Aerial view of Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang province.

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**EDITORIAL OFFICE:**

China Reconstructs
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- Front: Yingnlang, heroine of the dance drama Along the Silk Road. Wang Hongxun
- Back: Gulangyu Island at Xiamen (traditional-style painting). Xia Lin

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- **SILT ON THE HUANGHE (YELLOW) RIVER**
  - A tour with a survey team on the river with the world's highest silt content finds some progress and many problems still to be solved.
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- **JOINT-VENTURE OVERSEAS INVESTORS IN CHINA**
  - How such investing works, what benefits China hopes from it are described in articles about two special regions, "Developing Shenzhen" and "Aiding Overseas Investors in Guangzhou."
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- **THE SILK ROAD IN DANCE**
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- **THE LATE AUTHOR LAO SHE**
  - Hu Jieqing, wife of Lao She, the late well-known author of "Rickshaw Boy," "Teahouse," and other works, talks about her husband's life.
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- **TIBET'S POTALA PALACE**
  - Built for a 7th-century Chinese princess, the massive Potala and its art riches, once forbidden to all but a few, are now open to the public: background on its architecture and cultural relics.
  - Page 44
Shanxi province. On the following over a road of sand which took us the largest expedition the China Society of Water Conservation had organized to survey this stretch of the river and the work took them of them with years of experience over 3,200 kilometers over a month.

CHEN RINONG is a staff reporter for CHINA RECONSTRUCTS.

We followed the river south and struck deep into peaceful farm land, leaving in its wake desolate wastes like lonely lighthouses, their connecting walls submerged beneath the sands. Our foreshadowed in the distant past had built this chain of beacons across this part of the country to give early warning of enemy invasions. At the first sight of invaders fires had been lit, carrying the message swiftly from beacon to beacon, but they never gave warning of another invader which today has literally poured over the wall and struck deep into peaceful farm land, leaving in its wake desolate waste.

To our northwest were dunes and sparse Chinese tamarisks which came in very handy for spreading under our tires over a stretch of soft sand. Further south we drove through numerous shallow pools which was a change from the dust but which frequently held up our progress. Once, one of our vehicles got mired in one and we had to spend hours before we could dig it out and go on our way.

We reached the old city of Yulin in the night. We looked like an archeologist's find suddenly come to life. The fury and savagery of the at an impromptu picnic. We photographed this phenomenon and measured the silt content and found that suspended in every cubic meter of water was 800 kilograms of sediment! According to Jiang’s estimate the 111 major tributaries bring about 700 million tons of silt a year into the Huanghe. The silt raised the riverbed further downstream and was the cause of destructive floods when the swollen river burst its banks. This depletion of the soil and transporting away of millions of tons of arable soil reduced productivity and held down standards of living. It has been going on for a long time and it will need sustained efforts over many years to check this. However, a start has been made.

A Green and Prosperous Village

We decided to call on a mountain village not far from the city of Mizhi with the quaint name of High West Ravine. We heard that Liu Derun spent the past fifty years at his job and he knows this part of the river well. He first visited this region 42 years ago fresh from college abroad. The nine-man team he was with had tramped, rode on horseback and floated downriver on cowhide rafts to study erosion and collect information on how to fight it. They had sent in their report and urged immediate action but nothing was ever done by the authorities to check the widespread erosion and destruction of farmland.

The invasion was being driven back and the moving sand stabilized with a subsequent drop in the silt content of the Huanghe River.

On the Loess Plateau

We left the desert and struck into the heart of the Loess Plateau.

Liu Derun has worked on many of the major water conservation projects which are now helping to restore the productivity of this part of China. We stayed two days in Yulin examining local water and soil conservation projects. What we saw was heartening. The people were fighting the desert encroachment and they had the state backing them. We saw among the dunes a small reservoir the local people had built themselves. The dam was of sand, entirely of sand, and it had sluirs and trees planted to stabilize it.

Water from this reservoir went to the newly planted shelterbelts about the new fields and orchards outside the city walls. Sand dunes had been leveled and covered with a layer of soil to create new fields. Aerial sowing of grass to check advancing sand was being used quite successfully as we could see for ourselves from atop one of the beacons. Trecks of green grass with patches reaching out into the desert marked the newly recouped territory. The invasion was being driven back and the moving sand stabilized with a subsequent drop in the silt content of the Huanghe River.

MARCH 1980

Ereeliin, Hequ county, Shanxi province.
getting 3.25 tons of grain per hectare on their 66 hectares each year. A hundred and thirty-three hectares of poorer slopes were given over to woods, woodland and pasture. They concentrated on getting bigger returns from a smaller area through high-input, intensive cultivation, instead of the old way which was to sow widely and hope nature would help.

Gao told us that even with less land under grain than before their total annual grain output had risen from 58 tons to 280 tons. The orchards and timber trees were bringing in more money and the pastures were supporting a sizable flock of sheep, goats and pigs. All this has helped boost incomes and provided the brigade with more funds to buy fertilizer, tools and to invest in production. But above all, and of longer-term significance, was the fact that the villagers have basically licked erosion on their four square kilometers. In the past, as late as 1966, it is estimated that the brigade was losing some 40,000 tons of topsoil a year, when the biggest downfall in 29 years struck the summer of 1977. Very grave, an engineer working with us said, was the state of that year, for it was the biggest downpour in 20 years.

Our team of scientists took a bridge of stone arrived at High Range in Qinghai province. The upper reaches end at Togtoh county in Inner Mongolia and its middle reaches at Mengjin in Henan province. The river empties into the Bohai Bay at Kerli county in Shandong province. The Huanghe, or Yellow River, has the highest silt content in the world, whence its name. It cuts across the world's largest loess plateau, 580,000 square kilometers of loamy soil and sparse vegetation. Heavy rains wash something like 1,600 million tons of soil a year into the river, enough to build a ribbon of earth, one meter high by one meter wide, 37 times around the earth. A large portion of the silt is transported to the sea, but about 400 million tons of it is dumped along the lower reaches to raise its riverbed over 10 centimeters each year. In some places the river is three to five meters high. The surrounding "hyperterraneous river" which has to be confined by high and stout dikes. In the 2,000 years before 1949, when the country achieved its liberation, there were no less than 1,500 dike bursts and 26 violent changes in its course. Each flood took a huge toll of lives and created enormous devastation, which is why the river has been referred to as "China's Sorrows."

In the 30 years since the establishment of new China, the people's government has built many multi-utilization projects to make the river do more work and life safer for the millions living along its banks. On the upper and middle reaches stress has been on water and soil conservation through terracing fields, building walls across ravines to create fields by alluviation, planting trees and sowing grass. In the past three decades seven major conservation projects have been completed on the river itself and 126 medium and large projects on the tributaries, and dikes have been reinforced. The irrigated area has risen from 0.7 million hectares to 3.5 million hectares.

By 1980 the Huanghe River and Silt

for Your Reference

The Huanghe River and Silt

...
A flow of water carrying earth to build a dam, Zangzishan commune, Zangyang county, Shanxi province.

Couldn't they try siphoning out the silt? he asked. Two years were spent in trying before they could put the idea into effective practice. Then in the next three years they sucked out something like 80 per cent of the silt from the reservoir. We climbed to the top of the dam of red granite blocks to see how the siphon idea at work.

There was a boat anchored out on the artificial lake with a huge pipe leading from it to a conduit on the reservoir from silting up. He said ruefully. Reservoirs and rivers were organized to farm collectively and reservoir building as part of flood-control projects on the Huanghe began. Fang had taken part in many flood-control projects but now he is applying himself to the problem of stopping the reservoirs from silting up. He claims that his method is the answer, but not all share this view. But whatever the case may be, the experts are suggesting that another project should be built in one of the valleys below the Sanmen Gorge. This, they argue, would make fuller use of the Huanghe's hydro-power potential and also bring a greater area under irrigation. Where will this be done and where will be decided soon, but even to a layman like myself I could understand that an enormous amount of effort is needed to solve the silt problem.

Sanmen Gorge hydro-power station.

As the Sanmen Gorge project alone is unable to solve entirely the problem of silting and the flood threat on the lower reaches experts are suggesting that another project should be built in one of the valleys below the Sanmen Gorge. This, they argue, would make fuller use of the Huanghe's hydro-power potential and also bring a greater area under irrigation. Where will this be done and where will be decided soon, but even to a layman like myself I could understand that an enormous amount of effort is needed to solve the silt problem.

Sanmen Gorge was the last stop on our trip. On board the hydrological observation boat team members were animatedly discussing further plans to deal with the various problems of the river, or working silently on thees. The month I spent traveling with the team made me aware of some of the many difficulties involved in tackling erosion and the silt problem, and the economic and scientific significance in solving them. It will probably take several generations of efforts before the Huanghe River is brought fully under control. Nevertheless, with the whole might of the people married to modern science and technology the work is speeding up and the river will be made to contribute more towards China's modernisation program.
Early every morning a slender, graying woman of 50 clad in overalls and work shoes and a blue cloth work cap jumps on her bicycle and pedals around to the towering distillation column, the catalytic cracking installation and four others at the refinery of the Shengli oil field to plan the day's work with workshop heads and engineers. Then she goes to the control room to inquire how production went the day before and deal with any problems that have come up. Then she begins a series of conferences with technicians and engineers to discuss work processes or work with workshop heads and engineers. Then she begins a series of conferences with technicians and engineers to discuss work processes or raise the university four years earlier to modernization.

She is Xu Qian, chief engineer and deputy director of production and technology of the refinery of the Shengli oil field to plan the day's work with workshop heads and engineers. Then she goes to the control room to inquire how production went the day before and deal with any problems that have come up. Then she begins a series of conferences with technicians and engineers to discuss work processes or raise the university four years earlier to modernization.

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She is proud and happy about all that the Shengli Oil Refinery has achieved. The extra capacity she gained by her innovation in 1979 alone under her leadership is equivalent to building a new refinery at a 10% lower cost. The profit turned over to the state by the refinery over the years is enough to build 21 others, each capable of refining 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year.

Long Shouxun, the present director of the oil refinery, has worked with Xu Qian since the Xinjiang days. “Her knowledge of the industry was first-hand,” he says. “She is good at delving into technology and analyzing problems. Her work on the innovation has tested her determination to persist when time and again there seemed to be failures, and her skills as a technologist and a leader.”

He recalls that Xu Qian’s manner as a woman pioneer in such a male-dominated industry was not smooth sailing. There were would-bes when men ridiculed or rebuffed her. Once she disagreed with an official of the Shengli Oil Refinery. In a technical problem, he lashed out at her. “Don’t you want to go ahead, you’d better go home and look after your child.” It turned out later that Xu Qian was correct and the official apologized to her.

Recalling her experiences over the years, Xu Qian says, “Male prejudice still regards women as not capable or resourceful, but finicky, weakly easy, often asking leaves for trivial matters and not conscientious enough in work.

“The only way we can do away with this sort of thing is with our own actions. It is not so difficult, at least in oil refining. It’s true that women do not have the physical strength of some men, but not many of them do work like drilling, but they do have as much staying power as men. They are very careful in their work and also thoughtful in planning.

“Leaders have to canvass the opinions of many people and organize personnel. Women can do well at this sort of thing.”

Xu Qian has proven this true in her own life. When she came to the Shengli oil field in 1986, it was a huge and challenging task. She stood up to the challenge and confidence. Her own best qualities stood her in good stead: drawing on her determination and modesty and her skill as a technologist and leader she was able to pull together a technical team and get things going.

In 1976 during the heyday of the gang of four, when technical knowledge and experience were scarce, Xu Qian’s encouragement and technical work techniques sent to work in technology, industrial development and construction is under way in Shenzhen. From a quiet town of 20,000 inhabitants only a year ago, Shenzhen has grown to be a city of 320,000. The city and its environs have been promised to the status of a special municipality directly under the Guangdong province government.

“From the viewpoint of an investor,” the chairman of a Hongkong financial group told me, “Shenzhen has several advantages — suitable geographical and social conditions, convenient land and water communications and a vast area of undeveloped land. Renta charged on property and ground are low.” The area also has a large labor force, and he also cited the low cost of labor.

The 2,000 - square - kilometer Shenzhen district lies on the fertile Zhujiang (Pearl) River delta. Its subtropical climate provides lush crops the year round. Beautiful bays and excellent sites for harbors line its 195 kilometers of coast. The Hongkong-Guangzhou rail line passes through the city. Every year two million Chinese and foreign travelers and company officials come and go via Luohu Bridge and the Wenjin ferry. The railway station has been enlarged several times, but is always packed.

Women are not inferior

Early in 1983 Xu Qian was already nationally-known as an engineer in her industry. For her outstanding contribution in Xinjiang she was received by Chairman Mao at a national conference. Last year she was elected a deputy to the National People’s Congress.

Women Oil Drillers at Shengli oilfield.

Housework is shared. As Xu puts it, “We’re very democratic. Whoever is the least busy does the most housework.” Her flat of two canters is kept and books.

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Building materials stir up clouds of dust. All along the highway one passes sites where billboards are being blasted to fill in hollows to create new level ground. One passes a gigantic automobile assembly plant which will be completed soon. Built with joint investment by the municipal government and the agent companies of the U.S. Ford Motor Company and the Japanese Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, it will produce passenger cars and deluxe tourist buses. Work has begun on the foundation for a big printing plant. From an official in the municipal administration I learned that the central and Guangdong provincial government too had greatly increased available funds to be linked with overseas capital on developing the city.

Developing Shenzhen

Liu X ueqiang

Shenzhen is the place where people cross Luohu Bridge from Hongkong to enter the People’s Republic of China. As a result of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment, a lot of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment, a lot of foreign investment, a lot of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment, a lot of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment, a lot of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment. In 1979 foreign investment, a lot of this area being made one of the special districts which may attract foreign investment. From the viewpoint of an investor, the chairman of a Hongkong financial group told me, “Shenzhen has several advantages — suitable geographical and social conditions, convenient land and water communications and a vast area of undeveloped land.”

The railway station has been enlarged several times, but is always packed.

Shenzhen railway station, with Hongkong on the right.

The cities of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, both close to Hongkong, are two of a few selected areas in China where overseas investors have been granted favorable conditions for a limited period in order to stimulate economic development. This is viewed as one means of speeding up China’s socialist modernization with quick capital, and by facilitating training of personnel and importation of new technology, equipment and systems. The article and one on p. 17 tell what is being done in these two cities.

Contracts Signed

Plans call for building Shenzhen into a sizable port for the export of industrial and agricultural products from China, an industrial processing center and a tourist

The 2,000 - square - kilometer Shenzhen district lies on the fertile Zhujiang (Pearl) River delta. Its subtropical climate provides lush crops the year round. Beautiful bays and excellent sites for harbors line its 195 kilometers of coast. The Hongkong-Guangzhou rail line passes through the city. Every year two million Chinese and foreign travelers and company officials come and go via Luohu Bridge and the Wenjin ferry. The railway station has been enlarged several times, but is always packed.

Street Scene

The street scene in Shenzhen seems more relaxed; beneath the horsetail beefwoods and royal poincianas there are strollers, both visitors and local people clad in the colorful garments of the south, which flutter in the sea breeze from Shenzhen Bay, taxis of travelers shuttling to and fro. More than 50 new buildings and quick-lunch counters are being built.

On the outskirts of Shenzhen an endless flow of tourist buses, tractors and trucks loaded with...
The Office of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries located in the Workers' Cultural Park has become the busiest place in the city. Between January and October of last year representatives from 380 overseas firms came there for investment negotiations or discussions on other matters. Among them were representatives of 45 financial groups and multinational corporations, and businessmen from the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, Australia, Belgium and from Hongkong and Macao.

Within the short time of a year nearly 200 contracts were signed embracing industries in electronics, textiles, clothing, automobile assembly, printing, leather goods, toys, precious stones, foodstuffs, tourism, building materials, ocean fishing and equipment for fishing grounds. Total capital invested topped 200 million U.S. dollars. Business is done in the form of processing raw materials supplied from elsewhere, compensatory trade, cooperative production, joint-venture enterprises or enterprises financed entirely by overseas capital.

Shirts and Knitwear
The earliest of such undertakings is the Shenzhen Garment Factory in the center of the city. As an initial investment, a Hongkong manufacturer provided a small factory with 256 sewing machines worth 130,000 U.S. dollars. The present factory has an anticipated capacity of 65,000 dozen men's shirts. The Hongkong firm supplies the raw materials and, in the form of compensatory trade, the factory repays the investment with shirts over a period of three years.

A new production system was set up. Now, instead of working on one shirt from start to finish—as was previously done in this particular small plant—each machine operator processes a different set of pieces. Daily output has increased from five shirts per machine to 16, a higher rate of productivity than in factories of the same kind in Hongkong. The Shenzhen factory now has 397 workers and technicians but only 11 administrative personnel. In its first year the Hongkong investor made a sizable profit, the factory paid back 80 percent of the initial investment and was able to double the workers' wages.

Construction on the Shenzhen Woolen Knitting Factory was begun last January with investment of 250,000 U.S. dollars from a Hongkong company and 300,000 yuan Renminbi in Chinese investment. The factory went into operation last May, producing 54 varieties of wool knit goods. Ninety-five percent of the total workers are young women—250 of them—with an average age of 20.

Visiting its bright new workshop, I asked a technician from Hongkong how he found these new workers at operating the machines. "It usually takes three months to train for such jobs in Hongkong, but the young people here are hard workers," he said with a smile. "They finished their apprenticeship in a month and their quality is not bad, but of course there's room for improvement." Because the items the factory produces are up to standard, the Hongkong investor is willing to expand production and build another shop with a floor space of 4,000 square meters.

Plans for Shekou
Thirty kilometers west of the city is Shekou, a promontory in Shenzhen Bay separated from the town of Yuanlang, a satellite of Hongkong, by 27 nautical miles of water. Along its shore the Hongkong Merchant Steamship has invested heavily in construction of docking and related facilities. Since Shekou has a lot of land unsuited for farming but suitable for factories, it will also be built into an industrial area.

First-stage projects begun last July include an 8-kilometer highway, a 2-kilometer coast road, a 900-meter dock capable of berthing 3,000-5,000-ton freighters, dredging for the port and navigation.

Joint-Venture Law
THE Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Chinese and Foreign Investment promulgated on July 1, 1979 states (Article 1):
With a view to expanding international economic cooperation and technological exchange, the People's Republic of China permits foreign companies, enterprises, other economic entities or individuals to incorporate themselves, within the territory of the People's Republic of China, into joint ventures with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic entities on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and subject to authorization by the Chinese government.
Local and overseas technicians exchange pointers at the Guangming Electrical Instrument Plant.

Making toys for export.

Australian duck-raising specialist (right) at a joint-venture duck farm.

Technician from an overseas firm (left) helps solve a production problem at the Luohu Leather Shoe Factory.
channels, a substation, a water plant and the accompanying pipes and cables. Factories—a chosen sizable ones—will follow as soon as this construction is finished.

In the development office of this area, a row of cream-colored buildings set among lush horsetail, beefwood trees near the shore, I learned from Xu, its energetic deputy director, about plans for the future. Standing before a huge map, Xu pointed out the sections for heavy industry, light industry, chemical plants, a commercial area and a residential area. One portion is to be reserved for development as a pleasure beach with resorts.

Xu took me out onto a hill at the tip of the peninsula's headland commanding a broad view of the future industrial area. In the bay, muddy jets of water were shooting out of the pipes of a dredger and on the newly-leveled ground all kinds of machinery were at work. Pointing to the open land below us, Xu said, "Over there will be a ship salvage yard. There will be a steel rolling mill. A new dock will be built in the bay. In a few days this hill we are standing on will be directionally blasted to fill in a small inlet."

Seaside Playground

The Shenzhen area has many scenic spots of interest to tourists and vacationers, including the Shenzhen and Xi Li reservoirs, Tuna Hot Spring and Mala Ha Beach. I visited a resort camp at Xi Li Reservoir jointly run by the Shenzhen Travel and Tourism Company and a Hongkong counterpart. For 15 U.S. dollars a day, holidaymakers from Hongkong can rent a tent for sleeping on the beach for a night and enjoy the area's facilities for boating, swimming, fishing, mountains climbing, golf and bicycling. The price includes gourmet food and the famous fresh fruit from the nearby orchards. When I was there it had been open less than a month but had already received several thousand guests. Accommodations are now being expanded.

Aiding Overseas Investors in Guangzhou

XIAN ZFEN

THERE ARE quite a few United States corporations which can and are willing to render service in China, I learned from an old classmate of mine at Qinghua University years ago who has returned to China from the U.S. But most of them do not know how to go about negotiating for investment in China. I told him that financing capital construction and production with foreign investment is still a new thing in China. We have not had much experience with it and it may not always run smoothly. I also suggested that he might find it helpful to study the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment adopted by the National People's Congress and went into effect on July 1, 1979.*

Not long ago I had the opportunity to visit a number of factories in Guangdong province which are cooperating with foreign investors. As of August 31, 1979 there were 368 such enterprises in Guangzhou using foreign investment to manufacture products with imported materials or doing assembly with imported parts, and 13 involving compensatory trade and joint ventures. I visited five factories in the city of Guangzhou, four in Panyu county and four in Huaxian county making clothing with imported materials and assembling electronic products such as electronic wrist watches, television sets and radio-cassette recorders. Foreign investment in each of these factories is between 100,000 and 5,000,000 U.S. dollars. Contracts for most of these were settled within a few months.

Large Projects

A number of projects on a larger scale are still in the process of negotiation or waiting for governmental approval from Beijing. One foreign investor I know of said that he had drunk innumerable cups of green tea during talks in government offices from Guangzhou to Beijing, but though most of the cadres he talked to were quite interested in his proposal, the contract had still not been signed. It is evident that small-scale investments can be approved more quickly while large-scale compensatory items and joint venture items take more time.

After studying the foreign investment law and regulations I feel this is not unreasonable, because investment contracts are approved by different government authorities according to the size and character of the investment.

The following forms of foreign investment are possible:

1. The text of the joint ventures law appeared in full in the July 30 (No. 29) issue of Beijing Review.
Lightening the Load for Working Mothers

TAN MANNI

How do working mothers cope with the problems of children and housekeeping? Fathers, of course, are helping out more. In addition there are many social services such as nurseries and cafeterias run by factories and other places of work. Neighborhoods, too, help in this way, and by organizing people with free time for housework aid services, for a small fee. Below we tell you these things work through the stories of two families in Shanghai.

ONE evening last winter I knocked on the door of apartment 501 in the huge ten-story apartment building, Hohlin Mansion, beside Suzhou Creek in Shanghai. It was opened by Zhang Zirong, short, plump and smiling. A few hours earlier I had seen her as a brisk professional, an architect bent over a drafting board at the Shanghai Institute of Industrial Design. Now she was a typical housewife, with apron and sleeves turned up, busy cooking. She greeted me with her heels. She welcomed me warmly to come inside. Her husband, Zhang Yongxiao, a 40-year-old sub-chief of a designing unit in the Shanghai Institute of Industrial Design, came in from out on the balcony. We sat down in the living room and chatted.

I found that the foreign trade units, local government, and industrial and commercial enterprises, as well as tourist and service units in Guangzhou are all eager to do what they can to smooth the way for foreign investors. They are now making a study of their work thus far with the aim of improving it and cutting down on unnecessary formalities.

Investment in this shop making denim for blue jeans will be paid for in compensatory trade.

How are the foreign investment projects being handled in Shanghai? I found that the foreign trade units, local government, and industrial and commercial enterprises, as well as tourist and service units in Guangzhou are all eager to do what they can to smooth the way for foreign investors. They are now making a study of their work thus far with the aim of improving it and cutting down on unnecessary formalities.

Investment Information

INQUIRES concerning joint ventures can be addressed to the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) which was set up last July expressly for the utilization of foreign investments on behalf of various Chinese central and local authorities, and the introduction of advanced technology and equipment for running joint enterprises. Its address is: P.O. Box 9201, Beijing. Cables: CITIC BEIJING. Telex: 22305 CITIC CN.

Lunch is delivered to school children from the neighborhood cafeteria on Zhapu Road.

Three hours later, supper was ready. The children were put to bed, we settled down at last for a quiet chat. Signs of fatigue showed on her face, but when she launched into an account of their daily routine in their household, with her husband contributing every now and then, she began to relax a bit.

"My day begins with the alarm clock going off at five thirty," said the 37-year-old mother of two. She compared herself to a juggler, catching the "ball" of her work for the country's socialist modernization and smooching at the second ball of running a household. She attributed her ability to keep both balls going at the same time to her ability to help from neighbors and society as a whole.

"I listen to the weather forecast as I wash and dress. At six, I take a basket and go do my shopping. I come back half an hour later with our breakfast and the day's groceries. Meanwhile, my husband has dressed our six-year-old son Chuandong, made the beds and tidied up the place. After breakfast, our 11-year-old daughter, Yanmei, goes off to her school. I leave the apartment at seven, thirty, dropping Chuandong off at the kindergarten on the second floor. It's run by the neighborhood office. If there's time I have a word or two with his teacher. I usually get to the office by 7:30, which gives me a few minutes. And that's how my busy day starts."

Zhang Zirong is a graduate of Chongqing Institute of Civil Engineering in Sichuan province. Since her graduation in 1965 she has designed defense projects, factories, research establishments and hospitals in Shanghai and other places. At the moment she was working on a design for a large purification workshop for an integrated circuit factory.

"My husband and I have lunch at our institute's cafeteria. Yanmei comes home and eats in the lunch-

TAN MANNI is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs.
room for children of working couples. The food comes from the cafeteria run by the neighborhood office, and women on the residents' committee take turns taking care of the children. They have fish or meat with every meal, as well as vegetables. They charge at cost, which comes to about twenty fen per meal.

"During the half-hour break after lunch I run through the daily papers or shop on Nanjing Road just down the way. Yesterday I bought Yanmei a sweater with a turnover collar for her birthday. "Yanmei gets back from school at half past three. While she does her homework she puts the rice on to cook. At five we have a family musical. The four of us entertain ourselves." I was told before the children's bedtime he plays with them a bit. On weekends he goes to them if she has any problems, so we aren't worried about the stove for supper. The residents' committee has someone on duty 24 hours of the day on each story of the building, and two retired committee has someone on duty for emergencies." Zhang Zirong has been trying hard in recent years to expand and take in more. Some of them now are able to offer a day and night service, where a parent can leave the child there during a night shift job or a night out at the opera. The Board of Education provides the kindergarten with a subsidy of four yuan a month for each child. The charge per child for tuition is generally eight yuan, but parents actually pay only one to two yuan; the rest is covered by the mother's work unit.

After-school Homework Help. Every afternoon at 3:30 the senior citizens' clubroom in Hebin Mansion is turned over to the primary school children for homework under supervision of retired teachers and workers, storytelling and organized games. There are more than 10 such groups in the building. This service gets special attention of the neighborhood residents. It is very much appreciated by parents who are unable to help their children themselves. The four of us entertain ourselves." I was told that the couple are popular solo and chorus singers at amateur concerts held at their institute.

"After the children have gone to bed, my husband sometimes does work he's brought home with him or reads. I do some mending or knitting. Sometimes I look over books or journals, like The Archers' Journal, for instance. Well, that's our routine on most work days. The pace on Sunday is grueling. My husband cooks the two meals we have and I do the shopping. The rest of the day we do laundry or I sew on the machine." Zhang Zirong said she hated having to spend so much time shopping and washing clothes. The time could be better used, she said. Cited housework aid services now available through the neighborhood office, but felt her family couldn't take advantage of them yet. "If our salaries were lower we could become more emancipated and have more free time like neighbor Yang Mengliu. She has someone from the neighborhood service group do her shopping and washing." She has someone from the neighborhood service group do her shopping and washing.

Monthly Budget
Zhang Zirong's family budget is about average for technical people in their late 30s and early 40s. Their average income is up with 146 yuan a month. They have two old people to help out in addition to supporting their two young children. Their monthly budget works out more or less as follows: Rent, water, electricity & gas 14 yuan Nursery fees, including two meals a day 12 yuan Lunch at cafeteria, husband and wife 15 yuan Lunch for Yanmei 6 yuan Food for meals at home and sundries 58 yuan Cigarettes, candy, fruit 10 yuan Other expenses (including clothing, holiday gifts for relatives and medical expenses for the children) 16 yuan Savings 5 yuan

Since shopping service for their family would cost three yuan a month and laundry six yuan they felt it would be too much of a strain on their budget.

A Better-Off Family
Zhang Zirong is neighbor of Yang Mengliu, a 48-year-old woman architect, who has been working 14 years longer and earns over 70 yuan a month. Her husband, a dean of students in a middle school, makes more than 90 yuan. Their two sons, one a factory worker and the other a bank clerk, both unmarried, bring home a total of about 120 yuan, including bonuses. So this family is able to have their shopping and washing done by others. They can also afford to pay the local service group to do such chores as spring cleaning, knitting, mending and washing the floors. Their sons also help about the house and do the cooking. So Yang Mengliu can often work on at the office until after seven. She was promoted to the rank of engineer last year and is in full charge of designing projects. Her husband, who spends much of his spare time directing students' extracurricular science and technical activities, seldom has to be concerned with household work. Last winter he went to Beijing with an exhibition of his students' achievements.

Being better off financially, this family can afford a richer cultural life. They own a TV set, often go to concerts, and Yang Mengliu goes to the hairdresser every week. They save about 60 yuan every month, which they plan to spend on their sons' weddings and touring the country after they retire.

Social Services
The services mentioned above are only part of those run by the neighborhood offices—the grass-roots-level government administration, to make life in general easier for working couples, especially for working women. There are 1,169,000 working women in Shanghai, making up 36.6 percent of the total workforce. Since almost all married women under 45 have jobs, about 60 percent of the families with both husband and wife working have no one at home to look after children of primary school age and under. As their problems differ according to their income and housing, services required also vary. Most neighborhoods operate small enterprises like electrical appliances plants, watch parts workshops and so on, and some of the proceeds from these help support the service units. The main staff for these services are retired workers. There are 8,300 of them among the 62,000 inhabitants of the area under the Zhang Road neighborhood office to which Hebin Mansion belongs. Many of these people are in good health and still want to do something useful. They do some of the things on a volunteer basis, glad to be of help to their working neighbors.

The main services provided include:

- Neighborhood cafeterias. Many residents' committees (there are several under each neighborhood office) run non-profit cafeterias to make life in general easier for working couples, especially for working women. There are about 200 of them in the whole city, making up 80 percent of factory workers. It is very much appreciated by parents who are unable to help their children themselves. During their next morning's breakfast there.

- Kindergartens. There are 680,000 kindergarten-age children in Shanghai and its suburbs. Of these 30,000 in the city proper and 70,000 in the suburbs are still waiting for places. The kindergartens run by the neighborhood offices have been trying hard in recent years to expand and take in more. Some of them now are able to offer a day and night service, where a parent can leave the child there during a night shift job or a night out at the opera. The Board of Education provides the kindergartens with a subsidy of four yuan a month for each child. The charge per child for tuition is generally eight yuan, but parents actually pay only one to two yuan; the rest is covered by the mother's work unit.

- After-school Homework Help. Every afternoon at 3:30 the senior citizens' clubroom in Hebin Mansion is turned over to the primary school children for homework under supervision of retired teachers and workers, storytelling and organized games. There are more than 10 such groups in the building. This service gets special attention of the neighborhood residents. It is very much appreciated by parents who are unable to help their children themselves. During
summer vacations, primary school pupils can look ahead to eight from the morning to study and play, or sometimes be taken out on excursions. They have lunch there, take a nap afterwards, have a mid-afternoon snack and go home at five when their parents are about to come home.

Aid to Youth. Many working parents with young families worry for work to be assigned them worry that their children may pick up bad habits or fall into bad company. It is a problem. Of the 20,000 young people living in the Zhapu Road district today, 1,000 are waiting to take college entrance exams or to be assigned work. The temporary work in the cooperatives and service trades runs. Some neighborhoods have organized special tutoring classes in primary school rooms after hours for young people planning to take college entrance exams or proficiency tests which will help them get jobs in factories. Parents often express their gratitude to the neighborhood offices for their help, and try to help straighten, earn some money, and put them to bed. The children have come to love these "housekeepers" and because of them some families have even refused the chance to move into a bigger apartment of their own.

On Sundays, the working couples, in their turn, help with heavier chores at the "housekeeper's" homes, such as carrying up coal, buying rice at the grain store and tiding up the house. In workers' residential districts, it is retired workers, too, who take turns seeing that children do not starve, that their clothes are in much need, and do not have sleeping night-shift workers. Where possible, factories arrange such a system that two women workers in the same house go on different shifts, so there is always a woman around. In the morning, after the children of both families.

As Zhang Zirong says, "Our lot is not easy. But when your house is well kept and the child the old lady living next door offers to do things for you, when cads free up your time, it's really a relief that people come asking you what you can do to help, when you feel that society is doing something about the problem, you are trying to help make life easier for working women like myself, you get a warm feeling and the load seems lighter."
Along the Silk Road
Dance Drama

WANG XI and LIU QINGXIA

The new full-length dance drama Along the Silk Road presented by the Gansu Song and Dance Ensemble has been widely acclaimed for its color and sheer beauty, as well as its new departures in staging and bringing to life ancient dance motifs.

Set against the background of the Old Silk Road, main artery of trade with the west in the Tang dynasty (618-907), the drama reflects the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the peoples of countries to the west a thousand years ago. Artistically it draws its inspiration from the famous grotto murals at Dunhuang in Gansu province along the old road.

The curtain rises on some striking and unusual stage effects—a pair of celestials with flowing silk girdles floating among misty clouds. Then, as the lights come up, three figures of the six-armed goddess of mercy are silhouetted against the backdrop, moving their arms in unison. The tinkling of bells is heard and a camel caravan passes across the stage which now evokes the boundlessness of the desert in early morning.

As the story proceeds, Enus, a Persian merchant traveling the road is about to perish in a desert sandstorm. He is saved by Master Painter Zhang and his daughter Yingniang, who happen to be passing. Zhang gives his last water to save Enus, but meanwhile his daughter is kidnapped by bandits.

Several years later Zhang finds his lost daughter at the fair in Dunhuang. She was sold into slavery and became a dancer in a theatrical troupe. When he does not have the money to redeem her, Enus, who he also meets, offers to do so. But the local official in charge of trade has designs on Yingniang. To keep her from falling into his hands, Zhang entrusts Yingniang to Enus and she goes to Persia with him. There she develops close friendships among the Persian people, learns their dances and teaches her own.

Later Enus is sent to China on a mission and Yingniang returns with him. The bad official plots to gain his revenge by getting thugs to attack the caravan with which they are traveling. Zhang again comes to Enus' aid by lighting a beacon fire to summon troops, but before they arrive the painter is killed.

At the Dunhuang fair Yingniang exposes the official and he and the thugs are captured. The drama ends on a note of joyous friendship amid performances by people from the 27 countries whose traders and artists have come to the fair.

Trade and Contacts

Economic and cultural exchange between China and foreign lands flourished during the early Tang dynasty. One of the most lively was that of Chinese silk for pearls from Persia. At one time about 10,000 foreign princes and aristocrats lived in the Chinese capital Chang'an (today's Xi'an), along with envoys, merchants and scholars from Arabia, Rome, Japan, Persia and other parts of Central Asia. Some of their dances are presented at a gathering to welcome distinguished foreign guests at the magnificent visitor's hostel there.

The choreographers started from postures of musicians and dancers—both Chinese and Persian—shown in the Dunhuang murals, and went on to design the dances. They did considerable historical research to get them as authentic as possible. Figures in the murals of dancers or musicians playing the pipa, a mandolin-like stringed instrument, behind their backs were the inspiration for a dance by Yingniang in Scene Two. Reflecting the character of Yingniang as a bold and intelligent young woman of political integrity, this dance like a musical theme runs through the entire drama. Yingniang's solos in the first, second and fourth scenes begin from it.

The colorful costumes, representing many refreshing departures in stage costuming, are also from the murals, as are the stage settings, which include a mag-
Yingniang teaches girls at the Persian court how to do Chinese embroidery.

Vinus, the Persian merchant.

Dance movements based on Tang dynasty murals.

The painter's dream of reunion with his daughter and his Persian friend.
Yingniang's return with the merchant, now Persian envoy to China.

Dances from central Asia.

DO YOU KNOW?

What About Ownership in China?

TODAY there are two main kinds of ownership in China of the means of production. Both are socialist in nature.

Ownership by the whole people. Mineral deposits, waters, and those forests, undeveloped lands and other marine and land resources owned by the state are the property of the whole people. Units and enterprises which play a vital role in the national economy, such as large industrial plants, mines, railways, post and telecommunication, navigation, aviation, banking and foreign trade came to be owned by the whole people and operated by the state after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Today 97 percent of China's industrial fixed assets are of this nature.

Socialist collective ownership. The main means of production of rural people's communes, such as land, machinery, draft animals and big farm tools, as well as farm products and income belong to commune members collectively. At present the people's communes have a three-level ownership — by the commune, the production brigade below it and the production team, a subdivision of the brigade, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. About ninety percent of the farmland, irrigation and drainage equipment, and about 80 percent of tractors and big livestock in the rural areas are collectively owned. The bulk of the rest is in the state farms which are owned by the whole people.

In cities and towns, some enterprises are under collective ownership, such as small factories, handicraft and service cooperatives, teams or stations run by neighborhood or resident's committees. The means of production and the product and income belong to the members of the enterprises collectively.

In China's countryside, commune members are allowed to work on small private plots and engage in household sideline production (in pastoral areas, commune members may keep a small number of livestock). All products from these plots and sideline occupations are owned privately and can be sold at fairs.

Individual non-agricultural workers are permitted to engage in legitimate businesses without exploitation of others, such as shoe-repairing and barbering. Income from this work belongs to the individual.

China's Constitution provides that the state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other means of livelihood.
In the early spring of 1940, the work begun by the late Dr. Madame Sun Yat-sen of the China Defense League in Hong Kong was asked to give such a concert under the batons of Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Ormandy, the leading broadcasting companies would be willing to put it on coast-to-coast hookup.

I went to the Philadelphia Academy of Music where the orchestra was rehearsing and, during a break, was given the opportunity of speaking to them. In a brief talk I likened China's war against the Japanese invaders, then going on, to America's own war for independence and the Chinese guerrilla fighters to the ragged and disorganized soldiers charged with the defense of Washington at Valley Forge. "The Chinese people are the frontline fighters against fascism in defense of democracy in the Far East," I said, "and we will eagerly support and will be forever grateful to you for your generous help in their time of trial." Then and there, the members of the orchestra voted unanimously to give a "China aid concert." The word that our funds would be forwarded to Soong Ching Ling, whose patriotism and integrity were known to all, brought agreement to conduct from both Stokowski and Ormandy. The orchestra of the city's famous Curtis Institute of Music and four outstanding soloists, including violinist Joseph Szigeti and singer Robert Shaw, also took part. The performance was truly a grand one. The whole program was broadcast live from coast to coast and helped to make the name of the China Aid Council known in many American homes.

Soon after Mrs. Grace G. Coolidge, wife of the former U.S. president, donated a day's wages, and members of some trade unions poured tea at a party for China. Governor Earle received me and later that year, Edgar Snow and Owen Lattimore, then director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, rehearsing with China's Central Philharmonic in Beijing. Zho Zhi Yang

Early Support

There was widespread sympathy in the United States for China's resistance to the invasion from the first invasion of China's northeastern provinces in 1931. Soon after Japan set up its puppet government of "Manchukuo" there, a group known as American Friends of the Chinese People and members of some trade unions marched to and picketed the New York docks to protest the shipment of scrap iron to Japan. In July 1937 when the entire Chinese people rose to resist the Japanese imperialist attempt to swallow up all China, the majority of American friends regarded China's war of resistance as just.

As field representative of the China Aid Council, I found wide and varying explanations of why the Chinese people's struggle to the peace and security of the American people. I found sympathy everywhere. Coal miners in a West Virginia town donated a day's wages, and members of a black congregation in Lexington, Kentucky, contributed their dimes and pennies at a church service. They identified with the Chinese people's struggle with their own.

After the war, many of the people who had supported China continued to do so. Among these was a group known as American Friends of the Chinese People. This group, which combined with China Aid Council, was a move to unite these organizations appealing for funds for China. Among the major ones were the National Council of Churches' Committee for China, Relief and Committee for Christian Colleges in China, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the Committee for India headed by Ida Pruitt to help build the Chinese industrial cooperatives in which Rewi Alley was playing a leading role, the Committee for China War Orphans (later combined with China Aid Council), the American Friends Service Committee and the Unitarian Service Committee. Being approached by several to give aid to China was confusing to many people, so there was a move to unite these organizations. This was done in June 1941 as the United China Relief. Later that year, Edgar Snow and his first wife Nym Wales passed through Philadelphia on their return from China. We arranged a large meeting in the Town Hall auditorium, where he spoke on the Chinese people's unyielding spirit and showed a film on Japan's barbarous bombing of Chongqing (Chungking).

There were many other organizations appealing for funds for China. Among the major ones were the United States government policy.

The surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945, did not bring unity and peace to China. Chiang Kai-shek, bent on weakening the Chinese Communists and their armies, launched a civil war. In the gigantic struggle between the old and a new resurgent China, many sacrificed and honest Americans stood out and courageously took the side of the new China despite the fact that contrary winds were dominant for many years.

True Friends

Among the many true friends of the Chinese people, I well remember General Stilwell, who stated that he was eager to shoulder a gun under the command of General Zhu De (Chu Teh) to fight the diehards in China. Professor Owen Lattimore, then director of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, linked the interests of the United States with a democratic and forward-looking China. A tireless champion of the Chinese democratic cause was Maud Russell. She became the spark plug in the progressive American Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy set up at the end of the Second World War. Through its publication, Far East Spotlight and many other activities, she called for a change in U.S. policy toward China. Courageous and indefatigable, Maud traveled from coast to coast asking her listeners to organize and demand that the
United States adopt a realistic and friendly policy toward China.

In the Philadelphia area I gratefully remember the Society of Friends for giving me the opportunity to tell the truth about what was going on in China at that time to churches, men's and women's clubs and other organizations.

Members of the ambulance unit organized by the American Friends Service Committee during the anti-Japanese war, returning to the United States, took the same view as I did. Later, in the summer of 1951, after the People's Republic of China regained its lawful position in the United Nations, realistically, President Richard Nixon visited Beijing in the spring of 1972. The Shanghai communique laid a new foundation for understanding and friendship between the two countries.

The resumption of diplomatic relations and the signing of a trade agreement between the two nations in 1979 augur well for the future. The goal for which many American friends fought for years is being attained. As I look back, I am filled with warm feeling and gratitude toward them all, and am confident that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and American people will develop even more under today's new conditions.

China Welfare Appeal

For two decades after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the United States made no move to establish diplomatic relations. To maintain the traditional friendship for the Chinese people, some progressive Americans set up the China Welfare Appeal, of which Talitha Gerlach, a good friend of Soong Ching Ling and a longtime YWCA worker in China, became chairman. It collected money for "friendship cargoes" of medical supplies and other things to support Soong Ching Ling's work for Chinese women and children through the China Welfare Institute in Shanghai. As a member of its board of directors, I collected medical journals for China among Philadelphia doctors.

After Miss Gerlach accepted an invitation from the China Welfare Institute staff in Shanghai, Ida Pruitt, daughter of a missionary family in Shandong province and another devoted friend of the Chinese people, took over the chairmanship of the China Welfare Appeal and continued its activities. Today both are still active in their old age on behalf of new China.


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I KNOW that athletes on both sides of the Taiwan Strait love their country and wish to bring honor and glory to their land. It is my fervent wish that at the 1980 Olympic Games they march together into the arena in one contingent.

That was what Taiwan-born Lin Chaoquan, a leader in national and Taiwan sports circles, said at a tea party held in Beijing late last November to celebrate the restoration of the legitimate seat of the International Olympic Committee in the People's Republic of China. He said that he also earnestly hoped to see the 30-year split of Taiwan from the rest of the country ended very soon. "The separation goes against the interests and aspirations of the people," he said.

Lin Chaoquan, who made the trip to Beijing especially for the occasion, used to be a member of the Taiwan Boxing Association and honorary chairman of the Taiwan Baseball Association. From 1938 to 1944 he was a professor in Beijing Teachers' University and head of its physical culture department. He went back to his native Taiwan in 1946 to continue teaching and other activities in his chosen field. In 1950 he returned to the mainland and has been doing all he can in the sphere of physical culture for the country.

"The IOC's executive board resolution is an acknowledgement of the fact that there is only one China and that Taiwan is only one of its provinces," Lin Chaoquan said. "In view of the situation and its previous communique, the resolution leaves the door open for athletes from Taiwan to take part in the Olympic Games together with the athletes from the mainland. It is a good resolution, fair and reasonable. It accords with the general trend of the times and concurs with the aspirations of the Chinese people including sportsmen and other people in Taiwan."

Sporting Family

Lin Chaoquan's ancestors came from Quanzhou in Fujian province. In the middle of the 17th century they had followed the Ming dynasty general Zheng Chenggong to Taiwan to fight the Dutch invaders, and later settled down there. Patriotism in the Lin family was passed on and young people through the China Welfare Appeal. To maintain the tradition of helping China, the United States made no move to establish diplomatic relations. Today both are still active in their old age on behalf of new China.


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Veteran Coach Wants Taiwan Athletes to March with Mainland

WEI XIUTANG

Despite his 34 years, Lin Chaoquan is extremely fit so that it is not hard to visualize what he was like in his youth. His father and brothers were all keen sportsmen, and at the age of seven Lin Chaoquan was already a promising young catcher in a children's baseball team. Later he was a good man on the football field, too, but that did not hinder him winning the pole vault in Taiwan at the age of 18. By the time he graduated from the Tokyo University of Physical Culture in 1937 he was all round sportsman. From 1948 to 1949 he was a professor in Beijing Teachers' University and head of its physical culture department. He went back to his native Taiwan in 1946 to continue teaching and other activities in his chosen field. In 1950 he returned to the mainland and has been doing all he can in the sphere of physical culture for the country.

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In November 1971 the People's Republic of China regained its lawful position in the United Nations. Realistically, President Richard Nixon visited Beijing in the spring of 1972. The Shanghai communique laid a new foundation for understanding and friendship between the two countries. Today both are still active in their old age on behalf of new China.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

MARCH 1980

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Sporting Family

Lin Chaoquan's ancestors came from Quanzhou in Fujian province. In the middle of the 17th century they had followed the Ming dynasty general Zheng Chenggong to Taiwan to fight the Dutch invaders, and had later settled down there. Patriotism in the Lin family was passed on and young people through the China Welfare Appeal. To maintain the tradition of helping China, the United States made no move to establish diplomatic relations. Today both are still active in their old age on behalf of new China.

In November 1971 the People's Republic of China regained its lawful position in the United Nations. Realistically, President Richard Nixon visited Beijing in the spring of 1972. The Shanghai communique laid a new foundation for understanding and friendship between the two countries. Today both are still active in their old age on behalf of new China.
Lin Chaoquan is a very famous figure in the field of physical culture. He is the former director of the Physical Culture Department of Taiwan University and a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He has received many honors, including the title of "Outstanding Contribution to Physical Culture" from the Chinese Olympic Committee.

Lin also has many former students who are now famous in the world of sports. Among them, Huang Benqiang is particularly noteworthy. He won the shot put in the Waseda University Track and Field Meet and was the chief judge of the National Olympic Committee. His former students include Wang Xian, who won first and second places in the All-China Sports Meet, and Lin Chaoquan, who won the shot put in the Waseda University Track and Field Meet.

One of Lin's former students, Qi Peilin, is now the head of the physical culture department of Beijing University. He is also a member of the All-China Sports Federation and the standing committee of the National People's Congress. His great progress in the last three decades is truly remarkable.

Lin Chaoquan is also engaged in sports activities in Taiwan. He is the vice president of the All-China Sports Federation and a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He is also a member of the All-China Olympic Committee.

Lin Chaoquan is a well-known athlete and has won many honors, including the title of "Outstanding Contribution to Physical Culture" from the Chinese Olympic Committee. He is also a member of the All-China Sports Federation and the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Many of Lin's former students have made great progress in the last three decades. Among them, Wang Xian, who won first and second places in the All-China Sports Meet, is a well-known athlete and has won many honors, including the title of "Outstanding Contribution to Physical Culture" from the Chinese Olympic Committee. He is also a member of the All-China Sports Federation and the standing committee of the National People's Congress.
New Observatory in Yunnan

A new observatory atop Phoenix Mountain, 2,000-some meters above sea level in Yunnan province, has begun its work following completion of a part of its construction. Work on the project was begun in 1975. Located in the eastern suburbs of the city of Kunming, it is a general-purpose observatory with emphasis on astrophysics, including solar and stellar physics.
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The one-meter telescope at the observatory used for wide field astrophotography and spectroscopy and photometry of individual celestial bodies.

Observation data is processed by computer.
Hu Jieqing Talking About Her Husband Lao She

XING ZHI

ONE morning after an autumn rain, we visited the house where Lao She, a celebrated writer, had once lived. We were welcomed by his wife, Hu Jieqing, now over 70 and a noted artist.

This ordinary Beijing courtyard, surrounded by rooms, has attracted visitors from all over the world wishing to pay their respects to the great writer. We entered a room facing south, which had once served as Lao She's study and sitting room.

A large oil painting immediately caught our attention. It was a portrait of Lao She in his 60s. Gazing at it, we could not help feeling very sad. It was a portrait of Lao She in his 60s. Though nearly all his works are about Beijing, it was not until Lao She became a professor in Qilu University some time later in Jinan, that my mother confessed she had never been able to forget him and that she had always kept the whole thing a secret. And it really was a coincidence that our marriage was neither traditional nor modern, for though it was arranged, both of us were willing. Lao She had hoped to rent a room in the Fragrant Hill or the Summer Palace for our honeymoon so as to avoid the complicated ceremony and being teased. But as my mother wouldn't listen to it, he had to give in. On such matters, he didn't want to disappoint the old lady. That year, he was 23 years old and I was 27.

Some days ago, Comrade Bai Chuan, Bai Dizhou's son, gave me a copy of our wedding photo. We used to have one ourselves, which had survived the wars, but it was taken away during the cultural revolution as "evidence of a crime!" I was very grateful to him.

From Jinan to Qingdao

Before he was 50 years old, Lao She was always on the move. As his life became a little easier, and I had a lot in common, our temperaments and interests were the same.

I was very grateful to our friends both at home and abroad for their concern for us. Well, I think, I'll just talk away.

Lao She Began Writing in London

For 42 years from 1924 to 1966, when he died, Lao She never stopped writing. Though nearly all his works are about Beijing, it was in London where he began writing novels, completing his first three volumes when he was 29, not for education, but to earn a living teaching. His salary of 30 pounds. Apart from teaching and preparing his lectures, with the aid of a dictionary, Lao She spent all his time in the library reading English books, especially fiction. Gradually, some characters and stories of his own began to form in his mind. Though the wedding ceremony was held in a fashionable restaurant, with over 100 relatives and friends present, Bai and Lao She were most happy about my going to university. She often warned me not to have anything to do with the boy students. "What's on her mind?" I wondered. It was some time later that I discovered she was talking about Lao She as a possible husband for me. She had also asked my brother's friend, Luo Xintian, to help her in this matter, as he had been Lao She's schoolmate and was a very close friend. Both he and my mother thought that Lao She and I had a lot in common, our temperaments and interests were about the same. Besides, both of us were Marusias with the same interests. However, they never told each other.

A Chinese friend remembers having listened to Lao She lecture on the Peking University Chinese course when he was in Britain fluently read by Lao She in the idiomatic Beijing pronunciation. That record, or perhaps a set, was probably for teaching purposes. Hu Jieqing sighed for a moment, "I wish I could have heard him!"

Our Marriage

When he returned home, Lao She first lived in Shanghai and continued writing novels. Then he moved to Beijing in the late spring of 1930. I was then in my last year at Beijing Normal University. Some of my classmates and I were very interested in literature and so we formed a small literary society and had our writings published in the supplement of the Capital Daily.

When we learned that Lao She had come back to Beijing, we decided to invite him to give us a talk. I was sent to contact him. I met him at the Fragrant Hill or the Summer Palace and being teased. But as my mother wouldn't listen to it, he had to give in. On such matters, he didn't want to disappoint the old lady. That year, he was 23 years old and I was 27.

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was, "We are too thin. Better not make many close literary friends."

His stories, such as Cherries and the place in his collections of short stories including Divorce, Xiangzi, Doctor Wen, Black Li and Mine. He wrote even more hu reference materials, preparing lec a walk around the cherry trees on the university campus. That was how he enjoyed the wonderful spring.

He spent all his time and energy on teaching and writing. During term-time, he was busy doing long reading books, looking for reference materials, preparing lectures, planning the curriculum and talking to parents. He was never satisfied with his knowledge and feared he might let the students down. Only in the vacations could he find the time to write. So virtually he hadn't had a single day's rest all year round. As a result, he suffered from anemia, ulcers and pains.

Then he regretted not having paid enough attention to his health earlier.

In mid-August 1937, when Shu Yu, my second daughter, was just two weeks old, we moved from Qingdao back to Jinan, for Lao She was invited to teach again in Qilu University.

It was only one month after Lago She was very worried about the seven years in Shandong was a most prolific period. He wrote several dozen novels and short stories including Divorce, The Life of Nie Tian, Red Sorghum, Xiangzi, Doctor Wen, Black Li and White Li, On Duty, The Death-Dealing Luace, The Woman from Liu Village, Vision, Sunshine, The Crescent Moon and This Life of Mr. Yi. He produced a large amount of prose and poems. Qingdao was not the setting for most of his writing, for he didn't have much time to visit the place there. Some can still find traces of the place in his collections of short stories, such as Cherries and the Sea, Han and the East Sea. Stories Written by the East Sea and under Bashan Mountain. All these show his close relationship with the locality. It was also in Shandong that he made many close literary friends.

He also got to know some boxers, performers, rickshaw pullers and peddlers, who often dropped in for a chat. By the way, Chinese boxing and exercises with a spear and stick were also his forte.

Lao She was extremely busy and naturally felt very tired those years. Time went too fast for him. Moreover, I had three children in seven years. The eldest was a daughter, Shu Ji, then a son Shu Yi and then another daughter Shu Yu. The two eldest were naughty and created lots of trouble for their father, who could do nothing but sigh. But he never complained. When I was pestered too much, he would put down his pen smiling and join in their fun. He was very fond of children, and our family doctor liked him too, because he was very good at telling stories and jokes.

Lao She was very worried about the situation. He read the newspapers every day, anxious to get as much news as possible, and the first issue of Historical Materials for New Literature, edited and published by the People's Literature Publishing House last year.

During the war, Lao She was always concerned about us. In 1938, in a letter to a friend, he wrote, "I'm missing my wife and children and feel sorry for them. I have to ask you to tell me to return to Qing. I must work desperately hard, so as to live up to her expectations. I turn my worries about her into encouragement. A woman must surely be able to win over the physical ones. He told me how he had represented the writers' union in legal struggles with the Kuomintang. Fang Daofan, head of the Kuomintang propaganda department, tried hard to foment discord and dissension among the writers, doing his utmost to make me feel that I was not fit for the part in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors. He only exposed himself to the chariot. He only exposes himself more. In recent years perhaps I haven't made much progress, but I've come to know who's right and who's wrong. To save China, we must rely on others. I drew the figure 8 (referring to the Eighth Route Army led by the Chinese Communist Party).

Thus the Kuomintang regarded him, a person without party affiliations, as becoming more and more "Red" and sent secret agents to spy on him. Very often Lao She saw their spies as he left his house. He was always prepared to fight if something happened to his father. (To be continued)
Ancient Drama and New Friendship
—Greek National Theater in China

ZHAO JIAN

THE first-ever staging in China of two classical Greek tragedies, Prometheus Bound and The Phoenissae, premiered in China in late October, when members of the Greek National Theater toured Shanghai, Nanjing and Beijing.

Their performances, ten in all, evoked strong interest among theater-goers and drama circles. Packed houses, and the hushed, rapt viewers following the actors' lines in translation through earphones dispelled any fears that a Chinese audience might not be able to appreciate dramatic works so vastly removed from their usual ideas, the actions of the heroes, the clear-cut loves and hates and the beautiful language. They were obviously familiar with the heroic image of Prometheus, that benevolent god punished by the Olympian ruler Zeus for stealing fire of heaven for the benefit of mankind. As the curtain rose our fancies were stirred by the myth of the hero who, with his symbolic fearlessness and fearless movement, so that the actor must rely solely on the way he speaks his lines to bring the meaning across. But Alexis Minis, a famous actor now in his seventies as well as art director of the Greek National Theater, is a true master. His speeches expressively conveyed Prometheus' fearlessness in the face of tyranny and death. His delivery was sincere and meticulously nuanced; lyrical and rhythmic as well as deeply expressive of the philosophical depth. Our Chinese stage actors gained much from the plasticity and durability of his vocal techniques and superb breath control and diction.

EuPirIdes' The Phoenissae takes as its central theme the tragic story of the legendary royal family of Oedipus. With Euripides' drama reached new heights in both ideas and dramatic technique. The present staging, while retaining the ancient form, endeavored to create new effects.

The stage setting of The Phoenissae was highly original. Its main body consisted of an arched stone structure open at both ends like a bridge. With remarkable symbolism and variety, the top of the bridge could be used to represent a gate tower, mountain summit or throne; the steps beneath it a hill slope, riverbank, terrace or stairs; the opening in the structure a gateway in a city wall, the doorway of house or a mountain cave. The platform under the structure and between the steps on both sides served as a versatile and spacious performing area.

In this play the director and actors made ingenious use of the stage setting to achieve a multiplicity of effect, whether by the positioning of the actors or through maneuvering the chorus. At the same time full scope was given to the audience's imagination.

Moving performances by the actors contributed to the esthetic charm of the drama. The treatment of the ending left a deep impression: After the tragic melee, Antigone buries her dead brother Polynices and resolves to go into exile with her father. One sees the blind Oedipus, supported by Antigone, walk off with halting, despairing steps as on this intensely tragic and emotional note the lights dim. The acting of Alexis Minis and Marta Skoutras, who played the role of Antigone, was superb in this last part.

Last summer when the first Chinese Beijing opera troupe to visit Greece performed the White Snake—a traditional item on the repertoire of Beijing opera—Greek audiences were generous with praise. Now the Greek National Theater's visit to China has broadened our horizons. A new chapter has been added to the history of cultural exchange between the two ancient civilizations of Greece and China.
Tibet’s Potala Palace

OU CHAOGUI

The Potala Palace, in the heart of old Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, was built in the seventh century by King Songtsan Gambo (617-650), unifier of Tibet, for his bride Princess Wen Cheng sent to him from the Tang dynasty court in Chang’an (today’s Xi’an). Extensive renovations have restored the palace to its ancient splendor. Now each year many visitors from China and abroad visit this once-forbidden place.

The 13-story palace, standing atop a cliff in 3,700-meter-high Lhasa, is the world’s highest palace. It is a rare piece of architecture in traditional Tibetan style. The original Potala had 1,000 chambers. It acquired its name later as Buddhism spread in Tibet. The Buddhists believed the palace site to be “Buddha’s Mountain,” a place sacred to them so the palace began to be called Potala, as this is pronounced in Sanskrit.

Little is left of the original palace. It was first damaged by fire caused by lightning during the eighth century and then destroyed again in a war in the ninth century. The Potala we see today was reconstructed in the 17th century. It was rebuilt by the Fifth Dalai Lama (1617-1682) who established the Tibetan local government at the Zhebang monastery in 1642 and started to rebuild the Potala in 1645. He moved the government into it when the main part, the White Palace, was completed in 1653. Constructions of new sections on either side, known as the Red Palace for the color of their walls, was begun in 1690 and completed three years later. The stone tablet erected in front of it at the inauguration ceremony still stands there today.

The reconstruction of the Potala Palace was a grandiose project. To mix the mortar for its walls, so much earth was taken from behind the hill on which it stands that a deep depression was created. This was made into a lake and became known as Dragon King Pool after a temple built for that deity in its center. Historical records show that over 7,000 serfs worked daily on construction of the Red Palace, and still more worked at quarrying stone and felling trees in the mountains. Transportation of the tree trunks and huge blocks of stone was done by human power and many serfs died in the process. The construction scene is recorded in a mural in the palace. Although the laborers brought their own food and worked without pay, the cost of building the Red Palace came to 2,134,138 taels of silver, an astronomical figure for those days.

Massive Structure

The foundation of the palace lies at the southern foot of the hill. The main building rises against the hill slope for 110 meters to the top of its gilded roof tiles. The palace is the biggest and best-preserved ancient structure in Tibet. After mounting the stone stairs at the front of the palace, one enters the eastern gate and reaches a wide platform halfway up the hill. Celebrations used to be held here on holidays or religious oc-
The Potala Palace.
Zhang Huan and Yang Kehua

Detail from mural of the four lokapalas beside the east gate of the palace.
Gu Shouchang

Outer wall of the Red Palace.
Zhaoguan

The White Palace completed in 1653.
Zhaoguan
Lama in front of a chanting room (ill Slimikiiii!; fronted by a Tibetan-style dagoba. Intricately carved beams. Li Ih'hiii

Moving upward from the platform one comes to the East Main Hall. With 64 pillars, it is the biggest hall in the White Palace. Here ceremonies for the assumption of office by the Dalai Lamas were presided over by ministers from the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) central government. The West Main Hall is the Hall of Sacrifice, the biggest building in the Red Palace with a floor space of over 700 square meters. Here are the stupas containing the salt-dried and embalmed remains of most Dalai Lamas, including the Fifth, the Seventh through the 13th. "The stupas, similar in shape, but of different sizes are covered with gold leaf and studded with jade and precious stones. It is recorded that 110,000 taels of gold were used on the stupa of the Fifth Dalai and that the jewels inlaid on it were worth ten times more. In front of the stupas are incense burners and ever-burning butter lamps.

Dalai Lama's Rooms

The Dalai's living quarters were at the top of the White Palace. They included prayer halls, halls housing the Buddhist sutras, sitting rooms and bedrooms, all luxuriously furnished and decorated with jewels and other valuables. They are now open to visitors. On the gate hangs a pair of maces which used to be covered with tiger skin — symbols of supreme authority. The throne the Dalai sat on while chanting scriptures was situated north of the sutra hall. Beside the throne are drums made of human skin and wine containers made from human skulls. Only high-ranking officials were allowed to come here to discuss official business.

The earliest extant building in the Potala is Guanyin Hall now part of the northeastern section of the Red Palace. It is said to have been the nuptial chamber of King Songtsan Gambo and Princess Wen Cheng. The original stove is still there. The elegant and graceful statues in the room are rare art treasures. On the second floor is a statue of Songtsan Gambo. A legend about it says that a lama passing through a forest in southern Tibet came upon a shining tree which could speak. He felled it and began cutting it into sections in order to take it home. Each section turned into a Buddha statue. The fourth was later moved into the Potala Palace and is said to be this statue.

In the highest hall of the Potala hangs a portrait of the Qing dynasty Emperor Qian Long who reigned from 1736 to 1796. Before it stands a memorial tablet inscribed with the words "A long, long life to our emperor" in Han, Tibetan, Manchu and Mongolian script. On New Year's Day the Dalai would come here to pay his respects.

From this hall one climbs to the roof of the palace. From it one looks over the ramparts down the steep cliff. In the past, on January 2 of the Tibetan calendar, this was the scene of daring ventures on ropes. Four leather ropes more than 100 meters long were let down with one end fixed to the palace wall and the other tied to a pillar at the foot of the hill. The participants, chosen from among the serfs, wore a short jacket with a piece of rawhide affixed to the front of it. Suspended by them and holding a white flag in each hand, they slid down the ropes head
first. If a man was able to repeat this three or four times, he was exempted from corvee labor for a year. But many were also killed in such attempts.

Valuable Murals

The Potala's stone foundations go deep into the hill so that it seems to grow out of the solid rock. The outer wall, several meters thick, had copper poured into its interstices to make it stronger and earthquake resistant. The upper walls are girdled with bundles of the stalks of a local plant, dyed red, so as to create the effect of a colorful snail.

The upper structure of the palace is made of wood, consisting of pillars surmounted by beams and rafters, and laths spread with a colorful sash. The roofs of the main buildings are in traditional Han architectural style with upturned eaves with brackets and eaves are fitted to a type of local earth containing lime and color. Figures are outlined with a line usually of black or gold, and filled in with the sharply-contrasting colors, typical of Tibetan style. But some characteristics of Han painting can also be seen in them.

Protection and Research

Protection of this ancient edifice has received considerable attention from the Communist Party and the people's government. There is an annual allotment of funds for its repair. In 1965 it suffered serious damage during the short-lived armed rebellion staged by the Tibetan reactionary upper strata. When the rebels fled they took away many valuable reliefs, including a priceless robe made of pearls.

In 1961 the State Council placed the Potala on the list of cultural sites to be given special protection, and set up a research group to sort out and study the innumerable objects preserved and stored there. Ten thousand of these have been identified as valuable historical relics.

(Continued on p. 68)
The Song Dynasty

3—the Jin Conquest and Southern Song

JIAO JIAN

The Nuzhens (also known as the Nuchen Tartars), who were to control most of north China as the Jin dynasty (1115-1234), became known to history in the tenth century as nomads living along the Helong and Songhua (Sungari) rivers and the Changbai Mountains of the northeast. A branch of the Mohe people, in summer they lived along the rivers in tents of bark, and in winter in dugout shelters. They were superb hunters, horsemen and archers, famed for their ability to lure a deer out of hiding by imitating its call on a horn of birch bark. They bartered horses, trained falcons, gold, pearls, ginseng and beeswax with neighboring peoples in exchange for iron implements and other articles.

In the 11th century the Wangyan clan of the Nuzhens learned to farm and began to lead a settled life. They also learned to make weapons of iron. Gradually they united all the Nuzhen clans. They were treated as vassals by the Quji (Qhitans), an earlier group of northern nomads who had settled down and developed the powerful Liao state across northern China (916-1125). From the Nuzhens the Liao rulers extended high tribute in falcons and other products. Early in the 12th century the daring and astute Nuzhen leader Akutta led his people in revolt. In 1113 he set up the Jin (or Kin, meaning gold) kingdom with capital at Huining (in present-day Acheng county in Heilongjiang province). Fierce conflict between Jin and Liao followed and Jin seized control of much Liao territory. The Liao regime had lost its early vigor and its influence spread across the empire. Jin made an alliance with the Northern Song dynasty, which ruled central and southern China, to attack Liao from both sides. In the spring of 1125 Jin troops captured the Liao emperor, ended the dynasty and laid claim to much of north China. The Song troops had proven inept in the fighting. Seeing this, the Jin ruler continued to march southward against Song. In the winter of 1125 Song generals north of the Huanghe (Yellow) River either surrendered or fled. For a while the Northern Song capital Kaifeng was heroically defended by troops from the army and the people. But then, yielding to a faction at court who favored peace at any price, the emperor secretly sent emissaries to the Jin capital and dismissed Li Gang.

Jin took the capital in January 1127, burned the city and captured Emperor Qin Zong under pressure from the army and the people. But then, yielding to a faction at court who favored peace at any price, the emperor secretly sent emissaries to the Jin capital and dismissed Li Gang.

Resistance to Jin Invaders

Jin’s overrunning of north China by plunder and carnage aroused strong resistance, particularly in the Huanghe River region. In Hebei and Shanxi provinces the people built fortresses and fought the Jin troops. Seven thousand Song soldiers led by Wang Yan burst through Jin encirclement and set up headquarters in the Helong Mountains, where they gathered a rebel force of 100,000. They became known as the “Eight Character Army.” From the motto they tattooed on their faces: “Defend our country with heart and soul and pledge to kill the Jin invaders without mercy.” They were a serious threat to Jin so that for a long time it could neither consolidate control over the central plains nor expand southward as it liked. Such armed resistance lasted for over a century.

General Yue Fei

In 1129 Jin crossed the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and continued raiding southward, even burning the capital Linan. They were given a hard time by a fleet of Song ships on the Changjiang under General Han Shizhong. Some generals, of whom Yue Fei (also spelled Yo Fei, 1103-1142) is most outstanding, led their troops northward and with help from the people recovered much lost territory. Yue Fei’s army of northern peasants were famous for their discipline. “Don’t tear down a house for firewood even though freezing, nor steal from the people even when hungry” was their motto.

In 1140 Yue Fei’s troops dealt a crushing blow to the Jin forces at Yancheng in Henan province. In high spirits, with rebel forces in north China cutting Jin supply lines, they were prepared to roll Jin back to its headquarters in the northeast. His words to his troops have become famous: “We’ll march straight to Huanglong and there drink together to our heart’s content.” But Southern Song Emperor Gao Zong ordered them to withdraw, and even sent him 12 urgent messages to do so. He and Prime Minister Qin Hui had been carrying on secret negotiations for peace with Jin, and in fact feared their armed people more than they feared Jin. “The achievements of ten years are being thrown to the wind in a day” was Yue Fei’s sorrowful comment. Both the people and army were sad and indignant. Yue Fei was imprisoned on a trumped-up charge and murdered, but he is still remembered by the people today.

Throughout this period, Jin, in strengthening its domination, had brought many Nuzhen troops from the northeast to garrison the central plains. A script for the Nuzhen language had been created shortly after the Jin kingdom was set up. It exposed to the more highly-developed political, economic and cultural influence of the Han people, the Nuzhens gradually took on the habits and attitudes of Han sociological society.

Peasant Uprisings

In the south, Southern Song official increased extortion from the people in the name of fighting the invaders. Even those who had no homes were forced to pay a property tax, and those with no sons a head tax on them. Retreating imperial troops often looted, raped and committed all sorts of crimes against the people. This provided fertile ground for peasant rebellion. The largest uprising began in 1130 under Zhong Xiang and Yang Yao. Zhong had attempted to organize an uprising around Lake Dongting in today’s Hunan province toward the end of the Northern Song period. Recalling slogans which Wang Xiaobo and Li Shun had raised in nearby Sichuan at the end of the tenth century, Zhong Xiang said, “It is a vicious law that divides people into rich and poor, high and low. I would even them off if I had the power.” This appealed to the peasants’ desire for political and economic equality. Poor peasants from hundreds of miles around had rallied under his banner.

The Song Dynasty

JIAO JIAN

Chinese History — XVIII

3—The Jin Conquest and Southern Song

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In the spring of 1130 their uprising proclaimed the state of Great Chu. Within a fortnight they had captured 19 counties around Lake Dongting. A proclamation by the insurrectionary army declared that all who had joined the uprising were freed from the burden of taxation and labor service and were no longer bound by the laws of the Song government. They seized and divided up the estates of big landlords and officials, many of whom fled in panic. Zhong Xiang was captured in battle and killed and leadership of the army was taken over by Yang Yao. In 1139 Yue Fei was sent by the Song government to suppress the rebels. Yang Yao was captured and executed and the uprising petered out.

Southern Song Economy

The people's struggle to keep Jin from expanding further south gave the economy in the south a chance to develop. It was also helped by the fact that many people from the north migrated south to escape the war.

Both acreage of land under rice and per-area rice yields increased. Two crops a year were grown along the lower Changjiang River and Lake Taihu, with those around Suzhou and Hangzhou (now Wuxing) in the lake area constituting an important part of the country's production. There was a rhyme which went, "Who said Su-Hu's grain is ripe? All under Heaven is all right." Cotton planting had spread from Guangdong and Fujian along the coast to the Changjiang River valley. Handicraft industry also developed, particularly cotton textiles and shipbuilding. Textile manufacture was carried on widely in the cotton-producing areas. A well-preserved cotton blanket unearthed recently from a Southern Song tomb in Zhejiang province is thick, soft and closely-woven, an indication of the level of cotton weaving at that time.

Along the coast and rivers ships of many types were built, including seafaring vessels that could accommodate 200 to 600 people. Using the compass they could continue to navigate even in fog. A sturdy Southern Song ocean cargo ship was excavated near Quanzhou in Fujian province in 1973. Judging from the 24-meter-long remains of the hull, it must have been quite large and had a carrying capacity of over 200 tons.

Despite disruption in the north, trade flourished out of southern ports, chiefly Guangzhou (Canton), Ningbo and Quanzhou, which became one of the world's biggest ports. At the latter remains of piers and docks of the time can still be seen today. Ships carrying Chinese products sailed as far as Africa. Song porcelain and shards have been found in excavations in Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, west Asia and the east coast of Africa. Economic, cultural and friendly exchanges between China and foreign countries increased. This is attested to by the many tombs of Arab merchants and ruins of mosques built by them in Quanzhou and many stone tablets found there with descriptions of travels and trade relations.

YUE FEI (also spelled Yo Fei) (1103-1142), a famous Song dynasty general became a patriotic hero for driving back the troops of the Jin Kingdom in the north, which had carried its invasion far into the south. Almost immediately afterward Qin Hui, the Southern Song Prime Minister who had secret dealings with the Jin rulers, had Yue Fei locked up on trumped-up charges and murdered in prison. As a rallying point for resistance to Jin, Yue Fei had been too dangerous to Qin Hui's cause.

Yue Fei was not forgotten by the people. Twenty years later, Southern Song Emperor Xiao Zong, to curry favor with the people and quiet popular indignation at the frame-up, exonerated Yue Fei and tried to find out what had happened to his body. It was found and given a proper burial in the Southern Song capital, today's Hangzhou in Zhejiang province. In 1221 a temple was built there in honor of Yue Fei. The tomb and temple have seen countless visitors through 700 years. Last year after repair and renovation it was reopened to the public.

The tale of how Yue Fei's body was found is an interesting story in itself. The prison warden Kui Shun, out of respect for Yue Fei, risked his life to remove the body and have it buried outside the city. With it he placed a jade ring Yue Fei had worn, and a bucket containing Yue Fei's belongings, so that the body could be identified later. On the grave he planted two orange trees. The warden kept the secret till on his death bed he told his son, "One day when the wrong done Yue Fei is righted, you must report that you know where the body can be found." When the Emperor called for information, the warden's son spoke out, and the next year the body was moved to its present site.

On the front of the temple hangs a black tablet with gold characters reading "Yue Wang (King) Temple." In the main hall has been placed a new 4.3-meter statue of Yue Fei in martial dress and a general's helmet. Legend has it that his father gave him the name Fei (meaning to fly) because as he was born a roc flew over the house. It
was probably with this legend in mind that an ancient artist decorated the ceiling of the main hall of the temple with 373 cranes in different poses. The crane is a symbol of steadfastness. A month after he was born the Huanghe (Yellow) River flooded and his mother, holding him, floated about in a big pot until rescued.

Yue Fei was credited with enthusiasm for study as a child, with Master Sun's Art of War written by the famous military strategist Sun Wu in the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) as his favorite book. By the age of 19 he was reputed to be able to pull a bow requiring a force of 150 kilograms. When he joined the army at the age of 20 his mother had tattooed on his back four Chinese characters jing zhong bao guo, meaning "Dedicate oneself to the service of one's country." These are the four characters carved on the main hall of the temple.

Hanging above the statue is another set of four: huan wo he shan, meaning "Recover our lost territories" made after characters in Yue Fei's own handwriting. And the tomb encircled by ancient pines stands left of the temple. The walk to it is flanked by six stone figures of people and two each of tigers, sheep and horses. Before the tomb itself are four statues of iron. They are the Prime Minister Qin Hui, his wife, and two accomplices in the murder cast so that they are forever kneeling. A couplet behind them reads: "Fortunate is the green hill that harbors his loyal bones; Unfortunate the iron to be cast in the figures of traitors." The stone before the tomb reads "Tomb of Song Yue King E" (a title given Yue Fei 63 years after his death).

Near the entrance to the tomb is a pavilion containing several sections of a fossilized tree trunk, which originally stood near a pavilion in the Southern Song dynasty prison. The legend grew up that it was a pine tree that had withered and died when Yue Fei was killed beside it. In 1922 the remaining sections were moved for display near the tomb. Scientific analysis has found that it was actually fossilized much earlier, about 120 million years ago, but its legend remains as proof of the people's love and respect for the loyal Yue Fei.
Harbin

Tower in Riverside Park commemorates victory over the 1957 flood, biggest in history.

Turn-of-century 'gingerbread' on waterside cafe recalls old Harbin.

The Children's Railroad.

Errenkaxu, a song and dance duet popular in the northeast.
A fishing village only 80 years ago, Harbin on the bank of the Songhua (Sungari) River has grown into an industrial center with 2,100,000 inhabitants. It is an important land and water transport center as well as a scenic spot in China's northeast and capital of Heilongjiang province.

Historical records show this area was inhabited by the Nuzhens, ancestors of the Manchu nationality in the 11th century. The name Harbin was evolved from "Alejin," the name of the fishing village then.

In 1896 Tsarist Russia made a secret treaty with the Qing dynasty government to build the Chinese Eastern Railway from Manzhouli (Manchouli) on the Chinese-Russian border through Harbin to the Russian city of Vladivostok on the coast. With the indemnity extorted from China and cheap Chinese labor it built the railroad with Harbin as the administrative center for the rail line. With navigation on the Songhua River and several other rail connections, the city gradually developed into a transport hub.

With the railroad, Russian merchants, adventurers and missionaries swarmed into the city and set up their stores, factories and churches. Today one can still count more than 30 Eastern Orthodox churches.

Following the Tsarist aggression many other imperialists also came to Harbin. Harbin became an international metropolis. Consulates were established by 15 countries, including Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Banks and business firms siphoned off the wealth of the Chinese people. There were plush hotels, dance halls, bars, gambling dens and villas of the imperialists, and foreigners from many parts of the world. At one time there were 100,000 foreign residents from 60 countries in the city.

After the Japanese occupation of northeast China in 1931, Harbin became the invaders' base for further aggression and plunder of China's rich resources. On the other hand, the city was also an important base for the Chinese Communist Party underground which carried on armed struggle against the Japanese. On April 28, 1946, Harbin returned to the people thanks to the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Home of Power Equipment

After liberation Harbin, from a colonial and consumer city, developed into a new industrial center with mainly power equipment and engineering enterprises.

The southwestern suburbs of the old city, formerly overgrown with brambles, used to be a race course for the imperialists, officials and the rich. Today many big factories line along a 4.5-kilometer asphalt road. Among them are China's three big power equipment enterprises, the Harbin Electrical Machinery Plant, the Harbin Boiler Factory and the Harbin Steam Turbine Plant. They produced China's first big water turbine generator, first high-pressure boiler for a power plant and first steam turbine generator. The city has thus earned the name "home of power equipment."

The three big plants, together with other factories making electric meters, insulating materials, and electric wires and furnaces form Heilongjiang's power equipment manufacturing industry. Over the past 20 odd years it has provided complete sets of equipment for more than 120 big power stations.

LI JIYANG is a staff reporter for the Harbin Daily.

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and medium-sized power stations, including the ones at Lujiazixia in Ganse province, Xianjinjiang in Zhejiang province, Shitian in Shandong province, Foziling in Anhui province, Quanting in Hebei province and Xiaofengman in Jilin province.

Before liberation Harbin could not produce a simple machine tool or even a cutter. Now it has more than 3,000 factories, manufacturing over 1,000 types of products, among which are heavy mining and metallurgical equipment, giant power-plant boilers, as well as small bits, electric wire, roller bearings, high-precision measuring tools and electric meters.

The city's light industry has also developed, producing chemicals for daily use, glassware, plastics, rubber and leather goods, textiles, sugar and pharmaceuticals. Harbin's total annual industrial output value now is 36 times that before liberation.

City of Parks
Harbin is noted for its proper distribution of factories and large scale tree-planting. The city now has 13 parks, 154 flower nurseries and affected areas with a total of 4,000,000 trees. Bouquet-pruned trees, elms, poplars and pines along the streets have become one of the city's characteristics.

The names of some of the streets, parks and sites in Harbin are those of heroes including Yang Jingyu, Zhao Shangzhi, Zhao Yiman and Li Zhaohui who gave their lives in the war against Japanese aggression. Where once stood the police headquarters of the Japanese puppet Manchukuo regime on what is now Zhao Yiman Street, is a memorial hall to those killed fighting against the Japanese invaders in the Northeast. It serves to educate the people in the revolutionary tradition of those days.

The beautiful Songhua River runs west to east through the city. Riverside Park, 10 hectares in size along the southern bank, is a favorite place for the people to spend their days off. In it are a youth palace, a riverside restaurant, a clubhouse and a sports stadium. A large bridge can be seen spanning the river from north to south. In the center of the park stands the tower in memory of the Soviet Union which, in 1957, set a world record for the biggest tree in history in the summer of 1957. That year the river rose to 46.5 meters, three meters above the masonry dyke. The people worked day and night to build a dyke 50 kilometers long, thus protecting the city from being engulfed by the waves.

The 1,300-hectare Taiyangdao (Sunny Island) in the river is a famous summer resort. It has 14 sandbanks and rest homes built by factories, colleges and universities. In summer people bring their families there for picnics, boating and swimming. At peak times several thousand people visit it in a day.

The city's Children's Park has China's one and only Children's Railroad. Built in 1955, it is two kilometers long, with "Beijing Station" at one end and "Harbin Station" at the other. The small train, drawn by a diesel locomotive, has seven multi-colored coaches which can carry 260 passengers. The railroad staff, including the station managers, conductors, train guards, locomotive drivers, ticket sellers and collectors and head of the train crew are all school children under 15 who work in turn. Over the past 24 years the railroad has carried 3,400,000 "passengers".

City of Ice
During Harbin's six-month winter the temperature is usually below 30°C. The people have found many ways to adapt to the cold. Milk is sold in frozen bricks. As we all know, it is difficult to store fresh pears, they are sold on the market frozen. Harbin frozen pears, after being thawed in cold storage, have a delicate flavor and are a popular delicacy at the Spring Festival.

Another Harbin custom is to make a lot of jiaosi of dough-wrapped meat, fast-freeze them in the open air and preserve them in bags till they are eaten.

Winter is Harbin's golden season for ice sports. As early as November, many offices, factories and homes put their own rinks by flooding a piece of low land. The city's Red Star Skating Rink is the ice-skater's favorite. In the streets or lanes children play happily on skates made by themselves.

Winter attraction in Harbin is the annual ice-lantern exhibition. The crystal-clear lanterns in various shapes—flowers, animals, puppets and pavilions—draw many visitors in spite of the bitter cold. When they are illuminated inside, they create an enchanting atmosphere as beautiful as a fairyland. They are the joint work of gardeners and artists. ◇

THE old fisherman held out his cupped hands to show several lively young prawns. "Look!" he exclaimed, "I found these in an inlet by the shore. If they can grow there, they ought to grow in salt-water ponds too."

This took place 20 years ago in the office of an agricultural producers' co-op near today's Xiaoguan commune in Wendong county, Shandong province. Today, the commune with its eight seaside ponds containing millions of prawns is an up-and-coming pond-breeding ground, one of the many in China.

It was not an easy job to get prawns to resettle in ponds; in fact it took all of 20 years of experimentation. The delicious Chinese prawn, an important food of the Chinese people and a major export product, has its natural habitat in the Huanghai and Bohai seas along the northeastern coast of China. After spending the winter in the Huanghai Sea, in March they swim in shoals up to the Bohai Sea hundreds of miles away, where they spawn, hatch and grow. Not many of the young, however, survive the buffetings of the elements and the depredations of large fish. Those that do, grow to the size of their parents and mate in September, by which time the temperatures of the Bohai Sea begins to drop and the prawns start out on the long swim back to the Huanghai.

Prawn fishing takes place in spring and autumn, but catches were always limited. Prawn fishermen faced the same problem as the fishing industry in general: the world's fishing fleets keep growing in number but with little increase in the size of their catches. This has forced more and more seaboards countries to turn to artificial breeding and raising to supplement their sources of seafood.

China had long been famous for pond-breeding of fish. Could the same be done with prawns? Experiments were being made, in Japan for instance, but at that time none had been successful in China. What the old fisherman had found seemed to indicate that prawn-raising was possible, and to the agricultural cooperative decided to try.

First Try
Their first pond was constructed northwest of the village by putting up a dam across an inlet of the sea. The first year the prawn fry were eaten by fish. The second year the grown prawns froze to death due to delay in bringing them in. In 1958 the villagers finally succeeded in producing several dozen kilograms. Large-scale prawn-raising at the Xiaoguan commune began in the winter of 1974, when members of the commune built a seven-kilometer-long dam across the sea to form eight ponds with a total surface of 160 hectares. Advice was sought from teachers at a marine products school and from experienced prawnmen round about. Commune members worked hard to keep the ponds clean, weed out fish enemies and find sources of prawn food, such as small oysters and clams.

In 1975 they managed to raise only 4,000 kilograms. But by 1978 the figure was 38,000, and in 1979 it reached a record 55,000 kilograms.

On a sunny morning early last autumn I was taken by boat to see the biggest of the commune's ponds, rectangular in shape and covering 130 hectares. As our boat advanced, shoals of startled prawns sprang out of the water. About ten centimeters long, they would grow another four or five centimeters to optimum length being collected 30 days later.

The water in the pond is renewed with a fresh flow from the ocean every day by lifting a
Debate

How Should China's Economy Be Managed?

How is China to improve her economic management? What kind of economic management should she follow? These are questions people in economic and academic circles are asking. Many people believe that the expansion of the country's productive forces and her modernization hinge on finding the correct answers to these questions. There have been widespread discussions and newspapers and journals have been publishing the various views expressed.

The present system of economic management is based on ownership by the entire people, in the form of state ownership, and was introduced from the Soviet Union in the early 1950s. The chief characteristic of this system is its use of a highly centralized administrative apparatus to direct economic activities and plan enterprises. In this, the state organizes and directs economic activities through the central departments imposing rigid norms and regulations on regions and individual enterprises, for output, funds, machinery and equipment, marketing, salaries and so on. Many in China today feel that this system in use over the past 30 years does not fit the present situation, when the country is moving forward to achieving socialist modernization. They frankly point out that the main defect in this system is an over-concentration of power resulting in undue emphasis on administrative means. This method sometimes ignores economic laws and has now become an obstacle to expanding the productive forces and attaining modernization.

"There must be changes," they conclude. Such changes, wrote Commentator in the influential People's Daily, "will bring about a radical change in our economic life." What are the defects of the present system of management? Fang Weizhong, a vice-director of the State Planning Commission, answered this question in "Thoughts About Reforms in Economic Management," published in the People's Daily on September 21, 1979. According to Fang, there are three defects. One, the mandatory plans from the top monumentalized extremely complicated economic activities; two, management of economic affairs through an administrative system and by administrative fiat severed intrinsic economic links and excludes the use of appropriate economic means, sometimes creating problems as, "Water gate. A fine-meshed nylon net guards the gateway to trap enemy fish from entering. Feed for the prawns is spread from old-fashioned wooden boats and not from motorized boats which would pollute the water. Experienced breeders keep tabs on water salinity and amount of feed consumed."

This last is one way of keeping informed of the condition of the prawns. One year, for instance, the growers put 700,000 prawn fry in one of the ponds, but when giving them food they found that the amount of food was puzzling to them. After lunch I went to see other ponds in the community and met Jin Wencan, a technician from the Shandong Aquatic Research Institute. He has been working in the commune since 1977 experimenting on increasing prawn production. The next year, working with four test ponds each two mu (roughly 1/7 hectare) in size, in two of them he achieved prawn yields of over 1,000 kilograms, a figure then unrivaled in China and among the best in the world. The other ponds also produced consistent high yields. Speaking of high prawn yields, he said, "One ton per pond shows us what the prospects are for pond-breeding. This type of breeding has developed rapidly in China during the 70s and consistent high yields have been gained in small-sized ponds."

How should she follow? These are questions people in economic circles are asking. There have been wide debates. Reforms must start with allowing the law of value full play, namely, applying economic levers to regulate the national economy, he argued.

This being the case, what type of economic management system should be adopted? A number of proposals were advanced and animatedly argued. Essentially, there were three points of view. One view held that the "classic type of centralized planned economy" practiced during China's First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) should be restored, because relatively rapid economic growth during that period. Moreover, as China's level of productivity is still very low and the cultural, scientific and managerial level of cadres in general are low, a decentralized system would be inappropriate.

Another view favored a decentralized type, "regional planned economy" as against "centralized planned economy," in which the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions draw up and are responsible for their own economic plans. Each regional authority would then be free to as great an extent as possible to maximize utilization of their region's resources and manage their own financial affairs.

A third view advocated separating state administrative bodies from economic bodies, a decentralized form, in which each enterprise functions as an independent accounting unit, having much greater powers of decision, and organizing economic activities according to economic laws. Some experts proposed setting up special companies which would not be confined to departments or within administrative boundaries, but would organize production according to the demands of large-scale socialized production. These experts would be responsible for giving each enterprise the general orientation and laying down broad guidelines to ensure sound development of the whole national economy in a planned way. Mandatory plans, however, should be kept to a minimum. Instead, economic means should be employed more and more to manage economic affairs and to bring about coordinated adjustments to plans and the market.

Holders of the third view claimed that a centralized type of management engenders complex contradictions between the central authorities, the regions, and the enterprises, and upsets harmony in production. A decentralized type would only transfer these problems down to the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. But a decentralized system with individual enterprises as the center, would not have the salient defects of the other two, while allowing enterprises and their employees far more initiative and thus enlivens the whole national economy.

So far, the prevalent view is that China's economic management system should be reformed along the lines of the third type. But to find the most suitable and most beneficial system of economic management for China, the economists point out, reform would have to be done under the guidance of Marxist economic theory and on the basis of summing up China's experience and learning the best in economic management from other countries.
The water-splash festival in April is the traditional holiday of China's Dai nationality. Last year 20 first-year students and teachers from the fine arts class of the Simao Secondary Teachers' Training School in Yunnan province had the opportunity to spend 41 days with the Dai people of Menglian county, which borders Burma on the west, sketching and getting to know the people.

The full name of the place is the Menglian Dai, Va and Lahu Autonomous County. These nationalities as well as people of the Hani minority are concentrated in the area.

WANG SHUHUA

We were charmed by both the scenery and the customs of the different nationalities. The county town is situated beside the Nangla River. Both modern buildings and traditional Dai bamboo huts stand among bamboo groves along its banks. All around are thick subtropical forests. Tucked away among giant banyan trees are some ancient temples. The layers of unusual-shaped mountain peaks are multiplied by their reflections in the blue water of the river. Overhead water fowl wheeled and soared. It is an ideal place for the landscape painter.

As we lived in the homes of the Dai commune members, before the festival in the mornings we went to the fields to sketch them as they transplanted rice shoots, plowed or leveled the fields. The Dai girls in their bright dresses were like flowers dotting the green fields. They were always laughing and chatting.

The graceful lines of the girls' colorful clothes and their light, rhythmic movements were a fine inspiration for artistic creation and moved each student to try his or her best. In the daytime we sketched in the fields and the village, and in the evenings in the bamboo huts. Everything about the place seemed to us to have an aura of romance, people, scenery, the vegetation, houses and even everyday household equipment.

We made a toolshed beside the threshing ground within our "studio" and asked some of the people to pose for us. We drew quite a crowd of onlookers so that soon our studio became like the village recreation center. The people would tell us where to find the most scenic spots—a mountain slope with beautiful big trees, the hot springs, the high waterfall near the hydropower station—and we made day-long excursions to these places.

Soon nearly every home in the village was hung with our sketches—by the end of our stay everyone had made two or three hundred. The village became one big exhibition with the commune members going from house to house laughing and passing judgement on the entries.

The water-splash festival approached the villagers became extremely busy: the men butchering hogs and sheep for feasts, setting up frameworks from which fireworks would be shot off and making the vari-colored masks used in the traditional dances, the women buying cotton prints and making them into garments, and purchasing new brightly-colored parasols. Already then the sun is hot at midday, the children pouting joyfully on the goons and elephant-foot drums (so called for their shape) in the temples.

Finally the three-day holiday arrived. In Dai custom, sprinkling water at each other is like the exchange of wishes for good luck and happiness. The proper way is to use an olive branch, dip it in a silver bowl and gently flick off a few drops. But now the occasion has become one mainly for fun and the young people simply splash water at each other.

We became the target of their "attacks," and we ourselves counteredattacked with basins and buckets of water. The air rang with laughter, and water flowed in every direction. All of us were soaked from head to foot.

This activity presented another opportunity for art—many new postures, and the beauty of the human figure revealed by the clinging wet clothing. Some of the students tried to take shelter behind the trees to do some sketching, but soon they were discovered and splashed by the laughing girls, so finally all sketching of the event had to be done from memory.

In the evening there were fireworks, and the young people formed a circle to dance to the beat of gongs and elephant-foot drums. They did the traditional Dai dances—the red deer dance, peacock dance, mask dance, sword dance, monkey dance, shadowboxing and others all through the night.

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We became the target of their "attacks," and we ourselves counteredattacked with basins and buckets of water. The air rang with laughter, and water flowed in every direction. All of us were soaked from head to foot.

This activity presented another opportunity for art—many new postures, and the beauty of the human figure revealed by the clinging wet clothing. Some of the students tried to take shelter behind the trees to do some sketching, but soon they were discovered and splashed by the laughing girls, so finally all sketching of the event had to be done from memory.

In the evening there were fireworks, and the young people formed a circle to dance to the beat of gongs and elephant-foot drums. They did the traditional Dai dances—the red deer dance, peacock dance, mask dance, sword dance, monkey dance, shadowboxing and others all through the night.

The graceful lines of the girls' colorful clothes and their light, rhythmic movements were a fine inspiration for artistic creation and moved each student to try his or her best. In the daytime we sketched in the fields and the village, and in the evenings in the bamboo huts. Everything about the place seemed to us to have an aura of romance, people, scenery.

WANG SHUHUA

Sketching and Splashing with the Dais

WANG SHUHUA is a teacher at the Simao Secondary Teachers' Training School.
Shi Fengshou and His Calculating Method

CAI BIAN

Shi Fengshou was born in a peasant family in Liangyi commune of Shaanxi province’s Dali county. His father is a doctor in a commune hospital and his mother works in the commune. In September 1966 at the age of ten Shi entered the village primary school. A thoughtful boy Shi Fengshou liked to ask all sorts of questions. He was especially interested in arithmetic and his marks were always outstanding. By second grade he was doing multiplication and division as well as the usual addition and subtraction.

While doing his homework he would gaze at his exercise book and ponder: people always read, write and hear large numbers. The high order digit, that is the figure on the left, is the figure on the right. But when calculating they do it the other way round. Couldn’t new methods be invented combining the two? Shi Fengshou told his idea to his teacher who said, “These methods you invent are similar to the old methods which must be added to the left-hand product. You gave the answer wrongly for the next two families as well. The accountant was awed. Soon Shi was known far and wide for his ability to calculate quickly. People began calling him a ‘child prodigy.’

When he went to the village store after school to watch the assistants use their abacuses, the way they multiplied 5 by 2 gave him an idea. He decided to multiply 5 by 2, if the end digit of the number multiplied is 5 or greater there will be a number from the right-hand product which must be added to the left-hand product. He kept searching for the rules for multiplying by 3 through 9. Whenever he had time he would practice his method. Sometimes he used up two or three notebooks a day. He found note-takers too expensive and began to use waste paper, wrote on his hand or scrawled on the ground with a brush. Once he even used chalk on the walls of his home. "That boy must be possessed!" the villagers exclaimed.

Cover of Shi’s book "Quick Calculation"

AFTER two years of hard work Shi Fengshou finally codified the rules for mentally multiplying by 2 through 9. He compiled them into 20 pithy phrases similar to those that children learn in school for flipping their abacus beads. Once when his production team was distributing sweet potatoes in the fields, Shi Fengshou happened to be standing beside the team accountant. "How many in your family?" the accountant asked one of the commune members. "Seven." While the accountant was still counting the answer, Shi Fengshou announced the amount the peasant should get. When the accountant finished his calculation he was surprised to find that Shi was right. He thought the boy was just lucky, but Shi gave the accountant the right answer for the next two families as well. The accountant was astounded. Soon Shi was known far and wide for his ability to calculate quickly. People began calling him a ‘child prodigy.’

Accountants often asked him to help them with their books. Shi found that many problems had a multiplier of more than a single digit. He decided to work out a method for multiplying multidigit numbers.

Endless days of trial and error followed. By the time he graduated from primary school Shi Fengshou had found methods for multiplying single-digit numbers. One day several teachers from Northwestern Industrial University came to his village with their electronic calculators to compete with him. Ten multiplication problems involving 10 pairs of six-digit numbers took only 10 minutes with the calculator at the rate the operator worked. But Shi Fengshou finished in 4 minutes, including the time for recording the answers.

Shi Fengshou thought that he was not proficient enough. He used every opportunity to practice. Chinese license plates have seven-digit numbers, he practiced multiplying them. At first vehicles would have traveled several dozen meters before he had the answer. But by 1972 he could announce the answer as soon as the vehicle had passed. The British mathematician Dr. B. V. Bowden wrote that the famous Dutch lightning calculator William Klein was quicker than a desk calculator at multiplying two numbers of up to six digits. Two-digit numbers took him 64 seconds, but Shi Fengshou only took 8 (including writing the answer).

In his middle school days Shi Fengshou developed methods for calculating powers and roots. He was soon attracted attention in scientific circles. When Shi Fengshou came to Beijing in 1972 he was warmly greeted and encouraged by Zhou Peiyuan, Wu Youxun, Hua Luogeng and other noted scientists.

In January 1978 the Institutes of Mathematics, Computing Technology and Applied Mathematics under auspices of the Tibet Committee for Management of Cultural Relics accepted Shi Fengshou’s methods to construct a new Dalai Lama. Scions of Dalai’ family were used to name the new Dalai and a new name was drawn to represent his reincarnation and his subsequent reincarnation.

The Potala Palace also housed a large number of early copies of the Buddhist sutras in Sanskrit, which was provided over the Mongolian Chieftain Altan Khan. The Mongolian Chieftain Altan Khan was a 13th Dalai Lama and the 17th Dalai Lama, Tibetans for “man of profound wisdom,” under the control of the Mongolian Kingdom. The title Dalai Lama was formally recognized by the central authorities in 1982 when the Fifth Dalai Lama paid a visit to the Koko Emperor Shun Zhi in Beijing. Since then every choice of a new Dalai Lama had to be ratified by the central government which could also remove his title if he went against its will. The title of the 12th Dalai Lama was taken away twice, in 1964 and 1971, for going abroad without permission from the emperor.

Now all these imperial seals and mandates have been put on display in the Park of Potala under auspices of the Tibet Committee for Management of Cultural Relics. Among the exhibits is a gold seal presented by the central authorities and used in the ceremony of selecting a Dalai Lama, which was precised over by ministers of the central government in Tibet. Into it were placed the names of infants born at the right time. The late Dalai Lama had died and one name was drawn to represent his reincarnation and his subsequent reincarnation.

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The next year Shi Fengshou finished codifying his methods for multiplying and division of multidigit numbers. One day several teachers from Northwestern Industrial University came to his village with their electronic calculators to compete with him. Ten multiplication problems involving 10 pairs of six-digit numbers took only 10 minutes with the calculator at the rate the operator worked. But Shi Fengshou finished in 4 minutes, including the time for recording the answers.

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Shanghai Children's Palace

China has in existence 27 years. It was established in 1953 under the direction of Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling. It has been in existence 27 years. There are altogether more than 20 activity groups, come sparetime counselors. One thousand three hundred children are members of regular activity groups and even more come occasionally.

Chairman: This is the main building of the Children's Palace.

Director: It was established in 1953 by the China Welfare Institute under the direction of Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling. It has been in existence 27 years. Over there are the science and technology building, astronomy hall and theater.

Chairman: This is radio group.

Director: Usually is children according to own interest, by school recommend come.

Smith: This is folk orchestra. How many students come in regular time activities have? Only are from students. There are altogether more than 20 activity groups, take part in regular time activities have.
Smith: Are there any requirements for children who take part in the activities?

Director: Usually the children have some special interest and are recommended by their schools.

Sachs: Listen! What a beautiful melody!

Director: This is the folk instrument orchestra playing. (They arrive at the folk music room)

Marie: The children play quite well. They seem quite young.

Director: Primary and middle school children between the ages of 7 to 16 come to the Children's Palace. The orchestra conductor learned to play erhu hero 20 years ago. Now he is a teacher at the Shanghai Music Conservatory. He comes here once a week to coach the children. (They arrive at the science and technology building)

Director: This is the radio group.

Smith: (To students) What are you making?

Students: We're testing the television set we made.

Marie: Look over there at the little planes and ships made by the children. How cute!

Smith: The Children's Palace has a very rich program. Brown: The children are really lucky. We are so happy to be able to visit here today.

Notes

1. Shànlián-értóng In general ertióng 儿童 means pre-school and primary school children, and shànlián 少年 those a few years older, as in junior middle school.

2. Saying how somebody does a thing. Tā chǎng de hěn hǎo 唱得很好 (She sings very well) tells how she sings. In Chinese a de 得 must follow the verb when using this form. Other examples: Háizi měn yǐnzhōu de bāocū 孩子们认真地吹 (The children play quite well); Tā pù de hěn huài 他跑得很快 (He runs very quickly).

When the sentence has an object it must be said in this way: Tā chǎng gē de hěn hǎo 唱歌唱歌得很好 (She sings songs very well — literally: When she sings songs, she sings very well). The verb appears twice.

The negative form is Tā chǎng gě de hěn bù hǎo (She does not sing songs well).