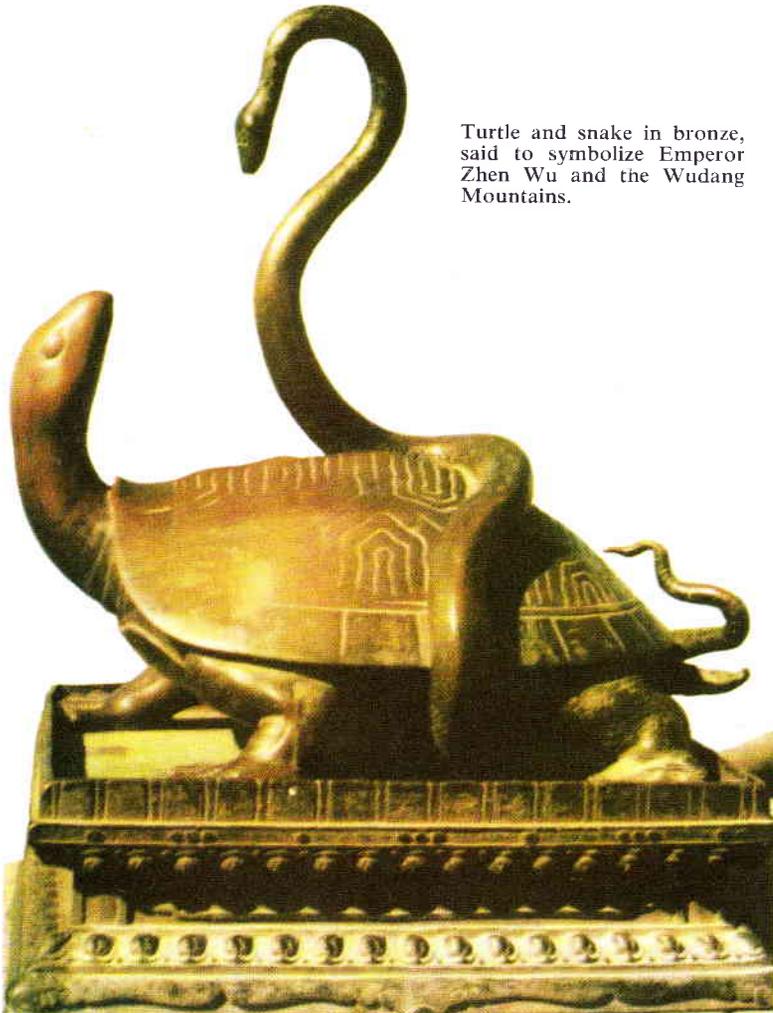
TU ZHENGMING is one of the chiefs of the publicity department of the Shiyan Municipal Party Committee in Hubei province.



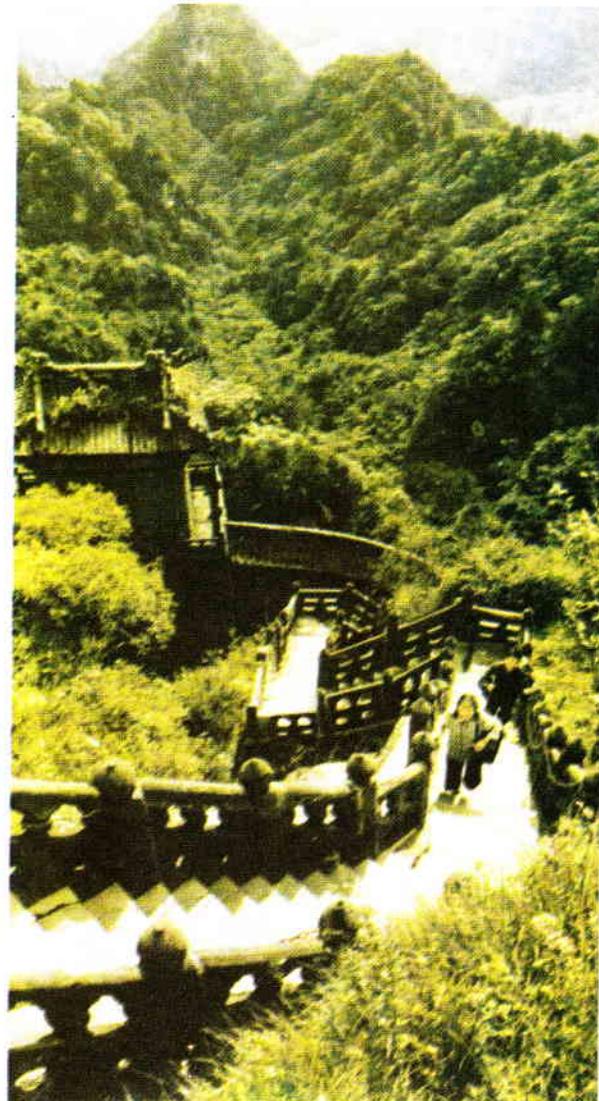
Golden Hall on the main peak.



Bronze statue of Emperor Zhen Wu, a Daoist deity, in Golden Hall.



Turtle and snake in bronze, said to symbolize Emperor Zhen Wu and the Wudang Mountains.

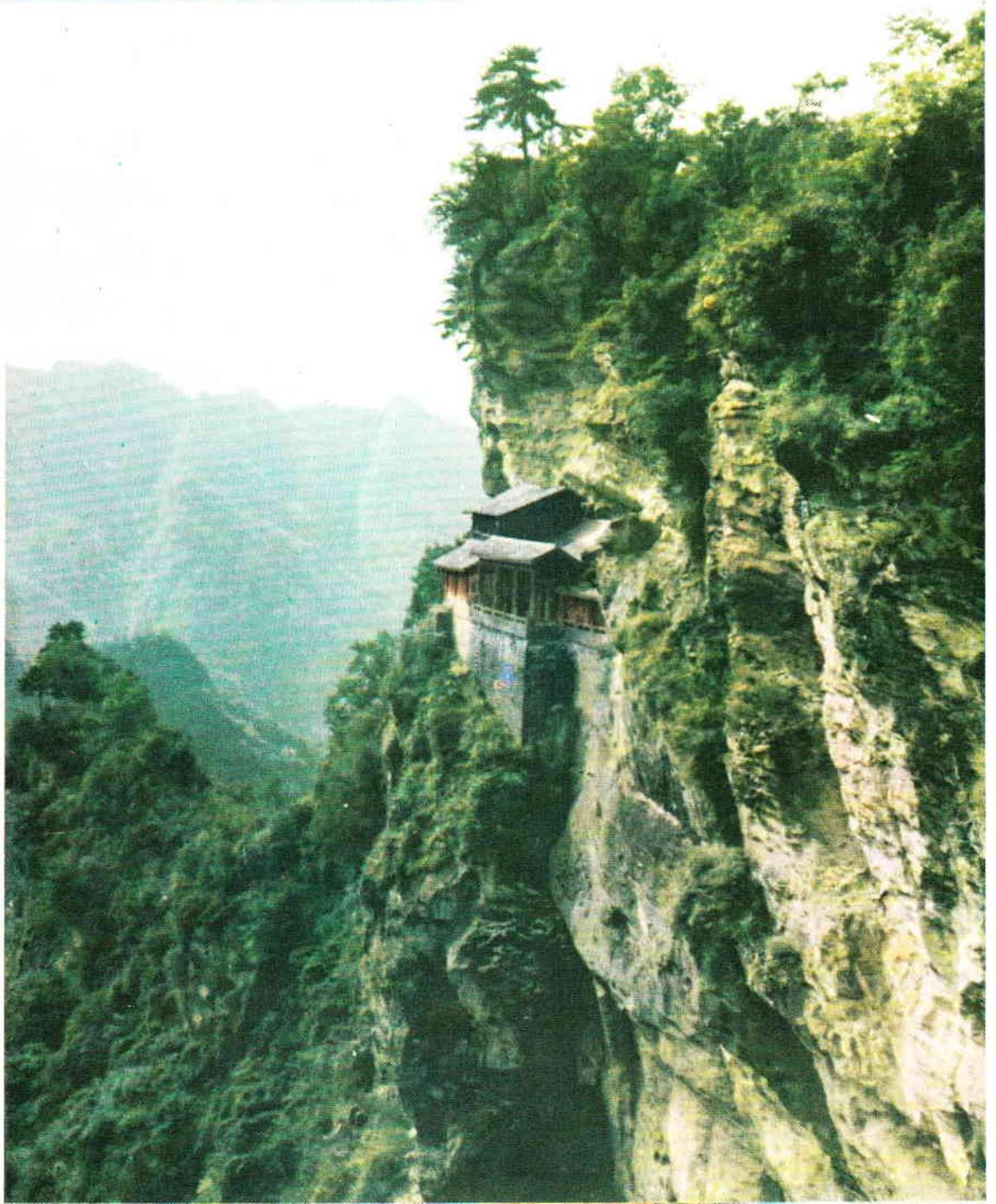


Juliandeng (Path of Nine Turns), the only way up to Heavenly Pillar Peak.



Dragon Head Incense Burner, where many people once fell to their death.

Nanyan, one of the 36 cliffs in the Wudang Mountains.
Photos by Yu Chengjian



caves, 3 ponds, 9 springs, 10 pools, 9 wells, 10 rocks and 9 terraces. The most spectacular of all is Nanyan (Southern Rock). Set on a steep cliff just below the main peak, it features a temple building — Nanyan Hall — carved out of the living rock, in imitation of the customary wooden architecture. In front of it, carved at the tip of a stone beam protruding over the edge of the cliff, is a dragon with an incense burner on its head. A Daoist abbot in ancient days, so goes the story, predicted good fortune for anyone who burned incense here. Nine out of ten devotees who tried it slipped and fell into the chasm below. Now the dragon head is enclosed with iron chains to prevent this from happening ever again.

The road to Nanyan is lined with fantastically-shaped rocks and sheer cliffs. Birds sing in the trees. Streams murmur in the gullies. When spring comes, azaleas carpet the mountains; in the autumn, maple leaves turn the slopes into a sea of flaming red. Pines grow stubbornly from crevices in the rocks, some tall and straight, others thrusting out at an angle or trailing like vines. One variety called "Greeting Visitors" stretches out its branches like a hospitable host offering his hand to guests from afar.

These mountains have been described as "Nature's treasure-house of medicine". Around Nanyan in particular, many excellent medicinal herbs grow. China's great physician and pharmacologist Li Shizhen (1518-1594), after searching the country north and south for the mandrake, finally found it here. Of the 1,800 medicinal ingredients listed in his *Compendium of Materia Medica*, over 400 are found in the Wudang Mountains.

Historical Sites

Because of its strategic position, this range has often been used as a base by revolutionary forces. The peasant leader Li Zicheng (1606-1645), who rose in revolt at

the end of the Ming dynasty, built up his army here. The ruins of Laoying Temple, burned by Li's forces before they were forced to retreat, still stand at the foot of the mountains.

In 1856, during the Qing dynasty, peasant insurgents from Hubei and Henan provinces known as the Red Turbans entrenched themselves in this place. An inscription chronicling their suppression by the Qing government is engraved on a rock at Nanyan Hall.

In our own day, the Chinese Red Army fought here. In 1931 the Third Red Army under its famed commander (later marshal) He Long marched northwestward from Honghu Lake in Southern Hubei to the Wudang Mountains. It set up its headquarters in Zi Xiao Gong (Purple Cloud Temple). A wall nearby still bears its slogans: "Unfold the Land Revolution!" and "The Red Army Is the Army of the Workers, Peasants and All Other Poor People!"

Legends

The Wudang Mountains are rich in tales and legends. One tells of the origin of a local handicraft product called the "dragon head walking stick". It goes like this: All the peaks of the range lean respectfully toward the

main peak, that is, all except the "Jiang Peak" (Obstinate Peak) which refused. Infuriated, the emperor Zhen Wu stormed at it, "Since you refuse to lean, I'll have 3,000 hairs plucked from your body every year." And in fact during the yearly pilgrimages in the past, 2-3,000 branches of trees on the peak were cut to make walking sticks, each carved at one end into a dragon head. Today, their manufacture still adds to the income of the local people.

In another legend, the emperor Zhen Wu, tired of meditating alone in the mountains to attain immortality, decided to go back to the world of men. On his way down he came upon an old woman beside a well, grinding away at a thick iron bar. "What are you doing?" Zhen Wu inquired. "Making a needle for my embroidery," she replied. Seeing Zhen Wu's astonishment, the old woman — actually an incarnation of a Bodhisattva or Buddhist saint — smiled and said, "With perseverance, even an iron bar can be ground into a needle." Chastened, the emperor went back to his meditation in the mountains. The well can still be seen today. A building nearby houses a bronze statue of the old woman holding an iron bar and smiling at visitors.

That old woman's words have become a proverb in China. □

Fumu Hall in the Purple Cloud Temple. In 1931 it was the headquarters of the Third Red Army under He Long. Yu Chengjian



Plastic Surgery in China

ZHANG DISHENG

PLASTIC surgery was almost unknown in pre-liberation China. What little was done was limited to cosmetic operations such as those for double-fold eyelids and higher nose bridges performed by a few private practitioners for the fashionable rich, and to repair harelips and cleft palates in children. In the past thirty years, however, plastic and reconstructive surgery has made considerable advances.

In the 50s China trained her first small group of plastic surgeons, numbering about half a dozen. By the 60s their ranks had increased to 30 or so. Today there are several hundred such specialists in China. Beijing has a hospital of plastic surgery; and a number of large hospitals elsewhere have instituted departments devoted to it. In the Shanghai No. 9 People's Hospital, for instance, a 7-story building for plastic and reconstructive surgery is going up. It will have modern operating rooms and laboratories and wards with 200 beds (three times the number of beds now available for plastic surgery in this hospital) and will become China's newest center for treatment, instruction and research in plastic surgery.

Cosmetic operations are done in China today, but hold a minor position in her plastic surgery as a whole. We believe that the specialty should serve two purposes: First, to correct external deformities of the human body and, secondly and more important, to

restore, at least partially, the function of tissues and organs lost through burns and other injuries. In tissues and external organs (eyes, ears, nose, etc.), form and function are closely related. In many cases, if the plastic surgeon cannot restore form reasonably well, restoration or reconstruction of function is impossible.

It was with these guidelines that the new China's plastic surgery took its first steps forward. Toward the end of the 40s and the beginning of the 50s, China went through two fairly big wars, the Liberation War and the war in Korea. These left a large number of wounded with deformed or missing noses, ears, eyes, upper and lower jawbones, and extremities, all requiring complicated plastic surgery for physical and mental relief. The foundations of new China's plastic and reconstructive surgery were laid in the course of treating these sufferers. Since then it has constantly developed, to become one of the most outstanding and fruitful of our me-



A patient before and after plastic surgery for a deformed eyelid in Shanghai No. 9 People's Hospital.

dical endeavors. However, the few hundred plastic surgeons we have now are a very small number in proportion to the overall population, and each of them bears an enormous work load. But long and varied experience has honed their professional talents and brought China's plastic surgery to the world's front ranks. In some respects it has made unique contributions.

Surgery for Burns

At present, final-stage plastic and reconstructive surgery for burn patients makes up a large proportion of the work. In May, 1958, the Guangci Hospital (today the Ruijin Hospital) attached to the Shanghai No. 2 Medical College drew much attention in China and abroad by saving the life of a patient, named Qiu Caikang, with burns on 90 percent of his body (23 percent were 3rd degree burns). Since then, Chinese medical personnel have achieved truly remarkable recoveries of patients with even larger burn surfaces and in a worse condition than Qiu Caikang, bringing the country to a leading position internationally in this field.

After a major burn heals, contractures and deformation of the patient's face, hands or other parts of the body lead to poor physiological functioning and impaired appearance. Victims require further treatment by plastic surgeons to reduce deformity and restore



ZHANG DISHENG, a noted plastic surgeon, is director of the Shanghai No. 9 People's Hospital.



Plastic surgeon Zhang Disheng operating.

function as far as possible. The development of burn treatment has pushed China's plastic surgery to higher levels.

In application of skin grafts and surgical treatment of contractures, a rich store of experience has thus been built up. Medical personnel at the hospital attached to the Xi'an No. 4 Army Medical College have successfully used pigskin grafts instead of homografts (tissue transplants from one human being to another) to cover early-stage wound surfaces in patients with extensive burns.

For patients with very little normal skin left, the Ruijin Hospital and the No. 9 People's Hospital has used large homografts inlaid with small autografts from the patient's own scalp to repair large wounds after late-stage surgery to remove contractures. This has solved problems arising from insufficient supply of the patient's own skin for autografts, arousing a good deal of interest among our colleagues abroad.

"Claw hand" is a complication resulting from severe burns on the back of the hand coupled with improper initial treatment. The patient's hand is deformed by contractures, the fingers cannot be extended, and function is almost entirely lost. In the past, in China as elsewhere, surgeons used to wait a year or more after the wound healed before performing plastic operations: earlier surgery was generally considered inadvisable due to the possibility of the scar developing hyperplasia (excessive overgrowths). During the long wait, however, tendon and muscle atrophy and joint deformation would inevitably set in, adversely affecting recovery of function.

In 1974, when a cadre at the Shanghai Automobile Factory suffered burns resulting in "claw hands", surgeons at the Shanghai No. 9 Hospital decided to break with conservative thinking. Five months after the wounds healed they excised the scar tissue, applied skin grafts and performed a

series of complex plastic operations. Function recovery was fairly good in both hands. The patient is now able to grasp, pinch, write, and use tools.

Since then, early scar excision and skin grafting has become routine with us. Practice has shown that this can prevent tendon and muscle atrophy and joint deformation, and restore hand function more satisfactorily.

Repairing Facial Deformities

Striking results have also been obtained in recent years in the correction of deformities of the eyes, ears, nose and mouth. To give one example: Patches of black nevi (moles)—actually a sort of accumulation of pigment in the skin—sometimes grow on the upper and lower eyelids. These are extremely disfiguring and, if too large, obstruct the sufferer's vision. In the past surgery for this affliction, which involves excision and repair, was performed in two stages and often took several months to complete. Now surgeons at the Shanghai No. 9 Hospital have developed a new procedure: excision and repair in one stage. Only one week of hospitalization is required and results have been highly satisfactory, as in the more than 70 operations. An international journal of ophthalmology published in Switzerland carried, in April 1978, the full text of a thesis written by these surgeons, with an editorial note describing it as a high attainment in ophthalmic plastic surgery.

A deformity often seen in the plastic surgeon's clinic is the absence of the nose. Nose reconstruction, a complicated surgical process, often used to require more than one operation. In February last year, the Shanghai No. 9 Hospital and the Capital Hospital in Beijing published papers almost simultaneously on a new and faster surgical technique for reconstructing the nose. The method used in Shanghai consisted in raising a flap of skin, together with blood vessels, from the sub-

ject's forehead, turning it 180 degrees, and then drawing it downward through a subcutaneous passage at the bridge of the nose. This method has already been used in more than 30 cases, with a success rate of 96 percent. The Beijing variant differs from the Shanghai one only in that the flap of skin is taken from one side of the forehead instead of the center. Both methods not only take much less time, but are less expensive.

Traditional Treatment for Elephantiasis

In Western medical literature, the treatment recommended for filariasis-induced elephantiasis of the leg consists in the main of excising the excess skin and subcutaneous tissue and then grafting skin onto the wound. This method is not very satisfactory, however, and the condition is likely to recur.

Old Chinese medical books describe a treatment used as far back as the 13th century: First, firewood was burned in a brick stove. After the fire died out the patient inserted the affected limb into the stove and kept it there until the bricks cooled. This was to be done once a day. In 1963 a practitioner of traditional Chinese medicine at a county hospital in Fujian province revived this treatment and used it successfully on a number of patients.

Beginning in 1964, plastic surgeons in the No. 9 People's Hospi-

tal in Shanghai made improvements on this ancient method. They designed an electric oven large enough to accommodate the limb. Treatment was effected by heat radiation, which could be adjusted to the level of tolerance of each patient. One hour of heat treatment was given every day for twenty days. After each treatment elastic bandages were bound tightly around the limb. After two or three such courses, the limb became softer to the touch and more supple and gradually decreased in size. In particular, the incidence of the skin disease erysipelas in these patients fell sharply. Formerly, some of them would suffer from shivering fits, high fever and inflammation of the limbs, characteristic of erysipelas, once or twice every month. After heat treatment, the frequency dropped to once or twice a year, and in some cases to nil.

The non-surgical treatment has already been used on more than 1,000 elephantiasis cases. Most of them have shown varying degrees of improvement. This ancient treatment has entirely replaced surgery in China, and its curative properties and principles are under study.

Microsurgery

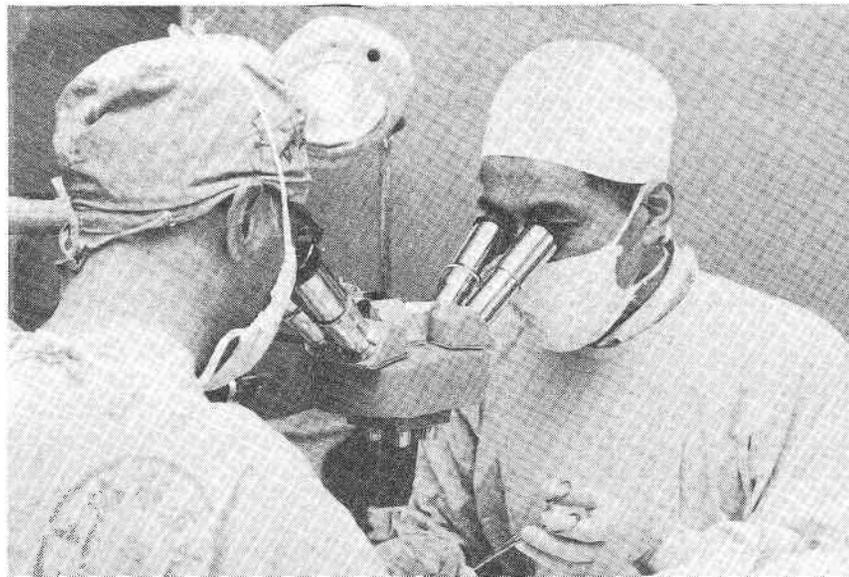
Microsurgery is finding increasingly wide application in China's plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons in Shanghai, Beijing, Shenyang,

Changsha and Xi'an are anastomosing (joining) capillaries and nerves under surgical microscopes, with excellent results in the treatment of a wide range of conditions. Free grafting of skin flaps is replacing the conventional method, used over several decades, of transplanting pedicled (stemmed) flaps or tubes of skin in grafts. This has shortened the time of treatment and cut down the number of operations required. Microsurgery is being employed in transplanting toes to replace missing fingers, in free transplantation of muscles to remedy paralysis of the facial nerves, and in transplanting part of the greater omentum (a fold of the peritoneum) to cover missing sections of the scalp or cranium. Since early 1977, the Shanghai No. 9 People's Hospital has been using free transplants from the jejunum (a portion of the small intestine) to replace missing or blocked esophagi (gullets).

Missing or blocked esophagi are a result of surgical removal for cancer, or of burns due to accidental swallowing of chemical substances. Replacement with a section of the intestine is a good way of dealing with such cases. But the operation is best done with microsurgical techniques, in order to join as many as possible of the mesenteric blood vessels of the jejunum with those in the patient's neck and thorax, to guarantee that all the transplants survive.

Microsurgery.

Photos by Liu Dingchuan



Cosmetic Surgery

In the ten years of the cultural revolution beginning in 1966 cosmetic surgery was banned and many plastic surgeons were criticized for having performed such operations. Now, people are taking a different view of the matter. I personally see no reason why we should not do face lifting, eyelid reconstruction and similar cosmetic operations on actors, so as to give them more years of stage youth. Since we still have few specialists in this field, their services are limited to film and stage performers for the time being. □

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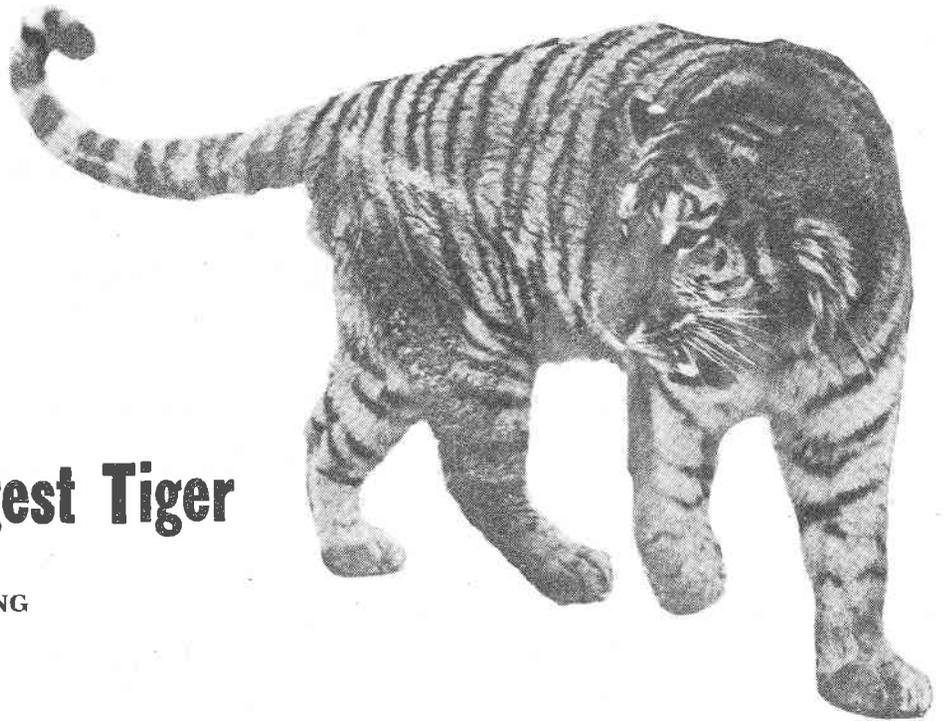
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World's Biggest Tiger

MA YIQING



THE Northeast China Tiger, one of China's rare animals, is the world's largest extant member of the tiger family. Weighing as much as 320 kg., it has a magnificent body and is fierce and fearless. Black horizontal stripes on its forehead slightly linked in the center, resemble the Chinese character “王” (king) which is why it is called “the king of animals” in China. White whiskers, long and wiry, bristle from its upper lip. Its heavy fur and thick subcutaneous fat make the animal impervious to sub-zero temperatures. Only when the snow lies more than 50 cm. deep on the ground are its movements slowed.

A denizen of the forest, this magnificent beast lives mostly among the coniferous and broad-leaf trees on rugged mountain ranges. Other favorite haunts are areas overgrown with tall grass and thickets where game is plentiful, or mountain ridges and rock-strewn flats. It hunts at night, and is most active at dawn and dusk.

MA YIQING is the head of the Animal Resources Department at the Natural Resources Institute of Heilongjiang province.

Thickly-padded paws enable it to move about almost soundlessly. It swims well, but cannot climb trees. Its normal range of activity is between 20-25 km., depending on the season or the available game. Generally speaking, it is more extensive in winter than in summer, and for the male tiger than for the female.

The Northeast China tiger feeds on live prey; it will not touch carrion. It hunts mainly such hoofed animals, like the wild boar and deer, and in summer it eats some berries. After lying in wait for its prey, or creeping up stealthily, it pounces suddenly and sinks its teeth in the victim's neck to prevent escape. A tiger can eat 30 kg. of meat at a meal. Then, sated, it may go for days without food.

Not a social animal, it lives alone and has no fixed lair. But a tigress lives with her cubs until they are big enough to take care of themselves. The Northeast China tiger seems to have no definite mating season. In the region's mountains most of the mating takes place between December and March the next year. At such times the roars of the beast can be heard two km. away.

The tigress's period of pregnancy is 105-112 days, and she bears 2-4 cubs at a time. A new-born cub weighs 1.2-1.8 kg. and measures only 32-40 cm. long (without its tail, which is about 14-16 cm. long). It nurses for 5-6 months, during which the tigress is especially ferocious. In the wild state, the frequency of litters is every 3-4 years. In the two or three years that she stays with her cubs she does not mate.

Tigresses raised in zoos, however, have borne cubs annually, and one in the city of Qiqihar in Heilongjiang province had two litters in one year.

A female cub takes 3-4 years to reach sexual maturity, and a male even longer. Since the life-span of the Northeast China tiger, according to zoo records, is from 20 to 22 years, a tigress can produce 10 to 15 offspring in her reproductive period. The high mortality rate among tiger cubs, few of which survive to maturity, is an important reason for their small numbers.

Recent surveys have shown that only 300 or so Northeast China tigers survive in a natural state. Half of them live in the moun-

tainous regions of Northeast China, the rest in the Maritime Territory and Khabarovsk Frontier Region of the U.S.S.R., with a few more in northern Korea. Yet toward the end of last century such tigers were distributed over vast territory beginning west from the region around Lake Baykal and extending through the Outer Hinggan range eastward to Sakhalin Island and southward to the Yanshan mountains and the Korean peninsula. The area they inhabit has shrunk drastically over the past 50 years and the number of tigers has dwindled: during the last decade they have become extinct in the Greater Hinggan range.

In recent years, the people's government has begun to pay attention to the protection of China's rare wildlife, including the Northeast tiger. Its relevant directive calls for "more protection of resources, active breeding and raising, and rational hunting and utilization". These measures help both to protect the Northeast China tiger directly and to maintain its food supply. Nature preserves for it have been set up in the heart of the Lesser Hinggan range and the Changbai mountains. The recently promulgated Criminal Code decrees penalties for hunters of rare animals in violation of state regulation. □

Three tiger cubs of the same litter in the Harbin Zoo.

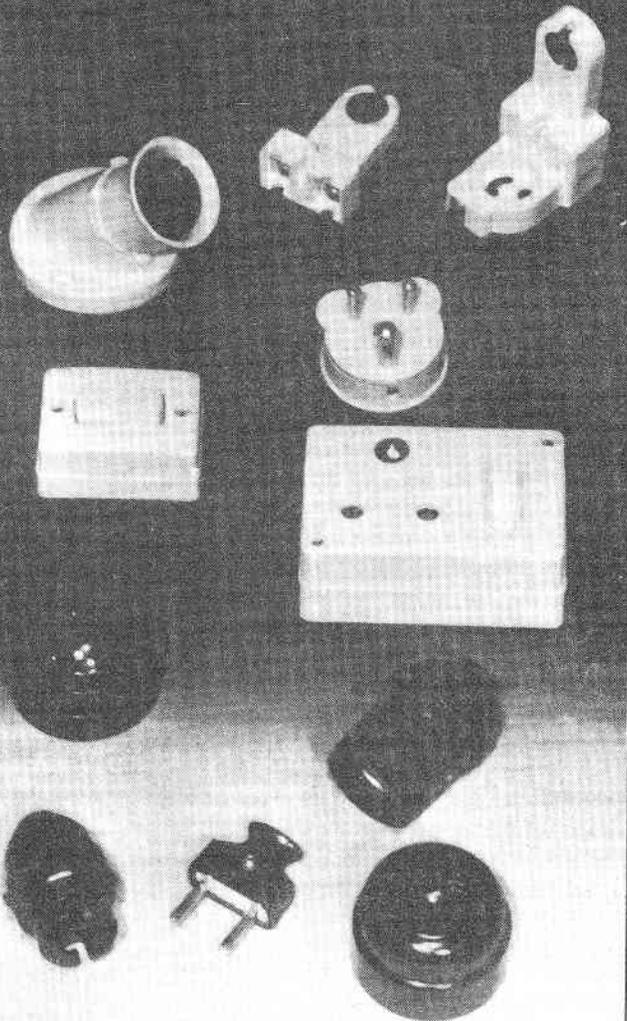


Weighing a three-week-old tiger cub.

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Bureaucrats on Trial

TANG ZHONGPU

THE *Bohai No. 2* was a 37-million-yuan off-shore oil rig imported from Japan in 1973. When it went down in Bohai Bay in 1979, killing 72 of the 74 persons aboard, the disaster was attributed to unexpectedly high winds. Now, the accident has been shown to have been caused by criminally bad management in the oil industry; four officials have been sentenced to prison terms, the Minister of Petroleum Industry has been fired, and a Vice-Premier has been officially reprimanded.

Perhaps more importantly, the investigation and trial of those responsible has set off an animated national discussion. The leaders of the Oceanic Petroleum Exploration Bureau displayed little regard for the safety of the workers in their charge. One observer at their trial noted that many industries have been led by people who are without technical competence, especially in new fields, and whose style of management involves mass campaigns rather than sound operational practices, and that this will have to change if the modernization campaign is to succeed.

I spent three days and nights aboard the *Bohai No. 2* a few years ago and was impressed with the crew's apparent skill at handling the advanced equipment. Before it capsized, the rig had drilled 19 wells totalling some 50,000 meters, four of which were producing crude for industrial use at rates as high as 1,000 tons

a day. How had it happened that this great machine and 72 lives could be destroyed by a winter wind?

An Extra Assignment

By October 20, 1979, *Bohai No. 2* had completed its work for the year, somewhat ahead of schedule. On November 19, a Vice-Minister ordered the rig moved as quickly as possible to a site 117 nautical miles away, where it was to drill a standard well by the end of December. An assistant chief geological engineer in the Oceanic Petroleum Exploration Bureau reported back to the ministry that the assignment was impractical: Because of expected severe winter weather and the rig's inability to withstand ice — it had been designed for southern seas — and the fact that it would take longer than the allotted time to dig a standard well. The engineer suggested postponing the work until spring.

But leaders of the ministry repeatedly said the decision couldn't be changed in principle, that if the work was not in fact completed by the end of December they would then decide what to do next. Thus, *Bohai No. 2* would have to be towed to the new location and the well drilled within 40 days. According to regulation, the staff of a rig must be notified 15 days before it is scheduled to move so they can prepare it for towing. But *Bohai No. 2* was given only four days' notice, and the rig was taken in tow dangerously unprepared.

Weather stations in Tianjin, Shandong, and Hebei were forecasting strong winds in the

area. Liu Xue, chief of operations on the rig, radioed several messages recommending safety precautions, but these were ignored by bureau officials. Where specifications called for three tugs, *Bohai No. 2* had been provided only one.

The rig which had not even been made fully seaworthy because of the rush was capsized and sank at 3 a.m. on November 25, 1979.

Song Zhenming, Minister of Petroleum Industry, reported to the State Council that the rig had gone down in a gale of 80 knots. The Oceanic Petroleum Exploration Bureau leaders speciously observed that just as people had died in the war of liberation, so some were bound to die in the struggle for the four modernizations.

Most of the workers, and especially the families of those who had lost their lives, were not quite so certain that the accident had been unavoidable. Aware that the bureau had cut corners before in its haste to fulfill production quotas, they demanded an investigation. Some wrote letters to *Workers' Daily*, and others reported their concerns to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the State Bureau of Labor.

Investigations Start

On January 22 of this year, a team of investigators organized by the Tianjin Federation of Trade Unions, the State Bureau of Labor, the public prosecutor's office, the Bureau of Public Security and other units arrived at the headquarters of the Oceanic

TANG ZHONGPU is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.

Petroleum Exploration Bureau, but the Ministry of Petroleum Industry threw up many obstacles to their investigation. Song Zhenming hurried to the bureau to affirm that it had indeed been a natural disaster; he even requested that the State Council designate the sunken *Bohai No. 2* "a heroic oil rig." The ministry dispatched a secret fact-finding group to try to find evidence to support its already-announced conclusions. The exploration bureau also set up a fact-finding group, with Wang Zhaozhu, deputy leader of the bureau, at its head; as later investigation and the public trial would show, Wang himself was the person most directly responsible for the accident.

The Tianjin joint fact-finding group, however, proceeded with its own investigation, gathering information from the workers and staff of the bureau.

In March, all three groups made presentations at a meeting attended by 1,200 bureau employees. Wang Zhaozhu spoke on behalf of the bureau's Party committee, using slides to buttress his argument that the rig had fallen victim to nature. Pan Changyou, representing the Tianjin group, blamed the bureau leadership for

issuing orders in violation of established regulations. This brought prolonged applause from the employees. The ministry and bureau groups agreed to work with the Tianjin group and come up with a single report.

Investigation disclosed, among other things, that Minister Song had lied about the weather. Recording instruments aboard a rig only two nautical miles from the spot where *Bohai No. 2* went down showed that, far from blowing at 80 knots as Song had claimed (a force-11 gale), the wind had actually been 45 to 55 knots (force 8 or 9). It was further determined that the tugboat had not sent out an immediate SOS, did not determine the sunken rig's bearings, and failed to lower its lifeboats to rescue the crew.

On April 21, the combined group appealed to the public prosecutor to investigate and fix the responsibility for the accident. After a formal investigation, the prosecutor scheduled a public trial for August 25.

The Trial

The prosecutor preferred charges of dereliction of duty against four men: Ma Jixiang, director

of the bureau; Wang Zhaozhu, his deputy; Zhang Dejing, deputy general dispatcher of the bureau; and Lin Yongzhi, the tugboat captain.

All 1,200 seats in the special courtroom of the Tianjin Intermediate People's Court were filled when the trial started. The judicial function in China is collegial; in this case the bench was composed of three judges and four assessors, or jurors—a university physics professor, an engineer from the harbor administration, a harbor pilot, and the deputy head of the education department of the Tianjin Shipping Company.

The presiding judge, Wu Jinyong, after introducing his associates, the prosecutors, and the defense attorneys, asked the defendants whether they wished to challenge any of the judges or assessors on grounds of having personal interests in the case. None did, and the trial proceeded with the reading of the indictment, which presented the State's case against the four men in detail.

Although the defendants had admitted their guilt, several witnesses, including the two survivors of the *Bohai No. 2* and

The Tianjin Intermediate People's Court tries the "Bohai No. 2" case.

Li Fen





Guo Xilu, petroleum engineer and a deputy to the National People's Congress (first left), speaks on the "Bohai No. 2" disaster during its recent session.

Qi Tiejian

a spokesman for a panel of maritime experts appointed by the prosecutor, were called to the stand to testify, and the prosecutor and the four defense attorneys argued at length over the defendants' culpability. In such a case, the public trial serves two important functions: It is a form of public education — thus the 1,200-seat courtroom — and it is a means of determining the appropriate sentence to be imposed.

Defense Attorney Dong Shikai, representing Ma Jixiang, argued that although the accused could not shirk responsibility for the accident, the real culprits were those in the Ministry of Petroleum Industry who had ordered increased production in disregard of conditions and who had overruled the objections of the bureau's geological engineer. Offshore oil exploration was still in its infancy in China, Dong said, and the defendants had been given responsibilities for which their training and experience had not prepared them. Even so, Dong argued, Ma Jixiang had made important contributions to China's oil development, and the court should take this into account in forming its judgment. At this,

the audience became restless and began to whisper its disagreement.

The prosecutor rejoined that of course the prime responsibility lay with the leadership of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, and it was for precisely that reason that the minister had been removed from his post. But, he said, the defendants bore their own direct responsibility as well. They had paid no attention to scientific management; they had ignored their bureau's own regulations; they had refused to respect the opinions of the workers and had disregarded their safety. Their misdeeds had brought great harm to the country and to the people, he said, and stern punishment would be a warning to other bureaucrats in similar situations.

Finally, the accused themselves addressed the court. They all acknowledged responsibility for the accident and said they would take it as a profound lesson. They asked for an opportunity to redeem themselves through meritorious service.

The hearing had taken about three hours. Seven hours later, the court was reconvened and the presiding judge announced the

sentence: Ma Jixiang, Wang Zhaozhu, Zhang Dejing, and Lin Yongzhi were sentenced to prison for terms of four years, three years, two years, and one year, respectively.

At this writing, the defendants have appealed their sentences to a higher court and are awaiting a new trial.

Significance of the Case

The *Bohai No. 2* case has shaken the whole nation and, it is hoped, will have far-reaching effects on Chinese industrial management and on the spirit with which the people approach the campaign for the four modernizations.

After the trial, a Tianjin textile worker said she thought the verdict would "tremendously heighten the morale of the people."

"This trial is aimed at the bureaucrats," she said. "People are afraid of bureaucrats and hate them too. It used to be that bureaucrats who broke the law usually got off scot-free and we couldn't do anything but get angry. Now this kind of problem can be handled properly."

A scientist who attended the trial agreed. "For many years quite a few leaders in charge of economic work used to do management by resorting to mass campaigns instead of scientific methods. Experience has shown that recklessly dealing with economic construction cannot bring about good results. The tragedy of *Bohai No. 2* has made us realize that smooth progress in the four modernizations will be impossible if the influence of the ultra-Left line in industry is not eliminated."

A vice-mayor of Shanghai, also an observer at the trial, said it had been "of universal and great significance on the economic front," a demonstration of the necessity to "improve the leadership."

The Ministry of Petroleum Industry called an emergency meeting last summer of the leaders of all petroleum enterprises in the country to consider the lessons of the *Bohai No. 2* disaster. □

The Ming Dynasty

5 — The Struggle for Territorial Sovereignty Begins

JIAO JIAN

IN the 16th and 17th centuries, covering the last years of the Ming dynasty and the early years of the Qing dynasty, the Chinese people fought many battles to safeguard their northeastern regions and southeastern coast against European invaders.

Taiwan: Seized and Recovered

In the 16th century European colonialists, beginning their expansion in Asia, started to harrass China's southeastern coast seeking plunder and trade. In 1553 the Portuguese occupied Macao; in 1624 the Dutch invaded Taiwan from its southwestern side and built the city of Chichian (now Anping). Two years later the Spanish, who had already invaded and colonized the Philippines, occupied Jilong and Danshui (Tamsui) on northern Taiwan. War ensued between the Spanish and Dutch with the result that the Dutch chased the Spanish away and took possession of the entire island.

The colonialists levied heavy taxes on the local farmers, who were Hans, China's majority nationality, and on the minority peoples, who were mainly hunters. Dutch traders kidnapped them in large numbers to sell in Java as slaves. The Taiwan people revolted many times against the Dutch.

The Dutch lasted only 38 years in Taiwan. They were driven out by troops led by Zheng Chenggong (1624-1662, known in western literature as Koxinga from the name Guo Hsingya by which he was known in Fujian province). He was a general under the Ming dynasty. When the Manchus occupied north China and set up the Qing dynasty, he held out against them in Xiamen and Jinmen (Amoy and Quemoy) islands. He made several attempts to win back the Changjiang (Yangtze) valley

from Manchu troops. In 1661 he crossed the strait with 25,000 troops and 350 warships and landed on the western coast of Taiwan. Within a year the Dutch stronghold, Fort Lollandia, had surrendered and the invaders were forced to leave.

Zheng Chenggong set up prefectoral and county administrations and promoted agriculture. Taiwan became a refuge for all who refused to submit to the Manchus. Zheng also encouraged peasants to come from the mainland to open up land. He distributed hoes, plows, sickles and oxen to the Gaoshans, the native people of Taiwan who had previously farmed without them, and got Han peasants to teach the use of them. He also set up schools. After his

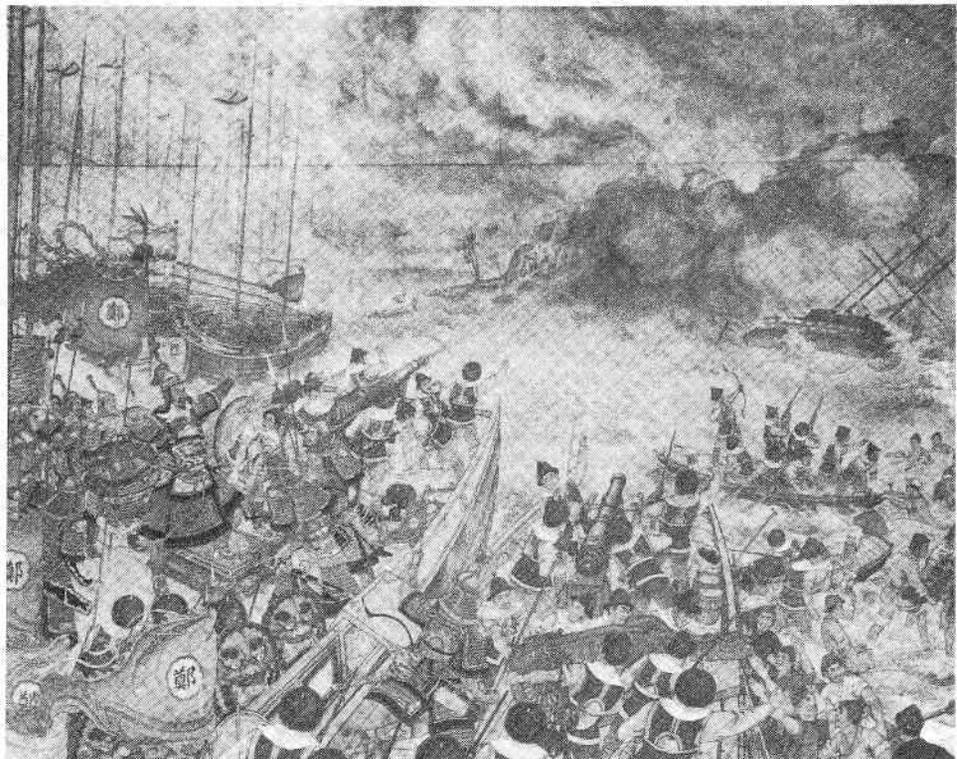
early death at age 39, his descendants continued to promote the economy and culture there.

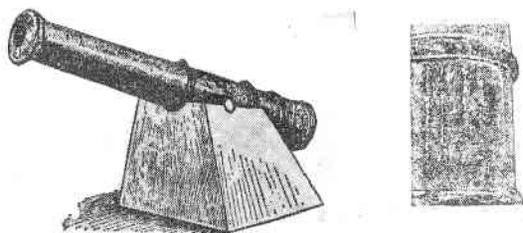
The Qing government took over Taiwan in 1683, making it a prefecture under the coastal province of Fujian. This tightened relations and exchange between the island and the mainland with the result that Taiwan developed more quickly. This had an advantage for China's sea defenses.

Tsarist Russian Invasions

While the Manchu army was busy consolidating the Qing dynasty's power in north China, troops from Tsarist Russia moved down from the north into northeast China. Tsarist Russia was originally a purely European country whose borders had not touched

Zheng Chenggong Recovers Taiwan, a Chinese traditional painting.





Brass cannon used against Tsarist Russian invasion. Later the words "Ever-Victorious General" were carved on it.

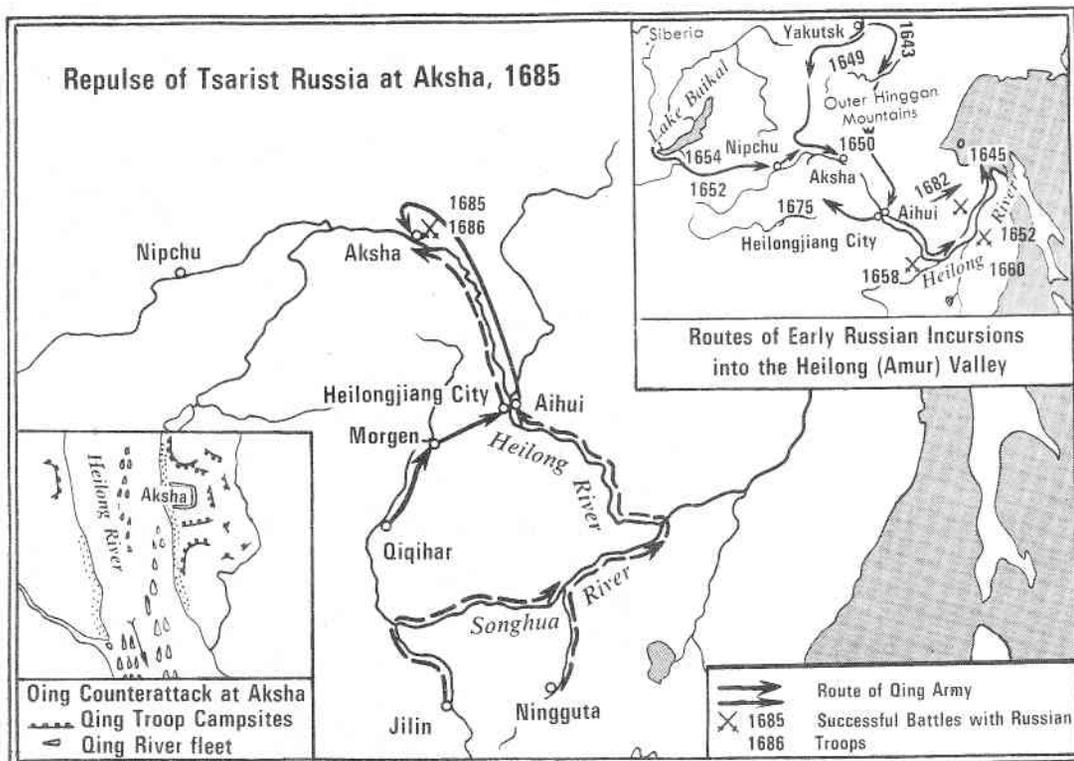
on China's. After the 16th century it started expanding eastward, first across the Ural Mountains to occupy immense Siberia, then down into China's northeast. There had been frequent incursions south of the Outer Hinggan Mountains (called by the Russians the Stanovoy Range) into the valley of the Heilong River, and established a headquarters at Aksha. Meanwhile other Russian forces crossed Lake Baikal and marched eastward to take regions around Nipchu (Nerchinsk). Both areas had been under control of the Chinese government. The aggressors plundered sable furs, raped and burned. They were resisted by Qing troops and the local inhabitants of different nationalities.

The Qing government demanded that the Russians withdraw their troops and negotiate. Instead, they reinforced their army at Aksha and stepped up their military expansion, arrogantly declaring that "the Chinese government should become tributary to the Tsar."

As soon as Qing dynasty rule over north China was secure, Emperor Kang Xi (1662-1722) launched a counter-offensive. After personally inspecting the northeast frontier, in 1685 he sent troops to dislodge the Russians from Aksha. The people living along the Heilong River helped build fortifications, post stations and boats and to transport grain and fodder. Some of them acted

as scouts in the Russian-held areas. The fierce attack that followed breached the Russians' battlements. After heavy casualties the Russians surrendered, but when the Qing troops had withdrawn, seized the town again.

In 1686 Emperor Kang Xi ordered another expedition. For six months his troops besieged the invaders, cutting off the water supply and bombarding the city daily with cannon. The Russian commandant was killed. Finally the Tsarist government agreed to settle the border question through negotiation, which resulted in the first Sino-Russian boundary treaty, the Nipchu Treaty of 1689. Under its provisions, areas north of the Outer Hinggan Mountains and west of the Gorbitza and the Ergun rivers were accorded to Russia. The treaty stipulated that the valleys of the Heilong and Usuli rivers, including Sakhalin Island, belonged to China. The Russians agreed to withdraw their troops from Aksha, and the Qing government agreed to give up territory held by China east of Sakhalin Island and around Nipchu on the east side of Lake Baikal. □





Miniature guards stationed in the alcoves of the tomb of Prince Zhu Yuelian outside Chengdu.

Tomb Finds Tell More About Ming Life

YI SHUI

A NUMBER OF tombs dating from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) have been excavated in recent years. Artifacts in them, now being studied, will enrich knowledge of Ming life.

Chengdu Underground Palace

Ming rulers are famous for the large, elaborate tombs they built for themselves, each a veritable underground palace. Indeed, this is the name given the best-known of them, Ding Ling, tomb of the emperor Wan Li (1573-1620), in the set of 13 Ming tombs north of Beijing. Not only emperors, but lesser members of the imperial family as well, had palatial tombs. In one of these, Prince Zhu Yuelian, eldest son of the Prince of Shu, was buried in 1410 outside Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province which was under his father's jurisdiction. The tomb lies at the southern foot of Fenghuang Mountain 5.5 kilometers north of the city.

Excavated in 1970, it is the largest princely tomb opened since

1949. Although it had been robbed several times, it still contained some artifacts. Most interesting are 500 well-preserved glazed pottery figurines. The miniature statues are positioned about the full-scale tomb rooms much as real guards would have stood. Three rows of them stand in alcoves in the main court. The first consists of grooms, a second row of figures with gongs, drums, an ancient type of *hua jiao* horn, and pennants, and a third row of warriors with broadswords, shields and bows and arrows. In front of the main hall stand two more rows of very martial-looking warriors in armor and helmets, spears in hand. In addition, there are two groups comprising 330 figurines about 30 centimeters high in the middle court. Representing the grand procession of a guard of honor when the prince went out, each group surrounds a miniature pottery coach with six horses.

It has three parts of barrel-vault construction with a total length of



Warrior figurine.

34.7 meters. From beginning to end one passes through the first gateway, front court, second gateway, main court and main hall, middle court and back hall. On either side of the main and middle courts are alcoves. Two annexes flank the back part of the middle court. In one of the rooms are three big iron vats connected at the bottom with an iron pipe. They were lamps, and still contain residue of the oil and wicks.

Among the artifacts remaining in the tomb are a wooden seal, iron helmets, iron bows and broadswords, a wooden chest lacquered in red and painted with gold dragons which contained a jade ritual tablet, jade pendants, and a royal crown in damaged condition.

Song Painting in Tomb

Zhu Tan, Ming dynasty Prince of Lu (present-day Shandong province) must have been a person of more refined tastes than most other Ming princes. The tombs of the latter contain mainly funeral objects of gold, silver, pearl and jade. But in Zhu Tan's tomb were

Wooden figurines representing a guard of honor from Zhu Tan's tomb.

Brocade robe from Zhu Tan's tomb.



found books, paintings and antiques. One of the paintings is from the Song dynasty (960-1279). It portrays hollyhocks and butterflies on a silk fan 24.3 centimeters high. A poem on the back by Emperor Gao Zong (1107-1187) of the Southern Song dynasty in his own calligraphy verifies the period of the painting. Since relatively few examples of Song painting have come down to us, it will be a valuable addition to material for study of Song art.

The tomb yielded another painting on silk, a landscape in gorgeous colors, and another of white lotuses done in the *gong bi* (meticulous brushwork) style by Yuan dynasty artist Qian Xuan (c. 1239-1299).

Prince Zhu Tan's tomb, consisting of a front and back chamber together measuring 20.6 meters in length, is located at the southern foot of Jiulong Mountain in Zouxian county, Shandong province. Also found there were seven books in 21 volumes printed in the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) and a 121-cm. zither of black tung wood dating from the year 1164. The prince died in 1389. Other funeral objects include wooden figurines of men and horses, miniature coaches, a board and pieces for the game of *wei qi* and other more typical items, such as a crown, hats, a

brocade robe, jade belts and jade *gui* ritual tablets, all indicating the rank of the occupant.

First Ming Scalpels Found

The tomb of a physician of the Yuan-Ming period, who died in 1411, has provided medical equipment, including surgical instruments which will be helpful in studying the surgery of the time. The tomb is in Jiangyin county in Jiangsu province.

The instruments include scissors, tweezers and two scalpels. One of the latter, 16.7 cm. long and in the shape of a willow leaf, with a 4-cm. edge was apparently used for making large horizontal incisions. The other, 11.3 cm. long with a thin, sharp point, was used for small vertical incisions or for removing necrotic tissue. Books from the later Qing dynasty (1644-1911) describing Ming dynasty surgery mention such instruments, but these are the first to be found.

The tomb also contained a porcelain pot with four holes for steam treatment, a long-spouted porcelain ewer, a brush with a horn handle, wooden pots and horn rods used in massage and bonesetting.

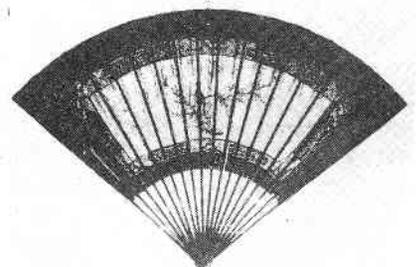
460-Year-Old Papercut

The design of a magpie perched on the branch of a plum tree in

bloom — symbolizing the coming of spring — has been a popular theme of papercuts in south China at least since the Ming dynasty. This is proved by such a design on a folding fan found in a Ming tomb in Jiangyin county, Jiangsu province. From an account book in the same tomb, it can be assumed that the fan was buried in the year 1515.

The papercut is placed between two layers of a folding fan. The fan, 27.3 cm. high, is made of two layers of floss-silk paper which on the surface is dark brown flecked with gold, without any design. When held to the light, however, it reveals the inserted papercut. It is a fine example of Ming work, with the sturdy branches and life-like bird done in simple, clean lines. □

Held up to the light, folding fan from a Ming tomb in Jiangsu province reveals papercut decoration.



Lesson 24

Send-off

(加拿大 访华 旅游团 来到 首都
(Jiānádà fǎng Huá lǚyóutuan lái dào Shǒudū
(Canada visit China tourist group come to Capital

机场, 启程 回国。)
Jīchǎng, qǐchéng huí guó.)
Airport, start out (to) return country.)

王: 请先到海关办
Wáng: Qǐng xiān dào Hǎiguān bàn
Wang: Please first (go) to customs go through
手续。
shǒuxù.
procedures.

海关人员: 你们好! 请把护照、机票
Hǎiguānrényuán: Nǐmen hào! Qǐng bǎ hùzhào, jīpiào
Customs person: You well! Please passport, plane ticket
和申报单给我看一看。
hé shēnbàodān gěi wǒ kàn yí kàn.
and declaration give me (to) have a look.

史密斯: 请看。
Shímìsī: Qǐng kàn.
Smith: Please look.

海关人员: 好了, 你们可以去托运
Hǎiguānrényuán: Hǎo le, nǐmen kěyǐ qù tuōyùn
Customs person: All right, you may go check
行李了。
xíngli le.
luggage.

服务员: (过磅后) 这是登机牌; 这
Fúwùyuán: (Guò bàng hòu) Zhè shì dēngjīpái; zhè
Service person: (Weighing after) This is boarding card; this
是行李单。下飞机以后用
shì xínglǐdān. Xià fēijī yǐhòu yòng
is luggage check. Get off plane after use
它取行李。
tā qǔ xínglǐ.
it take out luggage.

史密斯: 谢谢。
Shímìsī: Xièxiè.
Smith: Thanks.

王: 你们有剩余的 外汇券、
Wáng: Nǐmen yǒu shèngyú de wàihuìquǎn,
Wang: You have extra foreign exchange certificates
人民币 可以 到 大行
rénmínbì kěyǐ dào dà xíng
(or) renminbi can (go) to big hall
兑换处 换成
duìhuànchù huànchéng
foreign exchange office change to

外币。 其他人 请到
wàibì. Qítā rén qǐng dào
foreign currency. Other people please to
休息厅 休息 一下儿。
xiūxiǐng xiūxi yíxià'er.
lounge rest a while.

玛利: 我们坐的是哪一班
Mǎlì: Wǒmen zuò de shì nǎ yì bān
Marie: We ride is which flight
飞机?
fēijī?
plane?

王: 是 中国 民航 的 飞机,
Wáng: Shì Zhōngguó Mínháng de fēijī,
Wang: Is CAAC plane,

航班号 931, 飞机号 2404。
hángbānhào jiùsānyī, fēijīhào èrsìlǐngsì.
flight number 931, plane number 2404.

起飞 时间 是 21 点。
Qǐfēi shíjiān shì èrshíyī diǎn.
Take off time is 21 hours.

萨克斯: 新建的 机场 设备 很
Sākèsī: Xīn jiàn de jīchǎng shèbèi hěn
Sachs: Newly-built airport facilities very
好, 这使 旅客 感到 很
hǎo, zhè shǐ lǚkè gǎndào hěn
good, these make travelers feel very
方便。
fāngbiàn.
convenient.

史密斯: 这次到 中国 旅行 给我们
Shímìsī: Zhè cì dào Zhōngguó lǚxíng gěi wǒmen
Smith: This time to China travel to us
留下了深刻的印象, 特别是
liúxiàle shēnkè de yīnxiàng, tèbié shì
leave deep impression, especially is
王先生 对我们的 热情
Wáng xiānsheng duì wǒmen de rèqíng
Wang Mister to our warm
照顾, 令人 难忘。我
zhàogù, lìng rén nánwàng. Wǒ
care, make (one) hard (to) forget. I
建议大家 一起 照个 像,
jiànyì dàjiā yìqǐ zhào ge xiàng,
suggest everybody together take a picture,
留作 纪念。
liúzuò jìniàn.
keep as souvenir.

(大家合影)

(Dàjiā hé yǐng)

(Everybody together (take) picture)

王: 请准备上飞机吧。欢迎
Wáng: Qǐng zhǔnbèi shàng fēijī ba. Huānyíng
Wang: Please prepare board plane. Welcome

朋友们再来中国!
péngyoumen zài lái Zhōngguó!
friends again come (to) China!

史密斯: 会来的!
Shímìsī: Huì lái de!
Smith: Will come!

王: 再见了! (一一握手)
Wáng: Zàijiàn le! (Yī yī wò shǒu)
Wang: Good-bye! (One by one shake hands)

祝你们一路平安!
Zhù nǐmen yīlù píng'ān!
Wish you whole journey safe!

Translation

(The Canadian China tour group arrives at the Capital Airport and starts to return home.)

Wang: First please go to the customs.
Customs officer: How do you do? Please show me your passport, plane ticket and declaration form.
Smith: Take a look please.
Customs officer: All right, you can check your luggage.
Luggage clerk: (After weighing) This is the boarding card. This is the luggage check. Use it to get your luggage when you get off the plane.
Smith: Thanks.
Wang: If you have any extra foreign exchange certificates and renminbi you can go to the foreign exchange office in the big hall to change them into foreign currency. The others can go to the lounge and rest.
Marie: Which flight are we taking?
Wang: It is a CAAC plane, flight number 931, plane number 2404. Take-off time is 21 hours.
Sachs: The facilities in the new airport are quite good. They make it convenient for the travelers.
Smith: This trip to China has left a deep impression

Saltwater Farming

(Continued from p. 37)

It was mere accident that led to the initiation of scallop culture. In early winter 1973, while cleaning a sea-cucumber aquarium, the lab staff found 31 tiny scallops in it. They thought they had developed from some fertilized scallop spawn or larvae which had been swept into the aquarium by the tide. Intrigued by their find, they put the "intruders" in two baskets, lowered them into the sea and tended them with great care. The scallops

grew quite normally and eventually spawned. It was not long before the lab was the possessor of the first school of cultivated scallops.

During last year's sea cucumber harvest I visited the tract again. As we cruised along the coast crisscrossed by reefs, I could see numerous sea cucumbers sprawling on the rocks. A staff member told me that since 1972 this tract has produced about 300,000 young sea cucumbers, another 260,000 fertilized spawn and larvae which are now growing, more than 4 million

on us. Especially unforgettable is Mr. Wang's warm care. I suggest we take a picture together as a souvenir. (They take a picture together) Please get ready to board the plane. We welcome you to visit China again. We will. Good-bye. (Shaking hands one by one.) Wish you a good trip.

Notes

1. The use of ràng 让 (let)

Sometimes this has the same meaning as in English, as in Māma ràng wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng 妈妈让我们去看电影 (Mother lets us go to the movies). But more often it is used in the meaning of "wants me to", as in Lǐngdǎo ràng wǒmen qù kāi huì 领导让我们去开会 (The leaders want us to go to the meeting). Wǒ ràng tā dào wǒ jiā zuò kè 我让他到我家作客 (I want him to be a guest in my house, or I want to invite him to my house).

2. "Have a good trip"

The traditional send-off is Zhù nǐ yīlù píng'ān 祝你一路平安 (I wish you a safe and peaceful journey).

New Language Corner Series in 1981

This is the last one in this series. Starting in January 1981 we will begin a new two-year series of lessons centered around phrases for everyday use. The lessons will be suitable for beginners, but also helpful for those with some previous knowledge of Chinese.

Language Corner readers, we'd like to hear from you. Please tell us whether you find the new series useful, what are your reasons for following the Language Corner, what you would like to see in it.

scallop larvae and some abalone. All of these, he said, have been "repatriated" into the surrounding sea to enrich its marine resources. The density of the sea cucumber population around the island must be one of the results.

Our ship ploughed into the scallop tract. There the sea is both deep and rough but the cultivated scallops growing in sacks suspended from struts are big and fat. With a water surface of less than two ha., this tract can now produce more than 20 tons of scallops a year. □

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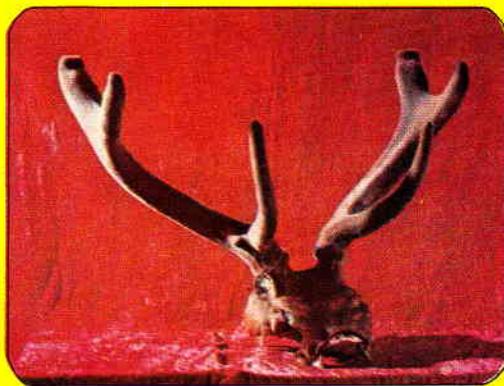


PILOSE ANTLER

(of a Young Stag)

from Heilongjiang Province

Pilose Antler, one of the "three treasures" of China's northeast, is a valuable tonic for reinforcing vitality and building up resistance to disease. It is recommended for those with heart trouble or general debility.



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