

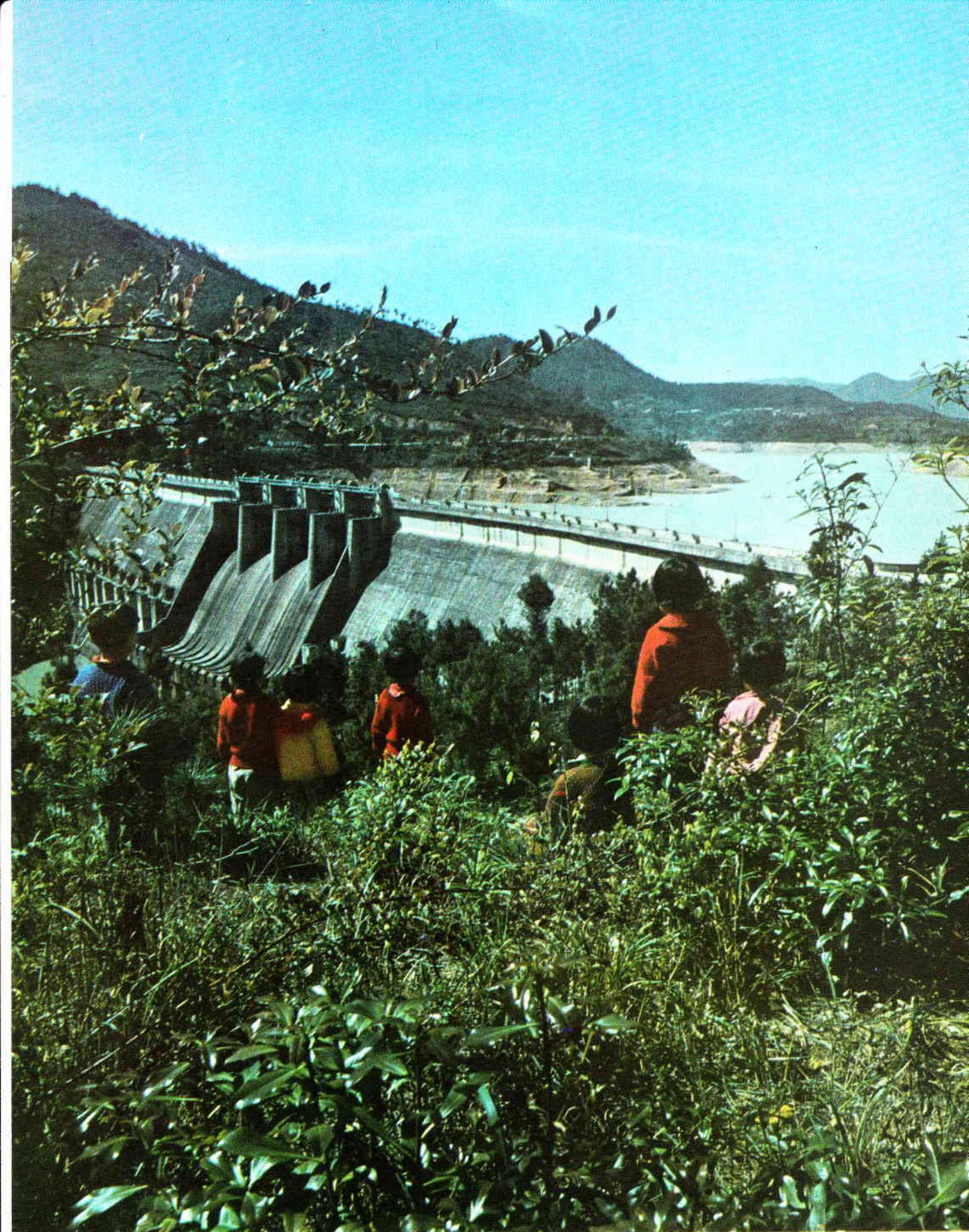
China Reconstructs

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• Clothing China's People
• Workers' Congresses
• University for
Overseas
Chinese



Gutianxi hydro-power station in the Wuyi Mountains, the biggest power plant in Fujian province, will have a capacity of 289,000 kilowatts when completed.

Photo by Han Sandang

VOL. XXX NO. 5

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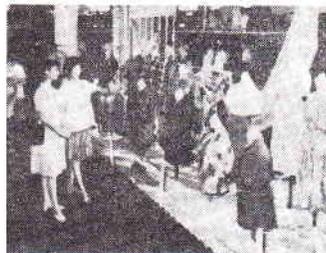
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Front Cover:

It's easier to be choosy: there's more variety in clothing now.
Wang Hongxun

Articles of the Month

Clothing a Billion People



Before the founding of new China in 1949, a large proportion of the people were in rags. Now, with the population doubled, they are adequately clothed. Article recounts growth of China's textile industry. Page 5

New Form of Democratic Management

Congresses of workers' representatives have been restored in 30,000 Chinese factories. How one of them, in a Shanghai cotton mill, exercises its powers: how it elected the director and helped improve operation, output and welfare. Page 16



About the "Taiwan Problem"

That there is only one China, of which Taiwan is a province, has been recognized by all countries entering into relations with the People's Republic of China. Now backsliding on this issue has appeared in some quarters abroad. The historical background, and China's consistent stand. Page 51

A University for Overseas Chinese

Jinan University, reopened in 1978, is run largely for Chinese students from abroad, from Hongkong and Macao and from overseas families now back in China. It has done well in teaching, scientific research and academic exchanges. Page 44

Kroraina, Ancient Desert City

Two thousand years ago, Kroraina was a major city on the Silk Road from China to western Asia and Europe. Then it ceased to exist. An archaeological expedition to Lop Nur, where the ancient desert trading center was located, and its remains, now being unearthed and studied. Page 62





Easier to Read

Since January of 1980 your magazine has improved steadily, from slightly biased reporting to now one of more easily read and enjoyable articles. Please continue to do articles on your minority cultures and peoples since they shed light on a generally unknown aspect of your country.

The color photographs are too few, please include more if you can, since sometimes the black-and-white photos do not come out as good as one would like.

PAUL A. BROWN
San Antonio, TX., U.S.A.

Asks More Variety

Yes I do have a suggestion. To a reader in the U.S.A. the fact that every article is on the subject of improvements and achieving better and better accomplishments gives the entire magazine a sameness. That is to say that, in spite of the change in subject matter, the spirit of the articles makes each one seem similar to all of the others and the reader has to be an enthusiast about China to read all of the magazine. To reach people who have only a beginning interest, the magazine needs variety.

KENTON L. HARRIS
Bethesda, MD., U.S.A.

Legal System

I hope you will print articles about legal system in China, especially the labor and social laws. Of course, articles about other laws would also be interesting. Above all I want to know the relations between economy, society and the law in a non-capitalist country where law and powers intended for collective are used to solve current and potential problems.

JOACHIM HEILMANN
Barsinghausen, West Germany

Supports Trial

I have been a reader of *China Reconstructs* since 1967. In the days when most of the mass media were controlled by Lin Biao and his company, they presented a different view of China and instilled fascist ideas into my mind. Now that a campaign has started to repair the loss caused by the ten year disaster and reality is presented through the Marxist viewpoint, I can understand the great damage that was covered up during those years. I also support the trial of the counter-revolutionary clique headed by Jiang Qing and Lin Biao. I admire the great

Chinese people and love them as my own people. Now I hope, more than ever before, that the Chinese people can advance through the progressive road of socialist construction.

JOHN J.Z.C.
Medellin, Colombia

Articles Enjoyed

The peasant painting article (October 1980) was very interesting as was the article on Chinese history of the Ming dynasty, and culture and science. I really enjoy ancient history. I enjoyed visiting the Ming tomb in Beijing and the clay warriors that were being dug up at Xi'an, such a large and difficult project. Wished it hadn't been so cold when I visited the Great Wall.

New hands for accident victims is such a worthwhile project. One should hear more of the advances of science that aid the unfortunate.

GWEN SMALE
Laguna Beach, CA., U.S.A.

Children's Page Too Short

I enjoyed very much and appreciated the article in your October edition "Peasant Paintings from Shanghai's Outskirts".

I think your "Children's Page" is rather short. I hope you will write more about Chinese children, their schools, school life, little stories and magnificent paintings.

D.C. ABEYSEKERA
Baddegama, Sri Lanka

Black-White Photos Not Clear

The photo of the front cover of the October issue (Harvesting Sugarcane) is very well done and very lovely. But there are black-and-white photos that are not clear and are not interesting. Could you improve this in future issues?

A. POTSOMPONG
Bangkok, Thailand

More about Moslems

Can *China Reconstructs* write more extensively about the Moslems? We would like to know more about them, their educational and social status in the country and if they require any help from their Moslem brothers in other areas of the world.

HODARI N. MQULO
Ostersund, Sweden

Likes Articles on Universities

Being a physicist I am aware of the difficulties a great number of Chinese scholars had during the deplorable years when the gang of four were in power. Fortunately these things are past. The articles about the movement to make up for lost time started several years ago are impressive, which demonstrate in a good manner the courage

and working enthusiasm of the Chinese people.

As a student, I am curious to know if there are new reinforcements filling the gap—recent graduates from scientific departments of Chinese universities. There are many Chinese students in our university, one of them in our astrophysics department. Due to friendly feelings toward the Chinese people and their culture, we recently welcomed the writer Han Suyin who talked to us about China's today and tomorrow. This was one of a series of lectures organized by our university.

FRANCIS GUILLOIN
Kingston, Canada

Film on Evolution

I am a student of fishing biology. In the August 1980 issue of *China Reconstructs*, the article "New Film on Evolution" particularly attracted my attention. I was so interested that I read it four times. Furthermore, I brought the magazine to the teachers and students of the zoology speciality and discussed the article with them. One schoolmate said, "*China Reconstructs* is no longer reconstructing but constructing science." (Laughter and applause). After the end of the meeting, we all agreed that the magazine is getting more and more interesting. I was asked to write this letter with our best wishes and congratulations to the editor-in-chief and the entire staff.

RÓMULO L. AGUILAR
Trujillo, Perú

Tell Setbacks Too and Print Maps

As a subscriber for several years, I always read your magazine with great interest and pleasure.

You should continue to be objective. Don't hesitate to talk about setbacks in your country. Those who read your magazines love your country and well understand the problems you may encounter. They can only appreciate more highly the efforts you are making to change the status quo.

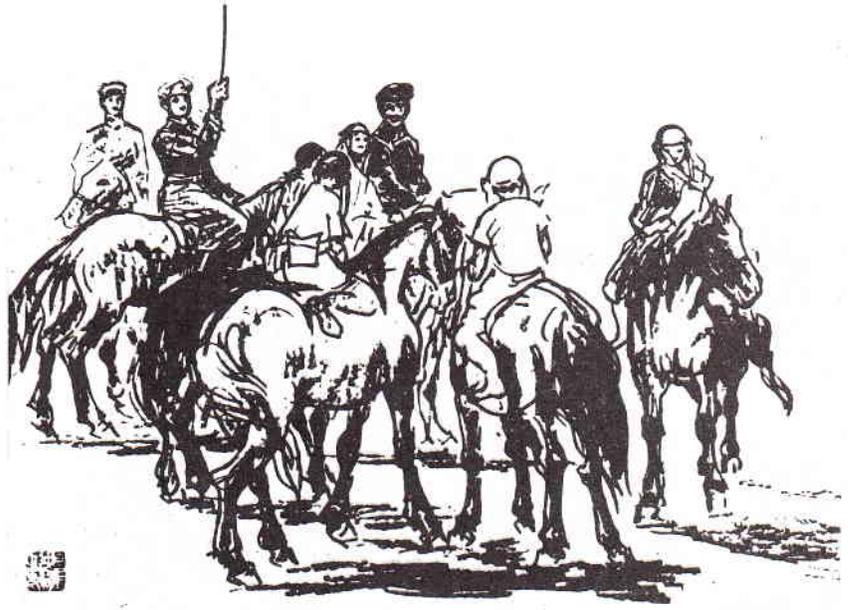
When you describe a city or a scenic spot, or a national minority in a certain place in your vast country, please attach a sketch map to show where it is located (in this respect you can learn from the *Geographic* magazine, which has a map for every article). In fact not many people in France possess a map of China. In addition the use of Chinese phonetic alphabet has caused difficulties for readers when they look up an old map.

I hope you will take this into consideration.

MAURICE PAIMBOEUF
Barbentane, France

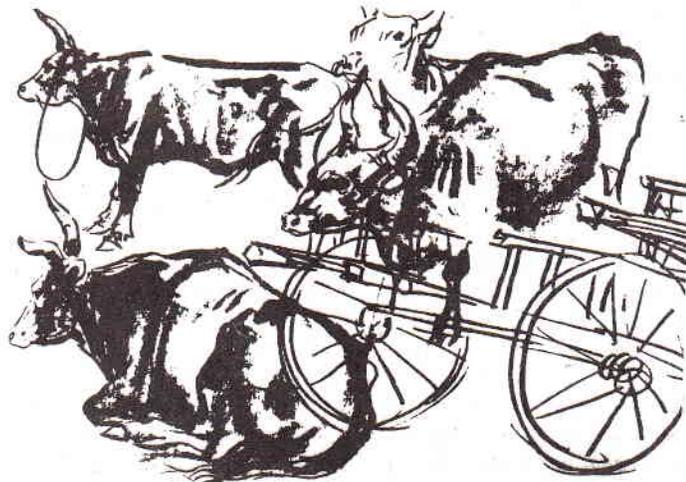
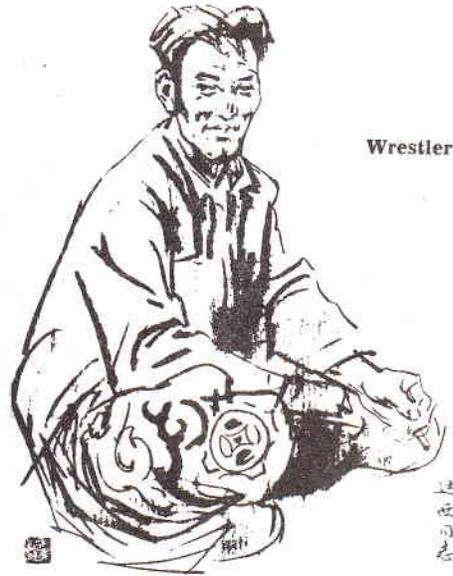
We will try to publish more sketch maps, and are preparing an up-to-date general map of China with place names in Chinese phonetic alphabet for our readers.—Ed.

Riders



Herdswoman

Wrestler



Oxen and carts

Wang Tongren

Wang is a lecturer in the Central Academy of Fine Arts.



Village fair in Guizhou province.

Long Qiyun

• **Retail sales** of consumer goods were 207.1 billion yuan in 1980, an 18.2 percent increase over 1979. Contributing factors: Use of market regulation under the guidance of state planning, new outlets for production and improved commodity circulation. Even with the adjustments for the rise in prices, the increase still comes to 11 percent, higher than in any year since liberation.

• **Total bank savings** in China's cities and towns last year rose to 27.9 billion yuan. The increase — 38 percent over 1979 — was the

Savings bank in Fushun, Liaoning province.
Sun Liansheng



biggest since the founding of the People's Republic. Eighty percent of the savings were in fixed-term deposits.

• **Family planning** brought the rate of China's population growth last year down to 11 per thousand, as against 11.7 per thousand in 1979. This was the lowest figure for population growth in China since 1949.

Average life expectancy is nearly twice that before liberation, 67 years for men and 70 for women, compared to 35 for both men and women before liberation, according to statistics released by the Ministry of Public Health in 1978. The mortality rate, of less than seven per thousand, per year as against 25 per thousand before liberation, is among the world's lowest.

• **In 1980 China manufactured 22.5 million watches, nearly 13 million bicycles and 7.6 million sewing machines**, in each a 30 percent increase over 1979. Both the absolute figures and the rates of increase represent an all-time high. Two and a half million TV

sets were produced in 1980, another record high.

• **The 1980 investment in housing, culture, education, medicine and welfare** comprised one third of the total outlay for capital construction in the same year. This was the country's largest investment since 1955 in areas not directly related to production.

A record 78.2 million square meters of housing went up in cities, towns, and industrial and mining areas, 25 percent more than in 1979. Universities and colleges directly under the Ministry of Education got 8.7 million square meters of new school buildings in 1980. Construction was speeded



Apartments built by Qinghua University for its faculty and staff.

Duan Wenhua

up on public facilities and municipal works.

• **China's light industrial output** for 1980 rose by 17.4 percent in value over 1979 as a result of re-adjustment of the ratio between light and heavy industry. This was a good deal faster than heavy industry's 1.6 percent for the same period. Light industry's contribution to the total industrial production rose from 43.1 percent in 1979 to 46.7 percent last year. □

Clothing a Billion People

CHEN YIFANG

AMPLE clothing and food—this phrase has traditionally been used by the Chinese people to describe one aspect of the ideal society they desired. But to clothe, as well as feed, everyone amply in a country with such a large population is not so easy. Output figures for some of China's industrial and agricultural products may seem large in absolute terms, but when viewed on a per-capita basis, they are far behind those of the world's advanced countries. An output of 9.1 billion meters in 1970 made China one of the largest cotton cloth producers in the world. But averaged out over her population meant a per-capita production of only a little over 10 meters. The 1980 figure of 13.3 billion meters, topping all previous records, brought per-capita production to 13 meters. This provides enough for the ration of six meters for every person in the country, (slightly less in the warmer south) as well as cotton cloth for industrial, institutional and other public use, and for export.

In addition, per capita consumption of other fabrics including wool, silk, linen and synthetics, all not rationed, was 13 meters. Even so, the Chinese people cannot be said to have abundant clothing. But their basic needs are being met.

The 1980 figure is the result of substantial advances in cotton textile production since 1978. Through most of the 1970s the whole economy, the textile industry included, had suffered as a result of the ultra-Left policies promoted by the gang of four. Production had stayed around nine billion meters until the stalemate was broken with 10 billion in 1977.

The 1980 level, though still modest, must be viewed against

the historical background, starting from pre-liberation days. A large portion of the population then wore rags, and even among the better-off there was a saying, "Three years new, three years old, patch and wear it three years more". Though China had had something of a machine-made textile industry for over a half century in 1950, the first year after liberation, its output was only 2.5 billion meters, or a per-

sumption was instituted under which people were issued ration coupons for cotton cloth, with the supply at that level guaranteed. Except for the three years 1960-1962 when the whole economy suffered temporary economic difficulties, the state has always been able to provide this quantity for everyone, and also to sell certain items like towels and socks off the ration. The development of a synthetic fiber industry has

Product	1950	1980	% increase
Cotton yarn (ton)	440,400	2,936,000	560
Cotton cloth (billion meters)	2.5	13	400
Woolen cloth (billion meters)	5	100	1900
Silk knitwear (billion meters)	50	700	1300

capita production of a little over four meters. But so low was the purchasing power in both city and countryside that even this was more than could be sold on the market.

The adjacent table indicates textile growth between 1950 and 1980, during which the population increased by 80 percent.

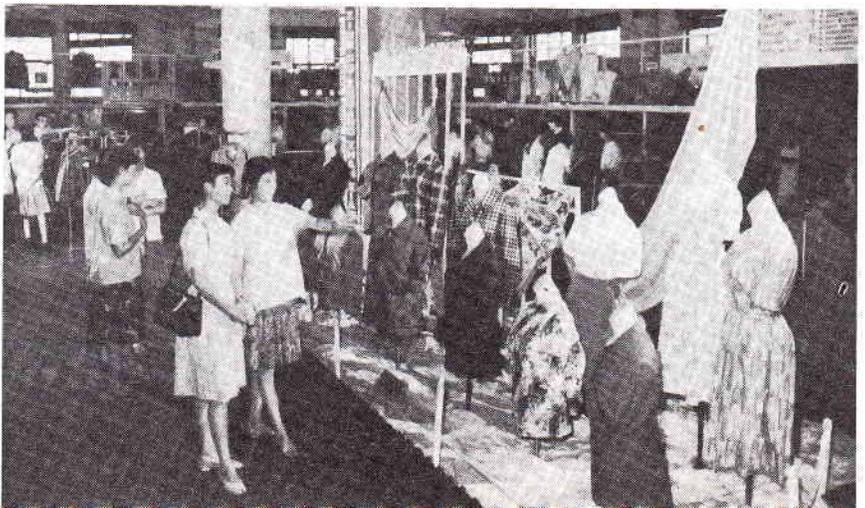
As purchasing power grew, in 1954 a system of planned con-

sumption was instituted under which people were issued ration coupons for cotton cloth, with the supply at that level guaranteed. Except for the three years 1960-1962 when the whole economy suffered temporary economic difficulties, the state has always been able to provide this quantity for everyone, and also to sell certain items like towels and socks off the ration. The development of a synthetic fiber industry has

Better and Brighter

Improvements in the textile industry have enabled it to provide better goods. Ten years ago it couldn't keep up with the demand for corduroy, dacron and

Display of fashions in Shanghai's Department Store No.1





The Kashi Cotton Mill, one of several in Xinjiang in China's far west.

knitting wool. Now, the supply of these is ensured, but woolen piece goods, silk quilt covers, wool jacquard blankets and upholstery fabrics continue to fall short of the rising demand despite all efforts. Twenty-four million silk quilt covers were produced in 1980, but still more were wanted.

People, especially youth and children, are wearing brighter clothing. In the early years, soil-resistant, easy-to-care-for plain blue, grey or khaki were preferred in durable fabrics like twill, cotton gabardine and corduroy. Later on, ultra-Left thinking began to equate drabness with revolution. But now people want something brighter. During each of 1979 and 1980, China's textile mills produced a total of 30,000 items that were new in material, weave, pattern or color. In the cities in the 1970s twill and gabardine and cotton dacron mixes have replaced these same fabrics made of cotton only, and

also replaced corduroy as the most sought-after types. There used to be long lines of buyers for cotton-dacron mixes. Last year's production of 2 billion meters just about equaled the demand at the present price. But now these products, too, are being replaced — by polyester knits and synthetics mixed with wool or other fibres as the newest and most desired.

Wool in China used to be regarded as a luxury material and was worn mainly by people in the big cities, but woolen fabrics, blankets, knitting wool and sweaters and scarves sell well also in the small and medium-sized cities and even rural areas.

Historical Development

China's first modern cotton mill was set up in the 1880s under the feudal official Li Hongzhang, who was a member of the group that wanted to learn industry and other things from the west. A few years previously the first

modern-type woolen mill had been set up by another of the group Zuo Zongtang, in Lanzhou, Gansu province. But as bureaucratic officials of the Qing dynasty milked the enterprises unmercifully and did not manage them well, neither lasted long. The first successful mill was opened late in the 19th century by the national capitalist Zhang Qian (Zhang Jizhi) in the city of Nantong in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River valley, where he later set up others.

By the time of liberation in 1949 China's national capitalist textile industry was more than 60 years old, and had 750,000 workers, five million cotton spindles, 120,000 wool spindles and 140,000 silk reels. Annual output was 2.5 billion meters of cotton cloth, 5 million meters of woolen piece goods and 50 million meters of silk.

Most of the factories were concentrated in a few big coastal cities like Shanghai, Tianjin and Qingdao, whose spindles accounted for 70 percent of the country's total. Many inland provinces, including the main areas producing raw cotton and wool, had no modern textile industry at all.

In the 1950s the new China plunged into large-scale economic construction. Within seven years textile centers had been constructed in Beijing, Shijiazhuang and Handan in the north China province of Hebei, Zhengzhou on the Huanghe (Yellow) River and Xianyang in Shaanxi province all more or less along the north-south Beijing-Guangzhou rail line or the main east-west one from the coast to Lanzhou in Gansu province.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) a group of small cotton mills were set up in Chengdu in the southwesterly province of Sichuan, Urumqi in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Shashi in Hubei province, Hangzhou in coastal Zhejiang province and Hefei in Anhui province. Then modern woolen mills were built in the wool-producing areas of the near and far northwest Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Gansu

and Ningxia. Other textile and knitwear mills of small or medium size were also started in many places with local government financing. Now there are modern textile mills in 27 provinces and autonomous regions and the two municipalities of Shanghai and Beijing.

Xinjiang is a good example of the change in this respect. At the time of liberation this remote frontier region had only some handicraft textile workshops. Now it has dozens of modern mills with 240,000 spindles for cotton and 16,000 for wool. This autonomous region is self-sufficient in textiles and can send some to other areas. The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, which had practically no industry at all, now boasts four modern woolen mills. Tibet also now has some woolen mills.

Old textile bases like Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao, Wuhan and southern Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces have made further advances. Shanghai, the biggest, has over 400,000 workers in the industry. Its total output value is five times that in 1949 and its products are sold in over a hundred countries and regions abroad.

Equipping Ourselves

Before liberation all textile machinery was imported. The workers used to call their product "old thousand countries" —

because the factories' equipment came from many lands. Within China there were only a few textile machinery plants, doing mainly repair work and making only some crude and simple items of equipment.

Renovation and enlargement of these plants was accompanied by construction of new modern ones so that when the textile industry grew in a big way in the 50s China herself was able to equip it with five million spindles. In 1954 she produced her first complete set of cotton textile equipment from spinning to printing and dyeing. This was done self-reliantly, through her own research and designing, plus some drawing on advanced technology from abroad. By the end of the 50s China was turning out complete sets of equipment for many lines of textiles — cotton, wool, linen, silk, knitwear and for printing and dyeing. In the 60s she began to design and manufacture complete sets for chemical fibre production. Now she has a fairly comprehensive textile machinery industry with 30 big plants.

Raw materials for the industry can mainly be provided from Chinese sources. The country's size and varied geographical conditions make it possible to produce many of them — including cotton, wool, jute and silk cocoons. In 1950 cotton output was 700,000 tons, enough for 550,000 tons of cotton yarn. Now the output of

yarn has increased by six and a half times and production of raw cotton has risen to meet the demand. Since the mid-70s it has been between 2 and 2.6 million tons, sufficient for 80 percent of the country's cotton textile output. In the 50s, 80 percent of the wool used and woven in China's plants was imported; today she supplies 80 percent of her needs for this industry. The same is true for jute. Most of it was once imported from southeast Asia; now China supplies 80 percent of what she uses. Production of silk cocoons has risen from 43,000 tons in 1949 to over 200,000 tons in 1979.

Chemical Fibres

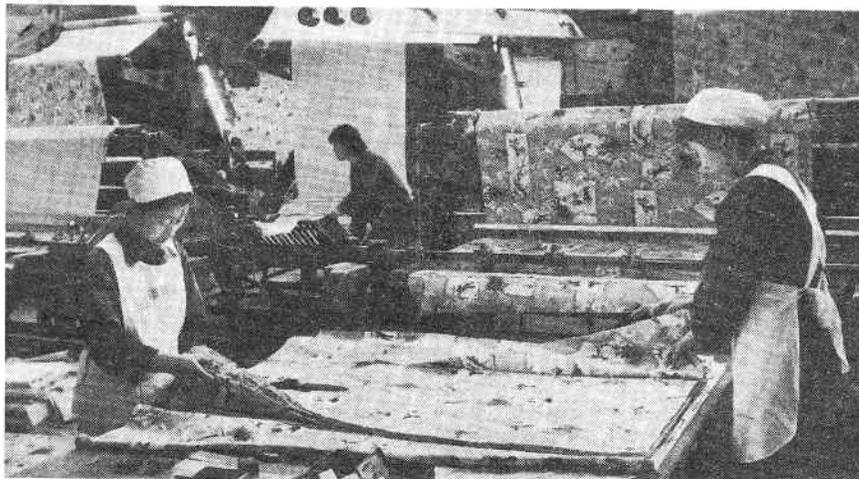
For China, with the world's largest population and a comparatively small amount of cultivated land, chemical fibres are an important factor in clothing the people better. This industry has been built wholly in the past 20 years. The first viscose rayon factory was established with imported technology in the mid-50s. A few years later China constructed a medium-sized plant relying on her own technical forces. In the early 60s the technology for making polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylonitrile and polyester fibres was introduced. In the 70s many big and medium-sized vinylon and acrylic fibre plants were set up and some of small and medium size for polyester fibre.

The problem of equipping the new synthetic fibre industry has also been solved partly through self-reliance. The Shanghai General Petrochemical Works, built in 1979, is one of China's biggest complexes of its kind. It has equipment from Japan, but its vinylon reeling machines with an annual output of 33,000 tons and the equipment producing an annual 47,000 tons of polyacrylonitrile were made in China.

Output of chemical fibre has risen from only 50,000 tons in 1965 to 440,000 in 1980. This industry in China is still small — compared with those of the United States, Japan and other developed countries. But it already has a good base. □

New cotton prints at the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Mill.

Photos by Xinhua



What They're Wearing in Beijing

WEN TIANSHENG

The Lantian Clothing
Store's tailor shop.

Wang Enpu



ONE of the more noticeable changes in Chinese cities since the "cultural revolution" ended is that brighter, more stylish clothes are being worn. Shops and designers are doing their best to cope with the demand.

For many years, nearly everybody, men and women, wore jackets and trousers of blue, khaki or other dark colors. Abroad this is referred to as a "uniform" but it was never intended as such. The high-buttoned four-pocket jacket, also known abroad as the "Mao jacket" is actually based on a style designed and worn by Sun Yat-sen, leader of the 1911 revolution, and called the Zhongshan (after the name by which he was best known). During the years of revolutionary war in the 1940s when clothing was short, jackets of this style (then usually grey) were issued to cadres in the revolutionary base areas. At the time of liberation in 1949 many young people took to these "cadre jackets" as symbolic of their support for the revolution. The style, which suited the atmosphere of hard work and plain living of those years, became almost universal.

In the 1950s and early 60s, as life improved, there were a number of campaigns for gayer clothes, and in fact women in both country and city did wear bright print tunics. But in the tide of ultra-Left thinking promoted by the gang of four even this was seen as reflection of "bourgeois ideology". A woman who wore something attractive was just

opening herself to being attacked for not being revolutionary enough. Those who had made a long-term investment in, say, a pretty silk padded jacket, wore it with a blue cover over the top.

NOW, to top their winter padded jackets women are choosing high-collared Chinese style tunics in attractive colors, sometimes trimmed with bands of multicolored machine-made embroidery on collar and sleeves. Last year 300,000 textured-weave spring jackets of polyester and other synthetics were sold in Beijing. Those made of thin "parachute" nylon, worn over a sweater, are particularly popular for coping with Beijing's dusty spring winds, as are colorful kerchiefs of nylon gauze. In the belief that these keep the dust out, sometimes women cover their whole heads, face and all, and one meets a lot of "faceless" people on the street.

FOR spring the high collar of the tunic or cadre jacket has been replaced by collars with lapels, some trimmed with a stitched design there and down the front. Often the newness or difference in a style is merely a matter of decoration. A new thing is stitching with gold thread. White blouses embellished with it are popular, along with gold-colored metal buttons which industry is now providing as a supplement to plastic.

Shoe manufacturers have equated heels with smartness or modernity so a great many of the new styles have Cuban or medium-height heels. Considered a proper accompaniment to the

new-for-China flared (known as youth-style) trousers, they are more graceful than the traditional Chinese cloth-soled shoes (or now plastic-soled) but some women have complained that now it's hard to find a shoe without a heel.

New for the young men and much sought after are jackets of imitation leather and the belted trench coat with removable lining.

CHILDREN in China are always the first to have nice clothing bought, and this is easier to do now that couples are having only one child. Windbreaker-type jackets for boys offer a variation to the cadre jacket. In summer little girls blossom out in things like unbelted dresses with a flounce (can be grown into or extended), and a variety of embroidered flower trims.

The Xingxing Clothing Store off Qianmen Street — with three stories, one of Beijing's biggest — has recently added to its line fitted blazer-type jackets of knit polyester, corduroy and other fibers, a change from the usual boxy type. This store sells more than 3,000 kinds of men's and women's clothing fed into it from 40 garment factories. Its wares include one-piece dresses, liked for their coolness in summer, and moderate-priced embroidered dacron-cotton blouses.

In the store's office sales director Hu Qieshan waxed eloquent to this reporter about the skirt, observing by the way that when he had taken a batch of his pleated skirts to Xinjiang, the women of the Uygur nationality there — traditionally skirt wearers — had

WEN TIANSHENG is a staff reporter
for China Reconstructs.

snapped them up. Skirts, he said effusively, make women look cool and beautiful in summer. They have a rhythm like music. Taking from his stock a skirt with tiny all-round permanent-press pleats, he said, "This is like the foxtrot. And this," he said, taking out another with several deeper unstitched pleats on either side, "this is like the waltz".

The traditional Chinese style of dress the *qipao* (or *chongsam* in Cantonese) is having something of a comeback. Evolved from the robe of the Manchu people, it was worn by most city women when the country was liberated in 1949. While keeping the same basic shape-revealing lines, the designers have improved it with lower necklines in round or other styles instead of the traditional confining high collar. Another improvement is a side zipper.

Five years ago, as women wore trousers most of the time, it didn't matter to them whether they rode a woman's or a man's bike. Now

the increase in skirts has brought a run on women's bicycles and they are frequently sold out.

DESIGNING is still pretty much a hit-or-miss affair with designers taking ideas from many places — foreign and Chinese films, magazines, international fairs — and adapting them for China. Yan Jingshan, a 57-year-old designer at Xingxing's Wangfujing Street branch, says he tries to keep up with world style through watching the nightly TV broadcasts of international news received by satellite.

China's Clothing Research Institute, now a member of the International Clothing Standards Association, has carried out a survey of 400,000 people of different ages in different parts of the country. From their findings they will work out standard sizes for China.

One problem is that there are never enough of the most-wanted

new styles. Lantian (Blue Sky), considered one of the smartest downtown tailor-and-retail shops, last year had staff to make only 30 women's wool two-piece western-style suits or pantsuits a day. They could have sold many more.

Last year 21 additional state-run and 91 private tailor shops were opened, and 48 that do only cutting for people who wish to sew their clothing at home. About 62 percent of Beijing families now have sewing machines. Books on new styles and how to make them are published but are quickly sold out.

This is the style picture in Beijing, where clothing might be considered conservative beside that of China's long-time style leader Shanghai. But, that — and fashion in the special economic zones in the south with their joint-investment clothing factories — is another story. □



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Rong Zhihang.

JANUARY 4, 1981 became a red-letter day for Chinese footballers when China's national team scored 4:2 over the Korean team in Hongkong, thus winning first place in the finals of Group 4 of the World Cup Asian-Oceanian Zone Qualifying Tournament. Common as it might seem in countries that are strong footballwise, this success was sensational news in China, since it was the first time in twenty years that the Chinese team had defeated their Korean counterparts in an international competition. Their fiascos in last year's qualifying matches for the Olympics and the Asian Cup Competition disappointed a lot of people. So the Hongkong victory came as a big morale-booster.

The Chinese Team

The team's head coach is 47-year-old Su Yongshun, nominated not long ago for the post by the Coaches' Committee of the Chinese Football Association. Once a biology student at Zhongshan University in Guangzhou (Canton), he became a footballer on the national team in the 1950s. As coach, he advocates finely-honed tactics and

HUANG ZUOHUI is a staff reporter for the newspaper Sports.

Football in China Today

HUANG ZUOHUI

techniques and offensive play combined with solid defense. He is a thinker and knows how to use his players to bring out their best abilities.

Rong Zhihang, veteran booter of 33, is a playmaker. Born in Guangdong province, he was a worker before he started his football career. He has a reputation for skillful ball control—and for never retaliating when fouled by an opponent. Elderly for a football player, and with less stamina than in his prime, he was only a replacement at the Olympics preliminaries last March. He left the team soon afterwards, but returned to participate in the Hongkong competition at the special request of Coach Su. In the final round with the Koreans, his position was changed from center field to center forward where he could use all his energies as an attacker and organizer. He was awarded the "best attacking player" cup at the Hongkong games, and was subsequently chosen as one of China's ten sports stars for 1980.

Called the "Iron goalkeeper" by Hongkong spectators, Li Fusheng is familiar to every Chinese football fan. He grew up in

Dalian, northeast China's "football town", and has loved the game since childhood. Hard training and study gave him exceptional skills as a goalkeeper, such as punching the ball. In the Group 4 finals, he made dozens of saves and muffed only two catches in five games. He was rated "best goalie".

Chi Shangbin, 32-year-old team leader, is known as "the street-cleaner", for the way he sweeps aside all opposition. Tall, strong and aggressive, he is most active in the backfield where he excels at stopping up gaps in his team's defense.

Yang Yumin, left wing, has been called "the flying horse" for his speed—he does the 100-meter dash in 11.2 seconds. His forte is thrusting along the side to the bottom line, and then passing the ball into the penalty area for goal shots by his teammates.

Gu Guangming, right wing, is short but as rapid as quicksilver. He often slips past the rival team's defenders to mount unexpected attacks. In contrast, Huang Xiangdong, a tall half-back, is good at long drives and heading. He rammed in two shots in the finals.

Chinese goalkeeper Li Fusheng foils a shot by the Korean team in the final round on January 4, 1981.



These are the main players on the Chinese football team. On the whole, they are not yet up to international standards as regards physique, techniques and tactical ability, and have difficulty in coping with the "total football" now highly developed abroad. In particular, they are short of attack-oriented backs.

Chinese footballers are well-suited for the game by their stature, nimbleness and grit. Some of them, like Rong Zhihang, have already made a name for themselves internationally.

Recent Breakthroughs

The low standard of football in China is due to a number of reasons. One of these is the fact that China's football teams were unable to compete in world games, as her national association had long been kept away from the International Football Union. Lacking experience in modern techniques of the game, they were no match for strong teams of the "total football" school.

In recent years, especially after China's position in the Union was restored in 1979, Chinese players have appeared in world football games and broadened their contacts. Much progress has been made. In 1976, the Chinese national team won third place at the Asian Cup games. In 1977, competing with the Cosmos team from the United States they won one game and tied the other with scores of 2:1 and 1:1 respectively. In 1978, the team got a bronze medal in the 8th Asian Games. In the same year it visited South America, where it was defeated by the Peruvian national team 1:2, but won against the crown teams of that country's northern and southern regions. It tied with the Columbian team and won all four games played in Venezuela including one against the champion "Italian Club".

Although it lost two important world games last year, the Chinese team drew with the Iranian and Korean teams in the qualifying contests for the Olympic Games.

At the International Football Invitational Tournament in Guangzhou it forced a draw with the West German Youth team, while the Tianjin team from north China also drew with the latter 1:1.

China's coaches lack professional training, since most of them are chosen directly from among her footballers. Attention is being paid now to raising their standards.

China has not yet set up a system of nation-wide championships. Although league matches are held every year, they accommodate at best about 50 teams or 1,000 sportsmen per match. Thus, a lot of good teams in factories and enterprises get little or no chance to prove themselves in nation-wide games.

To make up for this, regional championships are being organized, such as the Changjiang Cup games held jointly by cities along the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, the Wuyang Cup games in Guangzhou, and the New Sports Cup games organized by the magazine *New Sports*. These are helping to popularize football and provide teams not qualified for the league matches with chances to improve themselves in big-time games.

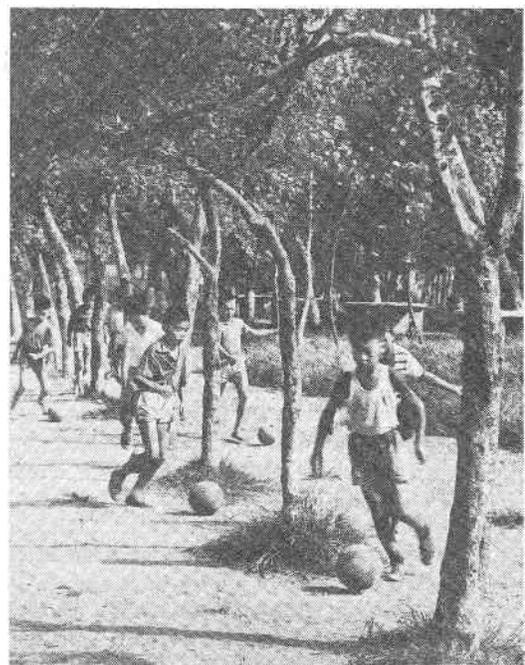
Mass Football Encouraged

China has about as many top-notch players as in West Germany, but her trained teenage footballers number only one percent of those in that country. Lack of popularization is the fundamental reason for the slow improvement of football in China.

Actually, China has certain advantages in developing the game, including a strong organizational foundation. These advantages are being put to use now. In 1979, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission decided to make 16 localities key areas for football development, among them Beijing, Nanjing, Shenyang, Meixian county in Guangdong, and the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in northeast China. Funds and tens of thousands of footballs have

been distributed among primary and middle schools. Some schools in each locality have been designated for special attention in football training. Many adult football teams have sprung up and are being given scientific coaching. Championship matches are regularly held. Two cup competitions, the "Mengya (Young Sprouts) Cup" for elementary school pupils and the "Xiwang (Hope) Cup" for middle-school students, have been initiated by the State Physical Cultural Sports Commission in these areas. Enthusiasm for football is running higher than ever before with an estimated half a million young people going in for the sport.

In recent years veterans of the national team and graduates of



Elementary school players at basic training. Photos by Xinhua

physical culture institutes in Beijing and Tianjin have volunteered to coach young footballers. The results are gratifying. A visiting Italian coach said, after watching matches between the children's teams in the two cities, that they had reached European levels. The upsurge in children's football has opened up promising perspectives for the sport in China. □

Cultural Center Livens Up Commune

WANG XINMIN

THE SOUND of drums and gongs and of firecrackers popping was deafening as I arrived at the New Baoan Commune 145 kilometers northwest of Beijing on the third day of the Spring Festival (February 7 this year). Both sides of the main street of the small town which is its center were lined with spectators applauding a traditional stilt-walking act in opera costume and a boat dance, in which one performer "wears" a cloth-and-bamboo boat structure pushed and pulled by two others. The crowd watching a tug-of-war was so thick I could hardly edge my way through it.

Chinese peasants have, of course, been carrying on such celebrations for centuries, but the fact that New Baoan's was so gay can be partly credited to the commune's cultural center, which helped organize it and is looked upon as a good example of what a commune should do about its members' social life.

New Baoan, an ancient market town on the north China plain, is famous for its handmade brass gongs used in opera performances. Hence it is no wonder that its people are also extremely fond of *jinju*, a style of opera popular in nearby Shanxi province. Before what was known as the "cultural revolution", New Baoan had had such a center which sponsored these performances. But they were assailed as feudal culture, prohibited and, despite much national fanfare about rural cultural activities, the center was closed. So at night there was nothing to do but go to bed. The commune members were bored.

AFTER the fall of the gang of four in 1976, the commune

decided to allot some funds to re-establish the center. The people showed their enthusiasm by building a row of one-story brick buildings for it with record speed. The center has game and recreation rooms, a library of 3,100 books and a reading room, an 800-seat theater, a night-lighted outdoor basketball court and an open-air projection ground. Its equipment includes two 35 mm. and 16 mm. film projectors, two small generators, a TV set, 45 traditional musical instruments, two ping-pong tables. When all

THE center is staffed by five persons chosen from the commune's brigades. They are busy all day long, after giving two film showings a night at the center, and organizing basketball and chess matches, *wushu* martial arts, holiday events like the *yangge* (rice shoot) dance and boat dance and activities for children. The latter include storytelling sessions and various games. A particularly popular one is guessing riddles with the aid of lantern slides.

Wang Shengzhong is one of the staff members. Film projection



Cen Bingqiong helps her elder daughter, Jianhua, dress for a performance.

facilities are in use, it can accommodate 2,800 people.

Financing for the center comes mainly from the five-*fen* admission fee now charged when motion picture projection teams tour the commune's production brigades and teams. Last year this brought in 27,827 yuan, which neatly covered the 24,118 yuan of expenses for the cultural center with a small surplus.

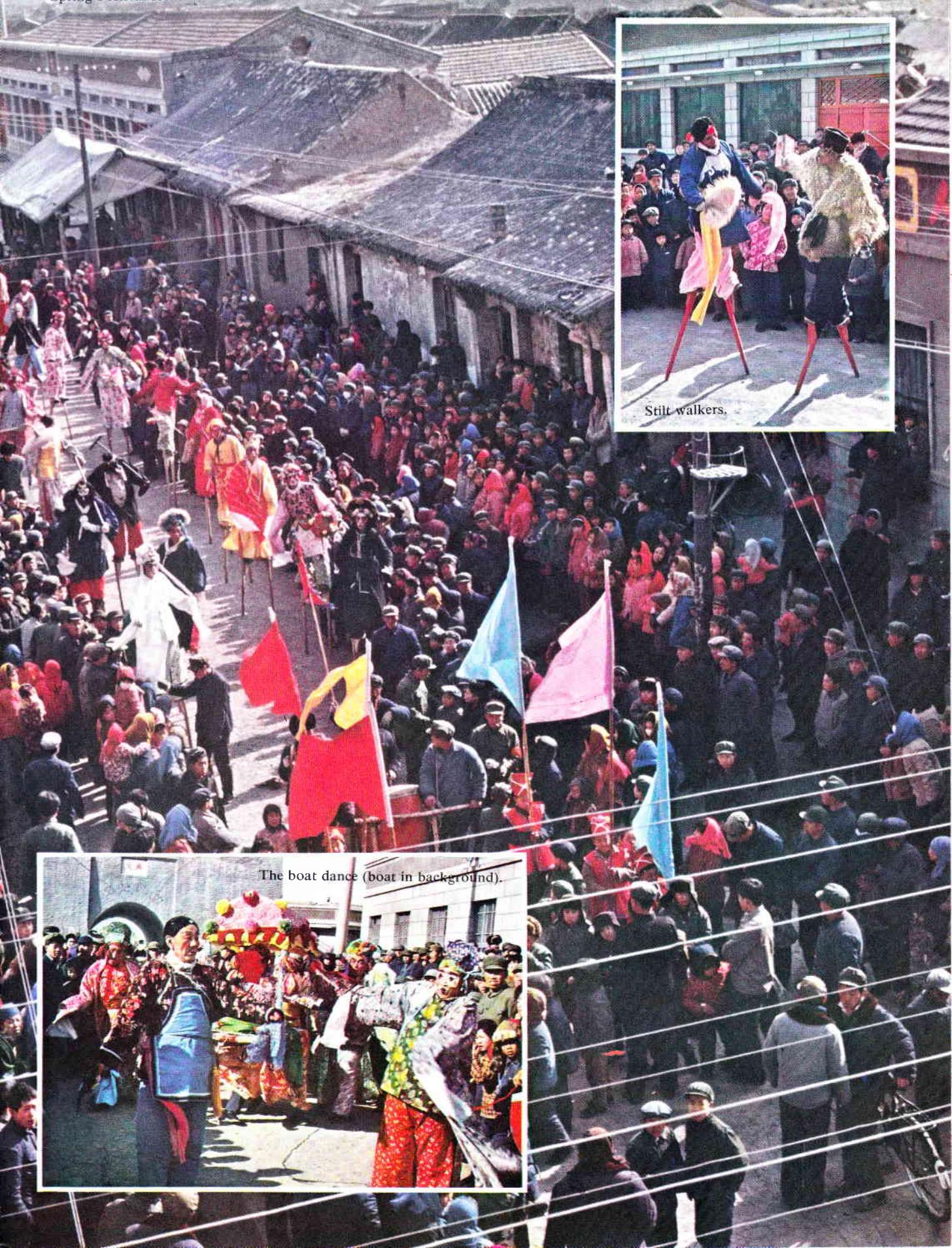
is his main job, but he also serves as stage designer, photographer and instrumentalist for the amateur opera troupe.

The center also has its non-staff mainstays. Forty-year-old Cen Bingqiong is one of them. When she was 20 she joined the amateur opera troupe and there she met Feng Jinming, who became her husband. Now they have three children. Her elder daughter, Feng Jianhua, 19, is a popular

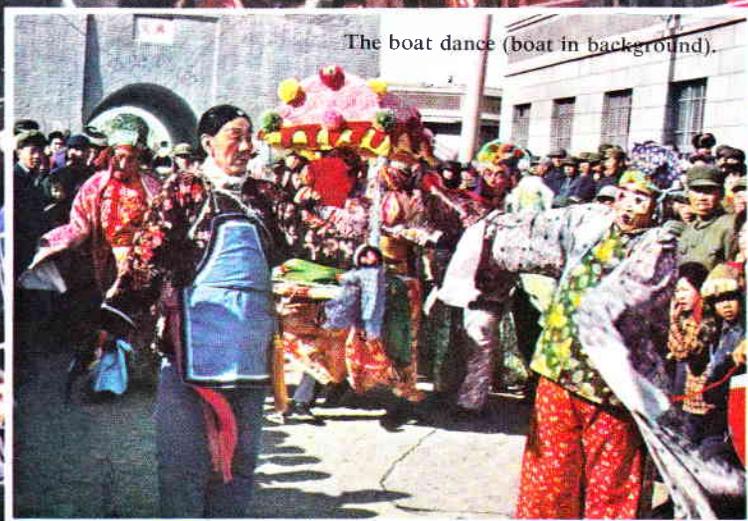
WANG XINMIN, a staff photographer for China Reconstructs.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

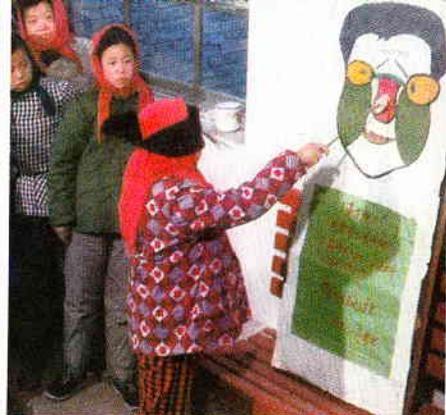
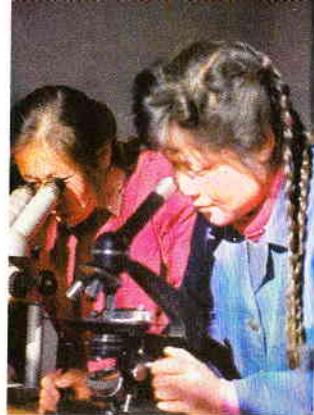
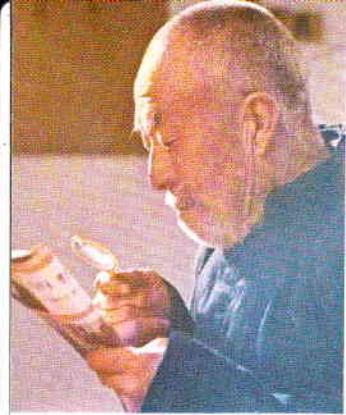
Spring Festival scene.



Stilt walkers.



The boat dance (boat in background).



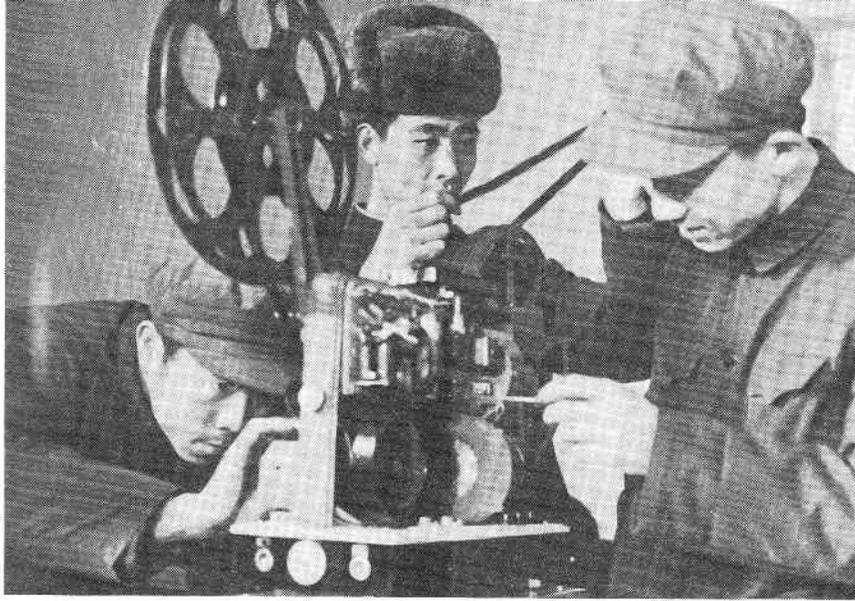
Patron of the library.
In reading room.

Class practice in identifying
insect pest and plant diseases.

Holiday games for children.

Tug-of-war.





The center's projectionists.

Photos by Wang Xinmin

storyteller. She had just come back from training others in Yanqing county in the capital district. The parents still take part in the opera performances and coach young actors, and are pacesetters in commune work. Last year the family earned a total of 1,000 yuan from their labor for the commune, in addition to what they made from private sidelines.

THE CENTER is trying to do more to reflect the people's own lives and to praise new things. It does this mainly through the most popular art forms in the locality. It has put on more than 60 items since it was re-established in 1976. One of them was the operetta "Marching Towards Modernization" picturing peasants' contributions. A short play deals with an emerging social problem, the relationship between a young wife and her mother-in-law. As it begins the younger woman mistreats the elder loading her with work and serving her only leftovers. She comes to see things differently when her own mother comes for a visit and complains of ill treatment by her daughter-in-law. Another, about a 38-year-old local peasant who was killed while trying to free a donkey and cart caught in the tracks in the path of an onrushing train, invariably has the audience in tears. He is

praised for his effort to save public property.

IN the reading room in addition to magazines and books on literature and art were many books on popular science. In coordination with the commune's agrotechnical station, the center frequently sponsors lectures on subjects related to agriculture by technicians, teachers and experienced farmers. Cited as an example of their usefulness is the story of Zhao Xingda, a young man from the Dongguan production brigade. From the lectures he learned how to make No. 5406 bacterial fertilizer and how to recognize the signs of an incipient infestation of insect pests. Put in charge of making the fertilizer and watching for pests, in 1978 he warned of an outbreak of red spiders in the corn. His early discovery made it possible to wipe them out so that out of the commune's 400 hectares of corn, only 80 were damaged.

Another example is Zhou Fengpeng, who by relating what he learned in lectures at the center to local conditions helped his brigade increase its per-hectare yield of corn from 3 tons to an average 5.25 tons, and in some places 9 tons. Members of his team, who call him their self-taught agronomist, elected him team leader and agrotechnician for the brigade. □



Chinese Cookery

Mapo Beancurd

(Mapo Doufu)

This way of cooking beancurd was invented 120 years ago by Chen Mapo (Pockmarked Grandma Chen), who owned a small eatery in the city of Chengdu, Sichuan province. It has since become one of China's most popular dishes in the highly spiced Sichuan (Szechuan) style. This recipe is not quite authentic, as it comes from a chef in the city of Chengdu's biggest hotel, who has adapted it for foreign tastes.

12 ounces (300 grams) beancurd
 ½ cup cooking oil
 2 oz. ground pork (2/3 lean) or beef
 1 tablespoon *doubanjiang* hot bean sauce, to be authentic, that from Pixian county, Sichuan (chili powder may be substituted)
 1½ tablespoons soy sauce
 1 teaspoon salt
 ½ teaspoon taste powder
 4 tablespoons meat stock
 ½ tablespoon cornstarch mixed with ½ tablespoon cold water
 1 tablespoon chopped garlic greens (or scallions)
 1 teaspoon *huajiao*, a mild Chinese red pepper (or black pepper)

Cut beancurd into 5 cm. cubes. Then the traditional treatment, according to the chef, is to soak them for a few minutes in cold water. Heat oil in skillet until it smokes. Add meat and fry over slow fire for one minute. Add bean sauce, ½ tablespoon soy sauce and stir for a few seconds over hot fire. Add beancurd, stock, salt and taste powder and simmer two minutes. Add cornstarch solution, the rest of the soy sauce and garlic greens. Stir quickly and pour into dish. Sprinkle with ground *huajiao* pepper. Serves three. □

Democratic Management: A New Way

YOU YUWEN



Voting for Workers Congress delegates.

LATE last year, for the first time, the workers congress of the Shanghai No. 12 Cotton Mill elected the mill's director.

Before 1949, the mill had been owned by a capitalist who was himself the director. After liberation, the mill was run by the state and its directors were appointed and removed by the government. Election of the mill's leader by workers representatives is important not only for the No. 12 Cotton Mill but also for the democratic reform of Chinese industrial management in general.

Workers congresses were first established in the mid-1950s, but were so limited in their powers that workers and staff soon lost interest in them; nobody wanted to be a representative. That all changed last year. Before the election to the 10th workers congress, office and production workers began a heated discussion. Some said they should elect people who dared to air their opinions; others said the qualification should be personal honesty, integrity, and public-spiritedness; still others argued that representatives should be skilled in their trades and have practical experience. Many asked for an increase in the number of worker representatives, but others

thought there should be a larger proportion of representatives of technical personnel than the 4.4 percent elected to the 9th congress.

It had been the success of the 9th congress of the mill that produced the upsurge in interest in the elections to the 10th congress. The 9th congress had achieved some improvements. For instance, many new women workers had been added to the staff but shower-room facilities had not been expanded. The workers had reported the problem to management many times but nothing had been done until the 9th congress required the responsible administrators to have the problem cleared up by a certain date. As a result a deputy director was placed in charge of the project. Soon, the women's shower-room was enlarged, and the potential of the workers congress had been demonstrated.

From then on, more and more problems concerning the workers' welfare were raised by the congress and most of them were solved — extending the bicycle shed, paving the road in front of the mill, buying raincoats for workers who commute by bicycle.

Regaining the Gold Medal

The Shanghai No. 12 Cotton Mill is famous for its cotton twill, but

in the 1979 national appraisal of textile quality the mill failed to win the gold medal. The congress asked the director to find out why. He convened a study group that determined that the cloth was impregnated with particles of dust from the factories surrounding the mill. Responding to an appeal from the congress, the workers offered many suggestions on how to deal with the problem and it was eventually decided to install filters. In 1980, the mill won the gold medal again.

Last year, the mill built new staff housing totaling 3,800 square meters. Before the buildings were completed, many applications came to the mill's Party committee, the administrative office, and to the director and the secretary of the Party committee personally. Some people even tried through "back door" to get special favors from the people in charge of distributing the new apartments. The Party committee and the administrative departments decided to turn the distribution of apartments over to the workers congress, which recruited a housing committee. The committee measured the living space of each of the 300 families that had applied for new housing and computed the number of square meters per person. Then it

YOU YUWEN is a reporter for China Reconstructs.

assigned the new apartments to the 200 families whose homes were most crowded. When the decision was posted, the workers said the congress had done the job well and really shown its strength. After this, the congress was empowered to control the welfare fund, distribute bonuses, and perform staff evaluations.

Who Should Have the Say?

In the past two years an experimental reform of economic management has been carried out at 6,600 Chinese enterprises, which are allowed a certain degree of autonomy — once they have fulfilled the state quota and paid the state its share of the profits, they have considerable flexibility to produce for the market, use profits for reinvestment and workers' benefits, etc.

The Shanghai No. 12 Cotton Mill is one of these autonomous enterprises, and was faced with the question of how it would exercise its new prerogatives. Some workers thought that decisions should be left to the mill's Party committee, as the Chinese Communist Party is the leading body in every field in the country. Others thought that the mill's director should exercise these powers.

The director and other members of the Party committee carefully studied the decisions of the Central Committee of the CCP and the State Council since 1978, when Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping proposed invigorating the workers congresses in a speech to the 9th National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They also studied the decisions of the 3rd session of the 5th National People's Congress in 1980, which emphasized that workers congresses should play an active role in every enterprise in the country.

These decisions necessitated change in the traditional management system. If enterprises were more autonomous and dependent on their own profit and loss, their success or failure would directly

affect the welfare of their workers. That relationship gives real content and a material basis to the workers' democratic rights. If important questions relating to the basic interests of the workers aren't within their power to decide, many contradictions will arise.

Should questions of economic management be decided by the workers?

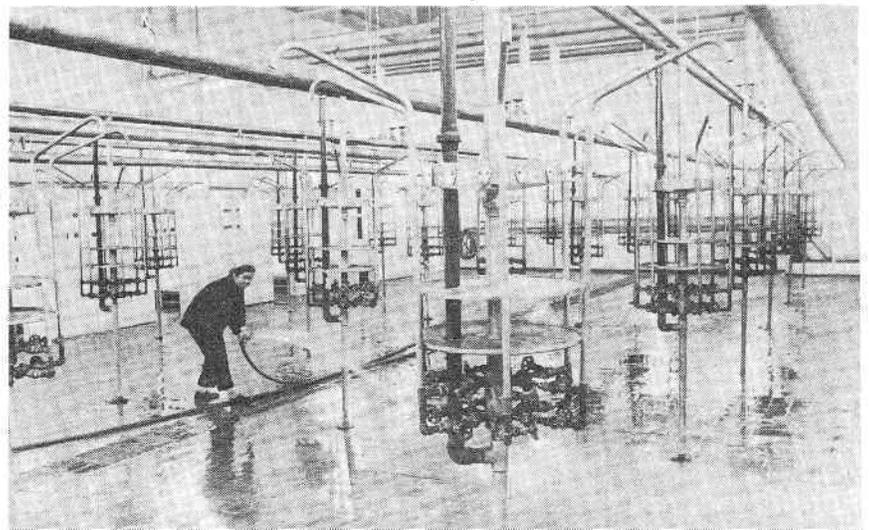
This problem was pondered many times by the Party committee and the director of the No. 12 Cotton Mill. But the fact that the 9th workers congress had solved several problems which they themselves had failed to

solve proved that the congress could be quite effective. The mill's Party committee held three meetings in September and October of last year, studied the drawbacks of the previous management system in which Party and administrative functions were not differentiated, and decided to transfer many responsibilities to the congress—including planning, personnel, and sales. If the new system works as expected, the No. 12 Cotton Mill will be transformed, from a passive institution subordinate to state administrative departments and useful only for meeting production quotas, into an energetic and

New housing for the workers and staff: the congress is now in charge of allocating them.



The enlarged women's shower-room: a test case for the congress's effectiveness.





Factory director Lu Guoxian (facing the camera, second left) and the other leaders visit the factory floor to talk over the production problems with the workers. *Photos by Gu Chen, Ouyang He and Yu Xinbao*

relatively independent socialist commodity producer with the workers in actual charge.

The Ten Powers

On October 12 last year, the mill's workers congress was formally empowered to: (1) prepare and implement the annual budget and production plan; (2) make plans for plant expansion, increased efficiency, and environmental controls; (3) supervise research and development; (4) make decisions on wages, benefits, and working conditions; (5) establish, revise, or abolish work rules; (6) change administrative systems; (7) administer the disciplinary system; (8) plan the use of welfare and bonus funds; (9) publish a manual of administrative procedure; and (10) take such other actions as may benefit the workers.

The workers congress began to exercise its new powers immediately. It elected the director of the mill, approved his appointments of senior administrative personnel, and discussed tentative plans for administrative work for the remainder of 1980 and 1981. While the congress was in session, it held hearings on production methods, distribution of bonuses, and welfare measures about which the workers were deeply con-

cerned. Answers to its questions were forthcoming from the relevant departments, promoting mutual understanding between administrative personnel and the workers.

The workers congress has thus become a powerful force. The director's authority is now legitimated by a constituency and the Party committee "can extricate itself from administrative details and concentrate on Party work," according to its secretary, Wang Guangkui. That, he said, includes paying more attention to the ideological and organizational discipline of the Party members, and improving the Party's political leadership over the enterprise. Zheng Lianghong, a vice-secretary of the Party committee, said, "The congress's reports help us understand the real thinking and feelings of the workers and office staff."

Building Democratic Traditions

But the new system is far from perfect. Workers are used to accepting decisions of Party committees, since it is always safe to do so. How will the Party committee work in the future — how to give effect to leadership of the Party in the new circumstances? These questions haven't been settled yet.

At the same time, because of the lack of a democratic tradition, it is possible that such congresses may become mere formalities if their authority is not institutionalized and used. Nonetheless, there is fairly general agreement that the workers' right to be masters of the enterprises in which they work is determined by the condition of socialist ownership and by the basic outlook of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government.

The Party committee of the No. 12 Cotton Mill decided to set up six worker-and-staff committees to function between sessions of the workers congress, carrying out its decisions. The committees deal, respectively, with the examination of proposals, management and administration, production methods, wages and rewards, welfare, and education. (In some enterprises, these ongoing functions are carried out by the trade union, by the congress's standing committee or its presidium, or by some other body).

In this way, patriarchal management, the long-standing work style of some leaders who considered themselves accountable only to their superiors, may be corrected.

"It won't be clear sailing," said Secretary Wang Guangkui, "but we are willing to blaze a new path". □

Labor Insurance and Benefits in China

CHINESE workers and office personnel in government institutions, enterprises and other undertakings, regardless of nationality, religious belief, age or sex, are entitled to labor insurance and benefits.

These cover the following aspects:

1. Provisions for temporary or permanent disability

Maternity benefits: Women are entitled to 56 days leave of absence with full wages and medical care is free. Those pledging to have only one child receive a special additional allowance.

Sickness: Medical treatment, operations and hospitalization are free. If the absence from work is less than six months, they receive full pay in the first month. From the second month they receive 70-100 percent of their wages. When the period exceeds six consecutive months they receive an amount equivalent to 50-80 percent of their wages. Workers and office staff in industry and commerce enterprises get payment for sick leave equivalent to 60-100 percent of their wages for the first six months and 40-60 percent thereafter.

Injury and Disability: When workers or office staff are injured

at work, the costs of medicines, treatment and two-thirds of the food expenses while in hospital are paid and full wages continue. Anyone disabled at work receives 80-90 percent of his wages. This is supplemented by an extra allowance if he or she needs people to take care of him.

Retirement: Men at 60 and women workers at 50 and women staff at 55 are entitled to old-age retirement. Those working in mines or other places with difficult conditions can retire five years earlier. Their pensions range from 60-100 percent of their wages according to their length of work.

Death: The state bears funeral expenses and a payment to the family. For one who dies at work, these are equivalent to three months' average wages for that enterprise. A sum equivalent to 25-50 percent of his wages is paid to his dependents per month until the minors become wage-earners or the elders pass away. If the worker or employee dies from ordinary illness, the funeral expenses paid are equivalent to two months average monthly wages. Dependents receive benefits equivalent to 6-12 months of the wages

of the deceased and it is paid in one sum. In general, the funeral allowance is about 240 yuan and pensions to the family run 400-700 yuan.

2. Welfare facilities such as housing, canteens, nurseries, kindergartens, libraries and clubs.

Rent is equivalent to about 2-5 percent of family income. Nursery fees are only four or five yuan per child and some enterprises take care of them free.

A portion of the wages of child-care workers and teachers in collective welfare services is paid as a subsidy by the state.

3. Other subsidies: In areas north of the Yangtze (Changjiang) River, workers and staff members usually receive subsidies for coal for the four months. For instance, Beijing workers receive 16 yuan every winter. Where there is central heating, it is provided free. Transportation allowances are two yuan per month. Those with financial difficulties can apply for other allowances on a temporary basis.

Workers and staff members in collective enterprises (*i.e.*, not state owned) are entitled to the same range of labor insurance and benefits. But the costs are borne by the individual enterprises and amounts paid are decided according to the income of these enterprises. □

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Fighting Keshan Disease

CASES of Keshan disease, an endemic illness involving the cardiac muscles, have been sharply reduced in northeastern Heilongjiang province, one of the hardest-hit regions in China. The number of patients has fallen from 1,056 in 1978 to 386 in 1979 and 176 in 1980.

First discovered in Keshan county in Heilongjiang—hence its name—the condition is marked by rapid heartbeat, dizziness, general weakness and vomiting. It was seen mostly in winter, mainly among pregnant women and



Prof. Yu Weihan of the Harbin Medical College and other medics discuss a case of Keshan disease. *Xinhua*

school-age children. The death rate used to run as high as 40%. Sixty-five of the 75 cities and counties in Heilongjiang used to be affected, and the incidence of acute and subacute cases of Keshan disease there reached four-digit figures, higher than in any other northern province.

The late premier Zhou Enlai had medical experts and medical teams sent from Beijing to Keshan and Shangzhi counties. The provincial people's government set up special medical centers and stationed medical teams in the areas involved. Today there is at least one medical worker trained to handle the disease in every village.

Experts, who have summed up their experience in early discovery and treatment, have ascertained through clinical tests that large doses of Vitamin C are an effective preventative. Vitamin C manufactured by the No. 4 Pharmaceutical Factory in Harbin, the provincial seat, is supplied in bulk to stricken areas. Prof. Yu Weihan of Harbin Medical College and members of his research lab have over the years written over 100 useful papers on the cause, prevention and cure of Keshan disease.

Another preventative is sodium selenite, of which a total of 1.3 million doses have been administered orally in the past two years. Early prevention coupled with improvement in the people's livelihood and physical condition are the main reasons for the decline in cases of Keshan disease. In some areas it has been totally eliminated.

Pure Water in Guangdong

IMPROVED water sources constructed in Guangdong province's countryside last year are now providing 1.2 million peasants with clean drinking water. A total of 25,240 pump wells, ordinary wells and simplified running-water systems were installed.

Work on projects for supplying clean drinking water to Guangdong's rural population began in the early years after liberation, but the problem still remains to be solved in areas involving about a fifth of the province's population. Last year's achievements in this respect are the biggest in the past decade.

Early last year the people's government of Guangdong province called for better drinking-water sources in rural areas where the incidence of intestinal diseases ran high due to use of water from polluted rivers and ponds. Municipal and county authorities in-

vestigated conditions in their own areas and suggested ways to solve the problems discovered. In principle, expenses for improving the water supply were borne jointly by the individual and the collective in units at or under the commune level, although some cities and counties earmarked a certain amount of money from local budgets. The provincial health bureau allocated one million yuan to communes and production brigades with financial difficulties.

Thanks to these measures, the incidence of intestinal diseases has dropped and the health of the local population has much improved. Now, more and more rural production brigades are planning to build simple running-water systems.

Artificial Thoracic Vertebra

THE first Chinese patient to receive man-made thoracic vertebrae is doing well today, nearly six years after the operation. The patient, Fu Zhaoyang, suffered from a spinal tumor which turned him into a paraplegic. Follow-up examinations show that he has now fully recovered his body functions. Not long ago, Fu Zhaoyang wrote to Dr. Zhang Changjiang, vice-director of the Bone Fracture Division of the Chinese Medicine Research Institute, saying that he has enrolled in the Chemistry Department of the Shaanxi Teachers' College. He is making good progress in his studies and takes part in all kinds of physical activities.

It was in 1974, when Fu Zhaoyang was 12 years old, that he began to feel pains in his abdomen and back, and his lower limbs gradually became paralyzed. The No. 2 Hospital attached to the Xi'an Medical College diagnosed his condition as eosinophilic granuloma of the thoracic vertebrae. Dr. Zhang, then vice-director of the Orthopedics De-



Fu Zhaoyang on the sports field after some of his thoracic vertebrae were replaced with artificial ones.

partment in that hospital, decided to replace the affected vertebrae with man-made ones. The operation took place in February 1957. He removed the whole of the ninth thoracic vertebra and part of the eighth and tenth vertebrae and substituted artificial vertebrae of his own designing. Five days after the operation sensation returned to the patients lower limbs, three months later he was able to walk with crutches, and two and a half years later he could play basketball, volleyball and do short-distance racing. Examinations show that both the position and joining of the artificial vertebrae are excellent.

Treating vertebral tumors complicated with paraplegia has always been difficult. The artificial vertebra designed by Zhang Changjiang is made of titanium alloy. Small, light and durable, it makes possible quick function recovery.

Orthopedics experts in Beijing consider that Zhang Changjiang has made an important contribution to the treatment of vertebral tumors. Since his transfer to the Bone Fracture Division of the Chinese Medicine Research Institute, Dr. Zhang has been continuing his clinical experiments and studies in this field.

Dai Surgeon Rejoins Arm

LI TINGFANG, a surgeon of the Dai nationality in southwestern Yunnan province, has suc-

cessfully rejoined the arm of a 14-year-old boy named Wan Aihong, also a Dai.

Wan Aihong is member of a vegetable production team of the town of Mangshe. While he was working on a flax brake in October last year, his left forearm got caught in the machine. The bone was fractured, two nerves were injured, all the blood vessels were severed, and only one-eighth of the muscles remained intact. Nearly the whole skin surface of the forearm became necrotic, and the little that remained healthy was virtually deprived of blood circulation. His case was further complicated by severe abdominal injuries.

Dr. Li, who is vice-director of a hospital in the Dai and Jing Nationalities Autonomous Zhou in Yunnan, and several colleagues promptly restored blood circulation in the boy's forearm by changing the position of the veins, rejoined the broken arm, cleaned and sutured the wounds. The operation lasted seven and a half hours. A couple of months later Wan Aihong was able to ride a bike again.

Li Tingfang, who graduated from Beijing Medical College in 1959, became one of the Dai nationality's earliest practitioners of modern medicine. He performed his first successful operation to rejoin an arm in 1978.

Chinese Medics in Cameroun

A CHINESE medical team working in Cameroun performed a thirteen-and-a-half-hour operation on a Camerounian peasant for osteoblastic sarcoma (cancer of the bone cells) in October last year. The diseased section of the arm was removed and the healthy ends rejoined. Three months later the arm was doing well.

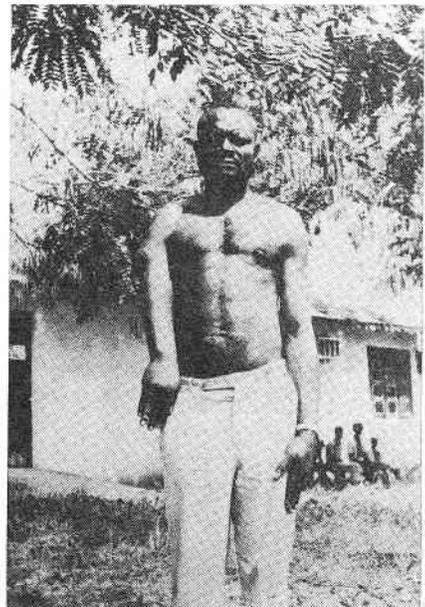
In September 1980 a forty-year-old Camerounian peasant came to the Mbalmayo Hospital 50 km. south of Yaounde, the capital. Diagnosis showed that he was suffering from osteoblastic sarcoma

in his upper right arm with the bone already diseased and fractured. Amputation, the usual process in such cases, would deprive him of his right arm and hand and incapacitate him as a breadwinner. The Chinese team studied this case and finally decided to excise the cancerous section of the arm and rejoin the ends again, as suggested by surgeon Liu Weimin.

On October 9th, Liu and two other Chinese doctors, assisted by a Camerounian nurse, first severed the blood vessels and nerves running through the tumor, then joined them again. The arteries, veins and nerves outside the tumor were very carefully freed, and a cancerous mass weighing 2.5 kgs. removed. The operation, which started at 9:30 in the morning, lasted until an hour before midnight.

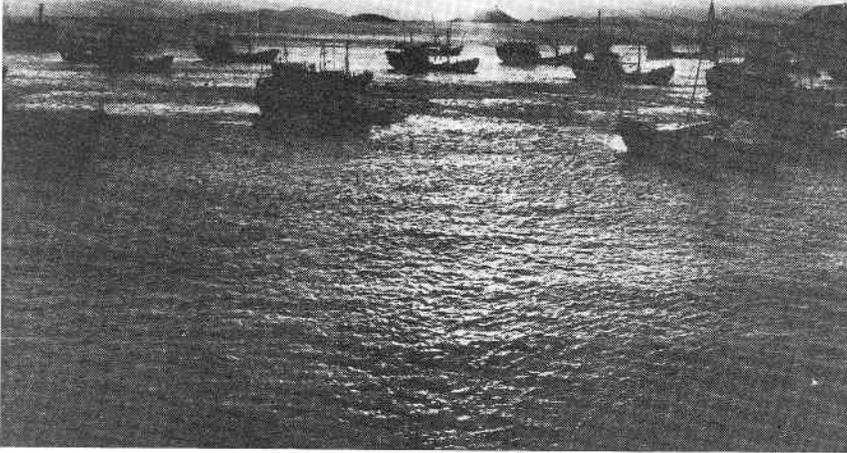
Twelve days after the operation the stitches were taken out. The right arm was now about six inches shorter than before. But the muscles had grown together without any swelling and all the fingers could move. The overjoyed patient has already been discharged from hospital, although a certain period of observation is still needed. □

Camerounian peasant after operation to remove cancerous section of his right arm. Xinhua



Improving the Zhoushan Fisheries

XIAO JUN



The Shengshan fishing ground.

ONE-EIGHTH of China's annual seafood catch comes from the waters around the 670 islands of the Zhoushan archipelago, where the Qiantangjiang, Yongjiang, and Changjiang (Yangtze River) empty into the East China Sea. The

area's productivity had been seriously threatened by overfishing during the "cultural revolution", but is now being restored by sensible resource management.

The vast continental shelf, mild climate, and numerous bays of the

archipelago provide ideal conditions for a variety of fish and shellfish including yellow croaker, hairtail, and cuttlefish as well as export items like eel, globefish, and roach.

In 1950, the local fishermen had only wooden boats with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 tons. By 1955, the first motorized junks were on the scene; 25 years later there were 4,000 such vessels, plus 68 other fishing boats. Over the past 30 years, the annual catch has increased twelve-fold.

Indiscriminate trawling before 1978 resulted in mature fish being taken before spawning, and others while they were still small-fry. The yield dwindled and the fish were smaller each year. In the past two years, older fishermen and marine biologists in the Zhoushan area have developed rules for resource management. The fishing season and catching area have been restricted and fishing tools and methods have been improved. Trawling is not permitted close to shore or in the spawning season or in winter; the yellow croaker season, for instance, begins on May 1, after spawning.

NOW, fishermen of every commune have also begun to pay more attention to resource management. Formerly, trawling was the only method employed; now, they use a variety of tools and methods. The catch of commercial fish as a proportion of the total has increased from 45 to 62 percent. At the same time, the fishermen have begun to breed additional varieties suited to the area, including blue crabs, prawns, oysters, and clams.

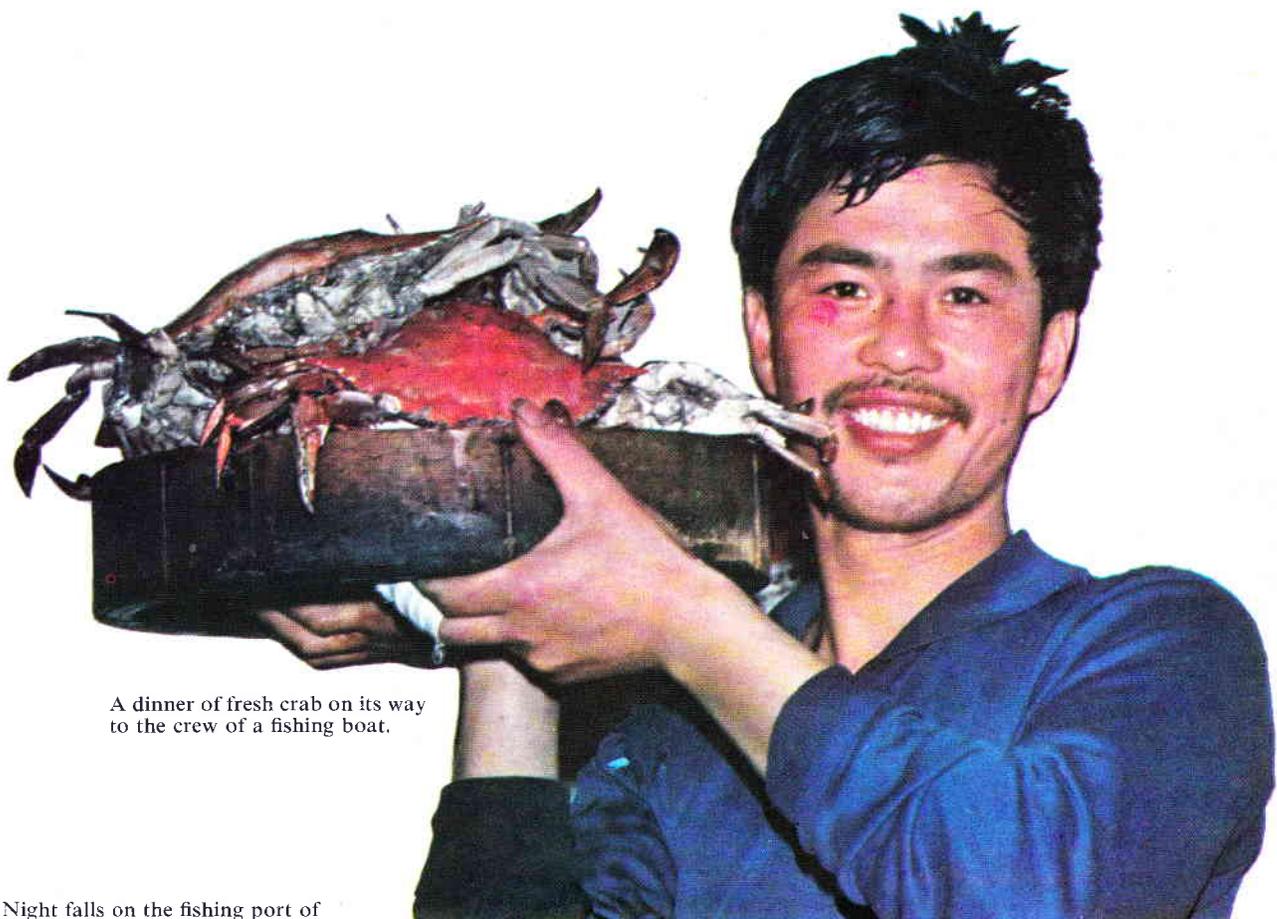
Improvements have also been made in cold storage and processing facilities. There are now twelve cold-storage facilities with total capacity of 12,000 tons.

These efforts have had salutary effects on the Zhoushan fishing industry, and the living standards of the fishermen have improved dramatically. Last year, per-capita income was 230 yuan, an increase of 70 percent over the previous year. □

A catch of hairtails being sold to the state.

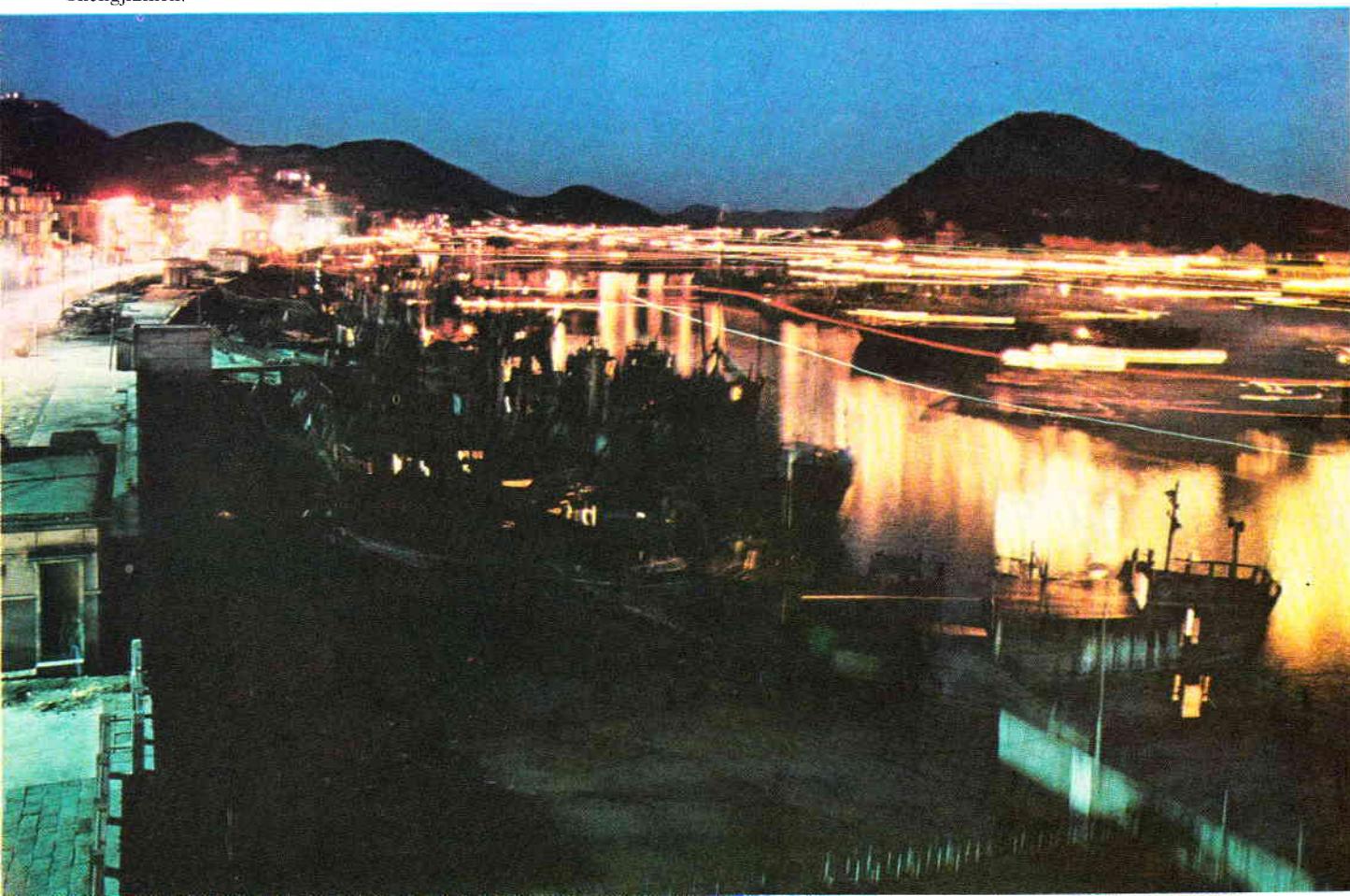
Photos by Ye Wenqing





A dinner of fresh crab on its way to the crew of a fishing boat.

Night falls on the fishing port of Shengjiamen.





Sorted fish ready for flash freezing.

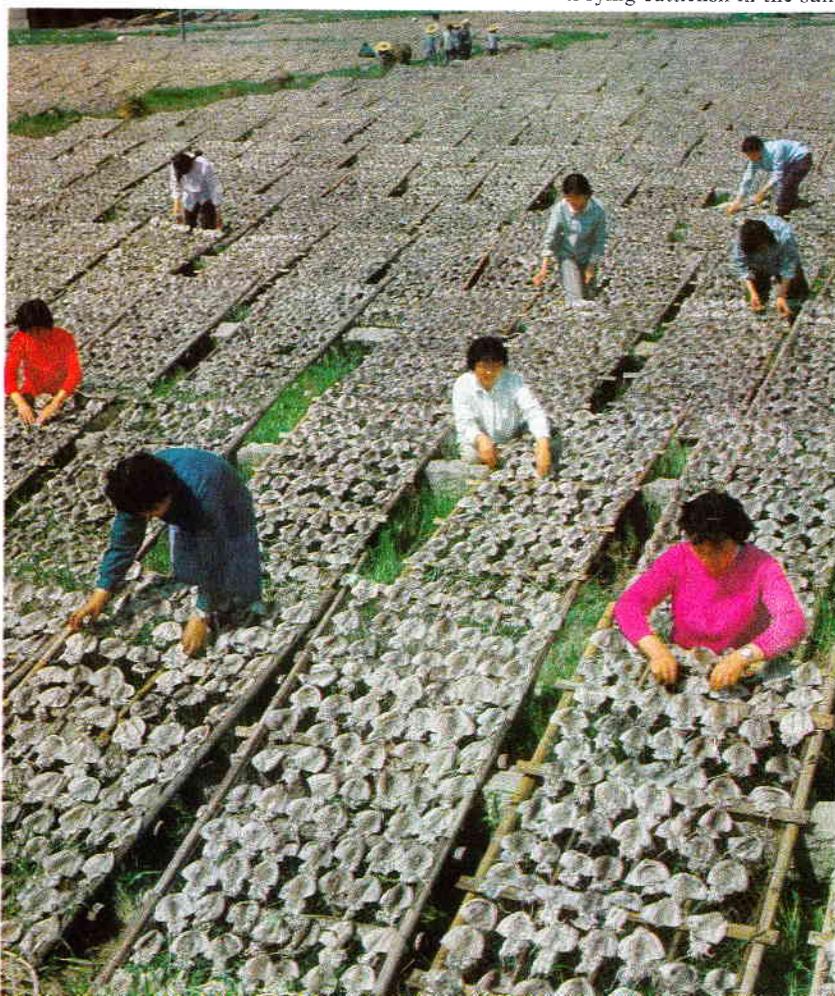


The Dagan Cold Storage Plant.



Yellow croaker packed at the Dagan Cold Storage Plant.

Drying cuttlefish in the sun.





Cultivated roach in a pond at the Agriculture Research Institute, Puzuo county.

Cultivated prawn.



Students of saltwater fish farming dissect a prawn at Zhejiang Agriculture College.

A prawn hatchery.

Photos by Xie Jun



Refugees and Repatriates on Overseas Chinese Farm

RON DORFMAN

ONE of the few places in China where having foreign connections was not considered a mark of perfidy during the "cultural revolution" was Huaxian county in Guangdong province, about an hour and a half by car north of Guangzhou (Canton). Ninety percent of the people on the Huaxian Overseas Chinese State Farm had come to China over the years from various countries — some driven from the lands they had lived in, others volunteers in the building of Chinese socialism.

The farm produces rice and tea on land so poor it was vacant before the farm was established in March of 1952, according to its leaders. Its members have come in several waves since liberation, the most recent being those who fled persecution in Indochina in the late 1970s.

Zhou Zhen and his wife, Zhong Jinyu, came to China from Vietnam with their five children in 1978 — seven among the hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese driven from their homes after the end of the anti-imperialist war. The West is familiar with the plight of the "boat people," the refugees whose desperation dominated news reports for many months in 1979-80. But thousands of ethnic Chinese came by land across the Vietnamese and Laotian borders. While the boat people were men and women without a country, sailing hazardously from port to port or waiting for months on end in alien harbors for permission to land, those who came to China were quickly resettled (C.R., Aug. 1980).

"The great thing is, there is no discrimination against us here,"

said Zhong Jinyu. "After all, it is our motherland. This is our happiness."

Zhou Zhen, who was once received by Ho Chi Minh because he was a good student, said the Vietnamese campaign against the ethnic Chinese began shortly after Ho's death in September of 1969. Zhou was a teacher in a school for Overseas Chinese when the teaching of the Chinese language was forbidden. He was born in Vietnam and was a Vietnamese citizen but his nationality was never entirely clear, he said, and ethnic Chinese were forbidden to hold any important posts. He was a member of the Vietnamese Workers [Communist] Party, and he said he learned that a few days after he left, the authorities came to arrest him.

Zhou and his family lived in a small town near the Chinese border. Their oldest son was eight years old and their youngest was

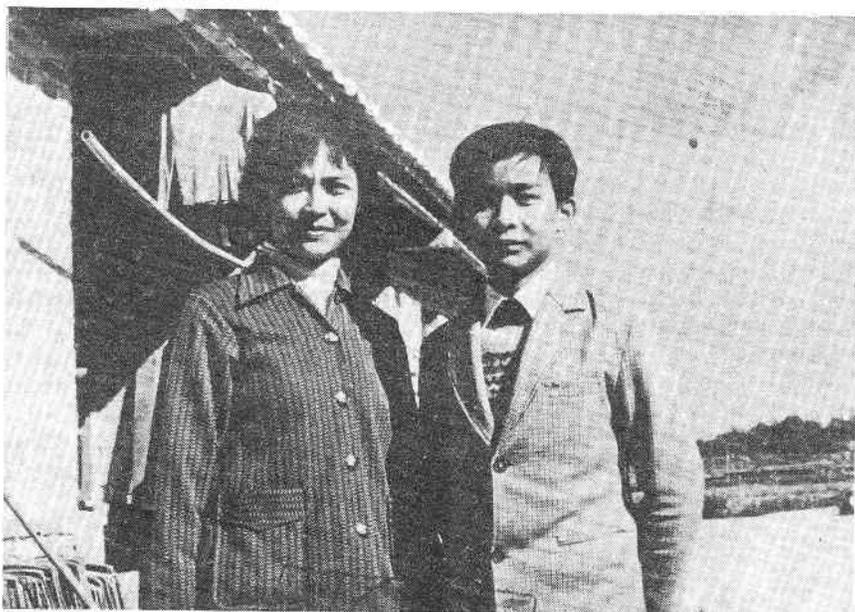
only 18 days old when they locked up their house, leaving the furniture and appliances — they couldn't sell or take anything with them — and headed for Hanoi by bicycle. In the capital, they got on a train with about 2,000 other ethnic Chinese and traveled back to the border, guarded by about 100 Vietnamese soldiers. The refugees then walked into China, not knowing what kind of reception would await them.

"We'd heard all kinds of rumors," Zhong Jinyu said, "but we were in such a hurry we couldn't think about that. There were rumors that the men would be drafted, and who knew what would happen to the women. People also said that if you went early you would get a house but that if you waited there wouldn't be anything to eat. In any case, we couldn't stay in Vietnam, and China is the motherland."

Zhou Zhen, Zhong Jinyu and three of their children.



RON DORFMAN is an American journalist spending a year in China on the staff of China Reconstructs.



Li Fengnian and her son.

As it happened, Zhou and Zhong were assigned to Huaxian. They were given a modest house and some furniture and an allowance of 1,600 yuan for settling in. Both are teachers at the local school. Soon, they said, they will have larger quarters in new housing being built by the farm. A Japanese-made Sharp television set was in their living room and two bicycles were parked in another room.

"We're very grateful for what the government has done," Zhong Jinyu said. "Since the day we arrived, we haven't missed a meal."

Asked to compare their new life with the old, Zhou said that in Vietnam "people were more free to do business, you could make money." But food was scarce, and they spent a large proportion of their income on it. Zhou said that 40 to 60 percent of their diet had been wheat, sweet potatoes, and casaba root. "Here," Zhou said, "we don't have to worry about food, and there's more meat."

Zhou's parents were born in Guangxi province and emigrated to Vietnam during the anti-Japanese war. Guangxi is on the Vietnamese border, and Zhou said

"we couldn't even consider living there" because of the continuing troubles but they did visit their ancestral village last year.

Longtime Resident

One of the many residents of Huaxian who came to China voluntarily is Li Fengnian. The daughter of well-to-do shopkeepers in Indonesia, she came to

China in 1957 after graduating from middle school. Now married to a doctor and the mother of two, she teaches math and chemistry in the farm's middle school.

"I came to China to go to university," she said. "I intended to stay; I wanted to do something good for the motherland. My parents wanted me to stay in Indonesia but I'd been influenced by progressive ideas and I wouldn't listen. A few years later, my mother and father also came to China. They're over 70 and retired now, living in the Overseas Chinese Village near the Bai Yun Hotel in Guangzhou.

"We have relatives in Singapore and Hongkong who asked us to come and help in their businesses. But we're happy here and didn't go."

Li went to an agricultural college in Hebei province. "It was the time of the Great Leap Forward," she recalled, "and I considered agricultural science of great use to the country, so I was prepared to be sent to the countryside."

Unfortunately, Li said, the countryside she was assigned to, Guangdong, is a rice-producing area, and she had taken her degree in wheat. But she found useful work as a middle-school teacher and, she

Poor Land Cultivated

"The land is not very good for growing rice," said Liu Jinding, one of the leaders of the Huaxian Overseas Chinese State Farm, surveying its 315 hectares on a sunny January day. "But the State needs what rice we can produce, and so we're subsidized. Last year our revenues were 1.6 million yuan, but still we lost money."

About two-thirds of the land is planted in rice, peanuts and other basic crops. Forty-six hectares is in tea, and the remainder in oranges, lichees, bananas, and other fruit. Of the farm's 4,200 members, 1,600 work as farmers; the others staff a paper box factory, a tea processing plant, a peanut oil plant, a farm machinery repair shop, and other enterprises.

The farm processes, packages, and markets its own Mount Sharp brand of black tea (¥1.60 for 100 g.).

Liu said the farmers are paid 35 yuan per month, but that with bonuses people actually earn about 100 yuan per month. Although each family has a small private plot, these are for household use only and no private marketing is allowed.

said, she has never regretted her decision to come to China.

"Most of my students stay here on the farm," she said. "A few go on to university and some join the People's Liberation Army. In recent years the school has bought large quantities of equipment but on the whole it's still not adequate. In the chemistry class, the textbook describes experiments that we can't do for lack of equipment. This is common, even in the cities."

There is a "key" school in the area, which has the best of everything, and some Huaxian students pass the examination given at the end of each term and transfer there. Others study at schools in nearby communes. The Huaxian school has a total of 230 students, including those in the primary grades.

"Life is quite good now," Li said; "there's nothing important we're missing." Li lifted a cloth to display her Japanese-made television set (National) as her 14-year-old son, dressed in a Western-style suit and sweater, poured another round of tea. A kitten scampered in and out of a window.

And what about the unimportant things?

"We're saving to buy a refrigerator and a washing machine," she said, adding hurriedly, "They'll save us time, time to teach the children and do our jobs well" — as if it were embarrassing to appear to want some leisure.

The Policy

The Chinese government's policy, codified in the nationality law passed by the National People's Congress last September, is to encourage Overseas Chinese to be or to become loyal citizens of the countries in which they live; dual citizenship is not recognized. But China can hardly demur when persons of Chinese ancestry decide, like Li Fengnian, to repatriate, or turn her back when those like Zhou Zhen and Zhong Jinyu come knocking at the door.

"Home," as the American poet Robert Frost said, "is where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." □

Meet the People

MOST of the returned Overseas Chinese in Huaxian are from the countries of south-east Asia.

LIANG GUOWEI came from Vietnam in December of 1955. Born in Saigon, he was a printing worker, 19 years old, when he decided to go to China with a group of progressive-minded young people. His mother, brother, and sister are still in Vietnam, but he started his own family in Huaxian. Liang works in the farm's paper box factory.

WANG QINGSONG, a handsome woman of 36, came to Hebei province from Japan with her parents and sister in 1956. In 1965, she was assigned to Huaxian, where she works on the tea farm. Her parents died a few years ago, but Wang is married to another member of the farm.

HUANG JIANHUA, 25, was born in Kampuchea and grew up in Saigon. After the war, she was asked to list her nationality and wrote down "Chinese"; from that point on she could not get a job, and could not become a member of the Party or the Communist Youth League in Vietnam. In 1978, she traveled to Hanoi and made the crossing into China.

HUANG JINGSUN was a porter in Indonesia when things turned difficult there for the ethnic Chinese in 1959. China sent ships to rescue them and Huang got on one with his wife and three children, though his

parents stayed behind. Now 48 years old, he is head of the electrical appliance shop on the farm.

PAN ZHIMIAN, a tall and youthful-looking 40-year-old, is in charge of the culture and sports department of the farm administration. He left Kampuchea in 1960 at the age of 19 spurred not only by progressive ideas but also by the discrimination against ethnic Chinese: He had been an accountant in a restaurant, and accounting was one of five occupations then forbidden to Chinese.

CAI XIANGYONG had grown up in the Malay States, the son of poor farmers. In 1954, he came to China to study. Upon graduation from a middle school in Hubei province in 1957, he was assigned to Huaxian, where he works in the paper box factory. He now has a mouth full of mother-of-pearl, a wife and two children.

HUANG YUNZHONG was born in Thailand and first came to China with his family in 1938 at the age of five. He later returned to Bangkok to work on the Party newspaper *Quanninbao*, or *Everyman's Journal*. The paper closed down in 1954 and Huang was the last to leave the editorial staff. The following year, he moved to Huaxian through Hongkong. At 48, he has a wife and three daughters and is leader of a section in the farm administration.



In front of the guesthouse.

Photos by Ron Dorfman

Report from Shanghai

New Marketing Channels

HE ZIJIA

FROM the middle 1950s, in China, "the means of production"—industrial capital goods, raw materials, equipment and supplies were not regarded as commodities to be bought and sold but allocated by the state. While this helped at the time to rationalize China's war-ravaged and still rather primitive economy, it soon began to show disadvantages as well. There was a lot of red tape. Some enterprises acquired excessive supplies of certain items while others had to cut production for lack of the same materials or machines, and there was no effective mechanism for transferring stock from one enterprise to another.

Shanghai, the hub of Chinese commerce and industry, had long-established channels for commodity exchange with enterprises in the provinces, but these fell into disuse under the system of centralization and were all but forgotten. Moreover, thousands of new enterprises, not part of the

old network, have been built in the past twenty years.

As part of the readjustment of the national economy that is now under way, efforts are being made to restore and expand the old channels of distribution. Shanghai provides several instructive models.

Generators for Dezhou

Last year, a generator broke down in the Dezhou Power Plant in Shandong province, seriously affecting power output and thus industrial and agricultural production over an economically significant area. One of the Dezhou plant's purchasing agents was dispatched to Qingdao and to Jinan, the provincial capital, to procure a replacement. In both cities the response was, "We don't have any."

The Dezhou agent then went to the new Zhaojiabang market, a sort of trade fair-cum-brokerage house for producers' goods set on

8,000 square meters of a former Shanghai slum. Word of the buyer's interest quickly spread round the floor and reached a representative of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant, who immediately arranged to get one from among a large number of generators ordered by another enterprise whose need was not so urgent. The Shanghai plant also found the parts needed to repair Dezhou's crippled unit.

The Zhaojiabang market opened in July, 1979, and in 18 months volume reached 530 million yuan. Trading is done in some 40,000 commodities, from one-cent washers to machine tools worth thousands of yuan; from half-inch screws to 15-ton trucks. Buyers and sellers deal in cash, credit, and kind. There are bulletins on prices, materials availability, and new products. The market also provides technical information and installation and repair services.

Five national trade fairs sponsored by the Zhaojiabang market

Shanghai Sideline Product Warehouse.



In the Notions Wholesale Market.



Xu Yigen

in 1980 attracted 2,500 representatives of 600 participating enterprises from all over the country. Also, 220,000 smaller buyers and sellers attended the fairs. A total of 6,000 million yuan worth of goods were available there, and nearly 10,000 contracts were signed.

Shanghai's total industrial output in 1979 was 59,000 million yuan and in 1980 62,000 million yuan. It is estimated that 5,000 million to 6,000 million yuan of this production is due to the market readjustment.

For Want of Tung Oil

An illustration of the usefulness of similar methods in rural areas occurred in Shanghai last year. The regular suppliers of tung oil to two lacquer factories fell short in their deliveries. The lacquer factories, in turn, were unable to meet their commitments to the enterprises making bicycles, sewing machines, and other light industrial products, which were forced to cut production.

The lacquer factories turned to Shiliupu, a port on the Huangpu River known as the "Southern Gate of Shanghai". In the winter of 1979-80, the area's largest farmers' market had been set up there. Later, state commercial enterprises began doing business directly with producers represented at the market, negotiating



Lathes at the Zhaojiabang market.

Zhang Ping

prices on the spot. Eight commission agencies, purchasing stations and barter markets that had been closed during the "cultural revolution" were re-opened. Traders came from all parts of the country, though most, of course, were from Shanghai and the five neighboring provinces. Commune members brought the produce of their private plots on shoulder-poles; leaders of agricultural production units brought their surplus crops and sideline products by truck and by boat. The largest of the commission agents, the Shanghai Sideline Product Warehouse, has established ties with 1,000 units in

27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to get more farm and sideline products to the city.

Through these networks, the Shiliupu market staff was able to locate 400 tons of surplus tung oil, thus solving the lacquer factories' problem and getting the production lines of bicycles and sewing machines rolling again — not to mention providing a profit for a tung-nut grower who might otherwise have had to take a loss.

Shiliupu's newsletter, *Market Prices*, once noted that Shanghai was short of washboards. Several dozen workshops that made washboards saw the notice and soon contracts had been signed for 200,000 units. Last summer, Shanghai shops could not meet the demand for straw mats. A bulletin went up over the Shiliupu market office door and soon 496,000 mats were available for distribution to city stores.

Shiliupu's 1980 turnover was 38 million yuan. The market staff helped communes and brigades sign 899 contracts for supply of raw materials. A recent survey of the market's negotiated prices on more than 100 farm and sideline products showed that prices generally were the same or lower than state prices, the exceptions being commodities in very short supply.

Some of the goods sold in the Shanghai Commission Company.

Xu Yigen



Last spring, the Sixin Lock Factory in Shanghai decided to convert to the manufacture of English-keyboard typewriters. Unfortunately, it had an inventory of 1,190,000 locks, tying up a good bit of its capital funds.

The Sixin factory turned for help to the Shanghai Commission Company which mainly handles industrial products for daily use. It too had declined during the "cultural revolution" but has bounced back, and now has business ties with more than 1,000 enterprises throughout the country. The Commission Company came up with the answer.

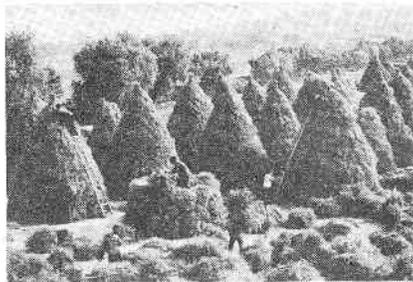
It bought Sixin's entire stock and sent out 1,000 letters to cooperative stores, warehouses, and second-hand shops all over China. They took samples of Sixin locks to trade fairs in various provinces. In Shanghai they even asked the luggage rooms of railroad stations to sell the locks, which at this writing were almost sold out.

Cheek by jowl with the offices of the Shanghai Commission Company is the Notions Wholesale Market. Established in 1964, it fell on hard times with the advent of the "cultural revolution" in 1966. But in the past two years, trade has picked up again and the market now handles 200 varieties of toys, hardware, handicraft items, articles for daily use, etc. Last year's volume reached 130 million yuan. Though there are only nine people on the market staff, they have developed relationships with 1,500 enterprises in 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. In Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces alone last year, some 100 communes, brigades, and factories turned over profits to the state of 540,000 yuan on volume of 17 million yuan sold through the Notions Wholesale Market. Ninety percent of this business was in other provinces and cities, and half of that was shipped directly from producers to consumers, cutting down on shipments through Shanghai and resulting in faster delivery at lower prices. □

Agricultural Output in 1980

BAD weather and other factors caused China's grain output in 1980 to drop to 315 million tons — 15 million tons less than the previous year, according to Ministry of Agriculture figures.

Industrial crops, however, increased. Cotton, 10 percent over 1979, surpassed the state target. Oil-seeds rose by 500,000 tons,



The scene in one of the places that helped raise national production of oil-seeds: Guangji county in Hubei province, a rapeseed-growing area.

Liu Xinning

sugarcane and beets 10 percent, refined sugar by 300,000 tons, silk cocoons 14.6 percent, and tea by 13,000 tons.

There were several reasons for the increases in industrial crops. That more were planted was one result of the policy of diversifying the economy of the communes. Also, the state raised the purchase price of some industrial crops, reduced planned grain purchases in areas growing mainly industrial crops, and gave awards to communes selling more industrial crops than their quotas called for. The wider application of the system of individual responsibility for jobs assigned and work done has also increased peasant interest in growing more industrial crops.

Rural Power Consumption

ELECTRICITY is now used in 90 percent of China's communes

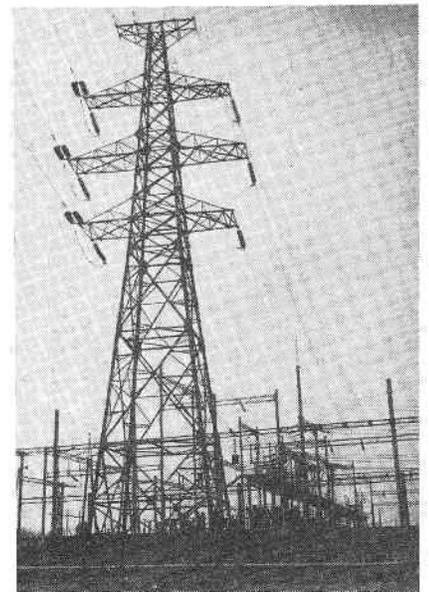
and 60 percent of all production brigades (smaller units under the communes). Farm areas consumed 37,000 million kwh. in 1980, 13.8 percent more than in 1979. According to the Ministry of Electric Power, this was the biggest increase since the founding of the People's Republic.

Powered irrigation and drainage extend over 18,600,000 hectares of land. Rural areas have 3,100,000 kilometers of transmission lines, transformers handling 95,000,000 kilovolt-amperes, and electric motors with a total of 60,000,000 kilowatts.

Nevertheless, acute power shortages are still a problem in some areas such as Guangdong province in the southeast and Liaoning province in the northeast, neither of which are able at present to meet industrial and rural requirements. China has adequate resources of coal, oil and water but they are not evenly distributed geographically and the shipment of fuels to energy-short areas burdens an already overloaded transport system. Scientists are working on new energy resources. □

More transmission towers march across the land as electricity is extended to 60 percent of all rural production brigades, including those around Zhenhai, Ningbo, Shaoxing and Xiaoshan in Zhejiang province now served by the above.

Lu Ming





Weeding the fields.

The Lahu People of Yunnan

XU YONGAN and LI CHUANG



Fair-day stall set up by a department store.

WE drove along the Lancang River highway through a broad, level basin leading to the mountain-flanked town of Meng

XU YONGAN is a nationalities worker in Simao county, Yunnan province.
LI CHUANG is a staff reporter for CR.

Lang Embankment, county seat of the Lancang Lahu Autonomous County in Yunnan province. On the mountainsides, villages were set among subtropical forests.

It happened to be fair day, and fairgoers crowded the town's

spacious main street, men in black Chinese-style jackets with buttons down the front, women in long robes with colorful geometric patterns on the collars and decorative silver ornaments. The roadside stalls sold bear bladders, musk, love peas, and swords in various shapes with beautiful scabbards. Traditional snacks attracted groups of children, and older men lined up at a wine counter.

To learn something about Lahu society, we looked up Li Guanghua, a Lahu who has been the county administrator since 1953. His people, he said, moved from slavery to feudalism at the end of the 18th century. Meng Lang Embankment gradually became a prosperous county town with 1,000 households. But later the people became impoverished; infectious diseases were rampant, exploitation and persecution first by the warlord government and then by the Kuomintang took a heavy toll. By the time the People's Liberation Army arrived in 1950 only five households were left in the town, which was gradually being taken over by the forest and the wild animals.

Since 1953 when the region was granted autonomy, its economy has steadily progressed, and today includes farm-implement repair, tea processing, sugar, cement, coal mining, electric power, building construction, and other enterprises. Total industrial output is 81 times what it was before autonomy. Grain output has increased from 150 kilograms per capita to 250. The county has 700 primary schools and 44 hospitals and clinics with more than 400 beds and 500 medical workers. And there are now 210,000 Lahu people, in Lancang, Gengma, and Menglai counties.

A Night's Lodging

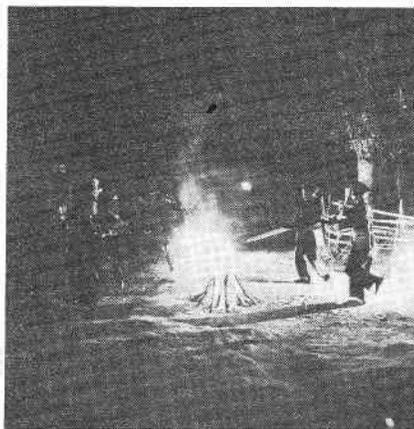
Li Guanghua was our guide on a visit to the village of Zhutang in the western part of the county. As we arrived, we heard distant shots and the barking of dogs from the dense forest. The day's hunt was under way. Li told us that boys learned to hunt at about

ten years of age by following the men to the forest. Among the Lahu, bad hunters are said to be "stupid as donkeys"; outstanding hunters enjoy high prestige. With each kill, a hunter will pull out a small handful of the animal's hair and paste it on his shotgun or crossbow as evidence of his prowess. No matter how big or small the animal, it will be divided among the members of the hunting party, but its head and tail belong to the shooter. (In the local language, *Lahu* means "roasting tiger meat.")

On the forested slopes 50 kilometers west of the county town live the 600 households of the Cizhuhe production brigade. It was late when we reached the home in the village where we were to stay the night, and dogs clamored from all directions. Li called to the house and a man came out who quieted the dogs and invited us to follow him up a flight of stairs carved out of a big tree trunk.

The 80-square-meter thatched house had a dozen or so logs as its main supports but the walls were of woven bamboo, so the house was far from wind-resistant. Shotguns and crossbows hung on

County administrator Li Guanghua with his son. Photos by Li Shimin



Dance around a bonfire is part of courting.

the wall opposite the gate. Against the wall was a table that serves as a shrine for the tablets commemorating the family's ancestors; guests are not welcome to inspect it too closely. An iron cookstove was against a side wall. Over it was suspended a bamboo pallet, and on the mat rice was spread out to dry. A loft housed farm implements and ears of corn. Most of the furniture and utensils were made of bamboo. The electric lamps were among the few non-traditional items we could see.

Rice and corn are the staple foods and the main crops. Although the brigade has two mechanized plows and a power station, most of the farming is done with water buffaloes pulling wooden plows. "Most of the Lahu people have only enough to eat and wear," Li said. "Great efforts have to be made before they can lead a better life."

Our host, Zhawa, 50, has the biggest family in the brigade — 15 people in all, including his wife, his sons and daughters and their spouses and children. Multi-generational families are called *diye*, "big" families, each consisting of several *digu*, "small" or nuclear families. Each small family has its own stove in the big house, so the Lahu say that the relationship between *diye* and *digu* is like the many honeycombs in a beehive.

Small families usually have two homes — one with their big fam-

ilies and the other, called *bankao*, near the land they farm. Their location in the big house is set according to their seniority in the clan, the oldest at the left. They live in the *bankao* only during the busy farming season; when the time comes, crowds of families, taking their children, daily necessities, and livestock, move through the small paths in the fields, a picturesque scene with a unique local flavor.

At Zhawa's house, he talked with Li as with one of the family, but paid little attention to us. Only after Li had introduced us at some length did he warm up. Later, Li explained that his people are very reticent with strangers, but that once they know you're friendly they'll chat with you freely. To give guests a comfortable place to sleep, Lahu hosts themselves will go up the mountain and sleep in a cave.

Before retiring for the night, Zhawa treated us to chicken-shred porridge, a peppery dish the Lahu serve to their most distinguished friends.

Courtship and Marriage

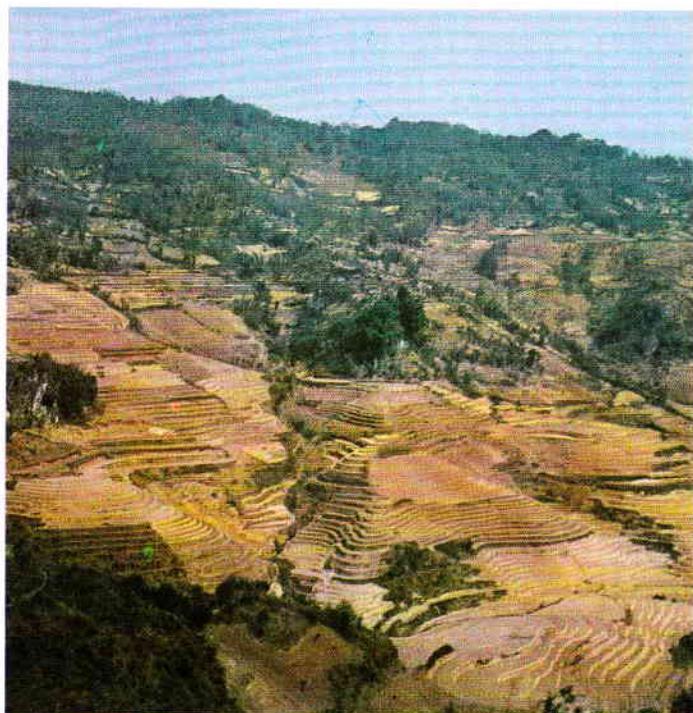
After supper, Li steered the conversation to the subject of love and marriage. Lahu boys and girls begin courting at about 16. One or more villages will provide an open space for this purpose; at festivals or during slack season, boys will invite girls to a bonfire, where they sing love songs and express their admiration.

The first thing they look for in choosing a husband or wife is a hard worker. After a boy and girl fall in love, they will invariably observe each other at work. If one finds the other deficient, the relationship will likely be broken. They even take advantage of dancing to feel one another's hands to see whether there are calluses; the rougher the better.

If the boy is the first to propose marriage, the wedding will be held in his house. On the wedding night, the groom takes farm implements to his bride's house where they live for three years before taking up permanent



Vice-county head, a former headman, visits a commune member.



Lahu villages are located on the poor, rocky slopes.



The bag is still divided equally among Lahu hunters.



Writing devised for the Lahu language uses Roman letters.



Separating rice from hulls.

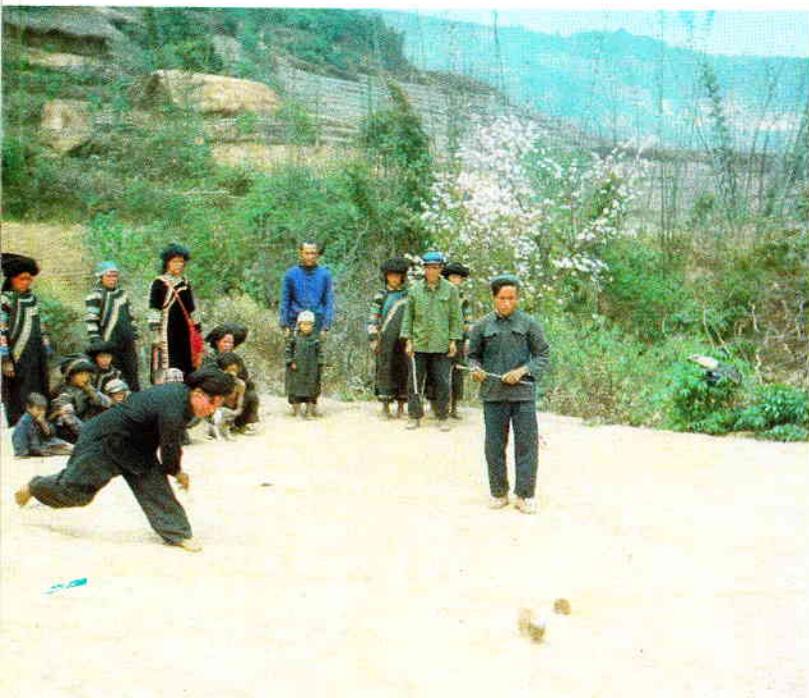
A Lahu doctor, graduate of Beijing Medical College.



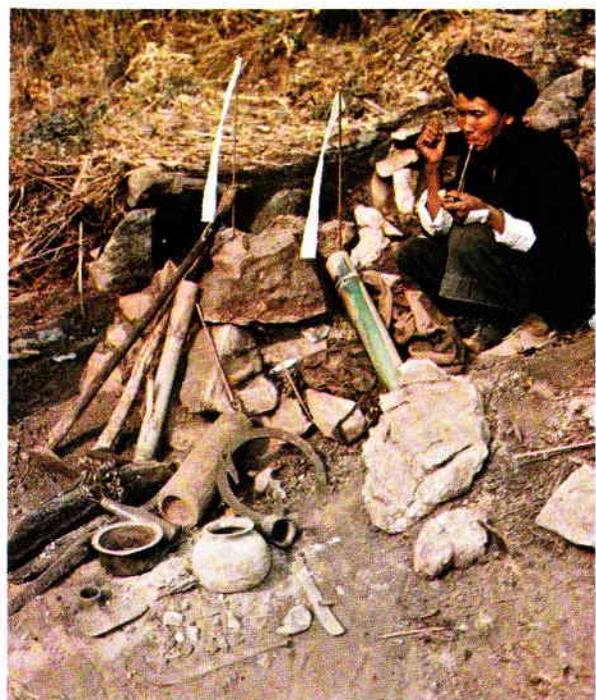




Water is fetched in a hollowed bamboo slung over the back.



Whipping tops is a popular game.



White cloth is placed on a grave in memoriam; utensils stay there permanently.

Photos by Zhou Youma

Minority Nationalities Briefs

Language Publications

residence in the groom's house. If the girl proposes first, the wedding is held in her house and the couple go to a mountain cave for their wedding night, but next day their relatives take them to the bride's house. They live there for at least three years, and may stay permanently.

Family primacy and property are inherited through the female line. When a woman dies, her oldest daughter becomes head of the household. If a woman is ill-treated by her husband, both families will take the wife's side. Daughters who have stayed at home to look after their elderly mothers inherit a larger share of the family estate.

Dancing in the Dark

On our way back to Meng Lang Embankment, we passed a county school where a new Lahu script is being tried out on a group of trainees. As we drove by, we saw the students dancing to the accompaniment of a *lusheng*, the woodwind instrument used by many nationalities in the area. Li Guanghua couldn't resist the urge to perform little dance movements with his hands and feet, though the car didn't leave much room for self-expression. "We can't hear the *lusheng* without wanting to dance," he said. "If I don't get to the dance in town tonight, I won't be able to sleep." The complete cycle of dances — 74 tunes with accompanying movements — takes ten hours to perform, and on special occasions like festivals or weddings the dancing will go on for days.

We did in fact get to town in time. People danced around a bonfire in concentric rings, women on the inside, men on the outside. A supply of the local corn whisky was on hand and dancers could drink their fill. Li Guanghua got a good night's sleep. □

TO improve and increase publications in minority nationality languages, a national conference was held in Beijing last November and December. It was called by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the State Publishing Administration. After analyzing publishing work since 1949, the conference worked out a plan for the future.

Over the past thirty years, 500 million books in 30,000 titles have been published in 19 minority languages. Today there are 17 publishing houses in China with 1,000 editors and translators responsible for such publications. Average annual output is 27 million copies in 1,500 titles. This still does not meet the needs of the people of these nationalities. The conference discussed relevant problems and worked out plans for improvement.

Economic Research

THE first textbook of its kind in China, *General Economics of Chinese Minority Nationalities*, was completed last year by the teachers of the Political Economy Department of the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing. At a forum held at the institute last October, 40 economists of nine nationalities analyzed the eco-

nomie development of the minority nationality regions. They decided that separate theoretical research courses on the economics of minority areas should be set up. The meeting also decided to establish the Society for Minority Nationality Economic Research.

Ethnological Society

THE first nationwide symposium on ethnology in China was held last October in Guiyang in southwest China. In its course, the Chinese Ethnological Society was established, with the aim of studying how China's minority nationalities developed from clans, tribes and early communes.

Scholars of 19 nationalities from the majority of China's provinces and autonomous regions attended. Over 170 papers were read and discussed. The meeting proposed that ethnological departments and courses be set up in nationality institutes and schools; that research be organized with regard to minorities insufficiently studied in the past; that investigations be made on problems of regional autonomy and the elimination of ethnic discrimination; and that studies be carried forward on the formation, development, population and languages of minority nationalities. □

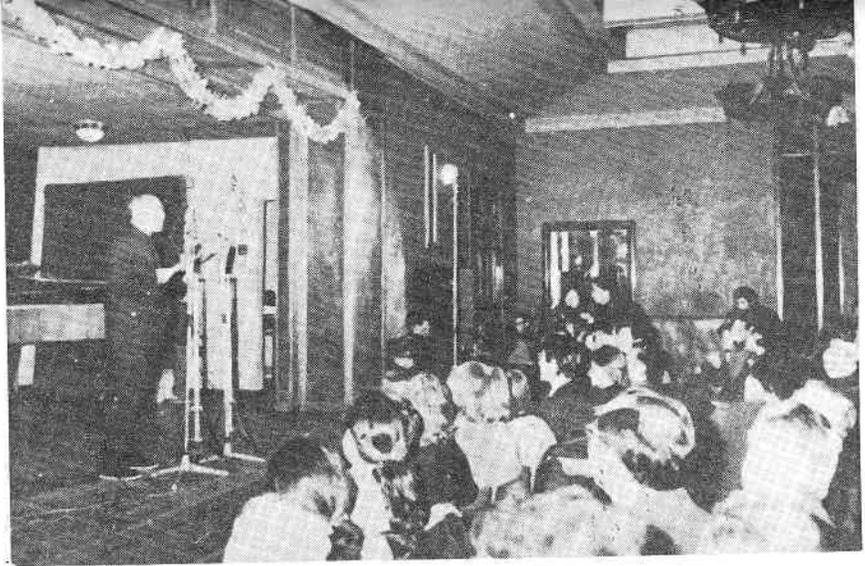
'A Dream of Red Mansions' and 'Outlaws of the Marsh', two Chinese classic novels, published in the Uygur and Kazak languages by the Xinjiang Publishing House.

Xinhua



songs. They have a world-wide appeal." Then he proposed the toast to the Immortal Memory of the Scottish Bard.

Burns's poems and songs filled the hall. Bonnie McDougall, an Australian Scot, recited part of the poem "Epistle to J. Lapraik"; an American Scot Nonie Gilbert, who is an actress, recited "To A Mouse"; John Scott, from the Chinese Department, Edinburgh University, read part of "Tam O'Shanter", while two actors from the Beijing People's Art Theatre, Wang Dali and Zhang Jiyao did a Chinese version. Other actors from the Beijing People's Art



Yu Shizhi recites "Reply to an Invitation".



Bonnie McDougall reads extract from "Epistle to J. Lapraik".

Theatre, Yu Shizhi, Huang Zongluo (who also acted as a master of ceremonies) and Ying Ruocheng read in both Scots and Chinese "Reply to an Invitation", "Address to the Toothache" and "Is There for Honest Poverty" respectively. Film actress Yu Lan recited "John Anderson, my jo". A Scottish student from Edinburgh University studying in China, John Moffat, read "Scots Who' Hae". Among the singers were Ying Yiping from the Central Philharmonic Orchestra, who sang "Corn Rigs", and Qi Yue from the Beijing Conservatory of Music, who sang "Ca' the Yowes".

Huang Zongjiang, a scenarist and writer, read an extract from a letter by David Crook, a British teacher working in China, which was written in 1937 from Valencia during the Spanish Civil War. In it he described a moving Burns Night he had attended with the Scottish fighters from Glasgow.

THEN Patricia Wilson, who was born in Ayrshire a few miles from Burns's birthplace in Alloway, said in a short speech: "Why should this poor farmer, who had little formal education, have become the national poet of Scotland? Because no other man has spoken in the true voice of the Scottish people; the voice of the common man and his aspirations. Great art springs from the people and Burns was a man of the people. Great art is international and it crosses all cultural barriers. Great art is timeless; it crosses the centuries." She then read telegrams of greetings from the Burns Federation in Kilmarnock, the Scotland-China Association and other Scottish organizations, and proposed a toast to Chinese-Scottish friendship.

In honor of the event, I asked a well-known reciter, Qu Xian, to declaim a poem I had written for the occasion and which had been published in that day's Beijing Evening News. The first and last verses read:

*Where is your heart?
Where men chase the wild
deer and follow the roe,
By Logan Braes where the
water sweetly glides and
runs,
Across the plain where the
mouse is turned up, with
the plough,
In Scotland, the home you
love so deeply,*

*Wherever you are, you can
never forget Scotland.*

*...
You sing in the language of
the people, in a strong
Scottish accent*

*About the life and longings
of your age and country-
men.*

*When there was still the rat-
tle of chains on the Scottish
people*

*How could you sing "gently",
how can we forget "Auld
Lang Syne"?*

Huang Yongyu, the famous painter, recited his own poem "To Our Wives", which he had written during the days of the gang of four in the style of the Scottish bard. He declared, "I do not call myself a poet, but I came from the mountains. I was poor too and I love the poems of Burns." His poem reads in part:

*If they were not good daugh-
ters,*

*They would not be such good
sweethearts;*

*If they were not good sweet-
hearts,*

*They would not be such good
wives,*

*If they were not such good
wives,*

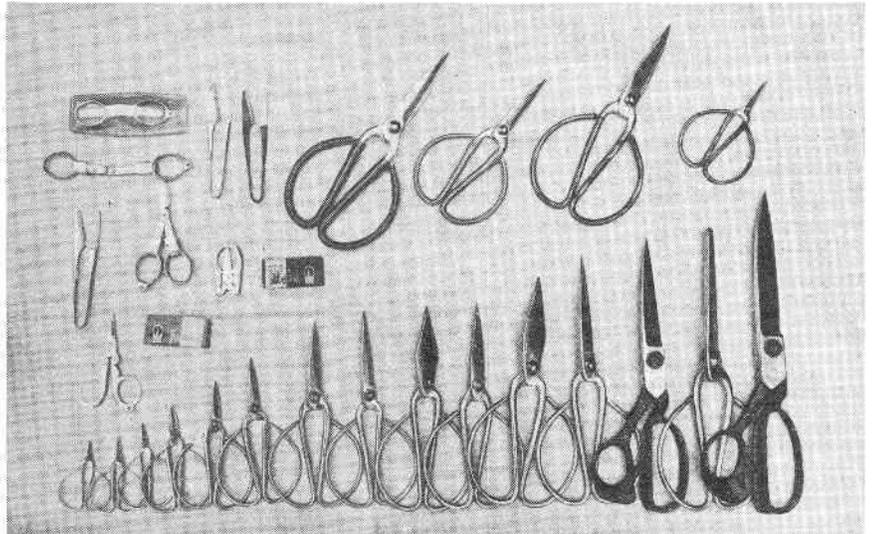
*They would not be such good
mothers.*

*I am proud to have such a
wife,*

(Continued on p. 46)

Scissors of Long Excellence

TANG QINGZHONG



IN a recent national test, a piece of white cloth folded into 40 layers was cut with a single stroke by a pair of Zhang Xiaoquan-brand scissors, while the other brands tested failed. The Zhang Xiaoquan scissors successfully cut the cloth several more times, with no loss of sharpness.

That was nothing new for this traditional Chinese product, which has been winning plaudits since the 18th century, when they were adopted for the imperial household. At the Southeast Asian Fair in 1910 and the Panama International Exposition in 1919, Zhang Xiaoquan scissors won international recognition. After the founding of new China, three national scissors competitions rated Zhang Xiaoquan best among all brands tested. Last year, a Hongkong television station filmed a demonstration at the Zhang Xiaoquan factory in Hangzhou, in which a No. 2 household scissors was used first to cut 70 layers of cloth and then to cut a single layer of thin silk without missing a thread.

The scissors have, of course, sold well both at home and abroad. When the late playwright Tian Han visited the factory in Hangzhou in 1966, he felt impelled to write a poem:

*The speed of the breeze,
The ease of grease.
Iron and steel distinct*

TANG QINGZHONG is a reporter in the Zhejiang bureau of the Xinhua News Agency.

*In its many varieties.
In making patterns of beautiful mountains and rivers,
Hangzhou excels Bingzhou,
and not only in scissors.**

Out of the Rain

Hangzhou, the Garden City, is a fine place to be in the spring-time, and Emperor Qian Long (Ch'ien Lung, reigned 1736-1796), it is said, took advantage of the season to make an inspection tour. Dressed as a commoner, he slipped into a crowd of tourists and pilgrims. As he stood enjoying the view of West Lake and the mountains, a sudden downpour sent him scurrying for shelter, which he found in a thatched shed. There, he saw a cutler, attentively making a pair of scissors. A signboard over the door proclaimed "Zhang Xiaoquan Scissors — Made with Methods Handed Down from Ancestors". Curious, the emperor picked up a small pair, which was delicate and stylish, and bought it for the palace. Qian Long found the scissors worthy, and thereafter ordered his people to make a special trip to Hangzhou each year to buy some.

This stroke of good fortune occurred only because Zhang Xiaoquan's ancestors had fled to Hangzhou back in 1644 when Qian Long's ancestors, the Manchu

*Bingzhou is today's Taiyuan, a city in Shanxi province famed in ancient times for its scissors.

founders of the Qing dynasty, came storming south of the Great Wall and approached Yixian county in Anhui province where the Zhang family first started making scissors. Zhang Sijia, the firm's founder, had set up shop at the foot of Chenghuang Mountain in downtown Hangzhou and hung out his shingle, "Zhang Dalong Scissors Shop", thus beginning what ultimately became a national joke.

Up to that time, scissors had been made of pig iron; the blades were easily blunted or bent, and the entire instrument was extremely heavy, limiting its usefulness and thus its sales. But a superior type of double-edged sword, well-known in China, was being produced not far from Hangzhou in Zhejiang province and Zhang Sijia studied the casting of the weapon. For his new scissors, he selected high-quality steel and invented the steel-inlay technique. He used a fine-grained whetstone imported from Jiangsu province, and his new scissors came out shiny, sharp, and much more durable.

Zhang Sijia's son, Xiaoquan, succeeded him in the business and further improved the design, variety, and quality of the product. From then on, the Zhang Dalong Scissors Shop began to live up to its name: "dalong" means "brisk business". But soon competing cutlers started naming their shops Zhang Dalong, and

Xiaoquan angrily took down his father's sign and put up his own.

By the time the business was passed on to Xiaoquan's son Zhang Jingao, it had become truly famous, not least for the imperial family's interest. So more and more shop signs proclaimed the name of Zhang Xiaoquan, not only in Hangzhou but also in Shanghai and in Jiangsu province, among other places. To make a distinction between "ye olde original" and the cheap imitations, Zhang Jingao put his own stamp on the sign with the characters *Jīnjī*, making it roughly "Zhang Xiaoquan & Son". But this only spurred the competition to new heights of trademark infringement, as a profusion of *Qīnjī*, *Jīnjī*, *Jīnjī*, and *Jīngjī* characters blossomed on shop signs.

In Hangzhou alone there were at least 86 shopkeepers whose businesses were named "Zhang Xiaoquan". A Qing dynasty poet described the scene in Hangzhou after this efflorescence:

Mountains are mirrored on the green lake.

Streets are aglitter with Xiaoquan scissors.

Amalgamation

In 1957, all of the "Zhang Xiaoquan" scissors enterprises in Hangzhou, including the real one, were amalgamated into the Hangzhou Zhang Xiaoquan Scissors Factory. It grew rapidly and has become China's largest scissors manufacturer, producing one-seventh of the country's total output.

In 1979, at a national scissors trade conference, the factory took first place in eight out of twelve categories. It was also awarded a silver medal by the State Council and a certificate of merit from the Ministry of Light Industry, and it has been named one of the national advanced units. Its annual output is now 11 million pairs of scissors and shears, six times more than the 1.6 million produced by its constituent enterprises in 1929, and 21 times more than in the early post-liberation period.

Besides selling its products throughout China, the factory exports two million pairs of scissors

annually to several dozen countries and regions all over the world.

Models include household, industrial, agricultural and military scissors and shears, including more than 50 varieties of household scissors and 30 varieties of industrial shears and clippers. Most are engraved with one of more than 100 designs picturing Hangzhou scenery, dragons and phoenixes, flowers and birds, and fish and bugs. Many people consider Zhang Xiaoquan scissors to be handicraft items and send them as gifts to relatives and friends.

Late in 1978, the factory transferred some of its technicians and workers who had made technical innovations to a research institute to develop new product lines. So far, they've come up with 30 new varieties, such as decorated folding travel scissors, electric carpet trimmers, scissors for trimming art prints, and so on. A number of these new products have been put into mass production. Factory representatives often are sent to work behind the counter in retail outlets or to visit customers in work units so they can get ideas for improvements and new product lines, and also visit other manufacturers to see what's new.

That, it might be said, is the spirit of the old original Zhang Xiaoquan. □



Sharpening the blades.



Assembly.

Inspection.



Photos by Wang Hongxun

Jinan University Serves Overseas Chinese

NONG AN

JINAN UNIVERSITY lies in the picturesque Shipai district outside Guangzhou (Canton) in south China. It mainly admits overseas Chinese students, our compatriots from Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan and children of Chinese returned from long residence abroad. It was reopened in October 1978.

Twists and Turns

Jinan University has had a long and chequered history. Its forerunner, Jinan School, was founded in 1907 at Nanjing (Nanking), mainly for children of Chinese from abroad. It closed after the 1911 Revolution broke out, reopened in 1918 and then moved to Shanghai where it became Jinan University.

NONG AN is a special correspondent for *China Reconstructs*.

Zou Han, associate professor and vice-head of the chemistry department (second right) directing students in an experiment.



During the war against Japanese invasion in 1937-45, it moved to Fujian province, and, when the war ended, back to Shanghai. After the founding of new China in 1949, it was merged with other universities and colleges. In 1958 it was re-established in Guangzhou, again as a school for Chinese students from abroad as well as from Hongkong and Macao. The number of students reached 3,000.

During the ten years of China's "cultural revolution" it was dissolved. In the spring of 1978 when the policy toward overseas Chinese was once again correctly implemented the State Council decided to restore Jinan University and it was formally opened in October.

A board of trustees of 74 nationally and internationally known personages directs the university. Liao Chengzhi, Vice-

Chairman of the National People's Congress and Director of the government's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, became chairman.

Jinan University, over the last 70 years, has produced a large number of talented graduates, some working in China, some abroad. Many have contributed to the Chinese revolution in its various stages, to the building of new China and to friendly ties and cultural and economic exchanges with other countries.

Development

Jinan University is now more extensive in scope than ever before. It has two colleges (medical and economics) and eight departments (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, Chinese and foreign languages, history and journalism). Beginning last year, a part of the students have been enrolled on a self-paid, live-at-home basis. There are also full-time secondary vocational classes in physics and chemistry and nursing.

The length of schooling differs: six years in the medical school, two or three in the special classes, and four in other departments and specialities. At present there are 2,295 students, including those from the mainland and from elsewhere. The latter come from 17 countries, such as Japan, Korea, Thailand, Burma, Mauritius, Australia and Peru.

The faculty includes many celebrated experts and scholars. Among them are pharmacologist Luo Qian, dean of the medical school; associate professor Liu Xuegao, member of the Steering Committee of the Task Force on Immunological Methods for Fertility Regulation, Special Program of Research in Human Reproduc-

tion, of the World Health Organization; Prof. Jin Yingxi, an expert in the history of southeast Asia and overseas Chinese; and Prof. Chen Lesu, an expert in Song dynasty history. Heading the Chinese language department is the writer Qin Mu. Prof. Wang Yue, vice-president of the university, is writing a book on the history of Chinese education. Prof. Li Chen, another vice-president, is an ophthalmologist. Recently he succeeded in making an apparatus (dynamometer for extrapalpebral bulbar pressure tests) which has proved effective in detecting early-stage glaucoma.

Jinan has not yet completely recovered from the loss of its equipment and books during the disasters of the "cultural revolution". However, it now has nearly 100 laboratories. There are 800,000 books and 3,300 periodicals in its library.

Features and Conditions

The campus includes a placid lake surrounded by trees and flowers, an excellent environment for study.

Much attention is paid to recreation and sports. Orchestras, choruses and dance troupes give regular performances. Frequent are movies, plays or concerts. Gymnastics, swimming, track and field, and ball-game teams compete with others in the city. In Guangzhou's 9th college swimming meet held last year Jinan's women's team won first place with eight records and seven first prizes. The men's team won third place and broke three records. Jinan sportsmen also did well in Guangdong province's first university students' track and field meet.

Jinan has a democratic tradition. The students association organizes broad discussions on various topics. A recent popular discussion dealt with the students' ideals, personal futures and current life. Also discussed are the reform of the educational system, the curricula, the selection of teaching material and the improvement of examinations. Many suggestions are made to the school authorities.



Chinese language students at the home of associate professor Rao Bingcai (second left).

Students from overseas live together with their schoolmates from the mainland to promote better mutual understanding. Those willing to do so can get special food to suit their customs. Or they may eat at a restaurant inside the school grounds. Generally they soon become accustomed to campus life.

These university students, like all others on the mainland, are exempt from tuition and board. Those who have financial difficulties can apply for a stipend. Ma Xuebin, chairman of the students association, points out that "Tuition and other fees in universities in capitalist countries are going higher and higher. Many young people have to discontinue their studies. The situation is different in China where these fees are not charged. In fact, they receive allowances for food, books and other necessities."

Lin Zhanpeng, a student from Hongkong, says, "We get along very well with our mainland classmates, because we all love our country. We live and study together and can help each other. Sometimes there are minor frictions. But this is normal because we come from different places and look at things in different ways. We seek common ground

and reserve our differences. We admire the mainland students for their hard-working spirit."

Research and Exchange

Jinan has 14 research units with a staff of 264. They cover subjects as varied as southeast Asia, the problems of overseas Chinese, economics, orthopedic surgery, the application of electronic computers to medicine, and immunology. Among 85 scientific and medical research projects, the most important are concerned with reproductive immunology and gene and biomedical engineering, which are designated by the state as key items. Research projects in the liberal arts number 83, with many publications resulting. *Jinan University Journal* appears in different editions for philosophy, social science and natural science. Also published here are *World Literature and Material for Research on Southeast Asia*.

A number of faculty members have made outstanding contributions in their own fields. Prof. Kuang Gongdao, director of teaching and research in surgery has created a set of orthopedic procedures to cure the after-effects of infantile paralysis. Since 1975 he has performed operations in a location between the epiphyseal line and the joint, previously

thought impossible to correct bow legs. Among over 600 patients suffering from deformities after infantile paralysis, 90 percent of operations have been successful (100 percent in the case of those to correct bow legs).

Prof. Zhu Jieqin, a historian who directs the university's southeast Asian history research, has spent 50 years in research, writing and translating. Among his many works are *Studies on Gong Ding'an* (a Qing dynasty thinker and

writer), *History of Asian Countries*, *History of Ancient Chinese Historiography* and *Translated Materials on Cultural Exchange Between China and the West*. He is now preparing a major work on China's external relations.

Jinan's professors and researchers often attend symposia or give lectures elsewhere in China and abroad. Scholars from China and abroad are invited to lecture. Among them have been physicists Zhou Peiyuan and Qian San-

qiang; mathematician Hua Luogeng; Fred Baseolo, member of the American Academy of Sciences and professor of Northwestern University; the famous U.S. scientists of Chinese origin Tsungdao Lee, Chen-ning Yang, both winners of the Nobel prize for physics, and Hsing-shen Chen; and Prof. Te-kun Cheng, vice-president of the Chinese Language University in Hongkong.

Problems and Prospects

Revived only two years ago, Jinan still has some problems and difficulties. The present stock of books and reference materials is inadequate for teaching and research. More equipment is needed. The curriculum and teaching material must be improved.

The school plans in the next two years to erect a library, teaching buildings in the medical school, apartment buildings for students and teachers, and a hospital for overseas Chinese and an outpatient department in the city.

Jinan University, as time goes on, will make greater contributions to the training of the children of overseas Chinese and the modernization of the motherland. □



A restaurant inside the school grounds.

Photos by Wang Hongxun

(Continued from p. 41)

A wife whose hair is turning grey,

A wife who has stayed with me all these years.

...

People ask

Why I didn't weep when I was injured;

I answer

Because my wife was at my side.

I am proud of my motherland;

With so many fine, steady wives,

Some young,

Some middle-aged,

Some whose hair is turning white,

Wives who have fought side by side with their husbands.

Another contribution was poetess Zheng Min's "In Memory of Burns", part of which runs:

*This red, red rose will never wither,
While love exists in youthful hearts.*

*Their feeling, tender as water
Will water you, the red, red, rose.*

*As long as deer roam in the Highlands,
People will hear the heart of Burns.*

In cold north China, there are girls.

Who give their hearts to the deer forests.

"Petronella", a Scottish dance, was performed by John Moffat, Alison Hardie, from Edinburgh, and four of their Chinese student friends.

The evening ended with Liu Shufang, one of China's most famous sopranos, singing "Auld Lang Syne", which is well-known in China. The audience at first only hummed, but then their voices swelled to a chorus. People stood close to each other linking hands, linking their hearts together.

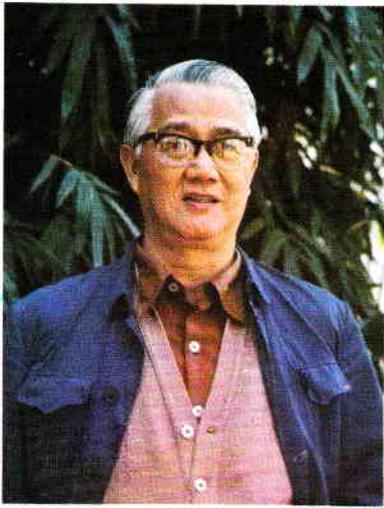
When I finally stepped outside the theater, I was greeted by a full moon. Burns's words kept ringing in my ears:

*Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days o' auld lang syne?*

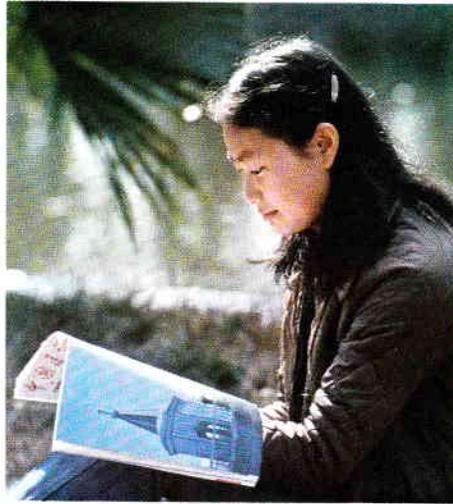
Robert Burns, auld acquaintance of the Chinese people, we will never forget you! □



On the campus.

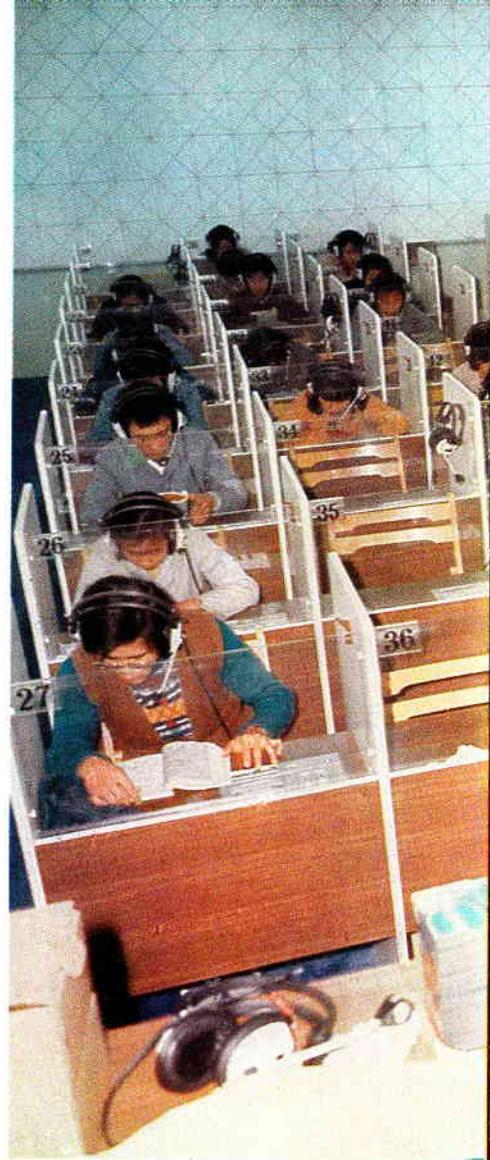
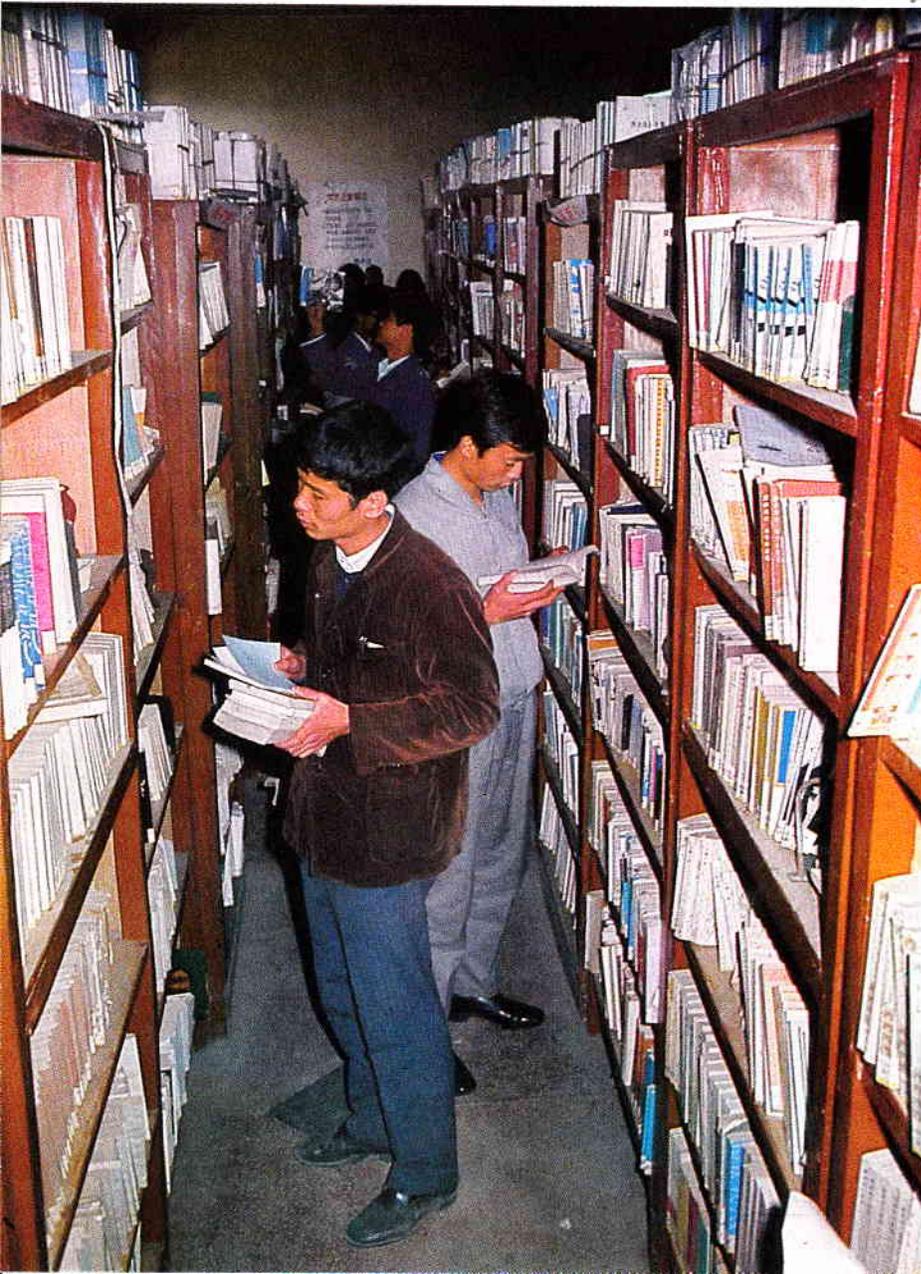


Prof. Kuang Gongdao, director of surgery teaching and research in the medical college of Jinan University.



Hongkong student.

In the library.



Medical students learning in a hospital.





Foreign languages students practice in a sound lab.



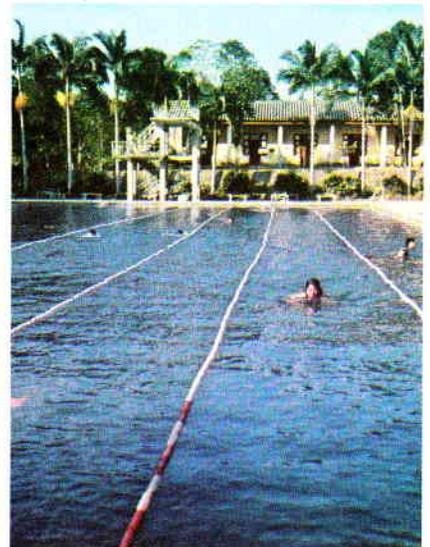
Working on an electronic computer.

Dance rehearsal.

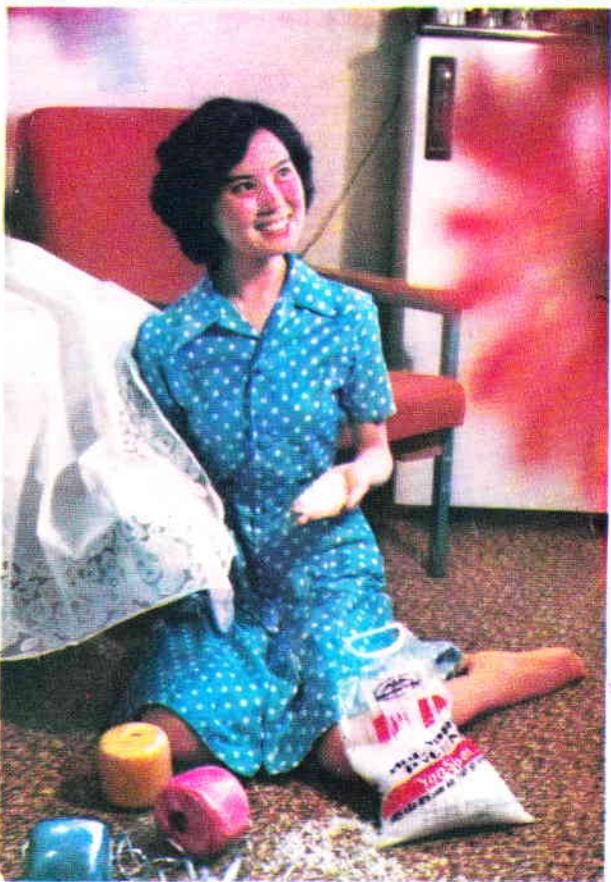


Discussing how to run the next students association.

Campus swimming pool.



Photos by Wang Hongxun



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What's This "Taiwan Question"?

ZENG SHUZH

IN RECENT months, in some quarters abroad, there has been a whipping up of trends on the so-called "Taiwan question" which, to say the least, are not helpful to friendly ties with China. Here we would like to put before our readers—who we believe share the desire of the Chinese people for a strengthening of those ties—the facts and the issues involved.

So far as principle is concerned there should be no "Taiwan question" at all—historically, legally and internationally.

In the 31 years since its founding, the People's Republic of China has established diplomatic relations with more than 150 countries, including Japan in 1972 and the United States of America in 1979. The precondition for such relations has always been the same: Acknowledgment that there is only one China; that Taiwan is a province of China; and that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China.

Taiwan has been Chinese territory since ancient times. However, it has several times been subjected to foreign aggression and colonial occupation. Even after World War II, when the island was returned to China following the defeat of Japan, imperialists continued to covet it. Intervening in China's internal affairs, they attempted to create "two Chinas" (two governments of China) or "one China, one Taiwan" (treating Taiwan as a separate country). As a hangover from this recent history, Taiwan remains separate from the mainland. But the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are seeking to end this abnormal, illegal and deplorable situation as soon as possible. Were it not for



The Dutch occupation troops on Taiwan, defeated by Zheng Chenggong in 1662, passing the pavilion from which he accepted their surrender.

obstruction, reunification would have taken place long ago.

Why should a new upsurge of obstruction come now at a time when the Chinese people are working hard to achieve reunification and winning the support and sympathy of the people of the world? In fact, it is in no way justified. Nor is it accidental.

The Historical Record

Taiwan, with an area of 36,000 square kilometers, is China's largest island. As early as the Qin and Han dynasties in the third century B.C., the Chinese discovered it and began to settle there. Since then, settlers from Fujian, Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces have worked together with the Gaoshans, the native people, to develop the region. In 1360, the Yuan dynasty court set up administrative machinery for Taiwan and its neighboring Penghu Islands, and in 1887, the Qing dynasty made Taiwan a province.

The first foreign incursions in Taiwan took place in the 17th century. Dutch colonialists occupied Taiwan in the south in 1624, and in 1626 the Spanish took

Jilong in the north. Later, the Dutch drove the Spaniards out and took possession of the entire island. The Chinese people of Taiwan, led by the national hero Zheng Chenggong, fought the invaders, drove off the Dutch and recovered the island in 1661-62, restoring the effective exercise of Chinese sovereignty. Some two centuries passed before it was again encroached on.

For several decades after the Opium War in 1840, the people of Taiwan successfully resisted British, American, French, and Japanese naval landings designed to encroach on or seize the island. Then in 1895, at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, Taiwan was seized by Japan, and the inhabitants suffered and struggled under its colonial rule for half a century.

Note

We have had many requests to write about this or that phase of China's outlook on world affairs. The magazine will henceforth run occasional articles on the subject.

ZENG SHUZH is a staff reporter for China Reconstructs

During World War II, the Cairo Declaration of 1943 clearly stressed that one of the purposes of the Allies was the return to China of all Chinese territories Japan had stolen since 1895, specifically including the return of Taiwan to China. The Potsdam Declaration of 1945, settling terms for Japan's surrender, confirmed that she must surrender all occupied territories. China, a victor over Japan, regained Taiwan in 1945.

The status of Taiwan is clear and beyond dispute. This is history. Recognition that it is an inseparable part of China, and that China has only one legal government, the government of the People's Republic, is the *sine qua non* in China's relations with other countries. This is today's reality.

New Counter-Current

The new "two Chinas" current that has emerged in certain countries in the past six months has its roots in the so-called "China Lobby" (or "Taiwan Lobby") in the U.S. composed of forces that for many years have made efforts to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and thus obstruct China's reunification. In the 1960s, their influence began to wane because of the changing international situation and the elevation of China's status in the world, but they have never completely given up their disruptive attempts.

In the U.S. late last year, they were heard from again. Some quarters there urged that the U.S. establish "official relations" with Taiwan, or described Taiwan as an ally of the U.S., or as a country neighboring on China. Some persons went so far as to call for Chinese renunciation of force with respect to Taiwan. China has never insisted on a military solution, but the ways and means of maintaining the sovereignty are up to her alone to decide. Some even insisted that China "return to the norms of civilized behavior" or that Taiwan should not be forced to give up its "sovereignty" and accept the rule of "a Com-

munist regime on the mainland". In other words, they resorted to simple insults and political intervention in another country's affairs.

All these formulations amount to an arbitrary attempt to split up China into "two Chinas". It flies in the face of the historical facts, of the norms governing international relations, and of the will of the entire Chinese people — those in Taiwan included. It also constitutes a gross interference in China's internal affairs, and makes a mock of the undertakings and statements of the U.S. government itself, which has only recently reaffirmed its readiness to adhere to the principles of the 1979 Joint Communiqué.

The Facts vs. the Fallacies

The revivers of the "two Chinas" theme are fond of making one, or two or all three of the following points:

First, they suggest that China is weak, poor, and badly equipped militarily, and therefore is of little importance in the West's global strategy.

True, China is poor and its military hardware is not the most advanced. We make no attempt to conceal that. But China, with its vast territory and huge population, has a record of adherence to principle in the handling of her international affairs and has always acted upon her own understanding of issues and events. Even at times of utmost difficulty, the Chinese people have shown that they dare to look reality in the face and to meet whatever force might be arrayed against them. They have won widespread sympathy and respect for their struggles in this spirit, which have contributed to the cause of world peace.

Today, China has become an indispensable force for world peace and against hegemonism. Whoever is far-sighted is bound to weigh correctly China's influence in the world and its position in the global strategy. Wrong estimates on this score can only lead to faulty strategy.

Second, they imply that China needs the U.S. more than the U.S. needs China, and therefore China has to accept whatever the U.S. may choose to do.

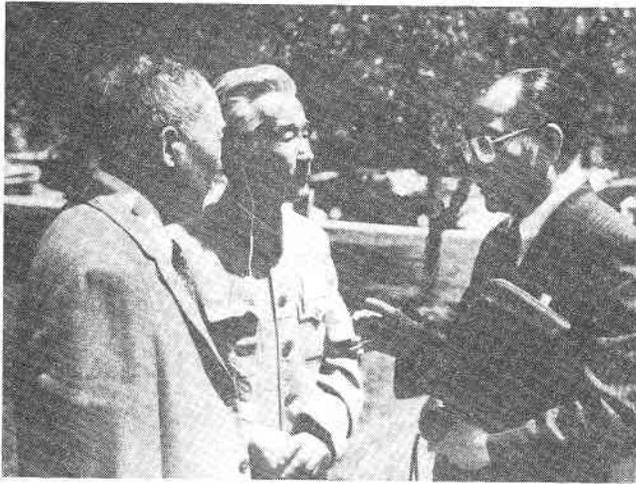
China trades with many countries, including the U.S.A., with benefit to both sides. But China begs no one for help. Her people have a tradition not only of defeating strong enemies with backward weapons, but also of building their country relying on their own efforts. These are facts attested by experience. Today China is modernizing mainly by her own efforts. Though poor, she has demonstrated ability to subsist on her own. Even in the Yan'an period when the Chinese people were encircled and pursued by the Japanese invaders and had little to eat or wear, they not only survived but went on to victory.

After liberation in 1949, the U.S. refused to recognize the People's Republic and subjected China to 20 years of blockade and embargo. Didn't China take her own road all the same? In the early 1960s, China was confronted with serious economic difficulties and the Soviet Union, breaking faith with her, tore up contracts and withdrew its experts. The Chinese people were not cowed by this either: on the contrary, they worked with a will to overcome difficulties and march forward.

So this idea, that China begs for help from others, can also result only in wrong policy decisions by those who harbor it.

Third, some think that so long as the United States government pursues a tough policy toward the Soviet Union, China will have to swallow everything else, even manipulation of the status of Taiwan.

According to this view, Taiwan can be a bargaining chip in a political deal. This is illusion. China has made it clear that U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union is the U.S. government's own affair. We will not comment here on this. But the "Taiwan question" involves China's sovereignty; that issue is China's internal affair, and not up for bargaining. The principle that Taiwan is Chinese



Pan Chonggui from Taiwan (right) and Zhou Ruchang from the mainland (center) exchange views on the famous Chinese classical novel "A Dream of Red Mansions" on which they are both experts, at a symposium held last year in the U.S. *Gu Wenfu*



Taiwan fishermen, saved by mainland compatriots from peril at sea, visit Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanjing.

Zhang Ping

territory is part of the 1979 Joint Communiqué on the establishment of Sino-American relations. U.S. officials have been told very clearly how seriously the Chinese government and people take this matter. If anyone in the U.S. tries to re-enact the "two Chinas" farce, China can do nothing but face that reality and act accordingly.

It is important for everyone to know that the stand of the Chinese government and people with regard to Taiwan is consistent and firm. We trust that American leaders with insight will not favor policies leading to retrogression in Sino-American relations. Also, we believe that the American people do not want, and will not allow a policy leading to such retrogression.

Economic Short-sightedness

One more rationale being floated is that economic difficulties in the West can be remedied by courting the Kuomintang authority on Taiwan. For example, late last year the Dutch government approved the sale of two submarines to the KMT authority on Taiwan by the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme

concern. Obviously, to arm a province of a country against its central government is contrary to all principles of international relations. This act of the Dutch government has angered the Chinese people, as well as many people and parliamentarians in Holland, and China's government has reacted accordingly by demanding the downgrading of the status of diplomatic representation between the two countries.

The Dutch action came precisely at a time when the pro-KMT forces in the U.S. were seeking to turn back the clock in Sino-American relations. It seems that short-sighted people in the West who wish to sound out the reaction of the Chinese government and people by cottoning up to the KMT authority, are making some kind of test.

Apparently, the new "two Chinas" thrust does have something to do with the stagnation and depression in the western economy. But the mercantile idea, "do everything for immediate profit", is clearly a self-defeating one in international affairs, and particularly on this issue. It overlooks the larger interest in maintaining world peace and op-

posing the threat of hegemonism. It contravenes the norms guiding international behavior and does harm to friendship with the Chinese people.

Linked with such tendencies too, perhaps is misunderstanding of China's current policy of economic readjustment. Some quarters may be over-pessimistic about the prospects for economic cooperation and trade with China. What they fail to see is that the economic readjustment lays a sounder and more reliable foundation for China's further economic development. Even during the readjustment, trade between China and other countries, while in some respects limited, will continue to grow, because the readjustment includes advance in some economic fields, as well as cutbacks in others, and the whole process will speed advance in the future.

The Chinese People Can't Be Bullied

The Chinese people are firm in their adherence to self-reliance, defense of the country's territorial integrity, and a policy of friendship with the people of other countries in common struggle for

world peace and against hegemonism. The contributions they have made in this connection in the past 31 years are well known. They are against any nation bullying another and certainly will not allow themselves to be bullied.

Americans and Chinese have been pleased to see the more frequent interchanges between them since the establishment of diplomatic relations. We sincerely hope that these relations will continue to develop on the basis of the principles laid down in the 1972 Shanghai Communiqué and the 1979 Joint Communiqué. This would be in the interests not only of China but, more important, of the overall world situation with regard to opposition to hegemonism and the maintenance of world peace. And it would also be in the interests of the American people, as many Americans, both public figures and private citizens, have repeatedly emphasized.

Reunification

It is certain that China will be reunified. This is the common desire of the Chinese people, including those in Taiwan. Far-sighted people on both mainland and island are working to achieve this goal. But some KMT officials in Taiwan are still plagued by an obstinate affliction: Dependent on the foreign pleasure, they tighten their control and oppression of the local people. Now they have taken advantage of the new "two Chinas" current abroad to step up their own hubbub. Their performance, too, will prove short-sighted, as it goes against the trend of the times and the will of the people.

The reunification of China is a historic inevitability. Those who recognize this, and help or at least do not hinder its smooth accomplishment, will be doing a good thing for the Chinese people, improvement of the world situation, and history. Those who stick to the wrong course will place themselves counter to all three, and damage their own and the international interest.

This is what we want to explain to our friends. □

Distributing Income in a Production Team

LIU CHENLIE

HOW do commune members get paid for their collective work? Figures from a production team visited by this reporter in a mountainous area in northwestern Hebei province may help answer the question.

Production Team No. 2 of the Bagua Brigade is a part of the Liguanying Commune. In 1980 each member received an average of 228 yuan in cash from the team's collective work. This was 90 yuan more than 1979 in spite of the fact that the most serious drought of the century had cut grain harvests there by 42 percent. Eight families had cash incomes from the collective totaling over 1,000 yuan.

In addition to cash, each person (not just each worker) in the team received an average of some 200 kilograms of food grain—well over the figure for other production teams in Huailai county.

The collective distribution was only 60 percent of the total cash income of all the members; the other 40 percent came from their private plots and sideline occupations.

With an average per-capita income from the collective work of 228 yuan, a family can live fairly well in such a mountain village. Peasants own their own houses. Fuel and electricity costs are low. They do not pay for water or transportation. Clothes and equipment are the major items needed to improve their life. A simple price list will show the purchasing power of 228 yuan: cloth for clothing costs 1 yuan per meter; a bicycle, 140 yuan; a transistor radio, 30 yuan; an electronic watch made in China, 70 yuan.

New Contract System

Though the team's grain harvest in 1980 fell far short of that in

1979, its collective income increased because of incentives provided through a new contract system. Let us see how.

The team has 31 households, 117 inhabitants, of whom 35 are able-bodied people and about 50 hectares of farmland. Its products are mainly sorghum, corn, millet and sunflower seeds for oil. To cope with the drought last year, the team improved its labor management, divided into two groups and adopted a new system of responsibility. This stipulates that a group overfulfilling its contract targets will be rewarded and the group whose output failed to complete its plan will be penalized. The members get more pay if they contribute more to the collective effort.

The new clearly defined responsibility made the members more active. When the drought hit, they tightened field management, maintained full stands of seedlings and took such emergency measures as replanting entire fields that could not be saved, using a drought-resisting, high-yield variety of sunflower. A bumper harvest in oilseeds totaling 25 tons and worth 250,000 yuan helped to boost earnings.

Because of the drought, the state cut the team's agricultural tax by 30 percent. For all these reasons, its net income remained above the average for the 1,372 production teams in Huailai county.

Principles for Distribution

The production team is the basic accounting unit in most communes. Its distribution of income directly affects each member. Every major problem is discussed by the members themselves before being decided. The leader's job is to organize the carrying-out of the decision. Before the distribution at

LIU CHENLIE is a China Reconstructs staff reporter.

the end of the year, the accountant makes a preliminary reckoning of the amount due each family, based on the total output, income and expenditure of the team and the work performed by each member (reckoned in work points). He calculates the money value of each work point (based on the team's total distributable income) and the average amount of food grain to be distributed in kind. The estimate is discussed by the management committee and by all team members, then posted in a public place. Anyone can check the figures with the accountant's books. When everything is settled, the accountant completes the distribution report and sends copies to the brigade and commune. The team holds its annual distribution meeting at the beginning of the following year.

Who Got What

Of the team's total 1980 income, 69.5 percent was distributed to the members, 2 percent went to the state, 17 percent was deducted to cover the year's expenditure and 11.5 percent went into the accumulation fund. This is a proportion advantageous to the strengthening of the collective economy and to arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, while also making a contribution to the state.

Sixty percent of the food grain in the team is distributed according to the total number of the people in the production team (including children and the elderly) and forty percent according to the work points earned by working members. This method embodies the principle "to each according to his work" and "more work, more pay". At the same time the basic food grain needs of both adults and children are guaranteed — with the members who do more work getting more grain, as an incentive to taking a more active part in collective production.

Distributing food grain this way is fairly complicated. The total amount of grain produced by the team in 1980 was 40,410 kilograms. After the agricultural tax, paid in grain, was taken out and the seed and animal feed set aside, 23,438 kg. remained for sharing out among the members. Sixty percent of this was divided among 117 people (the total population), giving each a basic amount of 116 kg. Forty percent was divided among members at the rate of 0.04 kg. per work point. Thus, Li Guangsheng's family of five, for example, with two full-time workers and one half-time, earned 13,050 work points. Their basic

food grain supply was 580 kg., and their work point grain 522 kg., averaging 220 kg. per person.

Like most other production teams in China, this one has a distribution twice a year. In the summer the members get some grain in advance and after the autumn harvest the final accounts and distribution are made. They can also get some money or grain in advance at any time if they need it.

Special Aid

The production team takes good care of orphans and old people with no relatives to look after them. It gives subsidiary work points to armymen's families and those of revolutionary martyrs according to the established policy of the state. Since member Tian Fenglu's son was away in the army last year, the family was credited for the year with 500 work points worth 72.50 yuan and 20 kg. of grain. This kept their income equal to that of other families.

An eighty-year-old woman, Li Lushi, who has no family, got 225 kg. of grain, 50 yuan, vegetables and fruit. Also the state gave her a grant and the brigade provided her with free medical care, housing and clothing. □

Li Guangsheng's family poses for the photographer in a celebrative mood.

Ye Wanfang



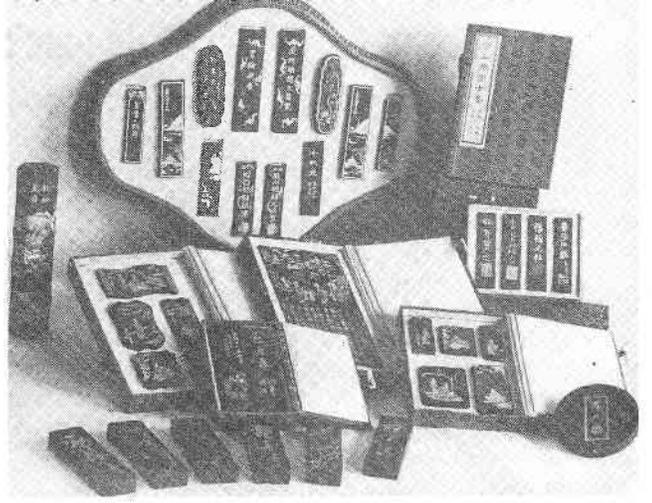
Year-end distribution in Bagua Brigade's Team No. 2.

Liu Chenlie





Making writing brushes in Zhejiang's Wuxing county.
Wu Yuanliu



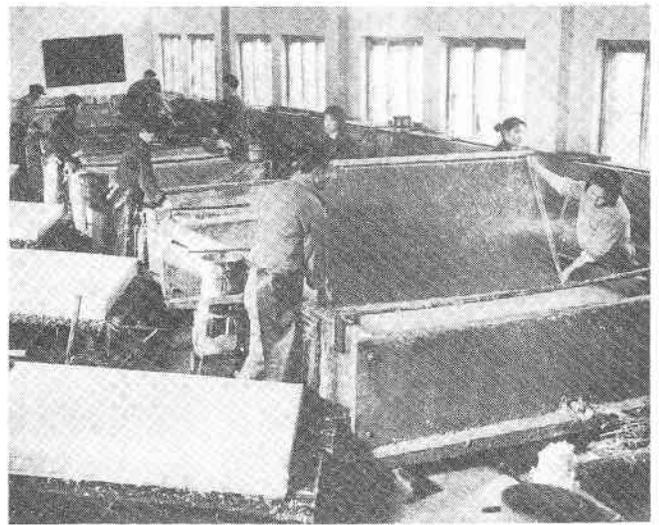
Inksticks from Anhui province's Shexian county.
Fu Zhenxin

Anhui's Four Treasures of the Studio

SUN WEIXIU



Giant inkslab weighing 200 kg. recently made in Shexian county.
Fu Zhenxin



Making Xuan paper in Jingxian county, Anhui province.
Fu Zhenxin

THE brush, inkstick, inkslab and paper—the implements for Chinese traditional-style writing—have long been known as the “four treasures of the studio”. At least this has been so since the Northern Song dynasty (960-1127) when there was a shop of that name selling them in today's Shexian county at the foot of the Huangshan Mountains in Anhui province.

SUN WEIXIU, a specialist in Chinese inkslabs, works for the Anhui Art Handicrafts Corporation.

Though these things are produced in many parts of China, Anhui's are still among the most famous. An exhibition of the best examples, ancient and modern, was recently held in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou where it attracted the attention of calligraphers and artists (since in China the instruments of the writer are simultaneously those of the painter). Also attracted to the exhibition were visitors from abroad, many from Japan where Chinese-char-

acter calligraphy is practised and some from other countries.

The Writing Brush

Early writing of Chinese characters was done with a whittled, sharpened willow stick on strips of bamboo. Qin dynasty (221-206 B.C.) General Meng Tian is credited with the invention of the brush of hair. According to a story, while supervising construction on the Great Wall, he saw a tuft of goat's hair stuck to one of

the stones. Pulling it off, he noticed its resemblance to the willow sticks and finally made an implement for writing from it. The Anhui version of this story has it that he got this idea when he and his men arrived in the province's Xuancheng and Jingxian and saw their big, fat rabbits with long hair. Actually, we know from archaeological studies that brushes were used for writing at least as early as the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.).

At any rate, up until about the 10th century Xuanzhou in Jingxian county was famous for its rabbit-hair brushes. It is recorded that in the fourth century one of its master craftsmen even received a letter from Wang Xizhi, generally considered to be the greatest Chinese calligrapher of all times, in praise of his work. In the Tang dynasty (618-907) sophisticated brushes made by a Xuanzhou craftsman named Zhuge from chicken-leg feathers, rabbit hair and the hairs from around a weasel's mouth known as palpi were taken by the monk Jian Zhen to Japan, where they were greatly treasured.

The technique of making Xuanzhou brushes continued to improve. Two famous men of letters of the Song dynasty (960-1280) are on record for their special appreciation of those made by a craftsman named Zhuge Gao. Brushes from Huizhou in Anhui came in for praise from the famous Tang dynasty poet Bai Juyi, who wrote a poem entitled "The Brown Rabbit-hair Brush" in honor of one type.

After the Song dynasty, because of frequent wars, many of Anhui's brushmakers fled southward and another center for the trade grew up in Huzhou, now known as Wuxing, in coastal Zhejiang province.

However, some of Anhui's most famous brush shops from the past are still there, like Yi Pin Zhai (First-Quality Studio) and Ming Dao Tang (Hall of the Brilliant Way). New factories have also been set up since liberation in 1949, including the Jingxian Writing Brush Plant, and the

Xiangxuexuan factory in Dangshan county. Their products are used by calligraphers and artists both in China and abroad. The Yi Pin Zhai and Ming Dao Tang shops make imitations of the Tang dynasty chicken-feather brush.

Most brushes get their names from the way they are made and the animal hair used, but sometimes they bear more abstract names like the Jingxian factory's Lotus Stem and its Chasing the Moon, which can be used for both writing and painting.

Ink and Inksticks

Chinese ink is made of soot with glue to hold it together. It comes in the form of a stick which is rubbed onto the inkslab with a little water. Most famous are the *Hui* inksticks from Anhui's Huizhou in the pine-covered mountains along the Xin'an River. They were developed there more than a thousand years ago when an inkmaker driven from northern China by war settled down in Huizhou after finding that its pine, after burning, made good inksticks. His son Xi Tinggui became famous for inksticks which were described as "black as lacquer and hard as jade". Li Yu, last sovereign of the state of Southern Tang of the Five Dynasties praised Xi's inksticks, along with *Xuan* paper and the *She* inkslab (see below), as the finest in the country. He granted Xi Tinggui the right to henceforth assume the imperial surname, Li (hence the present name of the product — Li Tinggui ink) and offered to put him in charge of making inksticks for the court.

The ink from the Huizhou inksticks does not gum up the brush and fade. Though the paper of some ancient works of calligraphy has nearly fallen apart, the characters written on it with this ink are still sharp and clear. An inkstick is a work of art in itself, because of the designs carved or painted on it. These include human figures, landscapes, birds, flowers, insects, pavilions and temples, flying clouds, dragons, phoenixes and border designs as well as poems in fine calligraphy.

Sometimes a picture is formed of several sticks placed together. One of the most famous of these described in an ancient book consisted of 16 sticks, which when put together showed the whole process of making cloth, the cotton fields, the weavers and looms. Another famous set of 64 had scenes of Yuan Ming Yuan, the old Summer Palace outside Beijing.

Often a craftsman takes months or even years to complete one picture. Subjects on sets of inksticks made today include scenic spots, designs inspired by contemporary life such as a set featuring acrobats, and scenes from famous novels like *Pilgrimage to the West* and folk tales like *Chang'e Flies to the Moon*.

The Inkslab

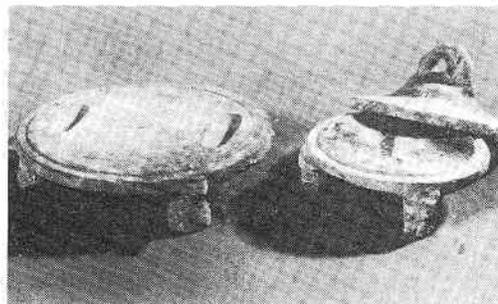
The stone on which the inkstick is rubbed must be extremely hard and smooth. The *She* inkslabs from Anhui's Shexian county are one of China's four most famous types made since the Tang dynasty. Most of the *She* inkslabs are fashioned from black stone, but there are also other varieties, with red markings, green veins and a third all green. Designs formed by markings in the stone include "eyebrows", "pair of eyebrows" and "immortals' eyebrows". Some of the varieties had disappeared but are being revived. Designs are also carved around the edges of the inkslab.

Xuan Paper

Finally, with all the tools assembled, we get to the paper. Anhui

Tripod inkslabs from the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) unearthed in Taihe county, Anhui province, are the oldest so far discovered in China.

Fu Zhenxin



is the home of China's most famous paper used for calligraphy and painting, the *Xuan*, named for the place it has been produced since ancient times, Xuanzhou (today's Xuancheng in Anhui province). Made from the bark of the Tatar *Wingceltis*, growing only in southern Anhui, *Xuan* paper is very absorbent, a quality that produces excellent gradations when painting in the ink-wash style. For this it has long been cherished.

Legend has it that around the beginning of the third century the people of Xuanzhou were already making paper from the fibres of the bark of this plant, after retting in streams. They developed their own traditional methods which are still used today in making *Xuan* paper. Many people know and love this paper, but not many know that it takes a year to go through the hundred-some processes in its production.

Xuan paper is thin, dense, smooth, fine-grained, light, soft, strong and very white. Its toughness makes it particularly suitable for Chinese brush painting and facilitates mounting. Its qualities of lightness and softness make it possible to keep it rolled for many years without being spoiled.

There are two main varieties, that in natural white and another known as *jianzhi* dyed in various colors. The latter was particularly popular among calligraphers of the Tang and Song dynasties (by the latter dynasty there were over 60 varieties). Ming dynasty (1368-1644) wash painting with vivid expression and bold outlines broadened the use of natural-white *Xuan* paper.

Xuan paper resists worms and does not yellow with age. Artists say the longer it has aged the better it is to write or paint on. Its durability has enabled many ancient books and paintings and examples of calligraphy by famous artists to be preserved down to today. This is also why *Xuan* paper has own the name "the paper with a life of a thousand years". □

Matchbox Labels in China

JI YAN

MATCHBOX labels in China, like stamps, often picture historical subjects, economic achievement and cultural traditions of the country. Collecting matchbox labels is a popular hobby in China, as elsewhere.

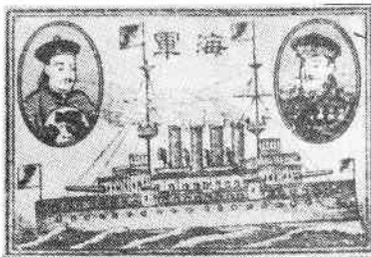
The world's first matchbox label was made in Vienna in 1837, four years after the world's first match factory was built. China's first match factory, the Qiaoming, was built in Guangzhou (Canton) in 1879. Its first label in color, a half-length picture of the Empress Dowager Ci Xi, appeared in 1894 to mark her 60th birthday.

Most current designs on Chinese matchbox labels are reproductions of traditional art forms such as paintings, woodcuts, papercuts. New Year pictures and cartoons. The unique combination of art and trademarks makes for rich content. Human figures include characters from Chinese classical novels such as "A Dream of Red Mansions", "Pilgrimage to the West", "Outlaws of the Marshes" and from Beijing operas such as "The White Snake" and "Havoc in Heaven". Also featured are many famous scenes from Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guilin and Suzhou. The variety is endless — palace lanterns, kites and fans; rare birds and animals, exotic flowers and trees; sports, cultural relics, children's activities, communications and hygiene.

Chinese matchbox labels, like stamps, may come singly or in sets. In 1958, teachers and students at the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts designed for the Beijing Match Factory a set of 36 pictures: 12 of scenic spots, 12 of flowers and 12 of birds. Matchbox labels are also printed in the main minority languages such as Mongolian, Tibetan and Uyghur. □



The earliest matchbox label in China, 1894.

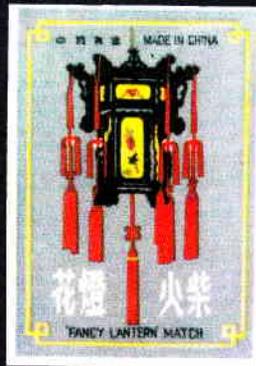
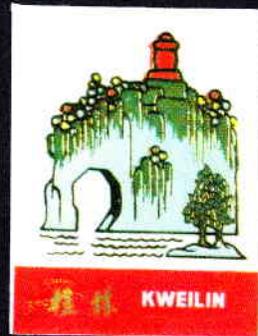
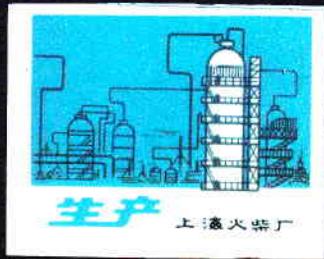
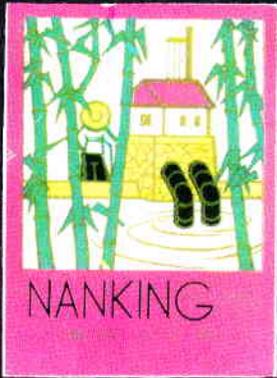


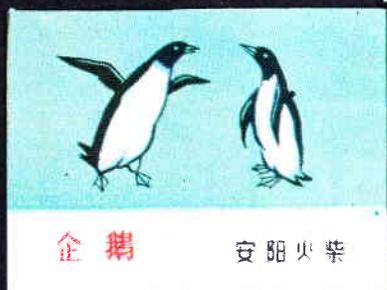
Label printed in 1895 in memory of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.



Label in commemoration of the death of Sun Yat-sen.

Photos by Ji Zhiguang







Shen Kegong shows his talents at the first national abacus calculating contest in Hangzhou. *Ruan Jun*

Twelve-Year-Old Math Whiz

A 12-year-old boy in Shanxi province does complicated math problems in his head faster than people can use a pocket-calculator. The boy, Shen Kegong, is from a peasant family in Xia-xian county.

Last autumn he gave ten demonstrations in Taiyuan, the provincial capital, and in Beijing. One of them was watched by 1,200 accountants. Shen Kegong appeared to his audience to be an ordinary boy in a suit of home-made clothes, except that his eyes occasionally gave hints of deep thought. Three competitors used pocket-calculators, and beside them was a timekeeper.

The first problem was $1.455^2 = ?$. After only 0.6 seconds, the boy started writing the answer on the blackboard — 2.117025. Then came $1 \times 20^2 + \sqrt{10000 - 0.25} = ?$ and

he immediately reported the answer, 3.75, 11 seconds faster than the calculators. The third problem was $639 \times 33 + \sqrt[3]{884736} = ?$

The result, 21,183, was out of Shen Kegong's head in 3.4 seconds, again faster than the calculators. The audience sat stunned at this last feat, then burst into thunderous applause.

Zhang Yuzhong, Chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Abacus Association, who accompanied the boy at each of his performances, said that of 600 problems Shen Kegong did, all were solved correctly, and 400 were done more quickly than the pocket-calculators. More than 60, whose results contain eight to twelve digits, were beyond the capacity of the calculators. In Beijing, Shen solved the problem $625^9 = ?$

in 20 seconds to give the answer 14,551,915,228,366,851,806,604,625—26 digits altogether.

How Does He Do It?

How does the boy do this so quickly? "Mental arithmeticians" from the Chinese and Shanxi abacus associations, Prof. Wu Yingdong of the Jilin University math department, Prof. Li Baoguang, of the Central College of Finance and Economics, and Shi Fengshou, another famous 25-year-old mental arithmetician (see C.R., March 1980), tested and talked with Shen Kegong. They believed he has strong analytical ability in addition to his exceptionally good intelligence and memory. The methods he uses are the same factoring and ratio reduction familiar to middle school students. But he can choose a correct and best way very quickly and change methods whenever needed in calculating. He has also stored many complete calculations in his head, and can use them at will.

His skill is due in great part to his industriousness. He squares the numbers of vehicle licence plates while walking on the streets, and calculates the volume of crates in shops. He practices wherever he goes. Shopping with his mother one day, he pointed out the mistakes made by a salesman in his accounting.

It was not until the spring of 1979 that people began to pay attention to the boy's talents. In a math contest held among sixth-year primary school pupils in Dalu People's Commune, Shen Kegong, as a candidate from the Shicun Primary School, had finished his entire paper with every problem solved correctly almost on the instant as the teacher had given all the problems. As he hadn't bothered to do the calculations on paper, this created a stir in the whole county.

In 1980 Shen Kegong finished all the junior middle school courses in 10 months with excellent grades, and last September he entered the senior middle school, skipping over two junior years. □

In Search of the Lost City of Kroraina



MU SHUNYING

THE MANY small kingdoms which once flourished in what are now the deserts of central Asia have long been a fascinating subject for study and speculation both in China and abroad. One of the most interesting of these was the tiny state of Kroraina (known as Loulan in Chinese, population 10,000), which existed up to the 4th century, near the dead lake Lop Nur in what is today Xinjiang. It was an important point on the Old Silk Road. Here the route split into a northern and a southern branch. A stopping-off place for merchants and emissaries in the east-west exchange, it was frequently referred to in writings as having a flourishing culture. Then for reasons unknown, after the year 376 Kroraina was mentioned no more in history.

Its territory had originally been marginal desert and alkaline land where, we surmise, the people made a living raising cattle, hunting and fishing. It seems that, for some unexplained reason the area suddenly turned completely bar-

ren. It was described as an eerie wasteland where "no birds flew in the sky, no beasts roamed the earth, and the bones of dead men provided the only landmarks".

What was Kroraina like? And what had happened to it? Early in this century the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin found the ruins of Kroraina on the western



Examining remains of houses in the ancient city.



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bank of Lop Nur. His reports, providing the first glimpse of the culture of ancient Kroraina, created an international stir.

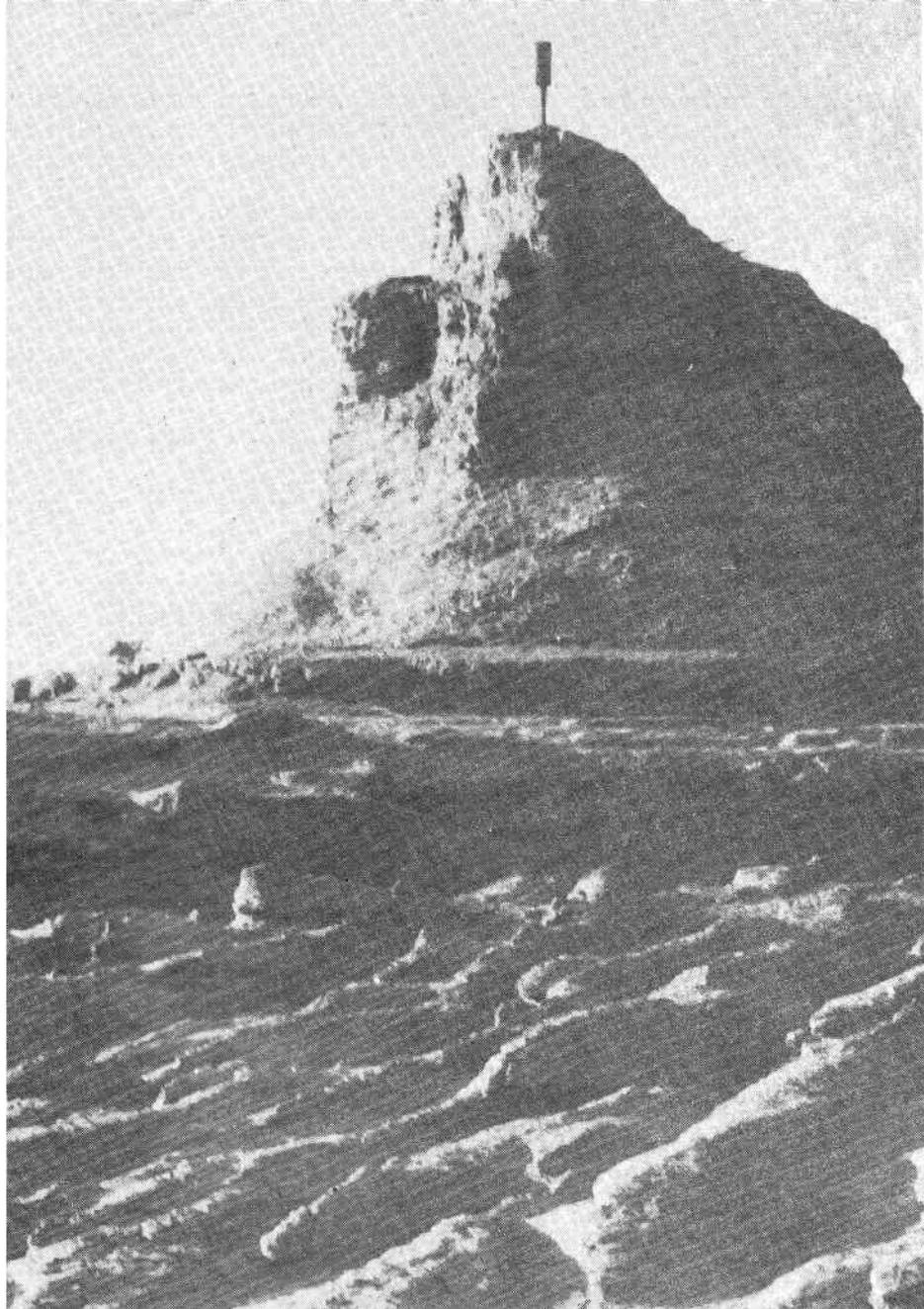
Other explorers followed, among them the Englishman Sir Aurel Stein, the American Ellsworth Huntington and the Japanese Tachibana Zuicho.

They collected a number of important objects, some of which were returned to China after her liberation in 1949. In the 1940s the noted Chinese archeologist Huang Wenbi reached the northern bank of the Konque River northwest of Lop Nur. A flood prevented him from getting to Kroraina, but his surveys provided valuable data for study of the history of the Lop Nur region.

In June 1979 a helicopter survey team from the Xinjiang Archeological Research Bureau sighted ruins on the north bank of Lop Nur at 89°50' east longitude and 40°31' north latitude which from the descriptions of Hedin and Stein they immediately recognized to be Kroraina, with its Buddhist pagoda and a three-room government building at its center.

In November the survey team set out again. Proceeding on foot from the north bank of the river, they reached Kroraina. These two preliminary surveys provided helpful data for the official expedition which began in April 1980. I took part in both the June and April trips.

Setting out by jeep from Dunhuang on the Old Silk Road, by mid-April we had reached the Tieban River, a tiny dried-up river in the delta where the Konque River once ran into Lop Nur. It is nothing but a dry bed flanked by clusters of wind-eroded hummocks. Here had been the site of Tugen, an intermediate stopping point on the Silk Road during the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 200). Lying south of the Turpan oasis and northwest of Kroraina, Tugen had been discovered in the 30s by Prof. Huang Wenbi with an expedition that set out from Turpan. In the center of Tugen still stand



Above right: Silk Road beacon tower at Tugen stopover surrounded by yardang terrain.

the ruins of an earthen beacon tower, and around the walls of the stronghold—houses had once stood, but now only some barely-discernible foundations remain. We spent three days there during which we found some Han dynasty coins, several types of arrowheads and fragments of bronze mirrors. On the outskirts one of our party found a jade ax. Two kilometers southwest of Tugen were two graveyards where the body of a much earlier date had been ex-

cavated on a previous survey (see box p. 65).

Leaving the Tieban River, we went along the north bank of the Konque River to the site of Kroraina. The banks of the dried-up portion of this river were typical of the configuration known as yardang—uneven ridges of sand or clay with gullies sometimes two meters deep eroded by centuries of northeasterly winds. When Stein surveyed the region he adopted this term, Turkic for

steep bank or precipice, used for such land by the local population, and it has since entered the geomorphologists' lexicon.

As our jeeps could not cope with the terrain, we continued our journey on camels. The distance, as the crow flies, between the north bank of the Konque and Kroraina is 28 kilometers, but we covered twice that distance because of detours forced on us by the yardang. After an arduous trek, at dusk we sighted the pagoda. We had reached Kroraina! We clambered up onto the base of the pagoda and there pitched our tents.

Surveying the City

The next day we began our survey. The ancient city covered an area about 300 meters in both directions, or approximately 100,000 square meters. The city wall was gone, but its foundations could still be seen. In the center of the city stood the ruins of the large building which had been the center of government. It was the only one within the former walls built of mud bricks. Only the walls of the office remained; the interior was empty. Other buildings around it had collapsed and the ground was littered with ruins of stout beams, tall doorposts and vermilion pillars, attesting to the former splendor of the premises.

Earlier explorers had discovered large amounts of documentation in both Han Chinese characters and Kharosthi, the now-lost language

of Kroraina related to an Indian vernacular. Most of it was on wooden slips. This time we found more Han writing on slips and also on paper, and one slip inscribed in Kharosthi, all from the 3rd century B.C. or later. These documents furnished further proof that these ruins were the site of Kroraina and had also been the seat of the Eastern Han dynasty's permanent envoy to the Western Regions, as this part of China was then called.

The pagoda east of the city consisted of mud bricks and rushes and sticks plastered with mud. Though much deteriorated, it still stood 10.4 m. tall. The base measured 19.5 meters wide. South of it had been a temple where Sven Hedin had unearthed a Buddha statue. Piles of thick wooden beams lay about, some carved in a whorl design which bore witness to the skill of the artisans of ancient Kroraina. North of the pagoda, five kilometers from the city, we found a Buddhist monastery with a large pagoda. On the latter could still be seen murals and fragments of Buddhist statuary painted in colors.

The southern and southwestern parts of the city had been residential districts. Inside the ruins of mud-plastered walls one could still see the bases of large pillars. Roofs had consisted of reeds and mud. We walked through a wide gate and into the courtyard of one of the homes. It was large estab-

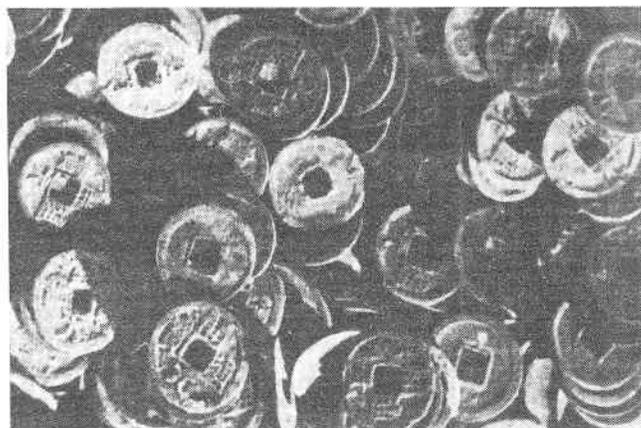


Graves surrounded by rows of stakes in

ishment with a second gate inside. The main building had wings on either side and an orchard in the back.

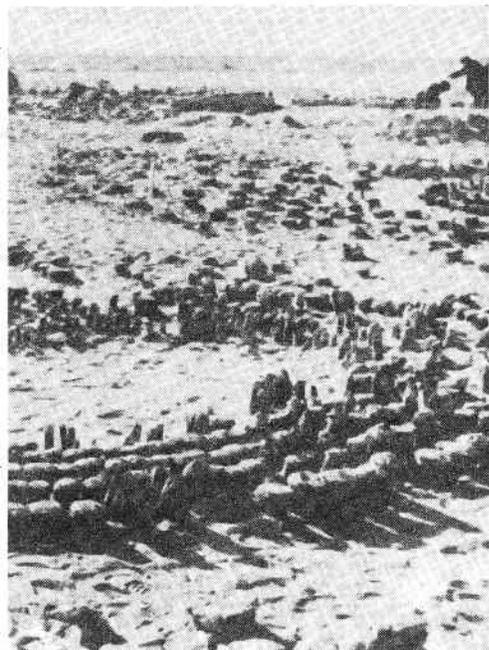
North of the city there had apparently been a building of some kind, of which only a huge earthen platform and a heap of beams now remained. Scattered throughout the city were fragments of pots and jars, broken wooden spoons and bowls, lacquered cups, pottery dishes and many ancient coins, small bronze implements, colored beads and pieces of glass. Among the coins we found were some from the Western and

A clue that the Silk Road continued to pass the site of Kroraina in later years are Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) coins found in its ruins.



Jade ax from the ruins of the central city.





the cemetery.

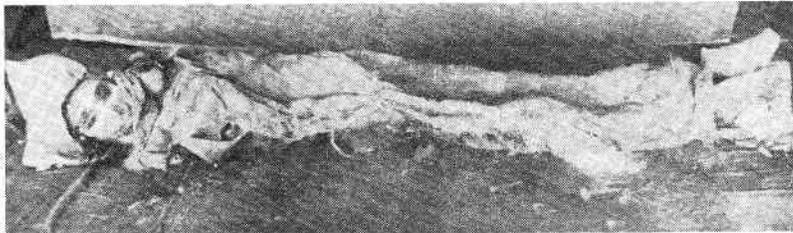
Eastern Han dynasties and one of the central Asian Kushan state.

Our team's meteorologists and geographers found an ancient waterway which had once flowed in a northeast-southwesterly direction through the city. This, in conjunction with the riverbed outside the city, gave us further information on the city's water supply.

Relics of the Silk Road

Five kilometers east of the city we found more ancient burial grounds, one of which had been excavated by Stein. Here we were rewarded with a quantity of silk fabrics from the Eastern Han dynasty. One, a brocade, had designs in brown, yellow and green against a blue background, with auspicious words interspersed among floral and animal designs in the style of the brocades of the Eastern Han period. Also unearthed were woolen fabrics in bright and original color combinations. They will provide material for studying the weaving techniques of old Kroraina and trade along the Silk Road.

On the northwestern and southwestern outskirts of the city were



The Brown-Haired Girl from Lop Nur

THE body of a young woman with long light-brown hair excavated near Lop Nur in Xinjiang indicates one of the ethnic types who peopled the area long ago. It has been dated tentatively at 6,412 years ago, or around 4,500 B.C., by radio-carbon tests at Nanjing University.

The body, dried naturally by the desert air, was in good state of preservation. She had long lashes, a high-bridged nose, deep-set eyes and delicate features. On her head was a felt hood-like bonnet adorned with two wild goose quills. The upper part of her body was wrapped in a woolen blanket pinned in place with a sharpened twig. The lower limbs were wrapped in coarse leather, and leather shoes covered her feet.

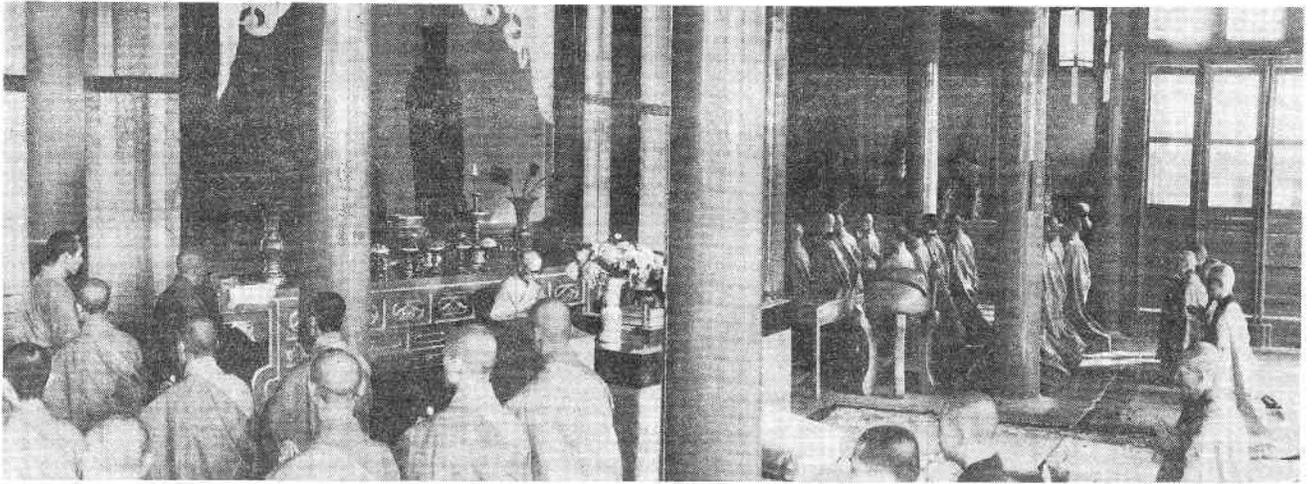
The grave from which the body was excavated was a rectangular pit lined with planks with the bottom spread with pebbles. The body was laid on these, covered with rushes, branches and a layer of sand in a fashion similar to ancient tombs previously excavated on the north bank of the nearby Konque River. The graveyard was one of two on a terrace between seven and eight meters above the present surface of the ground.

With the body were a small hamper and flat basket probably used for winnowing, which covered her face. Both were woven of rushes. Bags of wheat were found in other similar graves excavated at the same time.

Now being studied from the point of view of anthropology, anatomy, histology, pathology, physiology and biochemistry by scientists from the Xinjiang Archeological Research Bureau, Shanghai No. 1 Medical College, the Shanghai Museum of Natural History and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the body may supply important information about the ethnic composition and development of this region.

groves of Euphrates poplar trees, some as much as two meters around, all withered and dead, but still standing in the desert. Meteorologists among us surmised that they had died all at once probably because their supply of water was abruptly cut off. At that time the Kroraina area must have suddenly become much more

arid: rivers dried up, trees died, the earth became parched and cracked, all vegetation and animal life vanished and the city's inhabitants fled en masse. Centuries of wind and sand had then buried Kroraina's civilization, leaving it a mystery for later generations to uncover. □



Elder monk Zheng Guo reads to students the ten abstentions for an acolyte.

Zheng Zhensun

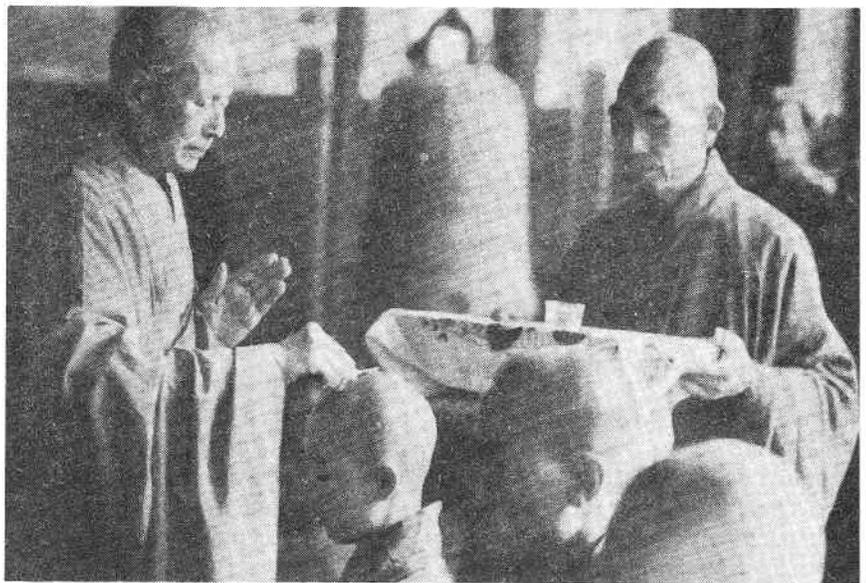
Buddhist Academy Reopened

LONG SHAN

ON December 22, 1980, a ceremony reopening the Chinese Buddhist Academy in Beijing after its closure during the "cultural revolution" was attended by many noted persons and government officials. In the ritual atmosphere of incense and votive candles, flowers and fruit, 40 young Buddhist monks prayed before a statue of Sakyamuni. The opening was led by Bainqen Erdini, honorary chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and Zhao Puchu, lay Buddhist and chairman of the association. Present were 200 Buddhist elders, masters and lamas of different nationalities from many parts of China.

The Academy

The academy, the highest Buddhist institution in the country, is located in the thousand-year-old Fayuan Monastery in Beijing. It was established in 1956 by the Chinese Buddhist Association to train religious personnel and researchers into Buddhism. During the following ten years, it turned out 380 graduates, including those in special courses and research classes. Most returned to the monasteries which had originally sent them, or to branches of the Buddhist Association.



Initiation to monkhood.

Zheng Zhensun

The academy was closed in 1966 when the "cultural revolution" began. Its reopening was made possible by the stabilization of China's political situation since 1976 and the reaffirmation of the policy of freedom of religion. A branch school was started at the same time in the Lingyanshan Monastery at Suzhou in Jiangsu province.

Forty-one students were enrolled plus 30 in the branch school. Their ages run from 18 to 30. They passed an entrance examination after being recommended by the monasteries from which they came.

The five-year term includes a preparatory course of two years and an additional three years of study. A research class gives advanced students further training. Another branch school teaching in

the Tibetan language will be established soon.

The academy has a faculty of a dozen, including three monks and several Buddhist scholars. It is financed by the Chinese Buddhist Association and donations by Buddhists at home and abroad.

Academy Life

The academy provides the facilities needed for self-cultivation according to Buddhist doctrine. The students get up at daybreak, wash and go to prayers and to recite scriptures at 6:00. Meditation is in the evening at 7:00 or 8:00. Sitting cross-legged in the hall, the students attempt to concentrate on understanding the essence of the scripture.

Regular classes come in the morning and afternoon. They cover Buddhist history, scripture and cultural knowledge, classical Chinese as an aid to understanding the ancient scriptures, calligraphy, current affairs, state policies and general science. English and Japanese are elective courses. Famed monks and scholars give lectures every Saturday.

Students do their own cleaning regularly. They are housed in spacious wings of the monastery, a dozen to a room. A canteen serves vegetarian meals. Room, board and expenses are free. It is plain but not uncomfortable life.

Ming Zhe, 54, an elder monk and instructor, reports that the



Bainqen Erdini (right second) and Zhao Puchu (third right) at the reopening of the Chinese Buddhist Academy. Liu Chen

students are diligent in their study and meditation. Some of them get up at three or four in the morning, some meditate late into the night, many save money to buy offerings to Buddha. Since most of them are from famous monasteries, they have a strong desire to learn and are conscientious in study.

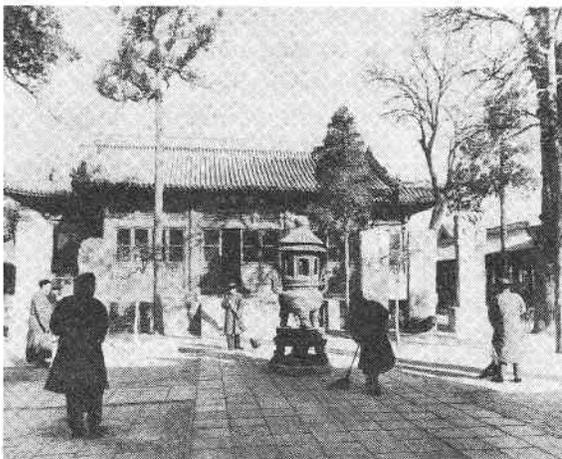
Why Does Youth Believe?

Few young people in China today believe in religion. Why, then, have some of them, born under socialism and either students or workers before, become monks?

People's minds are complex, Instructor Ming Zhe answers, and they may hold different beliefs under the same social system. Before liberation, poverty often drove people to become monks. Some did so because of feeling of being deserted by life or to escape criminal charges. Their belief in Buddhism grew largely after entering the monasteries. Young people today, Ming Zhe thinks, believe in Buddhism because of the following: (1) the influence exerted on them by their Buddhist families, (2) their desire to devote themselves to research in Buddhism for its rich cultural heritage

Cleaning the campus.

Xie Jun



A class under elder monk Ming Zhe.

Xie Jun



Bronze Chariots from Qin Emperor's Tomb

THE EXCAVATION near Xi'an which became world-famous for its army of life-size pottery warriors and horses has yielded another astounding find—two full-scale bronze chariots each drawn by four bronze horses, and with a driver of bronze. They were unearthed in December 1980 from a site 17 meters west of the grave of Emperor Qin Shi Huang (259-210 B.C.) in Lintong county 30 kilometers east of Xi'an. These are the earliest bronze chariots ever found in the country. They might have been part of a chariot fleet housed in an underground chariot shed near the underground palace, or tomb. The 6,000 pottery warriors found in 1974 were in an auxiliary chamber east of the tomb itself*. Possibly the chariots are replicas of those used by the empresses, royal concubines or the crown prince.

Each chariot has a single shaft 2.5 meters long, with a 77-centimeter crossbar fixed at a right angle near the end. The box measures 1 m. wide, 1.2 m. from front to back and 42 cm. deep and has an awning, an armrest bar in front and a door at the back. The box, awning and door are made of thin bronze sheets painted with cloud and geometric designs in color.

Each chariot's axle measures 1.5 meters, and the wheels are 58 cm. in diameter. The horses stand 72 cm. tall. Their original coat of paint has faded to a greyish white. They have muzzle-halters and head

*Described in China Reconstructs February 1976.

and philosophy of life, (3) their admiration for the benevolence and peaceful spirit of Buddhism after being repelled by the inhuman things that happened during the "cultural revolution", and (4) family problems.

Today's students know something about Buddhism before they come to the academy. They come neither to escape criminal charges nor for a living. Moreover, according to the state's policy on religion, anyone can be admitted into monastic life if the person is willing, in good health, the family agrees and he or she has not been guilty of a crime.

Long Xing, one of the students, comes from a family which has been Buddhist for three generations. Three of his aunts are nuns, and his father only gave up his desire to become a monk because his grandparents depended on him. Buddhism was instilled in Long Xing's mind from childhood. He is reticent and likes the quiet atmosphere of the monastery. It was impossible for him to become a monk during the "cultural revolution." Now he has realized his hope.

Yuan An, another student, used to study in the Beijing Institute of Economics. He did not get along with his parents, could not remember their love as a child, and was always sad and wanting to remain aloof from worldly affairs. He read something about Buddhism and then, by chance, he met an elder monk from the Wutaishan Monastery in Shanxi province through whom he began to understand Buddhist theories. He traveled around some of China's famous monasteries and finally decided to become a Buddhist.

An Ancient Monastery

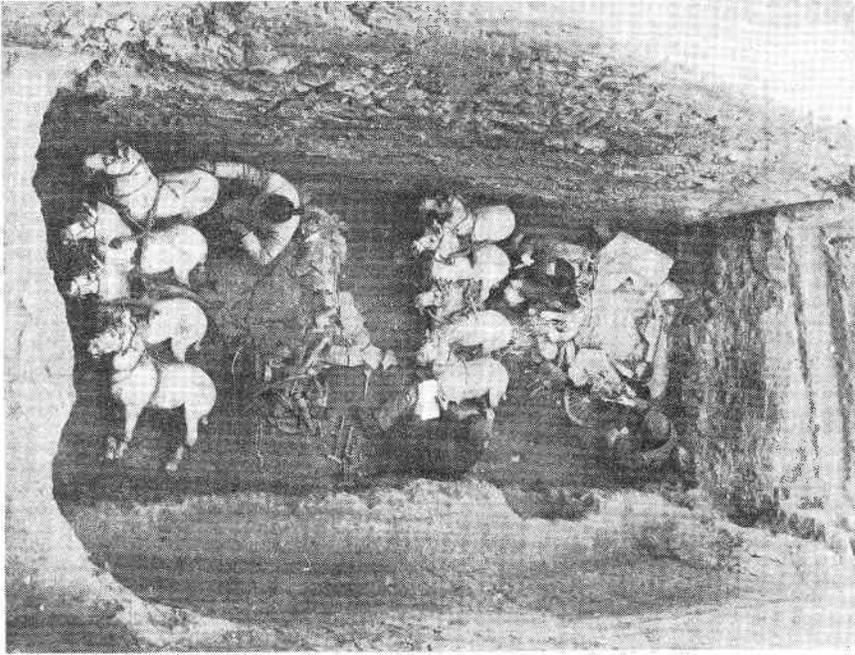
Fayuan Monastery, site of the Buddhist Academy, lies quietly in a residential side street. Inside the red-walled courtyards, temples, pavilions and terraces among ancient trees add solemnity to this quiet and stately campus. It is the oldest monastery existing in Beijing. It was first built in A.D. 645 during the Tang dynasty,

and repaired and rebuilt many times afterward. In 1127 the emperor Qin Zong of the Song dynasty was held here after he was captured in Kaifeng by troops of the State of Jin. In 1173 it was used as the site of imperial examinations. During China's last dynasty, the Qing, the Fayuan Monastery became well-known for its beautiful flowers, ancient trees and serene atmosphere. In 1918, the famous painter Qi Baishi lived here. The monastery was frequented by many famous scholars.

Just inside the big red gates, bell and drum towers (one reporting the time during the day, the other at night) stand on either side of the first courtyard. In front of the drum tower is a shiny-leaf yellowhorn tree (*Xanthoceras sorbifolia*) 300 years old. In Chinese it is called *Wenguan Guo* (official's fruit) tree. Luo Pin, famous painter and poet of the Qing dynasty, wrote a poem here, using the name of the tree to satirize officials greedy for fame. It read, "Monks grow the tree for its fruit, but the flowers are happy with the name 'official'."

The Hall of the King of Heaven, in the center courtyard, contains many bronze statues of Buddha done by artisans of the Ming dynasty. Next is Daxiong Hall, magnificently decorated with carved beams and painted pillars. It is the main building of the monastery, where religious services are held. The Dabei (Great Sadness) Hall contains statues of Buddha from different periods made of stone, bronze, wood, pottery and porcelain. Among them is China's oldest pottery statue of Buddha, dating from Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25-220). The Scriptures Storing Hall is behind the others. Here Pattra Sutra and Avadamsaka Sutra copied or carved during the Ming and Qing dynasties are preserved.

Recently the Chinese Buddhist Museum was established in the Fayuan Monastery—along with the Buddhist Academy—making this ancient shrine not only a seat of learning but a center of Buddhist relics and art. □



The two full-size bronze chariots with horses as they were excavated near the grave of Emperor Qin Shi Huang.

ornaments made of gold, silver and bronze, all in good condition.

One of the charioteers of painted bronze is depicted kneeling, the other standing. Their garments show them to be *dafu*, or 9th grade officials under the Qin dynasty.

The location of the site and the form of the chariots suggest that they were made between 221 and 211 B.C., or within the decade after Qin Shi Huang unified the country.

Pottery Megaphone

TO what use would a two-meter-long megaphone be put in a society still in its primitive stage, even before the development of slavery? Was it for religious ritual, announcements to the clan. . . what? At any rate, a pottery megaphone similar in shape to megaphones used today was found in a cemetery of a people still in primitive society in Minhe county, Qinghai province. With a rope through two loops on the upper part it could be carried on the

back. It is the first such object found in China.

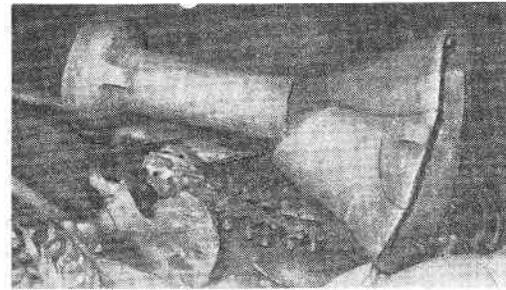
Huge Bronze Ding Vessel

THE HEAVIEST bronze *ding* ritual cauldron so far known in China was excavated from a Western Zhou dynasty (11th century-771 B.C.) tomb at Shijiayuan village in Chunhua county in central Shaanxi province in December 1979. The vessel, which is thought to date from quite early in the Zhou period, weighs 226 kilograms. It stands 122 centimeters high and is 54 cm. deep.

The *ding* and other ritual vessels found with it have simple, vigorous lines typical of this early period. The upright handles on either side are decorated with a pair of *kui* dragons facing each other and three more pairs of them appear on the belly. On each raised divider between the dragons is an ox-head design. The major motifs are set against cloud-pattern background which adds depth to the design. □



Charioteer.



Pottery megaphone.



Heaviest bronze ding cauldron, Western Zhou dynasty.

Lesson 5

Making an Appointment

玛利: 小王, 你到哪儿去?
Máli: Xiǎo Wáng, nǐ dào nǎr qù?
Mary: Xiao Wang, you to where go?

小王: 去邮局寄一封信。
Xiǎo Wáng: Qù yóujú jì yì fēng xìn.
Xiao Wang: Go (to) post office mail a letter.

玛利: 我跟你一起去, 我正
Máli: Wǒ gēn nǐ yìqǐ qù, wǒ zhèng
Mary: I with you together go. I just
想 买邮票。
xiǎng mǎi yóupiào.
thinking (of) buy stamps.

小王: 你还在集邮?
Xiǎo Wáng: Nǐ hái zài jíyóu?
Xiao Wang: You still collect stamps?

玛利: 嗯, 集得不多。
Máli: Ng, jí de bù duō.
Mary: Yes, collect not many.

小王: 走吧!
Xiǎo Wáng: Zǒu ba!
Xiao Wang: (Let's) go!

玛利: 你明天有事吗? 想
Máli: Nǐ míngtiān yǒu shì ma? Xiǎng
Mary: You tomorrow have business (to do)? Think
不想出去玩儿?
bù xiǎng chūqu wánr?
not think go out play?

小王: 你想到哪儿去?
Xiǎo Wáng: Nǐ xiǎng dào nǎr qù?
Xiao Wang: You think to where go?

玛利: 团城。你不是说团城有
Máli: Tuánchéng. Nǐ bú shì shuō Tuánchéng yǒu
Mary: Tuancheng. You not say Tuancheng have
个大玉佛吗? 我还没
ge dà yù fó ma? Wǒ hái méi
a big jade Buddha? I still not
看见过呢。
kànjiànguo ne.
have seen (it).

小王: 真的! 明天我也去,
Xiǎo Wáng: Zhēn de! Míngtiān wǒ yě qù,
Xiao Wang: Really! Tomorrow I also go,
你一定喜欢。那座大玉
nǐ yídìng xǐhuan. Nà zuò dà yù
you certainly like (it). That big jade

佛有一米五高, 是用
fó yǒu yì mǐ wǔ gāo, shì yòng
Buddha have one meter five high, is use
一整块白玉石刻成的,
yì zhěng kuài bái yùshí kèchéng de,
a whole piece (of) white jade carved,
全身洁白, 镶嵌的宝石
quán shēn jiébái, xiāngqiàn de bǎoshí
entire body pure white, inlaid precious stones
光辉夺目, 非常珍贵。
guānghuī duó mù, fēicháng zhēnguì.
shine dazzle eyes, very rare (and) precious.

玛利: 咱们上午去吧! 坐公共
Máli: Zánmen shàngwǔ qù ba. Zuò gōnggòng
Mary: We morning go. Ride (in) public
汽车去, 还是骑自行车去?
qìchē qù, hái shì qí zìxíngchē qù?
bus go, or ride bicycle go?

小王: 春天天气暖和, 骑自行车
Xiǎo Wáng: Chūntiān tiānqì nuǎnhuo, qí zìxíngchē
Xiao Wang: Spring weather warm, ride bicycle
舒服。
shūfu.
comfortable.

玛利: 看过团城以后, 还可以
Máli: Kànguò Tuánchéng yǐhòu, hái kěyǐ
Mary: Visit Tuancheng afterward, still can
去北海或景山公园玩儿。
qù Běihǎi huò Jǐngshān Gōngyuán wánr.
go (to) Beihai or Jingshan Park play.

小王: 从团城出来, 咱们去北海
Xiǎo Wáng: Cóng Tuánchéng chūlai, zánmen qù Běihǎi
Xiao Wang: From Tuancheng come out, we go Beihai
仿膳饭庄吃饭, 尝尝
Fǎngshàn Fànzhǔāng chī fàn, chángchang
Fangshan Restaurant eat meal, taste
过去清宫的烹调风味。
guòqù qīng gōng de pēngtiáo fēngwèi.
past Qing court cooking flavor.

好不好?

Hǎo bu hǎo?

Good not good?

玛利: 太好了。吃完饭再去
Máli: Tài hǎo le. Chīwán fàn zài qù
Mary: Very good. Eat finish meal then go

景山。

Jǐngshān.

Jingshan.

小王: 好。明天上午九点, 你
Xiao Wáng: Hǎo. Míngtiān shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn, nǐ
Xiao Wang: Good. Tomorrow morning nine o'clock, you

来找我。

lái zhǎo wǒ.

come look (for) me.

玛利: 我准时来。

Mǎlì: Wǒ zhǔnshí lái.

Mary: I on time come.

Translation

- Mary: Xiao Wang, where are you going?
Xiao Wang: I'm going to the post office to mail a letter.
Mary: I'll go with you. I was just thinking of buying some stamps.
Xiao Wang: Are you still collecting stamps?
Mary: Yes, but I haven't very many.
Xiao Wang: Let's go.
Mary: Will you be free tomorrow? Do you want to go out somewhere?
Xiao Wang: Where do you want to go?
Mary: The Round City. Didn't you say there is a big jade Buddha there? I have never seen it.
Xiao Wang: Really! I'll go too. I'm sure you'll like it. It is 1.5 meters high and carved from a single piece of jade. The whole thing is pure white and inlaid with precious stones that dazzle your eyes.
Mary: Let's go in the morning. Shall we go by bus or by bike?
Xiao Wang: The spring weather is warm. It will be better riding a bike.
Mary: After visiting the Round City we can go to Beihai or Jingshan Park.
Xiao wang: When we come out from the Round City, let's go to the Fangshan Restaurant in Beihai Park for dinner and taste the cooking served the old Qing court. How about it?
Mary: Great. We'll go to Jingshan Park after dinner.
Xiao Wang: All right. Come and call for me at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
Mary: I'll be there on time.

Notes

1. Questions: The 'is—is not' form.

A question can be made by adding **ma** 吗 at the end of a statement. In this lesson are two other ways. One of them offers both the negative and affirmative and the person answering the question must indicate which is his answer. Examples:

Jìntiān de tiānqì nuǎnhuo bu nuǎnhuo 今天的天气暖和 not 暖和 (Is the weather warm today)?

The answer is either "Nuǎnhuo" 暖和 or "Bù nuǎnhuo" 不暖和.

Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu shì 你有没有事 (Do you have something to do)?

The answer is either "Wǒ yǒu shì" 我有事 or "Wǒ méi shì" 我没事.

2. Questions: The 'either-or' two-alternative form.

Another type of question uses **háishi** 还是 to offer two possible alternatives in an 'either-or' relationship. The question is generally answered with one of the alternatives. Note that the first 还是 may be omitted. Examples:

Wǒmen (háishi) qù Běihǎi háishi qù Jǐngshān Gōngyuán 我们 (还是) 去北海还是去景山公园 (Shall we go to Beihai or to Jingshan Park)?

Wǒmen (háishi) zuò gōnggòng qìchē háishi qí zìxíngchē qù 我们 (还是) 坐公共汽车还是骑自行车去 (Shall we go by bus or by bicycle)?

3. Two ways to say 'we'.

There are two words for 'we', **wǒmen** 我们 and **zánmen** 咱们. When the meaning includes the person spoken to as well as the speaker and his party, either 我们 or 咱们 may be used, but **zánmen** 咱们 is more often used. **Míngtiān zánmen (wǒmen) yìqǐ dào Tuánchéng qù wánr ba** 明天咱们 (我们) 一起到团城去玩吧 (Let's go to Tuancheng tomorrow).

When the person spoken to is not included, **wǒmen** 我们 must be used, as in **Nǐ hǎohao xiūxi, wǒmen zǒu le** 你好好休息, 我们走了 (Have a good rest, we're leaving).

4. Tuánchéng 团城 (The Round City).

A round terrace surrounded by a 5-meter-high wall, it is one of Beijing's oldest sites. It was created as an island from earth dug out for an artificial lake in the Jin dynasty (1115-1234), and held a temple. Later, this temple stood near the center of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) palace. The present structure dates from 1747 and the jade Buddha from the reign of Emperor Guang Xu (1875-1908).

5. Two meanings for the verb yǒu 有.

The verb **yǒu** 有 usually means "to have" (see Point 2 under Everyday Expressions), but it can also mean "to be" (see Point 3, Everyday Expressions).

6. The word wánr 玩儿 (play).

This has a much wider application than "play" in English. It may cover almost anything people do for amusement, including going on a short trip or excursion, or even a visit to someone's home. A common expression is **Nǐ yǒu shíjiān guòlái wánr** 你有时间过来玩 (Come over when you have time).

Everyday Expressions

- 寄 jì mail, post, send
寄信 jì xìn mail a letter



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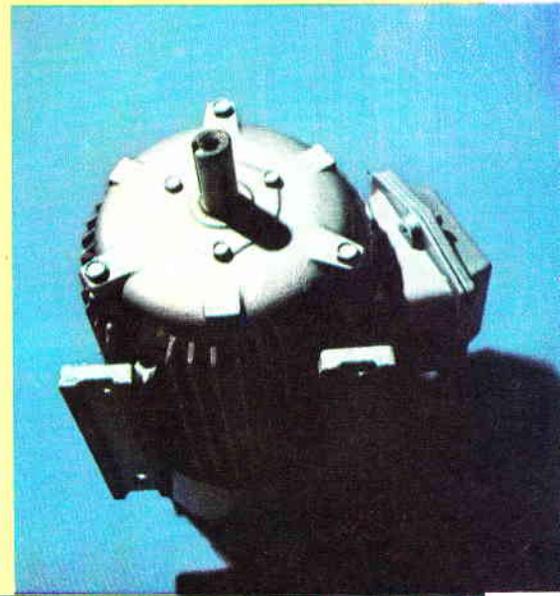
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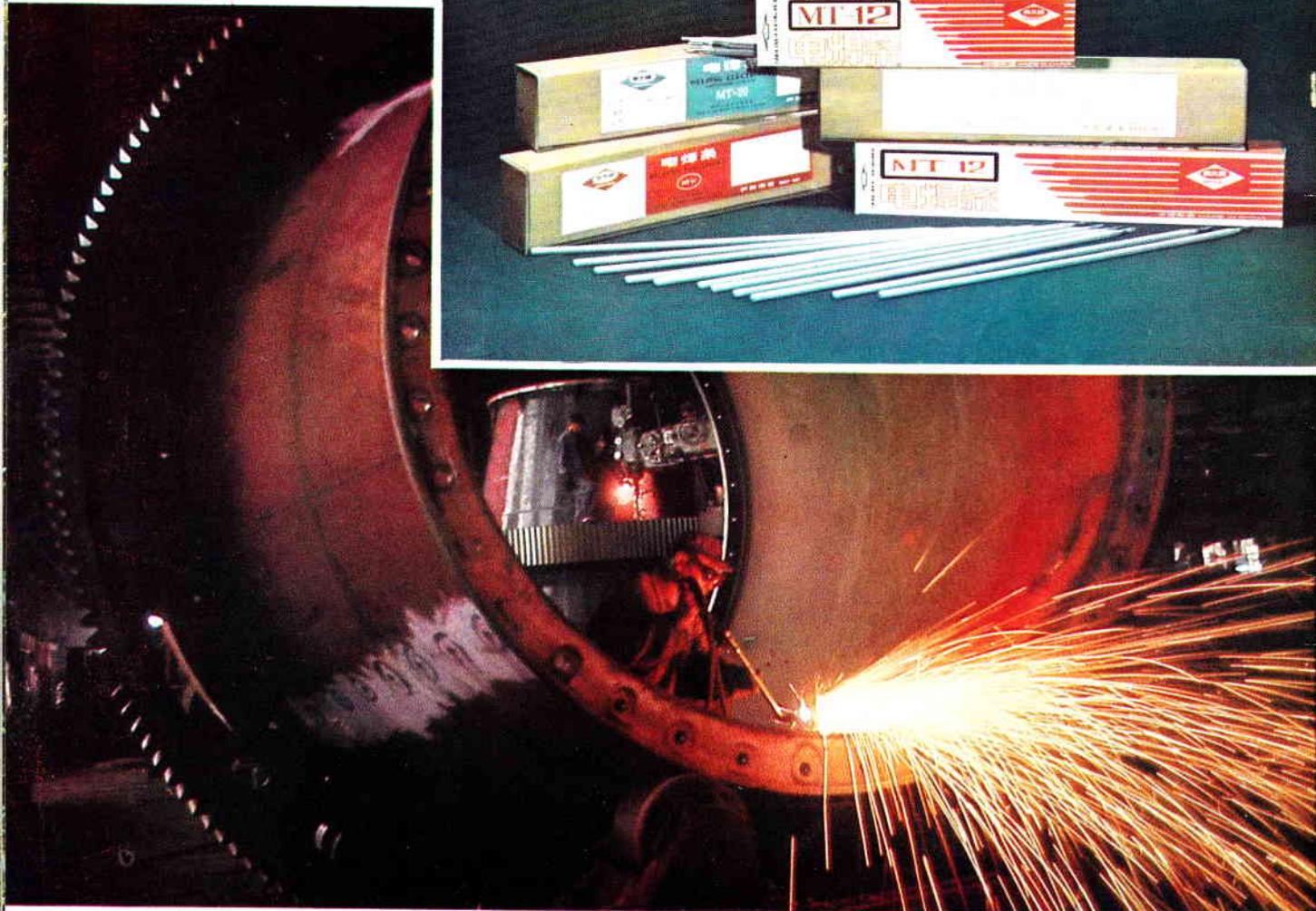
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