China Reconstructs

VOL. XXI NO. 9 SEPTEMBER 1972

COVER PICTURES:

Front: A Uighur student in a language class at the Central Institute for Nationalities. She is one of 700 students chosen from among workers, peasants and soldiers of 46 different nationalities in 16 provinces and autonomous regions who were enrolled there last spring. Some of them are the first generation of their nationality to get higher education.

Inside front: Primary school of the Tai nationality in Yunnan province

Back: Two sets of commemorative stamps (see p. 48)

Inside back: Maintenance crew checks a marker buoy, Yangtze River

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VOL. XXI NO. 9 **SEPTEMBER 1972**

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New Textbook Is Created fr

HOW does a college go about reforming its teaching materials?

To find out more about the process I visited the Hunan Medical College in Changsha, Hunan province.

Located in the northern part of the city on the east bank of the Hsiang River, the college, called the Hsiangya Medical School before liberation, has a history of 58 years. The old Hsiangya teaching building, now a residence for college faculty and staff, occupies only a corner of the broad tree-fringed campus which stretches away on both sides of the street and embraces many teaching buildings.

Typical of the school's new approach is the lecture I attended on prevention and treatment of pneumoconiosis (black lung) with students who had come in 1970 from factories, people's communes and the army. It was held in a hospital for occupational diseases. After the teacher explained his points with models to an attentive class, the whole group went off to make practical observation and do laboratory work.

The lecture was an elaboration of a chapter from the textbook for this course, *Basic Knowledge on Preventive Medicine and the Prevention and Treatment of Occupational Diseases,* which has elicited many favorable comments since its publication. From the group teaching preventive medicine I learned how the book was prepared.

"In 1914, as part of its cultural aggression against China, imperialism sent its agents to set up the Hsiangya Medical School," explained Li Yun-chen, a lecturer. This course, which he has taught for many years, was then called "public health" and the teaching material was based mainly on U.S. textbooks. After liberation, it was called health and sanitation. Under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of "basically following the old educational system", the textbook spoke primarily about the cities rather than the countryside. It did not combine treatment with the idea of prevention, and was totally unrelated to the reality of China. As the socialist revolution deepened, the teachers did revise the old book several times, but it remained primarily material taken from other textbooks and compiled in the kind of discussions that go on in offices. No matter how much revising was done the textbook was still really tied to the old way of thinking.

Then came the cultural revolution. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide, teachers and students examined and made criticisms of the old textbooks. The book on health and sanitation was too long, a dozen chapters with 500,000 words. The chapter on soil hygiene, for instance, began with the structure of the soil and went on to temperature changes several thousand meters down in the earth. When speaking of air, it discussed both the atmosphere near the earth and the situation 90 kilometers up in the ionosphere, which has meaning only for space flight. Such impractical and unwieldy content was of little value for quickly training great numbers of medical workers in order to meet the needs of China's laboring masses.

Turning to the chapter on nutrition, Li observed, "This book talks at length about the nutritional value of a whole lot of foreign foods which the Chinese working people are not accustomed to eating. Almost nobody in China eats black bread, but a lot of space is given to it."

Such material did not equip the students to organize health campaigns in the countryside or to prevent and treat occupational diseases in factories and mines. Intensive critical examination of the old teaching material helped the teachers realize that it must be thoroughly reformed.

Investigation

But where would they get the new material?

om Life

Staff Reporter

"The older teachers shrank from the task, fearing they were too much steeped in the old ideas," relates Wang Hsiang-pu, head of the teaching group. "The younger ones said they would try, but felt that they lacked sufficient experience. To help them overcome these mental barriers, the college revolutionary committee suggested that the teachers study Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and his writings on making investigations. They found their guide in the words, **"Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages."**

The teachers divided up into teams, rolled up their bedding and went to villages, factories, mines and army units to find out at first hand the needs of the people. One of the teams went to Shangfeng commune deep in the mountains of Hengyang county. They were impressed by what they found in its villages: wells of sparkling clear water for drinking, clean and neat homes and yards, dry well-kept pigsties and latrines. Though it was summer, flies and mosquitoes seemed rare. Things had not always been this way, the team learned. Before 1968, every summer people in the area suffered from dysentery, spread by the water they drank. The dirty ditches in front of the houses bred so many mosquitoes that malaria was common in autumn. One year during the busy summer harvest and rice transplanting season many of the commune members had come down with diarrhea. There were so many sick in some production teams that work was held up, resulting in a cutback in the late rice crop.

This made the commune Party committee realize how important disease prevention and timely treatment were to production. It launched a mass health campaign

Teachers discuss a new textbook with commune members.

Learning the use of herbs in preventive medicine from an old peasant herb doctor.

A lesson on how to measure poisonous gases is conducted in a thermos bottle plant.

centering around prevention. Later they summarized their program in the following points: 1. food sanitation and measures for sanitary management of drinking water supply and night soil disposal; 2. elimination of mosquitoes, flies, rats, bedbugs and cockroaches; 3. keeping homes and surroundings clean and neat; and 4. providing everyone with doses of herbal or other traditional medicines known to be effective in preventing seasonal illnesses. These measures cut down the incidence of common illnesses and frequently-occurring diseases. With stronger constitutions and better health, the people had more spirit and energy for work in revolution and production. Since that time the commune has been consistently getting grain yields higher than the target set by the state for this area.

In the Yaokanghsien tungsten mine, where the major occupational disease had been silicosis, another team found that the miners themselves had done much to improve ventilation and reduce the density of silica dust. No new cases of silicosis had been found since 1958. Since the cultural revolution miners who had contracted the disease earlier were being given combined Chinese-western medical treatment and showed marked improvement.

Investigations in more than 40 factories, communes and grass-roots health units strengthened the teachers' growing conviction that Chairman Mao's policy, **"Put prevention first",** truly reflects the needs and fundamental interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and that the new teaching materials must be compiled with this in mind. It should cover both the concept of changing the objective environment and of building up the people's health, and should start from the treatment of the common illnesses, frequently-occurring and occupational diseases. It should incorporate as much as possible of the people's own rich experience in fighting these and eliminating their causes.

Compilation

With their orientation clear and with a great deal of material they had already collected from the masses, the teachers returned to the school and began work on the textbook. But new problems cropped up. Lecturer Li tells of one of them:

The teachers had visited many small oil pressing shops in the villages and investigated their entire production process. They found that the workers had to spend a rather long time next to the fire while frying and steaming the oilseeds. Summer shop temperatures needed to be lowered, they concluded. They looked up a great deal of material and wrote up a detailed account of how this could be done. When they showed a portion of their manuscript to the peasants for comment, they were told that oil-extracting operations did not go on in summer anyway, when all hands were busy in the fields.

It was a vivid lesson. They realized that having practical materials in hand does not mean you have solved the problem of relating theory with practice. No new proletarian teaching material could be written behind closed doors. They revisited the factories, mines, villages and army units, this time with the aim of getting the help of the workers, peasants and soldiers in writing their material. In order to produce a useful chapter on environmental sanitation in small coal mines the teachers many times went to the work faces several hundred meters down to get clear on the situation with ventilation and dust-prevention.

They investigated the wells in a dozen production brigades in different places, made comparative studies and even joined in digging them in order to gain practical information on hygienic well location and construction.

A new subject included in the course is the use of herbal and other traditional medicines in prevention. For this the teachers visited many peasants in order to learn how they treated their own illnesses. They collected several hundred home prescriptions from which they finally selected a few dozen of the most effective.

A peasant herb doctor, ignoring his own heart condition, led them into the mountains to help them learn to recognize various useful herbs. An old Red Army man volunteered to lead them on one of their tours of several commune brigades to find out what had been done in eliminating diseases spread by common pests, and also presented them with prescriptions which he had treasured over the years. Leading comrades of a People's Liberation Army health team working in the area joined them in

their project and helped them solve many problems which could not be solved within the confines of the college.

Proceeding from the fact that 80 percent of China's population live in the countryside, when rewriting the section on drinking water they drastically shortened the part about construction of water plants and water supply in big cities. They left out a description of a seldom-used and costly method of disinfecting drinking water using a gram of pure silver per cubic meter of water. Instead they elaborated on measures for protecting water sources in the countryside, and purifying and disinfecting water. They used the example of the Shangfeng commune — whose members are now getting their drinking water from wells instead of ponds — in finding good underground sources and constructing wells scientifically. To prevent contamination of the wells the members drew up a list of regulations for the location of pigsties and the like, and signed it as a public pact.

When this section was read by members of the Shangfeng commune, they said, "Cutting out and simplifying those useless or unnecessarily detailed parts is correct, but you should also make clear the problem of contamination and the importance of pure water. You should tell what to do and the fundamental principles underlying the masses' practical experience in managing and protecting their water supply so that the students will master the basic laws." The teachers utilized theoretical material in the old book's section on the relation between drinking water and the spread of disease to explain the danger of contaminated water and the necessity for clean wells, and added material on the use of alum to purify the water.

Opinions were also asked of members of the Tsaikang commune and workers in the Hsiangtan Iron and Steel Works and the Yaokanghsien tungsten mine. Some observed that while the measures used at the Shangfeng commune were scientific and effective, not all of them were universally applicable in both mountains and plains and in places where the water comes from springs or the river. The teachers finally added material on means which had been effective elsewhere than in Hunan province, and wound up with a book which presents a fairly comprehensive survey of the basic laws of disease prevention.

P.L.A. health teams recommended that the masses be taught how to test water for purity, so the book incorporated a simplified method of analysis used by the army which was both applicable in the actual conditions in mines and factories, and suitable for long-term use. The army comrades also pointed out that in some places wild herbs were already being used to purify drinking water. The teachers made a theoretical analysis of this convenient and economical method developed by the masses and included it in the book. This was the first time their teaching material had spoken of combining western and Chinese traditional methods of purifying water.

Combines Two Medical Traditions

The new textbook was finished in two months. Wang Hsiang-pu points out that in several ways it is fundamentally different from the material for the old hygiene course. First, the new book takes as the key problem the prevention and treatment of common, frequently-occurring illnesses and occupational diseases affecting the workers, peasants and soldiers. Guided by Chairman Mao's instruction **"Put prevention first"**, it stresses mass health movements for prevention and cure, and mass initiative in getting rid of illness-spreading pests. It promotes the idea of increasing resistance through both Chinese and western means. It breaks with the old bourgeois way of thinking which put emphasis on serving city-dwellers and overlooked the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and which one-sidedly stressed the effect of environment on people's health while failing to give enough attention to the factor of man's resistance.

Second, the old textbook mechanically copied materials from abroad and had nothing about the herbal medicine which has long been one of the main means of prevention and treatment in China. Now for the first time there is a textbook containing this.

Third, the old book talked a lot about the need for sanitation but did not relate it to the needs of industrial and agricultural production. The new book, starting from the real situation in industry and agriculture, raises points which can promote this production. For instance, the old book viewed the dust and gases which accompany the production process in an absolute way: only as being harmful wastes. With this passive attitude, it advocated only defensive measures such as ventilation and blowing them up the chimney. In discussing dust-prevention and getting rid of poisonous gases, the new textbook considers not only protection of the environment and the workers' health, but also how to make use of this waste.

The final manuscript of the book was given to a group of workers, peasants and soldiers for their approval. They particularly liked the way it combined Chinese and western methods of prevention, and hailed it as "a good start" in this sphere.

This textbook is only one example of improved teaching material now in use at the Hunan Medical College. Carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction **"Teaching material should be thoroughly reformed"**, the school has made a critical examination and weeding-out of all its teaching material. The teachers have been organized to go among the masses to sum up their creations and raise new problems. They are reaching new conclusions and reforming or rewriting in order to create a revolutionized, practical and scientific teaching material. The college has already compiled 37 kinds of new teaching materials with five million words in all and every department is using some new material. "This is only a beginning," said the member of the college's revolutionary committee who gave me these facts. "We will have to keep continually enriching and rewriting our teaching material in order to keep up with the needs of our socialist development."

The main school of the Communist Labor University, Kiangsi province.

University Combines Education

with Labor

THE Communist Labor University in south China's Kiangsi province, a university of a new type, offers a part-work part-study course that carries out Chairman Mao's principle, **"Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor".** It has nearly 50,000 students in its main school outside the city of Nanchang and its 130 branch schools located throughout the province, including in some old revolutionary base areas like the Chingkang Mountains, Tamao Mountains and Wuyi Mountains.

The university was born in 1958 out of the needs of the province. Site in the 1930s of the central revolutionary base of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Communist Party, most of Kiangsi had been all but devastated by five "encirclement and suppression" attacks on these bases by the Kuomintang reactionaries. They left production in a shambles and the people impoverished. As part of the effort to rehabilitate and build up the province economically after the liberation, in the winter of 1957, 50,000 city office workers answered the call of the Party Central Committee to go there to develop its mountain and forest areas. On its red earth wastes they set up over 100 state farms with a diversified economy. There was soon a demand for more people with education fitting them to take over jobs as cadres and technicians. Thus the Communist Labor University was set up, with the aim of training a new kind of personnel able to do both mental work and physical labor.

Built with Their Own Hands

In the summer of 1958, some 11,000 volunteers, young people just out of middle school and grass-roots-level cadres from the rural areas, arrived to enrol in the school. Most of them were from people's communes in the province, but some were also from seven other provinces and the city of Shanghai.

They began with no housing, no classrooms, no dining halls, not even beds for themselves. The Tehsing branch school's nameplate first went up on a ruined peasant cottage which served as its temporary headquarters. The opening ceremony was held beneath a huge camphor tree.

Their first class was to clear away the brambles and thistles. Everybody, the president, the Party secretary, teachers and students, wielded the sickles and mattocks. They worked day and night felling trees in the ancient forests, putting up huts of logs or bamboo, clearing wasteland in the mountains. The valleys echoed with their songs as they awakened this land which had slumbered for centuries. Depending chiefly on their hands and their revolutionary will, in four months they had built a total of 10,000 square meters of rough classrooms, dormitories and an auditorium.

Now, 14 years later, the faculty and several "generations" of students have erected a total of 550,000 square meters of school buildings and reclaimed 27,000 *mu* of wasteland. They have also set up 223 workshops and 450 farms for crop-raising, forestry and animal husbandry. At these bases the school combines production with teaching and scientific research. Today the main school and one-third of the branches are self-sufficient in grain, meat, vegetables and cooking oil and are also self-supporting in funds. Experience has helped the teachers and stu-

Students of agriculture analyze the soil of paddy fields that have given high yields.

Learning to make drawings for farm machinery.

Students at the Ningkang branch, located in the old Chingkang Mountain revolutionary base area, have their military practice.

Workers, cadres and students at the Hengfeng branch learn from an old peasant how to recognize the ingredients for insecticide.

Work in the silkworm room is part of the course in sericulture at the Yunghsiu branch school.

Experiments in the field during a course in agriculture.

Bamboos from the forest farm at the Tamao Mountain branch.

dents to view these results not only as a question of economics but also one of the school's proletarian orientation.

Both Theory and Practice

According to the needs of the province, the university has established classes in agriculture, forestry, accounting, animal husbandry and farm machinery and a course for part-time farmer-medics. The aim of the main school is to give its students a university-level education and that of the branch schools to provide junior or middle-grade technical personnel. Each field of learning has its own full-time teachers; workers and peasants with practical experience also serve as part-time lecturers.

Teaching is closely linked with practical work. At the Nancheng branch school, for instance, after lectures on the fundamental principles of growing paddy rice, the teacher led the students to grow more than 100 strains of rice and compare their qualities and the effects of various methods of close planting and of different kinds of fertilizer. They also experimented with growing three crops of rice a year. Actual practice gave the students a good understanding of the laws of the growth of paddy rice, enabling them to create six new strains suitable for local conditions. In the process the students amassed a great deal of experience in growing high-yielding rice. Their findings have been incorporated into the school's teaching material. They have introduced 200,000 kilograms of seed of the improved strains throughout the county.

At the Yunshan branch school teachers and students of horticulture went in for scientific experiments in a big way. All the old books say that grapes grow well only north of the Yellow River, that they had never been cultivated extensively in the Huai River valley, and that south of the Yangtze they had been grown successfully only by a few people who had them in their yards. The Yunshan teachers and students have disproved this old idea by learning to cultivate more than 30 varieties of grapes extensively on Kiangsi's loess mountains. The Fruit Tree Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences wrote the school that the achievement is "of great significance for wide regions south of the Yangtze, both for production and the economy and from the point of view of scientific experiment".

In 1970 when Hengfeng county was seriously hit by insect pests, groups of teachers and students went to the countryside and worked with the peasants to find a solution. From the local people they collected formulas for traditional insecticides and gathered the ingredients in the mountains. After numerous experiments they produced a highly-effective mixture and were able to supply a third of the brigades in the county with it.

When the school began, in all the teaching material on soils it had on hand there were only 500 words on red earth, which covers 90 per cent of Kiangsi. And even these 500 words were only a description of its nature, with nothing about how to improve or utilize it. Now, after a great deal of hard work, on this red earth the Liuchiatien branch school has established tea plantations, the Chinhsien branch school has got pine trees to grow and created a forest in seven years, and the Nancheng branch school has reaped good harvests when experimentally growing wheat over large areas. Their practical experience has added a lot more on red earth to the school's teaching material.

Most of Kiangsi's farming and mountain districts were originally early revolutionary base areas. Oldsters who were members of the Red Army and the Red Guards of that time give the students an excellent education in the revolutionary tradition. The school makes it a point to help students relate their study of the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and Chairman Mao's writings, to revolutionary practice as carried out by Chairman Mao in the area.

Telling the Chingkang Mountains branch school about the revolutionary civil war, Chou Wen-kai, leader of an insurrectionary detachment during it, recalled how in these mountains (where, as they say, "Population was less than 2,000 men, and grain yield less than 10,000 *tan*—500,000 kg."), on nothing more than pumpkin soup and unpolished rice, the Red Army and local people led by Chairman Mao had smashed the Kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. His story was an inspiration to the students to try to have the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the people of the Chingkang Mountains.

After Graduation

The university's graduates are accorded high praise by the workers and peasants when they are assigned to jobs or return to their original posts to use their new-gained knowledge. In 1970, 130 hydro-electric station technicians trained by the Chuannan branch school helped the people of Chuannan county build 93 small power stations with a total capacity of 1,804 kilowatts — 47 times the county's generating capacity before the cultural revolution.

Through two graduates of a political-cultural-technical course at the main school in 1965 an interesting exchange of experience was effected. Liu Ti-hsuan was secretary of the Party branch of the Paishih brigade in the Pingtien commune in Nankang county, known for its paddy rice. Huang Chang-hua was leader of the Hsinkang brigade of Hsinkang commune in Kiukiang county, known for its cotton. On the principle that grain-producing areas should also have some diversified farming, while areas growing industrial crops like cotton should also become self-sufficient in food grain, Liu was assigned to head a group doing cotton research and Huang to lead a group studying rice. The production experience they exchanged and what they learned from each other enabled Liu to promote cotton-growing in Nankang and Huang to popularize Nankang's experience in Kiukiang.

Up to now the Communist Labor University has trained altogether 120,000 worker and peasant students who are making their contribution to building up the rural areas in the province.

Another Friend of China To Be Mourned

Soong Ching Ling

IN the early spring of 1936, Grace and Max Granich, then only around forty years old, came to Shanghai, and on March 15 the first issue of *Voice of China* appeared. In it Grace and Max as editors introduced their publication as follows:

> Out of the turmoil and complexity of China come many voices. In the midst of the confusing political welter can be heard the strident voice of Japan urging its portentous "Sino-Japanese cooperation", fraught with ill omen for the future of the political and economic entity of China. Italian Fascism adds its insolent note, warning the Chinese against the dread example of Ethiopia. Timid voices can be heard urging the Chinese people to possess their souls in patience, warning them not to give vent to their righteous anger at despoliation of their country, lest the nation be destroyed. Above all these voices and challenging them comes the voice of students and national liberation movement, demanding that the government and the people unite to save the nation from the aggressors.
>
> The *Voice of China* hopes to listen to *all* these voices, to translate them and to interpret them for the world.

Thereafter *Voice of China* appeared regularly twice a month in English. While the magazine rallied the few progressive foreigners then in Shanghai round its standard, articles were also contributed from all over China by students and others, describing the rape of the northeastern provinces, the nationwide demand for resistance against the Japanese aggressors, the inroads made by Japanese imperialism in Shanghai. *Voice of China* carried articles by Lu Hsun and published woodcuts by Chinese artists, to whom Lu Hsun had introduced the graphic art of the German woman revolutionary Kaethe Kollwitz as a means of expression in the struggle. Books about China were critically reviewed in each issue of the magazine. It truly became what its masthead proclaimed — the voice of the anguish and hope of those years, when the Chinese nation fought for survival under the Chiang Kai-shek regime that readily bartered China away slice by slice till the "Sian Incident" forced it to resist the aggression from across the East China Sea.

Grace and Max Granich visiting an embroidery factory in Talien.

The hypocritical slogans of Japanese imperialism that advertised "the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" were dissected in witty cartoons by artists. Photographs gave evidence of the Chinese people's patriotic activities.

On November 1, 1937, *Voice of China* bowed out. The last issue carried the record of aggression by Japanese imperialism in recent months, an editorial "No Land Is Safe", an article "A Nation Fights for Freedom" and other contributions showing the Chinese people's will to fight. It had become impossible to continue any longer under the Japanese heel.

Grace and Max Granich returned to the U.S.A. but their hearts re-

mained with China, and their letters were full of impatient longing to come here again and work. For years they ran summer camps for American children. Finally their wish to visit China again came true last fall — Grace now 74, Max (called "Manny" by all their friends) 75 years old! Grace was still her bustling old self, efficiently "running" Manny, who always acted the big strong man but in reality humbly deferred to his petite wife. We knew that both had kept in touch with events in China and, since their retirement, had communicated their knowledge and understanding of China to young people in schools, colleges and universities.

Wherever they went in China they were welcomed as staunch old friends. When Premier Chou received all Americans in Peking on October 5, 1971, Grace Granich was seated right beside the Premier. Both Grace and Manny were filled with pride and in buoyant spirits when they left China this time, intending to tell the American people all they had seen and witnessed here after 34 years of absence. They lectured a good deal on the New China, entrancing their audiences.

Then came the shocking news — on the way back in their car from one such lecture, they crashed into a police car that had taken the wrong turn on the speedway! Grace was instantly killed by this strange police performance, Manny who was driving was badly hurt.

It is hard to believe that Grace, always so vibrant and full of energy, could go so quickly. She put her whole self into whatever she did, often with great courage. She long ago had faith in the final triumph of China's revolution, even in the darkest days, and she gloried in the achievements of this successful revolution when she had the chance to see them with her own eyes. She found her fulfillment in being able to tell the American people, especially the young people, about these recent experiences. In fact, during their visit here last year, they were considering bringing a youth group from America to China for a visit this year.

This plan will now not come to fruition. But Grace Granich's boundless energy and enthusiasm will always be an inspiration to all those who knew her, on both sides of the Pacific.

Fighter for A New World

TALITHA GERLACH

UPON receiving the tragic word in late March 1972 that Grace Granich had met sudden death in an auto crash, my thoughts focussed on the glorious memories she had left us: her valiant struggles in support of the revolutionary proletariat; her undying love for China and the Chinese people; her tireless efforts to foster understanding and friendship between the American and Chinese peoples — in toto, a heritage rich in selfless, life-long dedication to building a better world — a new socialist world, in fact, to bring new life to the millions who had known nothing but cruel exploitation, poverty, hunger and misery under the ruthless and exploitative capitalist, feudal and colonial rule.

While Grace Granich was known in her own country for her clearcut identification with the American working class and progressive movements, it was her work in China beginning in January 1936 which marked the culminating experience of her many-faceted life. On March 15 of that year the first issue of *Voice of China*, a magazine under her editorship, appeared in Shanghai. During the two years of its life it told the true story for all to read — of the merciless exploitation of Chinese workers in Shanghai's factories, the near-slavery of young girls in these mills or as prostitutes, the relentless exploitation of peasants laboring under the already-rich landlords, the encroaching Japanese aggression unresisted by the Kuomintang, the courage of patriotic students to arouse the country for resistance and the murderous attacks of the KMT police to silence their voices, extending even to killing students at will.

Editing and publishing *Voice of China* was no simple desk job, for it meant circuitous contacts with true Chinese patriots to gather material for the magazine and then skilful circumlocution to place manuscripts in the hands of a reliable printer — for if once discovered, he too would be open to attack by the authorities. Nevertheless, *Voice of China* continued to publish for two years, ever more loudly trying to awaken the world to the advancing Japanese invasion. Eventually publication under the reactionary KMT puppets and Japanese surveillance became impossible. *Voice of China* ceased publication and Grace Granich returned to the United States.

Back in her own country Grace continued her political activity and wholehearted support of the steadily advancing revolutionary movement in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party, sending aid and support to the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies. Soon she was among the first to recognize the revisionist trend in the Browder-led American

Communist Party, and resigned at an early date.

The establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 brought great joy to her heart and planted the seed of the idea that she must return to see with her own eyes how the tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought were being put into practice in China. Due to the hostile attitude of the U.S. government for more than twenty years, however, it was not until the fall of 1971 that Grace Granich was able to realize her dream. She has summarized her impressions of the New China in these words (*Eastern Horizon*, No. 1, 1972):

> All of these things: the material progress, the raising of an enslaved, poverty-stricken people to a people of dignity and well being, the great achievements of industry and science — all of this is very important. But the most vital and exciting thing we observed in China was the beginning of the plan and purpose to change the mind of man, to remold his thinking, to create a socialist man in a socialist world.

It was in the midst of a busy life devoted to writing and speaking about the truly new China she had experienced in late 1971, and to cementing friendship and understanding between the American and Chinese peoples, that the life of Grace Granich was blotted out. But this message will be carried forward by countless people who have been inspired by Grace Granich, this remarkable, resolute and dedicated friend of oppressed people everywhere.

No reflection on Grace Granich's life and activities is complete without reference to her husband, Max, known familiarly as Manny, who supported and shared Grace's devotion to building a new socialist society on this earth. It was his privilege, too, to share the travel in China and participate in the strengthening of friendship and understanding between the American and Chinese peoples once they were back in the U.S.A. He now continues to carry forward the unfinished tasks to which Grace had dedicated her whole life.

At the presentation ceremony, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike turns over Mithura, in colorful national trappings, to Premier Chou En-lai and six Chinese children.

Mithura

the baby elephant

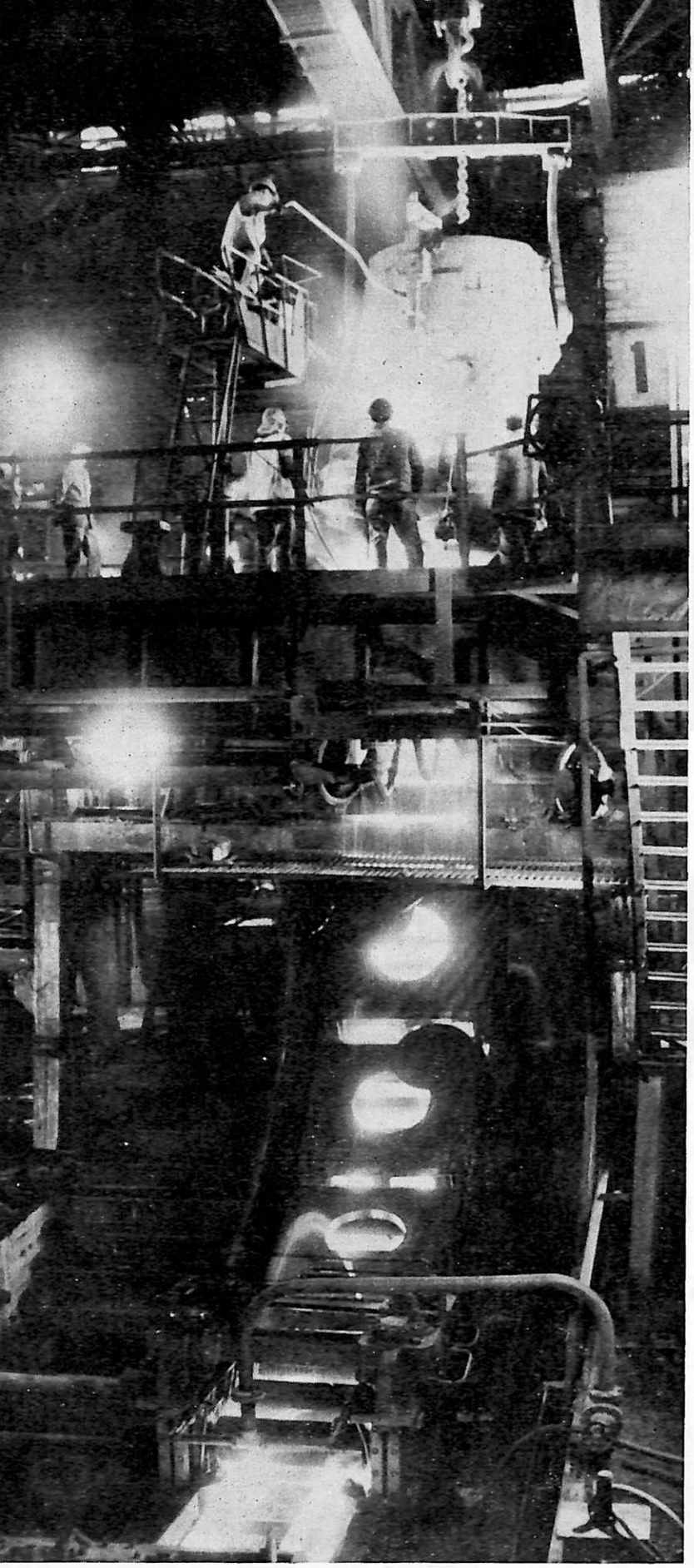
During her visit to China, on June 27 Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of the Republic of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the children of her country, presented the baby elephant Mithura to the children of China. "Mithura" means "friend" in the Sinhala language. At the presentation ceremony, Mrs. Bandaranaike said that Mithura would serve as a living symbol of the friendship between the children of the two countries.

Mithura drinks milk every day.

Making friends.

Shanghai's Metallurgical Industry Strides Forward

CENTER of attraction in the Metallurgical Hall of the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition is a striking array of iron, steel, rolled steel and non-ferrous materials. On display are various kinds of high-quality alloy steel and non-ferrous



Continuous ingot casting at the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant. This installation is just one of the technical innovations made by the workers.

Workers, cadres and technicians at the Shanghai Special-Section Steel Tubing Plant sum up experience in trial-producing a new item.

metals as well as numerous varieties and specifications of steel sheet, strip, rod and special-section tubing. Among these are steel strip several hundred millimeters wide, alloy wire finer than a human hair, and metal strip a few microns thick. Each item is testimony to the wisdom and creativity of Shanghai's working class and represents a step forward in the development of its metallurgical industry.

In 20-some years of hard work since liberation in 1949, Shanghai's metallurgical workers have basically changed the face of their industry by following Chairman Mao's policy to **"maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts".** Several fairly large iron and steel plants have been built up as well as numerous small-section mills and plants to process non-ferrous metals. These plants have a relatively high technical level; by combining the efforts of large and small they can produce a more or less complete line of varieties and specifications — an important contribution to China's industrial and agricultural production and national defence.

The total value of production of Shanghai's iron and steel industry in 1971 was over 160 times that in 1949, while the production and variety of steel and steel products were several hundred times the pre-liberation figures.

Advancing in Struggle

Shanghai's iron and steel development has been achieved because the workers, cadres and technicians who stuck to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line carried on a continuous struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi.

The feudal Ching government set up the first small steel plant in Shanghai at the end of the 19th century. In the half century that followed, peak annual production reached only 6,900 tons of steel, and 8,000 tons of rolled steel. Only two kinds of ordinary carbon steel and 40-some types of rolled steel were produced, while the list of specifications of non-ferrous metals was even more pathetic.

At the time of liberation, the main steel-making equipment in the city consisted of three open-hearth furnaces with capacities of 10-15 tons and some electric furnaces and converters with capacities under three tons. Equipment in the rolling mills was from the 20s and 30s. "With such old equipment and lack of resources," Liu Shao-chi and his agents claimed, "Shanghai's iron and steel industry just can't be developed."

But the workers didn't listen to them. When they studied Chairman Mao's instructions on correctly handling the relationship between coastal and inland industry, they realized that rationally utilizing and renovating the old coastal industrial bases to make full use of their potential would contribute to the development of new inland industrial bases and China's entire socialist construction. Led by the Party, they worked hard to overcome the extremely backward state of the iron and steel industry left from the old semi-feudal, semi-colonial China.

When the Great Leap Forward started in 1958 Shanghai's iron and steel workers were encouraged by the General Line for Socialist Construction to **"go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results"** as put forth by Chairman Mao and by his policy **"with steel as the key link"** in industry. With the support of the rest of the people of the city, they rapidly built several converter shops each producing several hundred thousand tons of steel a year. This raised the industry's productive capacity to a new level.

In 1961, Liu's gang were saying "high-grade steel can't be made in converters" and "it's not worth making steel in a converter". They wanted to halt the way converter steel was zooming ahead in the Great Leap Forward so as to achieve their criminal aim of sabotaging socialist construction and restoring capitalism. The steelworkers, however, with the support of the leading comrade of the city Party committee, carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After many experiments they overcame all kinds of difficulties and succeeded in using converters to make low-alloy steel, silicon steel and high-grade sheet steel suitable for deep-punching for enamelware manufacture. These achievements smashed the Liu gang's plot. Victory in this struggle spurred a new leap forward in Shanghai's iron and steel industry.

Enlarging Productive Capacity

Productive capacity has been increased by large-scale capital construction of such key items as blast furnaces, top-blown oxygen converters and quite highly-mechanized shops turning out steel plate, sheet and seamless tubing, as well as plants making iron alloys and silicon steel sheet. In addition, in line with the policy of **"building our country through diligence and frugality",** old equipment has been thoroughly renovated to raise its productivity. Shanghai No. 2 Steel Plant provides a vivid example of this.

At the time of liberation, this plant's rod shop had just a few imported rolling mills from the 30s and a reheating furnace. From starting the billets off to the finished rod a few millimeters in diam-

eter, most of the process depended on heavy manual labor with shovel, carrying pole or tongs right next to the furnace or hot mills.

For over 20 years the workers of this shop have been improvising simple methods to suit their conditions, perfecting the process and renovating old equipment. Nearly 100 major and minor innovations on the rolling mills have resulted in a streamlined operation in which the whole process is mechanized from beginning to end. Rod production in 1971 was over 130 times that in 1949 while labor productivity was 220 times that at liberation. The workers have been completely relieved of heavy manual labor.

Increasing Variety

While enlarging productive capacity, Shanghai's metallurgical industry also works hard to develop new varieties to suit the daily increasing needs of China's national economy. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace"**, workers and technicians dare to do and create. Combining modern and improvised methods, they have overcome the difficulties caused by poor equipment and insufficient technical experience and are now getting more, faster, better and cheaper results in developing new metallurgical products.

Aside from large quantities of ordinary and low-alloy steel, Shanghai also produces many types of high-grade steel including high-temperature and precision alloys and a wide variety of rolled steel in many specifications. The workers have made over 80 kinds of low-alloy steel with special characteristics according to China's resources of alloying elements.

Shaking off the shackles of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has led to faster development of new products since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Between 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, and 1971, while total iron and steel production increased by big margins, the variety of steel more than doubled, specifications of rolled steel increased almost 250 percent, variety of non-ferrous metals increased over 80 percent and specifications of rolled non-ferrous metals increased almost 400 percent. Now Shanghai can produce more than 1,000 kinds of steel and over 10,000 specifications of rolled steel.

Small Plants Do Big Things

Many Shanghai small-section mills and metal-working plants with simple equipment and not many workers have made outstanding contributions to the development of new varieties.

The Shanghai Special-Section Steel Tubing Plant is a small back-alley factory set up in 1953 on the basis of a hardware store. There were only 26 people in the little, low building, and their simple equipment allowed them to do only drawing of old pipes from shipyards and the water works, reducing the diameter and making the walls thinner. During the Great Leap Forward, in the revolutionary spirit of hard work the plant's workers produced small-diameter seamless steel tubing on improvised equipment. In 1962 they worked hard for six months and overcame numerous technical difficulties to trial-produce their first special-section steel tubing, filling a blank spot in China's industry.

The plant keeps raising its level of technique, its production and variety. It can now turn out over 2,400 kinds of seamless steel tubing and special-section alloy tubing. It produces over five times as many varieties of special-section tubing as before the cultural revolution.

The slogan of the plant's present 600 workers is "We develop production in the direction of what the state needs. No matter how difficult the product or how small the quantity, if the state asks for it, we'll do all we can to make it." In 1967 a key state project needed 100 miniature corrugated stainless steel tubes. The total weight of the order was only 200 grams. After over 400 experiments, the workers finally trial-produced this difficult new item.

With the rapid development of the national economy, the state needs more and more varieties of special-section steel tubing. To produce them, the plant's workers have made simple equipment themselves by fixing up old and discarded items. They have designed and made lots of improvised equipment for their own use, including a forming machine for corrugated tubing, a three-roll cold-rolling mill and a 1,500-ton extrusion press on which 40 to 50 kinds of high-grade alloy shapes have been produced. Such machines now account for 70 percent of the plant's equipment.

Socialist Cooperation

In recent years the managerial departments of Shanghai's metallurgical industry have organized socialist cooperation on a broad scale among departments, among iron and steel enterprises and among producers, research institutes and customers. This has mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses and made effective use of all available productive potential, manpower, technique, equipment and materials, greatly promoting the trial production and manufacture of new metallurgical products.

For instance, complete lines for trial and regular production have been created by organizing the ingot-casting, smelting, forging, drawing and rolling processes of various plants to take full advantage of the strong points of each. With this kind of cooperation, some technical difficulties are quickly overcome.

An ordinary low-alloy steel for use in bicycles was trial-produced by the joint efforts of a group from the Shanghai No.1 and No.10 Steel Plants and a bicycle plant. With the old division of labor, it would have taken one or two years to work out the composition of the steel, roll it and turn out a pilot model. Coordination between the three plants did it in two months.

Socialist cooperation is generally organized around large steel plants as the core. These produce large batches of big items and provide billets to small and medium plants which reprocess them to turn out small batches of a wide variety of items. Small, medium and large plants working together make possible the production of a full range of items.

CHANKIANG HARBOR

Our Correspondent

THE air is filled with the hum of machinery and whistles of distant steamers. Along the quay the long arms of electrically-operated gantry cranes swing to and fro, loading and unloading cargo ships. The wharves are piled high with ore and coal, sacks of chemical fertilizer and crates of machinery, waiting to be sent on their journey by land or sea. Railway cars, trucks and bulldozers shuttle in and out. This is Chankiang, a modern harbor designed and built entirely by Chinese workers and engineers.

Formerly known as Kwangchowwan, Chankiang is an inlet situated at the southeastern tip of Leichow Peninsula, which is part of Kwangtung province. In 1898 the French colonialists occupied the place, and in the following year forced the Ching dynasty government to allow them a large area of land near the harbor as a concession. One of their aims was plundering China's material resources. For this they built a jetty capable of accommodating 30-ton junks. Ships anchored far out at sea, and cargo was carried to and from them by junk. Loading and unloading was all by manual labor; it took three days to handle a few hundred tons of cargo. The port was a welter of opium dens, gambling houses and brothels set up by the French.

Chankiang suffered for half a century under the reactionary rule of the imperialists and the Kuomintang. It returned to the hands of the Chinese people after liberation in 1949. To meet the needs of socialist construction and the growth of China's foreign trade, in 1955 the first engineers arrived from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Kwangchow to begin work on a new port.

Now the workers and engineers were masters of their country. They used a new way of removing silt and driving piles into the seabed which speeded construction. In less than two years several docks for 5,000 and 10,000-ton vessels and a wharf for oil tankers went into operation. All the docks were equipped with modern loading, unloading and transport machinery. The greater part of the cargo was no longer handled by manual labor. Along with work on dredging the harbor and the channel leading to it, marker buoys, communications equipment and lighting were installed. Warehouses and rail lines were built in the port area. In recent years a new modern dock was constructed and an existing one was enlarged.

Under the people's government the social problems left over from the time of the colonialists were swept away. Improvement in the life of the dockers has kept pace with harbor construction. The men who once made a bare subsistence from the sale of their labor power today have an adequate livelihood. They have tall modern buff-colored apartment buildings to call home, and spend their off-hours swimming in the bay or relaxing in the quiet seaside park built along the sea wall. Every port district has its own shop, bank, hospital and school.

New Record

Chankiang is China's closest port for ships coming from Europe and Africa by way of the Indian Ocean and for ships sailing north from southeast Asia. It facilitates foreign trade for China's southwestern provinces and communication between them. By saving transport time and expense, it has been a boon to national industrial and agricultural construction. Formerly Yunnan and Kweichow's import and export goods had to be moved several thousand kilometers overland and go through the ports at Whampoa, Shanghai, Tsingtao or Talien. Today these pass in and out through Chankiang, which is connected with other parts of China by rail.

The harbor is busy night and day, within a year playing host to freighters from more than 30 countries and regions. The efficiency of loading and unloading has kept pace with the growth of trade, but, in spite of the comparatively high degree of mechanization, some of it was still done by manual labor.

Until recently only 50 percent of the large quantity of ore handled by the port could be unloaded by

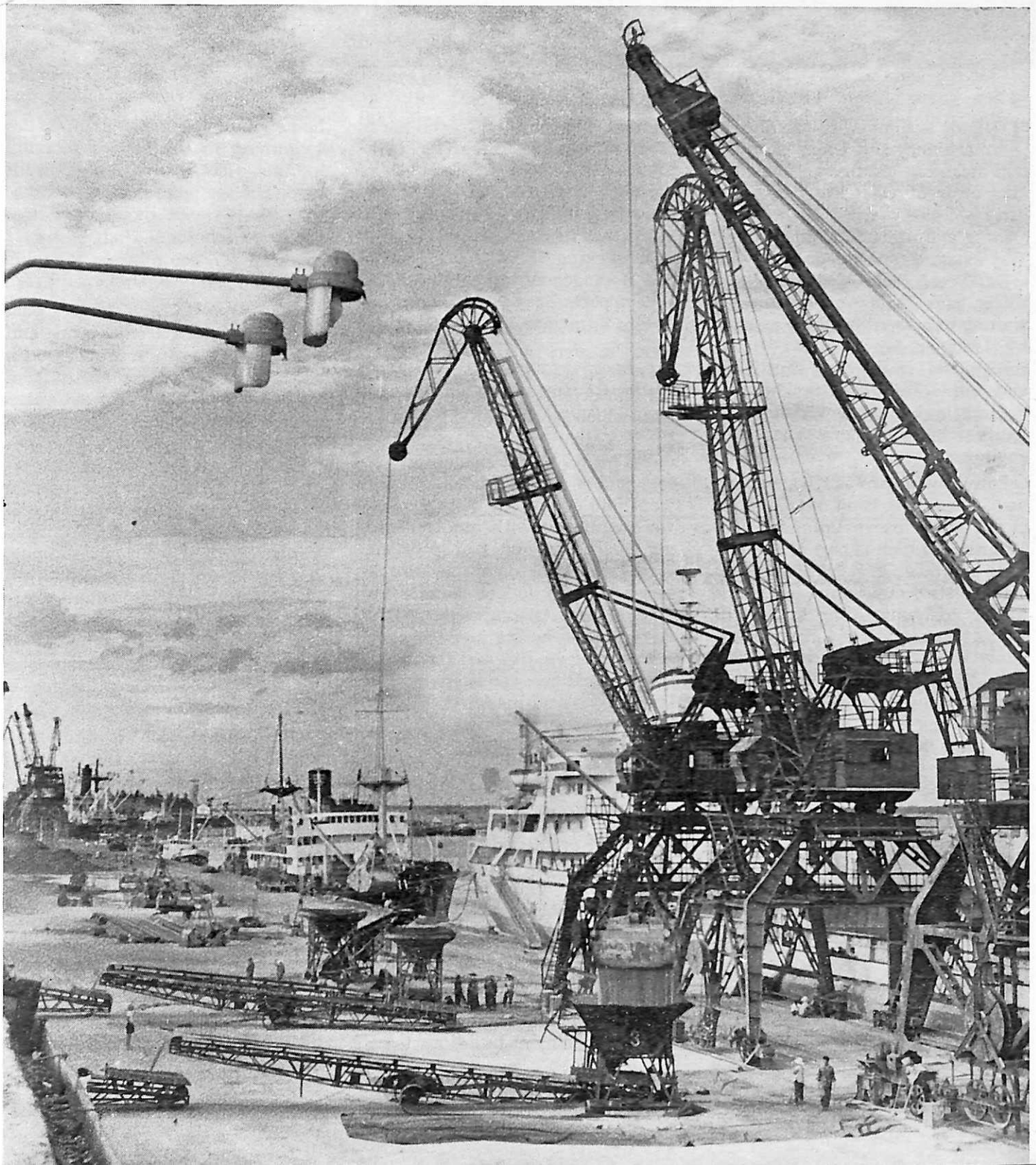
clams; the rest had to be shovelled onto steel cargo nets which are then lifted by cranes. This meant hard labor and low efficiency. Unloading a 10,000 tonner took 75 men four or five days.

Hoping to raise efficiency, Huang Ya-hai of the dockers' loading and unloading technical team got other old hands on the docks together to try to find new methods for ore-handling. He tried experiments at home, drawing the shape of the hold on the ground with chalk and trying to fit "nets" he had cut out of brown paper into the "hold" in various ways.

With help from his mates he finally devised a new method of lifting the ore. First, before the ore is loaded, up to a thousand cargo nets are placed over the bottom of the hold, one next to the other and joined together. The ore is then loaded. When the full boats return to Chankiang, clams remove the upper layer of ore. The remaining portion is lifted out in the nets, one by one. No shovelling is needed; all the dockers do is disconnect the nets one after another and hook them to the crane. This method raised efficiency 40 percent and shortened the ship's stay in the harbor. Now they have devised a new method of handling coal too.

This technical team alone has made over 90 innovations in their work in the past three years. In 1971 Chankiang handled more than five times the cargo it did when

The harbor is a busy place.



the new port was opened, and 50 times its peak pre-liberation year.

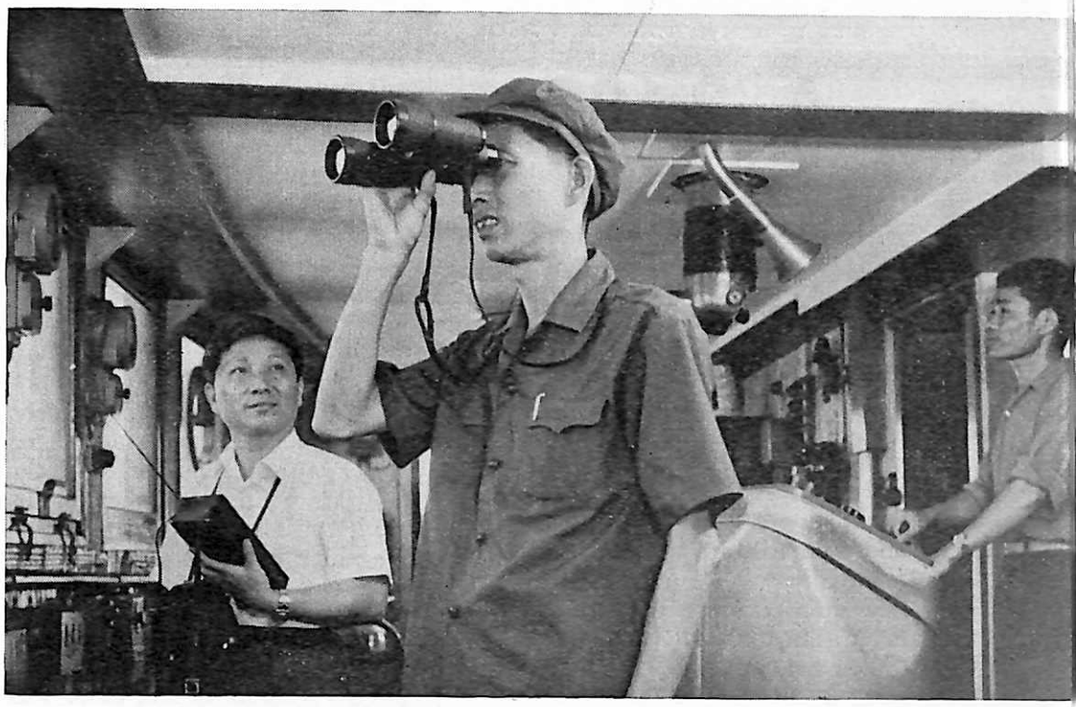
The New Generation

At first the harbor had only 14 technicians brought from ports elsewhere in the country and, to handle its machinery, 67 new recruits who had had a short training course at the Shanghai and Whampoa harbors. All the present truck drivers, crane and bulldozer operators and tugboat captains and pilots have been trained in the last dozen years. Some had been dockers, some peasants, others were just out of school. Today the working people have become masters of the harbor.

One of them is Wu Tsun-tan, a young pilot and graduate of a merchant marine institute. At first when undergoing training to be a pilot at Chankiang he was very enthusiastic. But then one day he heard someone say, "Nobody makes a good pilot unless he's once been a captain or first mate." Wu became disheartened and wanted to change his line of work, thinking that, being just out of school, he was not well equipped for it. Some leading comrades in the port administration found out about it and had a talk with him. Training him as a pilot meant, they said, that the people had placed their trust in him, and that he was representing his motherland in exercising his right to be a pilot.

With the meaning of his work thus brought home to him, Wu determined to study hard so as to take up his duties as quickly as possible. He made a thorough survey of the shape, characteristics, structure and power of the various types of vessels. He carefully observed how the experienced pilots analysed and dealt with problems when on duty, noting down the details night after night after work.

The leaders of the port provided wide opportunity for the young pilot-trainees. They surveyed the navigation course in motor boats to become familiar with the depth and force of wind and current. They underwent a period of training on the job, starting first on ships under 5,000 tons. In this way young Wu and his comrades learned to pilot independently in a fairly short time and are now considered to be doing a competent job.



Wu Tsun-tan (center) in the pilothouse.

One night he was sent to pilot a 20,000-ton foreign freighter into the harbor. He found that the wheelhouse was 150 meters away from the prow. This made piloting difficult at night. However, he made good preparations beforehand, carefully investigating the characteristics of the ship and making a meticulous analysis of all factors of wind direction and speed of current. Close observation during piloting and good cooperation with the tugboat enabled him to direct the freighter into the harbor without a hitch.

In the past when customs at Chankiang was in the hands of the foreign colonialists, no Chinese was allowed to be a pilot even on a Chinese ship. Today people are happy to see a new generation being trained at Chankiang.

Harbor of Friendship

Ships that enter and leave the harbor symbolize the friendship of the Chinese people for the revolutionary people of the world, and also the support of the latter for the Chinese people.

Once when a foreign ship entered the port late at night, its nylon cable fouled the propeller. Not waiting for the divers to arrive, the dockers jumped into the cold water to undo the cable. Having no diving equipment and working deep under, they had to come up for air nine times before they succeeded.

Support between countries is a two-way affair. "We're home again," said the crew of the Albanian freighter *Vlora,* as it berthed once more at Chankiang last November. "We have two homes, one in Albania and the other in China." They demonstrated their feeling by opening the hatches and setting up the loading booms beforehand as a convenience for the Chinese dockers. The crates were of an irregular size and length and it was found there would be difficulty fitting them into the hold. Led by the first mate, the crew made careful measurements of the crates and calculations of the space, and then discussed with the dockers readjustments in the original loading plan. The upshot was that work intended to be done in three days was done in two.

A 2,100-year-old Tomb Excavated

Staff Reporter

A 2,100-year-old tomb dating from the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24) was recently discovered on the eastern outskirts of Changsha, Hunan province, by Chinese archeologists and excavated with the help of the local people. The corpse, coffin and funeral furniture were all marvelously well preserved. The new discovery has been given the name Han tomb No. 1 at Mawangtui, Changsha.

Well-Preserved Tomb

The city of Changsha has a history of 3,000 years. Metallurgy, textile crafts and lacquer work flourished there as early as the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods (770-221 B.C.). During the Western Han dynasty, when the city was the capital of the local ruler, Prince of Changsha, its economy further advanced.

The newly-excavated tomb is about four kilometers from the city, where the terrain is low rolling hills. The only sign of the tombs that could be seen above ground were two earthen mounds of similar size and height, standing side by side close together. Han tomb No. 1 is under the mound to the east. This mound, overgrown with weeds and brush, stood more than 20 meters high, with a diameter of 50 meters at the bottom and over 20 meters at the flat, round top. The lower 7 or 8 meters of the mound is of local earth; the rest is of earth brought from other places and rammed down.

The tomb is a vertical earthen pit approached through a sloping passageway on the north. It is a big, well-preserved chamber 16 meters underground. The chamber is surrounded on all sides by a 30 to 40-cm.-thick jacket of charcoal weighing altogether 5,000 kg. This layer of charcoal is itself surrounded and sealed by a layer of sticky and compact white clay. The rest of the pit is filled with mottled reddish clay and sandy yellow earth. Archeologists are of the opinion that the principal reason for the well-preserved state of the corpse, burial chamber and the quantities of funeral objects is this sealing with charcoal and white clay, which kept out moisture and prevented decay. Suitable soil, temperature and humidity are also factors.

At the bottom of the tomb was a wooden sepulchral chamber built of three layers of planks and resting on three logs at the base of the pit. Inside this wooden chamber were the outer, middle and inner coffins, one inside the other. Except for the space between the outer and middle walls of the wooden chamber, where funeral objects were stored, the other walls, roofs and floors of the wooden chamber as well as the coffins fit one inside the other with practically no space between. All the joining is by the mortise and tenon method.

The lacquered outer and middle coffins are decorated with lively designs in brilliant colors. The wall of the outer coffin, painted in black, bears cloud patterns in white, red, black and yellow, done in flowing lines to give the impression of floating clouds. Among the clouds are monsters grappling with each other, hunting, playing the *se* zither and dancing, or in pursuit of flying birds, fierce beasts, oxen and deer.

The wall of the middle coffin is painted in vermilion. The lid is decorated with cloud patterns in color and a design of a battle between two dragons and two tigers. The four sides are decorated with designs of mountain peaks, clouds, frolicking dragons, running deer, monsters and *pi* discs enclosed within 11-cm.-wide borders filled with a geometric pattern. These lines are more forceful than those of the art work on the outer coffin.

The lid and sides of the inner coffin are covered with silk decorated with lozenge patterns made with colored feathers, enclosed within borders embroidered in satin stitch. This is the first time a wooden coffin has been found decorated with such silk.

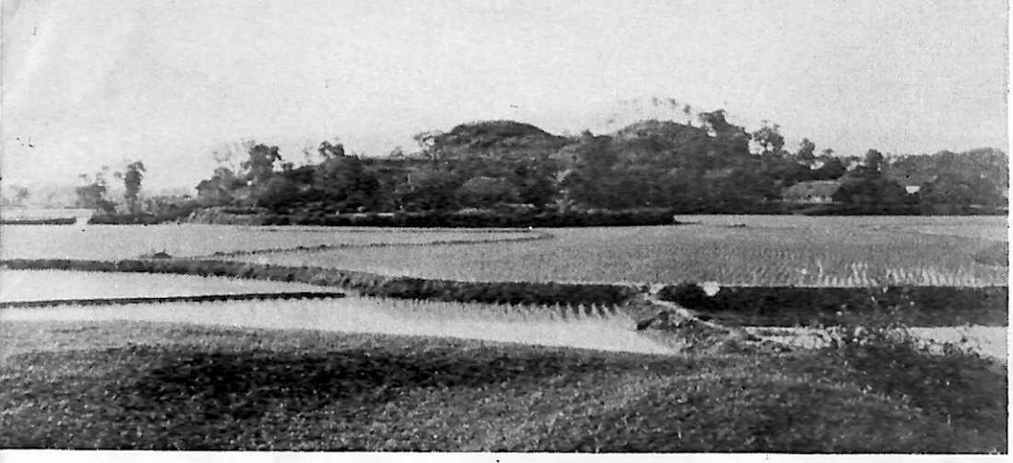
In the coffin was the corpse of a woman of about 50 years old, wrapped in more than 20 layers of silk and linen, the outer layer bound with nine bands of silk ribbons. The 154.5-cm.-long body was laid straight and face up, head to the north. It was so perfectly preserved that there was no sign of deterioration. Doctors from the Hunan Medical College found that the loose connective tissue underneath the skin was still soft and the tissue fibers could be seen clearly. The color of the femoral arteries was about the same as that in those of the newly dead. When the body was injected with a preservant fluid, there was swelling which later gradually subsided. Two calcified tubercular nodules about the size of peas were found on the hilum and upper part of the left lung.

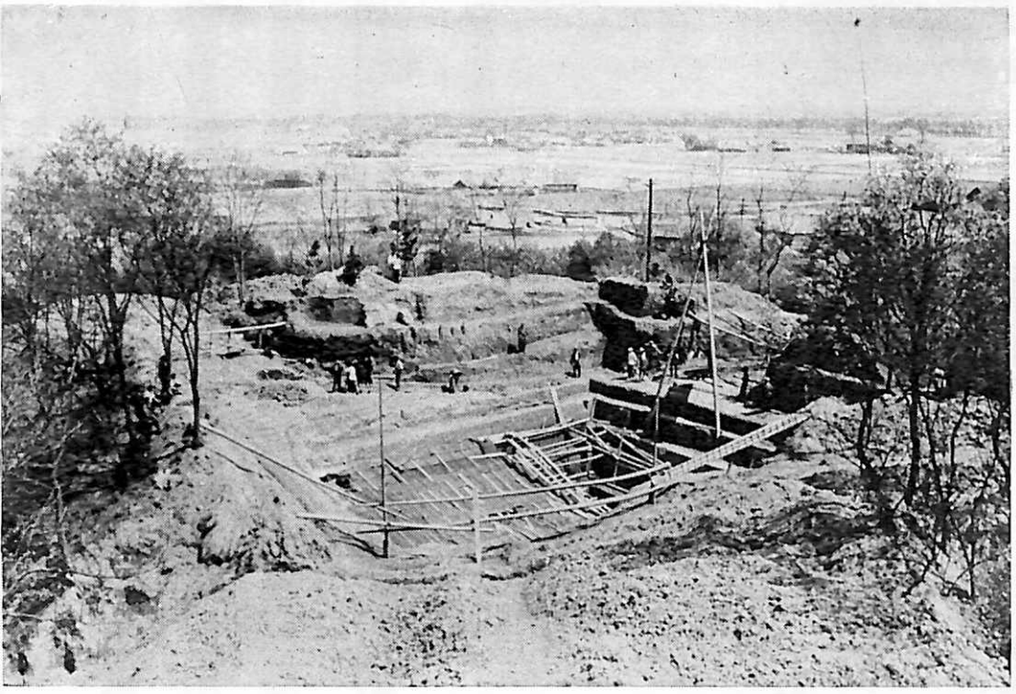
The funeral objects bear the inscriptions "Family of the Marquis of Ta" or "Manager of the Household of the Marquis of Ta". Research based on the inscriptions led to the conclusion that the deceased was the wife of one of the three generations who bore the title Marquis of Ta between 193-141 B.C.

Silks and Paintings

China began sericulture and silk weaving more than 3,000 years ago and as early as the 3rd century B.C. was called Seres, the "Land of Silk".

Large quantities of silk garments and goods, their colors still fresh, were found in the tomb. There





Above: The twin mounds. Below: The tomb after the removal of part of the mound

were about 50 pieces of clothing, including stockings, shoes and gloves, over 50 pieces of silk fabrics, some with both borders still preserved, and about 20 other pieces of silk for various uses. There were plain silks, gauzes, brocades and damasks, colored or decorated in brown, dark brown, yellow-brown, pale yellow, grey, dark red, vermilion, blue-green and white. The animal, cloud, modified cloud, flower and lozenge designs were embroidered, woven or painted on with gold and silver dust. Some gauze pieces are as light as today's nylon netting. One garment of plain silk, the body 128 cm. long and sleeves 190 cm. long, weighs only 49 grams. Another piece of silk material, 49 cm. wide and 45 cm. long, weighs 2.8 grams.

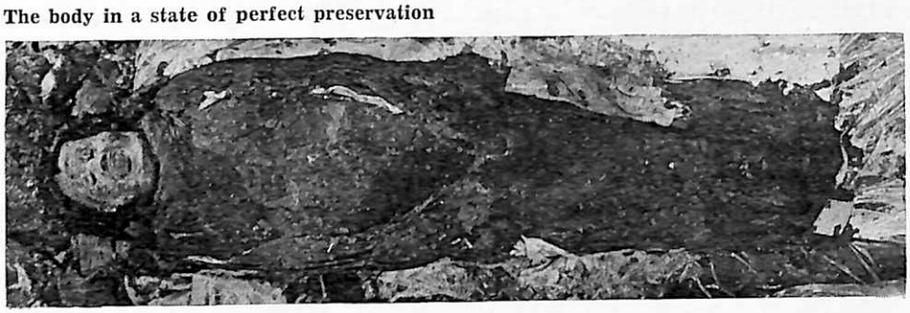
Most valuable of all is the painting in color on a piece of silk draped over the inner coffin. It measures 205 cm. long with the upper part 92 cm. wide and the longer lower part 47.7 cm. wide. Tassels hang from the four lower corners. Beginning from the bottom, the painting shows scenes of the nether world, then of human society and finally of the heavenly world. Some scenes are taken from legends, others from the life of the class society of the time. The painting is executed in flat style, the figures outlined with a single flowing line and filled in with mineral pigments of vermilion, azurite and malachite. The tight composition, brilliantly-contrasting colors and figures exhibiting great spontaneity make this a unique work of art. Specialist opinion has hailed it as an important discovery in the history of Chinese art, a valuable addition to the existing paintings from the Western Han dynasty.

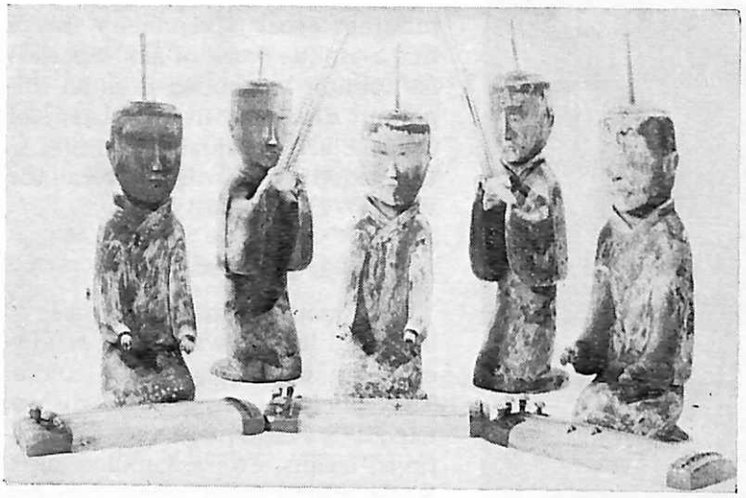
Lacquer and Pottery

The more than 180 pieces of beautiful lacquerware have retained their original glowing colors. They include eared cups, dishes, tripods, vases, square vases, boxes, trays, basins, ewers, handled cups, ladles, round toilet boxes, benches and screens. Of most exquisite design are the eared cups and round toilet boxes. Most of the pieces are of lacquer over a wood base, red on the inside and black on the outside. The designs in black, red and vermilion include stylized leaves, flower petals, clouds and animals as well as geometric patterns. A few are incised with lines as fine as silk thread. The widely-varied and intricately-entwined lines reveal a richly creative mind. Many of the lacquer pieces bear inscriptions in vermilion, red or black lacquer in-

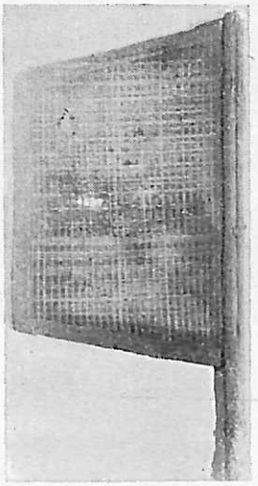
The outer coffin lacquered in color

The body in a state of perfect preservation

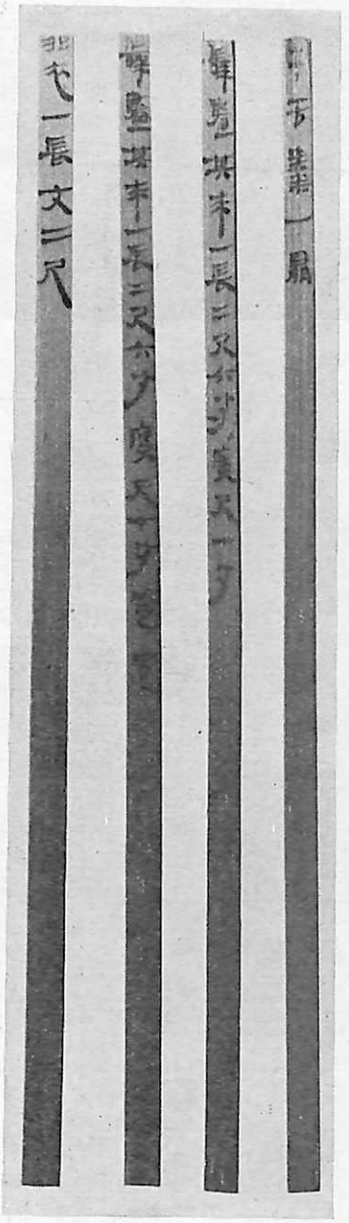




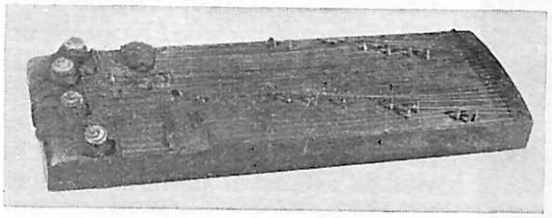
Wooden figurines



A fan

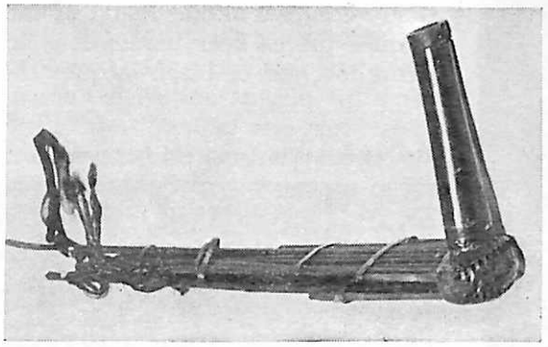


Bamboo slips for writing

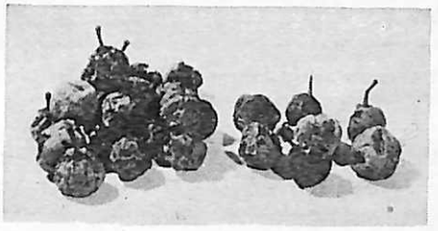


Lacquered wooden *se* zither

Bronze mirror



Yu pipes



2,100-year-old pears

dicating the owner ("Family of the Marquis of Ta"), the use of the object ("For the service of the lord") or the capacity of the container. In some of the lacquer vessels were found remnants of food — slices of lotus root, chicken bones, fish and products made of rice and wheat.

There are 50 pieces of pottery of a dozen types. They are either clayey grey pottery or hard ware, fired at rather high temperatures. The grey pottery is decorated either with leaf or cloud patterns in color or with tin foil. The hard ware has a yellow glaze decorated with the impressions of mats or squares. Most of the pottery vessels contained food such as pickled vegetables, fruit (peaches, arbutus, melons), aromatic herbs, bean preserves and dried ginger. The mouths of the hard pottery jars were closed with mud and the impression of a seal with the characters "Manager of the Household of the Marquis of Ta".

Instruments and Other Finds

The three musical instruments among the grave objects are rare finds. One is a 116-cm.-long wooden *se* zither, its two ends painted with black lacquer, its frets, four tuning pegs and 25 strings in good condition. It was found in a brocade bag. Another is the 80-cm.-long *yu* pipes, composed of two rows of reed pipes, 11 in each row. It was also found in a brocade bag and was placed on top of the *se* zither. The third is a set of 12 pitch-pipes made of bamboo of varying lengths and arranged in a brocade case. The pitch is marked at the bottom of each pipe in black ink.

The 162 wooden tomb figurines are of two sizes. Of the smaller ones, three wear garments of silk or linen; the rest are carved from the split halves of small tree branches, with eyes and eyebrows painted in with ink. Of the bigger figures, some wear real clothes; the clothing for others is indicated in the carving and painted in color. There are slight differences in the dress, ornaments and hair styles.

Most notable is a set of figurines representing a banquet scene, 18 wearing real clothes, 8 painted in

color. Three are in a standing posture, obviously attendants; the rest are members of a song-and-dance ensemble, some with musical instruments. Found opposite this group were lacquer benches, screens, walking sticks, embroidered pillows, scent bags, toilet boxes and lacquer trays filled with food.

Another valuable find is a set of 312 bamboo slips with writing on them. Their inner side is deep yellow and the back green, as they were made by splitting slender bamboo. Judging from the string marks, the slips were strung together with fine hemp cords at both the top and bottom. The characters are in black ink in the neat *li* or "square plain" style of writing. Most of them can still be made out, showing the slips to be a detailed list of the funeral furniture, including the names, sizes and numbers of the objects. A check showed the list to be fairly accurate.

Other furniture includes 48 bamboo boxes containing clothing and fabrics, straw mats, medicinal herbs, foodstuffs, vegetables, grain seed, seals and several hundred pieces of money of unbaked clay with clear inscriptions. The boxes were sealed with clay impressed with the imprint of the seal, "Manager of the Household of the Marquis of Ta".

* * *

Both the construction of the tomb and the funerary deposits reflect the economic level of the Western Han period. They are valuable materials for the study of China's textile crafts, lacquer work, painting, music, and customs in clothing and ornaments of that period.

The relics are vivid proof of the wisdom and talent of the working people of ancient China. In feudal society the products of the working people were taken by the aristocrats for their use and enjoyment but the wisdom and talent of the working people were never acknowledged. The Marquis of Ta was just one of many minor aristocrats and enjoyed the revenue of a territory with only 700 households. From the tremendous amount of money and labor that went into the "comforts" for a dead member of the ruling class — as indicated by the finds in this tomb — one can well imagine the waste and extravagance pursued by the living of those days, and their ruthless oppression of the working people. Finds such as in this tomb will enable us to learn more about the class struggle in ancient China.

Society Is Classroom

In the December edition of *China Reconstructs* the contribution by Li Ke-kang, "Society Is Our Classroom", was very honest and interesting. The students honestly criticized his lectures because they were purely theoretical and would not be related to the struggle of the classes. I also praise the incorporation of Mao Tsetung Thought into the article wherever appropriate as this makes the subject much more practical and understandable.

K.P.

Wembley, U.K.

"Society Is Our Classroom" impressed me because the article told the problems of teaching and how they were solved. Our classes are restricted mainly to classroom study, which becomes very tiresome. I let our history teacher read the article and he was very impressed at the way the Chinese teach their classes. He is anxious to read more about your country, as I am.

R.G.A.

Crookston, U.S.A.

Minority Nationalities

I would like to see more articles on the education of national minorities in China. Such concerns as welfare, agriculture and industrial development of the Kazakh, Tibetan, Hui people and those on the southern borders with Burma, etc. should be accounted more frequently. The foreigners have certain misgivings as to how the minorities are treated.

L.Y.H.

Christchurch, New Zealand

Socialist Work

Although I have only started receiving your issues this year, I have been able to see the immense value of socialist work, specially in a country as populous as China where Western circles had considered it impossible to overcome hunger, poverty and misery.

I prefer articles narrating in a simple language the way in which a difficult task was completed, as in the case transporting large equipment, because these straightforward examples help me in my work among the people who are starting to organize.

A.V.

Cartagena, Colombia

Science Belongs to the People

I have learned something which I think is very important: the fact that scientific thinking has been adopted on all levels. That the scientific method is not reserved for an academic class but is something which belongs to politically aware people. I realize that this is the result of a successful socialist society.

S.B.

Stockholm, Sweden

Self Reliance

The spirit of bearing hardship and self-reliance is an example for us in the struggle against our enemies. These rich subjects teach us to serve the people wholeheartedly and teach us the spirit to dare to bear hardship and face the enemy. I admire the industrial development told in the article "Steelworkers Tap Hidden Potential" in the June 1972 issue. That article left a deep impression on my soul and encourages me to learn from the masses.

H.M.N.

Peking, China

Self-Sufficiency in Grain

In the field of agriculture China has obtained successes unprecedented in the history of any country — I mean self-sufficiency in grain. This would have been relatively easy in any other country, but knowing China's population, only the work of supermen could have produced enough to feed all those people.

G.C.

Caracas, Venezuela

Some Suggestions

I would like to hear more about China's way of solving the problem of the destruction of the environment that we are suffering from here in the Western world. Our water, crops and atmosphere are going to be poisoned. How does China solve these problems? Even your factories must produce smoke and smog.

A.C.E.

Stockholm, Sweden

The content of your magazine is a real gold mine for those who wish to know your ancient civilization. That is why I suggest you give some information on Chinese literature, painting, philosophy and the ways and customs of your various provinces.

H.K.

Mulheim, West Germany

RELICS FROM A HAN TOMB

Color painting on silk (funeral banner found draped over the inner coffin).

Pottery incense burner

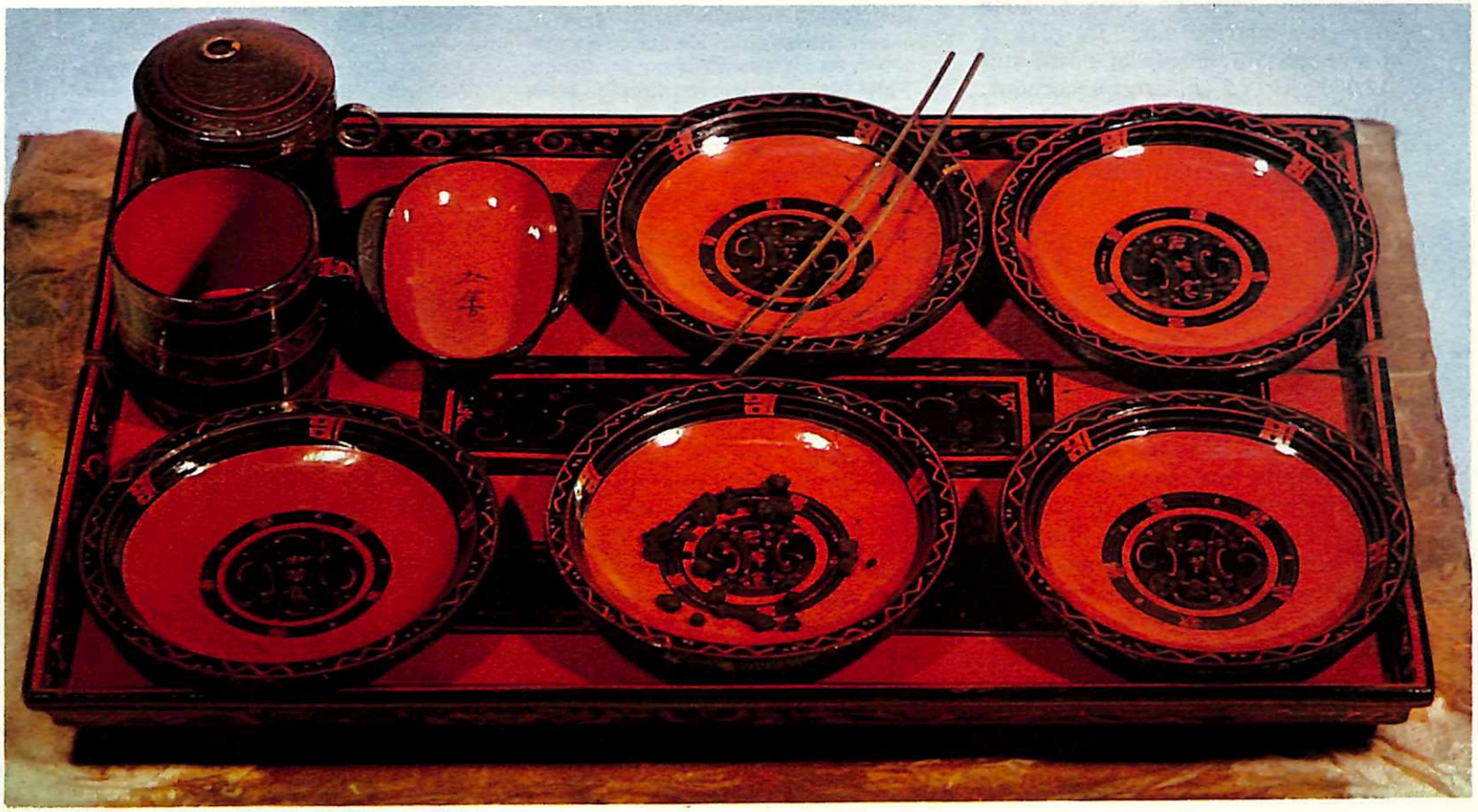
Double-layer lacquer toilet box

Embroidery in three colors on plain background

Garment of plain silk: length 128 cm., sleeve length 190 cm., weight 49 gr.

Silk embroidered in satin stitch

Chain-stitch embroidery on lozenge-patterned damask



Lacquer tray with set of lacquer vessels

How Chiaoli Production Team Distributes Its Income

Staff Reporter

EARLIER this year we visited the Chiaoli production team* in east China's Chekiang province where we learned how it distributes its income.

This team under the Bright Star brigade of the Chengkuan commune in Teching county has 55 member-families with a total of 253 people, and farms 399.3 *mu* of land. Collective agriculture had its beginnings here in 1952 when 18 poor families formed a mutual-aid team. This later became part of an agricultural producers' cooperative. The present production team is the lowest level of organization in the people's commune, and the place where the basic accounting is done.

The team's income has grown continually through ten years of excellent harvests, meaning that there has been an ever broader base for distribution. In 1971 it harvested 577,060 *jin* of grain and 12,000 *jin* of silkworm cocoons. With income from other farm and sideline products added in, its total value of production came close to 88,000 yuan.

How does a team like Chiaoli divide up its income?

There are three kinds of interests we must take into account, explains vice-team leader Pan Hsing-mao, the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. "In distributing our income, by maintaining the correct relationship between them we can consolidate the collective (in this case our team's) economy, make our contribution to socialist construction on a countrywide scale and also increase the commune members' enthusiasm for production."

He showed us the 1971 plan for distribution of grain and total income.

Distribution of Grain

Total production	577,060 *jin*
Agricultural tax and quota sold to state	253,190 *jin*
Reserved for use of team	121,670 *jin*
Distributed to members	202,200 *jin*

Distribution of Income (including that from grain)

Total income	87,978 yuan
Agricultural tax	3,386 yuan
Production and management costs	21,427 yuan
Public accumulation fund	13,068 yuan
Distributed as members' income	50,097 yuan

Pan Hsing-mao explained how his team arrived at these figures. First its management committee and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants* studied the matter. Guided by the principle of three-way attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, they drafted a plan. Then all team members discussed it and offered opinions. Last year some were for selling more grain to the state. "Every family already has surplus in its bins," they pointed out. Others suggested a bigger increase for the team's public accumulation fund and buying more farm machinery. Still others said that it was important to improve the commune members' standard of living faster and that a larger portion of cash and grain should be distributed among them. The management committee gave due consideration to all reasonable opinions and revised the plan accordingly. Finally a more detailed plan was worked out by the accountant.

The Only Tax

The portion of the production team's income that goes to the state is paid in the form of the agricultural tax. This is the only tax Chinese commune members pay. The rate has remained the same for the past decade — 5-7 percent of the production team's income — as has the base amount on which tax is paid. Even though production has gone up during that period, the actual amount of tax has not. Since Chiaoli has been getting one good harvest after

* For a general picture of the changes in Chiaoli Village in the past two decades see the August 1972 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

* The term poor and lower-middle peasants refers to original class status, not present economic position.

another for the past ten years, tax payments have been taking an ever-smaller proportion of its income. The 1971 tax was only 3.85 percent of its total income.

Teams with plenty of grain pay their taxes in grain. In addition, the government buys a quota of commodity grain from them, fixed according to the area a team has sown to grain, its yield per unit of area and the amount it needs for its own use and reserves. In a bad year the government reduces the tax and the commodity grain quota, and sometimes exempts a team from both. Last year Chiaoli had no problem paying its tax and fulfilling its quota of commodity grain.

The peasants of new China view satisfying these demands of the government as a task of honor. "The commune members understand clearly that the aim of their labor is to increase the wealth of our socialist motherland," Pan Ah-mao, who is secretary of the team's Communist Party branch, told us. "We always pick the best of our crop for sale to the state. Sometimes individual families also sell the state a portion of the grain distributed to them for their own use."

Such devotion to the interests of the state is commendable, but the Communist Party leadership constantly reminds the local cadres that it is important to leave sufficient grain with the team (the collective) and the commune members (the individual). The state should not in any way overbuy grain from the teams. After delivering more than 250,000 *jin* to the state in tax and commodity grain last year, Chiaoli still had nearly 330,000 *jin* for apportionment to the collective and individual.

"Our contribution to the state is still very small," said Pan Yu-shan, a commune member. "The state has given us tremendous help, for instance, loans when we needed them, and aid on the project to bring the Tiaohsi River under permanent control. Farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and farm insecticide are sold to commune production teams at reduced prices. Last year we were able to save 700 yuan on the fertilizer and insecticide we bought.

"Under the Bright Star brigade are a health station and four grade schools, one of which has been extended to take in middle school classes. Last year the government gave us a subsidy to help maintain them and 1,200 yuan towards wages for the teachers. By thus lightening our burden, the state actually increases the income we have for distribution.

"We get a lot of help in scientific farming, too. The agricultural departments often send out technical groups which advise us on prevention and treatment of rice and wheat pests, show us how to rear silkworms more scientifically and train technicians for us."

Still other government measures encourage production and, of course, also result in increased income for the commune members. For example, last year after the team sold 11,000 *jin* of silkworm cocoons to the state, it received priority for buying 10,000 *jin* of chemical fertilizer much needed for promoting growth of its mulberry trees. The sale of 166 pigs gave it priority for buying close to 7,000 *jin* of fodder-grain for expansion of pig-raising.

The countryside, on the other hand, is making greater contributions to the state economy, both because of such help and as a result of the teams' own efforts as they move ahead in the spirit of self-

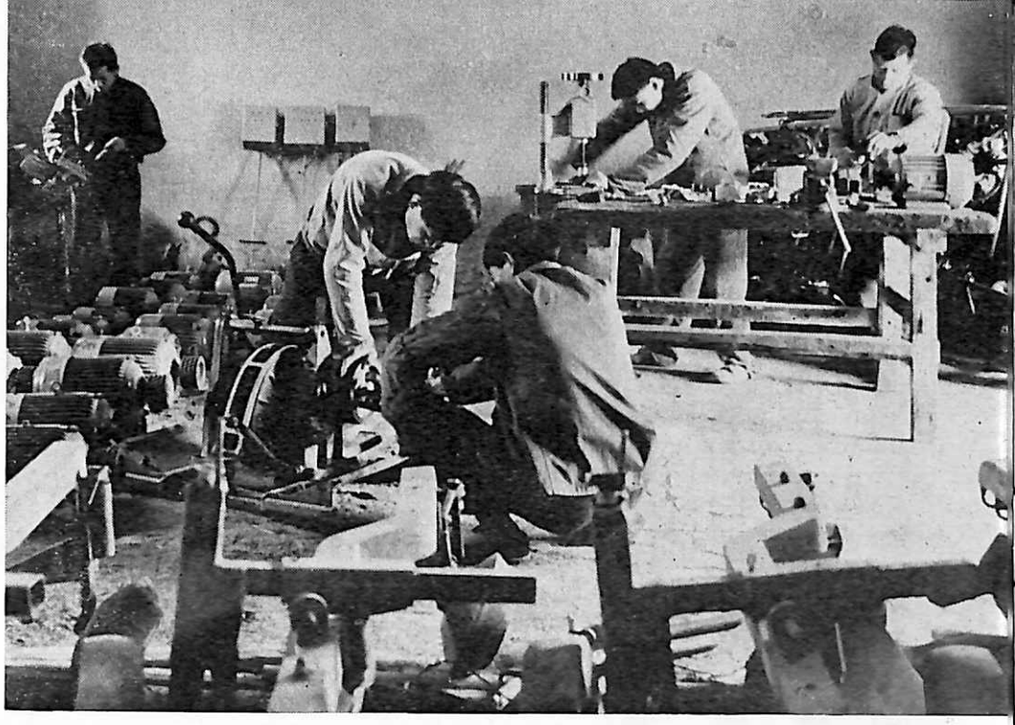
Another good harvest at Chiaoli Village.

reliance and hard work as exemplified by Tachai, a model production brigade in Shansi province. Chiaoli is a good example. In 1955 it was still buying its food grain from the state, but by 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, it was able to sell 120,000 *jin* of commodity grain to the state. The figure rose to 150,000 *jin* for 1970 and 220,000 *jin* for 1971.

Public Fund Increases Gradually

That the collective economy of the entire Chengkuan commune is thriving can be seen in the other aspects of its economy. The commune operates more than a dozen undertakings, including a plant for manufacturing and repairing farm machinery, a brickyard, a lime kiln, a nursery for mulberry saplings and a veterinary station. The brigades under the commune also have their own small and medium-sized enterprises. The Bright Star brigade to which Chiaoli belongs operates four electric irrigation and drainage stations, a shop for processing farm and sideline produce, a cultivation station equipped with three tractors and eight electric plows, and a forest farm.

Each of the three levels — commune, brigade and team — manages and distributes its own income and enjoys the profit or bears the losses itself. While economic undertakings run by the commune and brigades are relatively few at present, these contribute much to developing the economy of the teams and improving the life of the commune members. Like the other production teams, Chiaoli manages its own land, livestock and the use of its small and medium farm tools in a unified way for collective production. The members' main source of income is from the team.



The brigade's farm machinery repair station.

Preventive injections for children.

Tsai Ah-shui and her family.

The team has its own public accumulation fund which is used to cover expenditures that benefit its members collectively. They have, therefore, a direct interest in the proportion set aside for this fund.

The importance of the public accumulation fund was demonstrated to the people of Chiaoli in 1954, 61-year-old Pan Fa-chun told us. That year a hundred-day downpour caused the Tiaohsi River to spill over into the fields. Chiaoli, which was then a semi-socialist cooperative, had a small fund and could spare enough to install only 21 foot-powered waterwheels for draining its fields, so the crop was a poor one.

In the past decade Chiaoli's steadily-rising accumulation fund

has put it in a much better position to fight the effects of natural disasters. From 20,000 yuan in 1965 the fund has risen to 70,000 yuan in 1971, including 12,037 yuan added to it that year earmarked for expenditures related to production and 1,031 yuan for welfare. Out of the accumulation fund, over the years the team has been able to build new storehouses and silkworm rooms, buy threshers and pumps, and undertake more water conservation projects. All its fields, levelled to facilitate irrigation, drainage and mechanized cultivation, now yield good crops and do not suffer from either drought or waterlogging.

"While the team's public accumulation fund must be built up," Party secretary Pan Ah-mao explained, "it can't be done all at one time. Increasing it must not be allowed to cut into a rise in personal income for the team members in every normal year. There is a government regulation to this effect." The Chiaoli team's accumulation fund has been rising year by year and its average per capita income has also risen. This now stands at 198 yuan. The same principle is followed in the distribution of grain. Last year at Chiaoli, the grain set aside for seed and fodder and for the collective reserve supply added up to 120,000 *jin*. Though this was a substantial amount it was still only 21.1 percent of the year's total production.

"Money earmarked for production must be spent strictly for such purposes, like buying tools and machinery, and not for non-productive expenses," Pan Ah-mao said. "Every member has the right to look into the team's accounts and see that they are in order."

The welfare fund is used for education, medical care and other sorts of public welfare. Last year the team allocated 1,031 yuan for schools, medicine and recreation. This paid for free treatment of common illnesses, and for installation of a radio-relay service available through a loudspeaker in every home.

"The welfare funds also cover the subsidies to large families with few able-bodied workers, dependents of enlisted men and elderly people who can no longer work and have no family to support them," Pan went on. "There are three such elderly women in our team. We provide their grain, cooking oil, firewood and medical care and give each three yuan of pocket money per month."

Big River Fills Small Streams

For 1971, after deducting from its total income the taxes, production and management costs and additions to the public accumulation fund, Chiaoli team had 50,097 yuan — 56.93 percent of its total — to be distributed among its members.

How is this handled? The principle for distribution under socialism is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor". Members receive amounts based on the number of workpoints (units of payment for labor) they earn. These are awarded according to the type of job and the amount and quality of labor each does. Payment is made in cash, grain and cooking oil. Those who work more naturally get more. But if everyone works to expand production there is more income to be divided up.

Distribution is made three times a year. The two preliminary ones come in May after the wheat and spring-cocoon harvest, and in August after the harvest of early rice and summer cocoons. The final distribution is made after the autumn harvest. Both grain and cash as well as other forms of income are paid directly to the recipient.

Looking through the distribution files over the years, we noted that the members' income showed a gradual rise. The average per capita distribution of grain was 629 *jin* for 1960 and 799.4 *jin* for 1971. For cash it was 71 yuan in 1958, the year the commune was formed, 132 yuan in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, and 198 yuan in 1971. This figure does not include income from family sidelines.

Today about 70 percent of Chiaoli's member-families have savings in the bank and the majority have surplus grain at home. Seventeen of the poorest families in the old society now own sewing machines. Quite a few peasants are wearing wrist watches. "When there's water in the big river, the small streams will be full too," the members say. "When the state and the production team become better off, the life of us commune members also improves."

Before leaving we visited 54-year-old Pan Yun-chu at his home. As he poured tea for us, he said, "You know how fast bamboo shoots push up after a rain, that's the way our life is improving these days. In my family of six, my son, my daughter-in-law and I are working in the team. My wife takes care of the house and my two grandsons go to school. Last year we got an income of 1,100 yuan — 650 yuan in cash, 5,200 *jin* of grain, and also oil, silk batting for our padded clothes and other produce. From our family sidelines, we got more than 200 yuan for selling three fat pigs to the state. We had new clothes made for everyone and bought some furniture. My son purchased a 17-jewel Shanghai brand wrist watch. We have our own sewing machine, radio and quilts of silk batting." He sipped his tea and said thoughtfully, "Before liberation I farmed five *mu* of land and had to borrow at exorbitant rates of interest to tide the family over the winters. We owe everything to the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao."

15 *mu* = 1 hectare (6 *mu* = 1 acre)
1 *jin* = 0.5 kg. (or 1.1 lb.)

Answers to Language Corner exercises:

II. 1. 一个老工人。
2. 四顶帽子。
3. 三件大衣。

III. 1. 谢文的爱人是一个医生。
2. 他有一个男孩，一个女孩。
3. 这种皮大衣不错，一百三十块一件。
4. 这种帽子便宜，三块五一顶。

The Patient Sat Up and Drank

After the article "China Discovers Acupuncture Anesthesia" appeared in China Reconstructs *last October, a reader wrote asking for more information on the patient's taking nourishment orally soon after surgery for cancer of the esophagus.*

The success with acupuncture anesthesia led to a series of events in China's surgical field, including abdominal surgery at the Kuanghua Hospital in Shanghai using acupuncture anesthesia and some Chinese traditional medicine, after which the patients took liquids orally immediately. The patients experienced less pain and recovered faster, and the merits of acupuncture anesthesia were thus further demonstrated. These measures were later successfully used in esophagus surgery. We hope the following description of two operations will answer our reader's request. — Editor

THE Kuanghua Hospital in Shanghai last year operated on Chang Pao-chu, a 66-year-old retired paper mill worker, for cancer of the stomach, using acupuncture anesthesia. Finding, on opening the abdominal cavity, that the cancer had already spread to the surface of the stomach, in a three-hour operation the surgeon removed the greater part of the stomach, then began rejoining it to the intestines. When all but a small opening was left, through a rubber tube at the small intestine, 200 cc. of a Chinese herbal brew was introduced into the intestines. Soon they began their peristaltic movement. The tube was then removed and the opening sewed up. At this point the patient complained of thirst. He was given half a small teapot of cool water to drink. The doctor watched the stomach and intestines to see how the liquid was flowing. When close observation revealed no blockage or leaks, the abdomen was sewn up. As soon as the patient arrived back in the ward, he sat up in bed and, all smiles, drank a cup of orange juice, and later meat broth and water with sugar and salt in it.

End of an Old Practice

Formerly a patient undergoing gastro-intestinal surgery had to have a very narrow rubber tube,

Surgery for stomach cancer is performed under acupuncture anesthesia at the Kuanghua Hospital in Shanghai on Chien Ling-jung, a worker. The greater part of his stomach was removed.

1. When suturing together of the stomach and intestines is nearly completed, a Chinese herbal brew is introduced into the intestines to stimulate restoration of function.

2. After the rejoining of stomach and intestines is completed, the patient says he is thirsty and is given a drink of water.

3. The operation over, the patient sits up and chats with the doctors.

4. The next day the doctor asks the patient how he felt after taking liquid nourishment orally and the patient says he feels normal.

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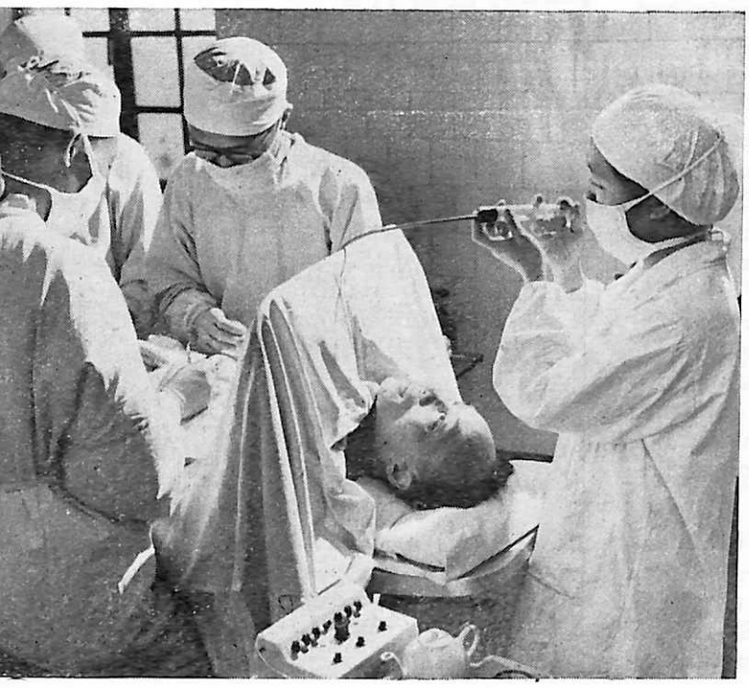

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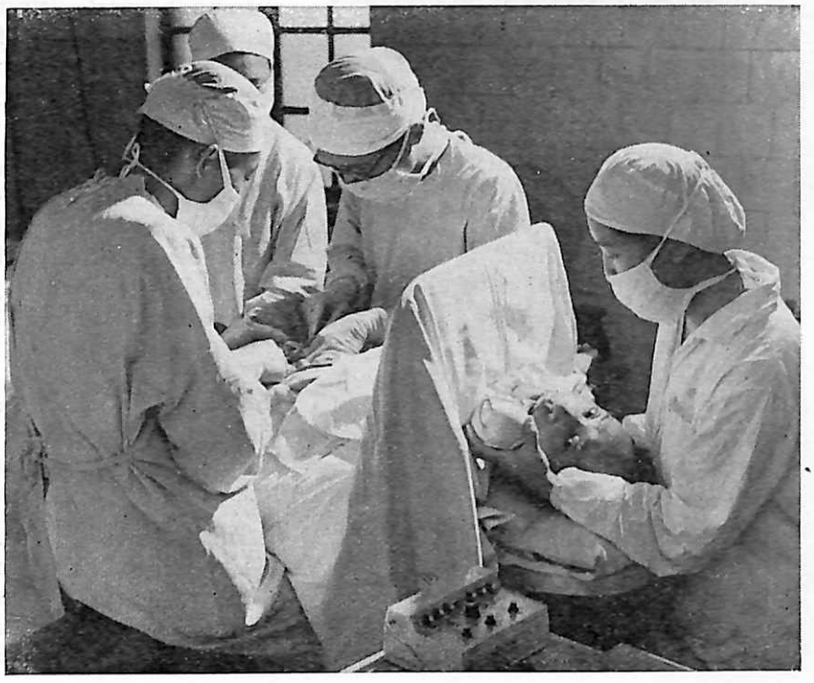

more than 100 cm. long, inserted through his nose, pharynx and esophagus into the stomach and intestines before the operation. For two or three days after the operation the normal digestive juices from the stomach and intestines were drawn out continuously through this tube while nourishment needed by the patient was provided through intravenous drips of glucose and saline solution. This practice was called the "two tubes, one abstention" (the gastric tube, intravenous-drip tube and abstention from eating). It caused the patient much discomfort and the long period without food weakened him considerably, delaying recovery.

In the spring of 1968 doctors, anesthetists and nurses from the Kuanghua Hospital went to other hospitals to learn how to use acupuncture anesthesia in gastric resection (removal of part or most of the stomach). They noticed that with it patients recovered more quickly than with drug anesthesia. The stomach and intestines obviously resumed normal functions earlier. They asked to eat and get out of bed and move about sooner. This is because with acupuncture anesthesia there are not the after-effects that usually accompany drug anesthesia. The Kuanghua doctors, however, continued to follow the "two tubes, one abstention" practice, as many medical people stuck to the standard theory that normal gastro-intestinal activity decreased greatly as a result of trauma to the area during surgery, and that this was a natural reaction. Therefore it was not desirable to induce early restoration of intestinal functions with drugs; instead, the intestines should be given complete rest to allow for a natural recovery. Thus the "two tubes, one abstention". Even after a gastric resection in which most of the stomach is removed, the upper digestive tract still secretes about 1,000 cc. of digestive juices a day. Since the intestines are not functioning, the juices will accumulate in the stomach, now only fist-sized, cause dilatation and possible bursting of the sutures, resulting in peritonitis.

Yet, soon after undergoing surgery with acupuncture anesthesia, patients were asking to drink. Did that mean there was a possibility of giving the patient oral nourishment sooner and getting rid of the tubes? The Kuanghua medical workers began to study the question and found a guide to approaching the problem in Chairman Mao's words, **"We are Marxists, and Marxism teaches that in our approach to a problem we should start from objective facts, not from abstract definitions, and that we should derive our guiding principles, policies and measures from an analysis of these facts."** Doctors of western and Chinese medicine got together to discuss the question: Is it better to let the intestines rest or to encourage them to begin activity early after surgery?

According to Chinese medical theory, the intestines are one of the six internal organs which "will function when something is passing through them". In other words, if there is no peristaltic movement, the intestines cannot absorb nutrients and eliminate waste. Motion is the most important factor in enabling the intestines to perform their function. The doctors of western medicine agreed with this emphasis on the importance of motion. If the intestines could resume movement as soon as possible after surgery, the digestive juices would not accumulate in the stomach and the patient would be able to take nourishment orally and digest it in the normal way so no tubes would be needed. Furthermore, the early resumption of intestinal activity would improve circulation in the area, thus enriching the blood supply to the operative wound, hastening healing and reducing the possibility of intestinal adhesion.

On the basis of this analysis the medical workers began looking for

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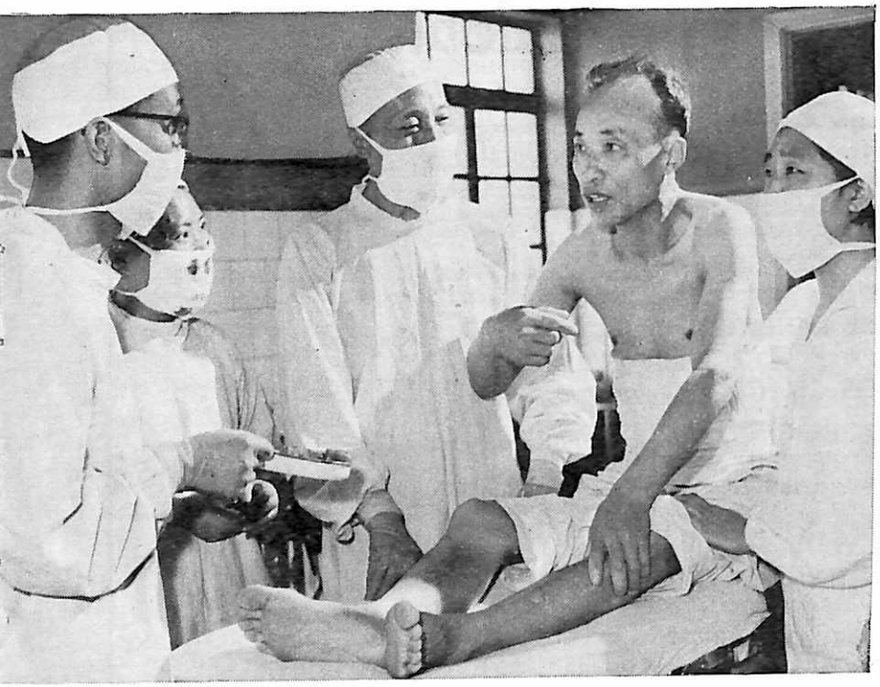

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ways to make the intestines resume their peristaltic movement early. They selected some ten kinds of Chinese medicine known for their effectiveness in stimulating peristalsis and made a brew of them. Clinical experiments showed that the brew did cause the intestines to become more active but not as much as they had hoped. Analyzing the ingredients, they saw that they had given attention only to stimulating peristalsis and had neglected the fact that the intestines were weak after surgery.

Chinese medical theory holds that "where evils concentrate there is weakness", which means when a person is stricken by illness, his general resistance is weak. It is therefore necessary to "build up the good and drive off the evil", that is, to build up general resistance.

The doctors realized that using ingredients that serve only to promote intestinal movement was like "wanting the horse to run without giving it grass to eat". Weakened intestines would not respond well. They added some ingredients as a tonic affecting all functions of the intestinal tract. This resulted in a strong peristaltic movement.

In testing the medicine on several patients, they found, however, that in some it still did not get rid of intestinal gas. Why? Further study and experiments showed that often the strength of most of the ingredients was lost in the brewing process, making the potion less effective. To avoid this, instead of brewing they soaked the ingredients in alcohol to extract the effective elements. They themselves drank the medicine prepared from these elements to find the dosage. Starting with 20 cc. they worked up to 80 cc. to achieve the desired result of relieving intestinal gas. The success of this potion in quickly restoring post-operative intestinal functions opened up possibilities for better gastro-intestinal surgery.

In the spring of 1971 it was used very effectively on a 30-year-old worker undergoing gastric resection with acupuncture anesthesia. No gastric tubes or intravenous feeding was needed. The patient took 1,000 cc. of liquid nourishment orally right afterwards. The next day he was able to get up and walk about and on the third day to eat semi-solids. He was discharged from the hospital on the ninth day.

This potion has now been used successfully for other abdominal operations such as removal of the spleen, gall bladder and colon and in rectal surgery.

Esophagus Surgery

The achievement of Kuanghua Hospital spurred medics at the Shanghai No. 1 People's Hospital to try to do away with the "two tubes, one abstention" in surgery of the esophagus.

Esophagus surgery is a major operation that calls for opening of the chest, and sometimes of both chest and abdomen, if the esophagus must be anastomosed (joined) to the stomach or intestines. Because surgery on the esophagus heals more slowly than on the rest of the digestive tract, there is greater danger of improper healing and leakage in the area of anastomosis. To allow for proper healing, the period for "two tubes, one abstention" was longer than for any other digestive tract operation. After an exhaustive study, surgical personnel in the No. 1 People's Hospital in Shanghai concluded that this was because the esophagus does not have as rich a supply of blood as the stomach and intestines. It lacks a layer of tissue known as the serous membrane which the others have.

In an operation for cancer of the esophagus, when rejoining the stomach to the esophagus, the surgeons changed their methods and placed the end of the esophagus deep inside the serous membrane of the stomach and sewed it to that membrane. This both strengthened the rejoined area and enriched the blood supply to the wound so that healing was faster. Anesthesia was by acupuncture, which was also used to promote restoration of gastro-intestinal functions. These measures enabled the patient to take liquid nourishment orally right after the operation, semi-solids after several days and regular food in about two weeks. Constant improvement of suturing methods has also helped to eliminate the possibility of leaks in esophagus surgery at this hospital.

With leadership from the Communist Party, hospitals in many places throughout the country are adopting the new methods of surgery. Through constant evaluation of their experiences they are continually making new contributions in combining Chinese and western medicine.

Chileans rally to protest U.S. imperialist plunder and exploitation of their country and support the nationalization of the copper mines.

The Third World's Struggle Against Imperialist Economic Plunder

THE developing countries can win victory and freedom only by persisting in their struggle." Though the speaker, an Iraqi delegate interviewed after the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was speaking from his personal experience and convictions, it was the voice of the entire third world.

At the U.N.C.T.A.D. session, which met in Santiago, the Chilean capital, from April 13 to May 21, the oppression, plunder and ruthless exploitation of the third world by colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism came in for a broadsided exposure from representatives of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They waged a sharp face-to-face struggle on issues of trade, sea-bed resources, payment of debts, financial aid, international shipping, commodity markets, international currency and other questions.

Under the guise of "aid" and "cooperation", through export of capital, dumping of goods, grabbing of important raw materials and strategic resources of the developing countries, controlling their economic lifelines, undermining their national industries and shifting their own monetary and economic crises onto them, the United States and other imperialist countries have continually obstructed the economic growth of the vast majority of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Exchanges at Unequal Values

One of the traditional ways the imperialist countries employ to exploit the developing nations is to monopolize the international market, force down the prices of raw materials exported from the developing countries and raise the prices of processed products, that is, buying low and selling high.

The developing countries depend chiefly on the export of their raw materials to exchange for industrial processed goods, a situation created by long-term imperialist domination. Today the export of primary commodities (fuel, farm and mineral products) still accounts for 80 percent of their total exports. Quite a few of these countries still have a "monoculture economy" and can only export one or two kinds of products to get foreign exchange. This enables the imperialist countries, with their control of the international market, to exploit them through trade and run their economies.

According to data published by the United Nations, world prices of raw materials in 1963 were more than 38 percent below what they were in 1951, and after that fluctuated at levels below the 1963 prices. In 1970 there was again a big drop in prices of some raw materials; the price of wool stood at 14.5 percent below the 1963 figure, copper 3.1 percent, wheat 3.2 and cocoa 24.4 percent.

During the same period, however, the United States and a few other "developed" countries raised prices on their industrial products sold to the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

According to U.N. figures, taking prices of manufactured goods in 1950 as the base figures, by 1963 these prices had risen 23 percent,

The packing room in a match and cigarette factory, an example of national industry being developed by the Republic of Guinea.

and were still going up in 1970. The price of U.S. processed products rose 24 percent in that year alone. According to a report in the magazine *Vision,* from 1966 to 1970 the rising prices of imports in Latin America caused that region to suffer a loss of nearly U.S. 2,700 million dollars. Over 1,100 million dollars of this was in 1970 alone.

This "scissors differential" created by the sharp drop of raw material export prices and the sharp increase in prices of processed-product imports brought double losses to the developing countries. The *Irish Times* pointed out that as a result of worsening trade conditions the developing countries lost 13,400 million dollars in the period from 1950 to 1965.

In 1954 Colombia could exchange 14 sacks of coffee for a jeep. By 1969, 43 sacks were needed. A western press estimate says that in 1960 a developing country could purchase a tractor by exporting one ton of cocoa, but now five tons are needed. Such intensive economic exploitation is inevitably giving rise to strong indignation and protest on the part of the peoples of the developing countries.

Trade Discrimination and Control

In order to end their disadvantage of having only raw materials to export in the international market, in recent years the developing countries have made efforts to build up their national industries and are turning out some light industrial products for export such as textile goods, leather manufactured goods and bicycles. But tariff and non-tariff barriers on imports of both raw materials and industrial manufactured products into the United States and a few "developed" countries seriously impede the growth of the developing countries' economies and foreign trade.

The Declaration of Lima passed in November 1971 pointed out that while the proportion of world exports coming from these countries dropped from 21.3 percent in 1960 to 17.6 percent in 1970, processed products from the United States and a few "developed" countries kept flowing into the markets of the developing countries. Hitting at the former's national industry, this has increased their international payments deficits. United Nations data shows that every year between 1962 and 1970 the developing countries imported more than they exported. Their total amount of imports over exports for the nine years reached 16,900 million dollars.

Taking advantage of their monopoly of the merchant marine business, some "developed" countries also extort a great deal of money from the developing countries in shipping charges. On March 19 of this year, *Prensa Latina* reported that the annual payment for shipping charges in Latin America alone amounts to 3,000 million dollars.

Heavy Debts

The imperialist countries, on the one hand, grab huge profits from the developing countries through all these means, leaving them no other way to make up their deficits but to ask for loans abroad. On the other hand, through loans and "aid" they extort high interest from the developing countries, which, instead of helping them extricate themselves from their difficulties causes them to go deeper into debt.

A report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development stated that in 1969 the external debt of 80 developing countries was twice what it was in 1961, reaching 59,000 million dollars. This was 4,700 million dollars more than their total income of 54,300 million dollars from exports in 1970. Press reports say that the total amount of foreign loans to the developing countries stands at over 65,000 million dollars at present. In fact, most of the developing countries are now in the situation of asking for new loans to pay their old debts. Over one-third of the loans asked by developing countries in 1970 from the industrial capitalist countries and the international financial organizations under their control were used for payment of such debts and interest on them. As the United States and a few "developed" countries intensify this kind of robbery of the developing nations of the third world, the burden of debt on the latter is bound to increase.

Economic Crises Shifted

Like someone "using the neighbor's field as an outlet for his overflow", U.S. imperialism has always shifted its economic crises onto other countries, and it is the developing countries which suffer the most harm. In every economic crisis in the capitalist world since World War II, none of the developing countries escaped damage as a result of the forcing down of raw

material prices. At the end of last year the devaluation of the dollar and the adjustment of the exchange rate for the currencies of the capitalist world brought tremendous losses to the developing countries. *Prensa Latina* reported that this had added 2,500 million dollars to their debts and caused a drain of 600 million dollars in purchasing power from their foreign exchange reserves.

Unity Against Domination

As the above few figures show, the relationship between the developing countries and the United States and a few other "developed" countries is simply not the highly-touted "mutual dependence"; the fact is that the sweat and blood of the peoples of the developing countries is fattening the big monopoly bourgeoisie of the imperialist countries.

In his address at the opening ceremony of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Chilean President Salvador Allende said that ". . . the developing nations, which account for 60 percent of the world population, have only 12 percent of the gross product at their disposal". Referring to the enormous harm done by foreign investment, he said, "Between 1950 and 1967, Latin America received 3,900 million dollars but handed out 12,800 million dollars. In other words, our region paid out four dollars for every dollar received." In their international economic exchange since World War II the peoples of the third world have lost 100,000 million dollars, he pointed out.

There are numerous facts to prove that the more "developed" the imperialist countries become, the more the developing countries are impoverished. David Singh, head of the Delegation of Guyana, sharply pointed out that the fact that the imperialist countries have developed is proof of their plundering of their former colonies.

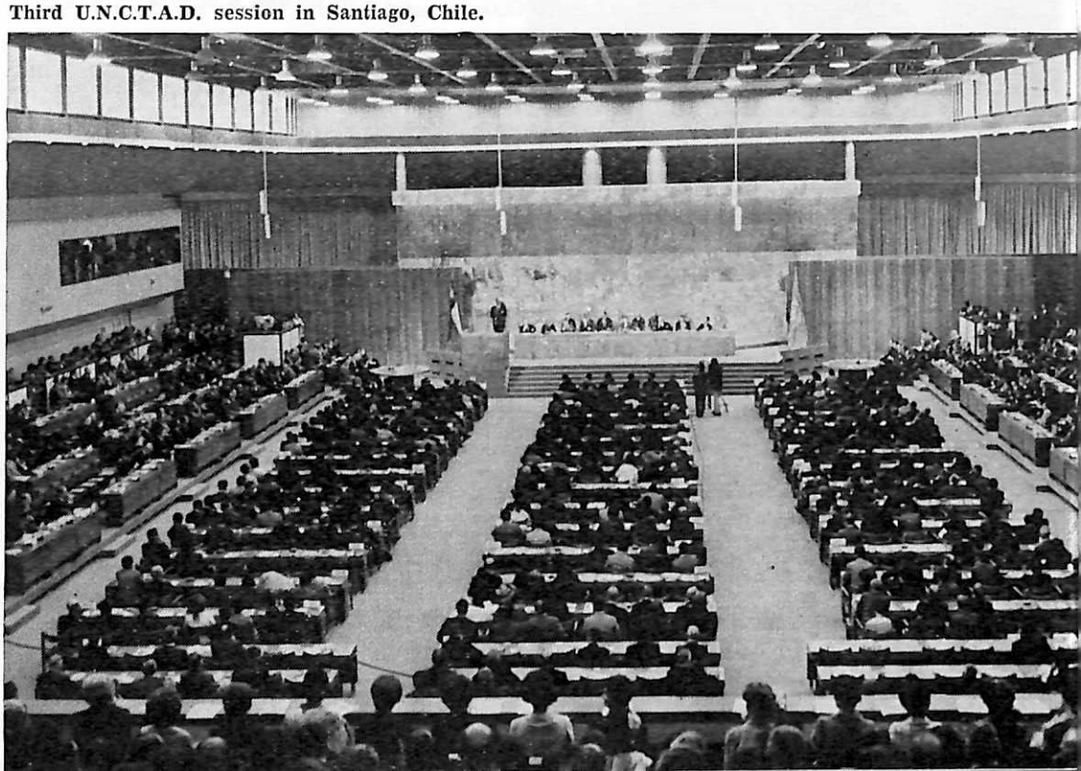
For years the peoples of many developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been waging a fierce struggle against the intensifying exploitation by imperialism. Because of this struggle, in December 1962 the U.N. General Assembly approved the convening of a United Nations conference on trade and development. At the first session of the U.N.C.T.A.D. held in 1964 and its second session in 1968, the developing countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America gradually united to create the "Group of 77". Meeting in 1967, they proclaimed the Charter of Algiers and decided to take concerted action to resist imperialist exploitation and plunder. In October-November 1971, the developing countries held their second meeting of ministers in Lima, the capital of Peru. By that time this group had expanded to include more than 90 countries and regions with a population of 1,600 million.

Addressing the opening session of the second ministers' meeting, Peruvian President Juan Velasco said that the countries of the third world "have emerged today on the stage of the reality of the contemporary world, vigorously demanding the final cancellation of an unjust and discriminative international order which affects all of us adversely". The Declaration of Lima adopted at the meeting reflected the strong demand of the developing countries to oppose imperialist exploitation and plunder in the fields of international finance, trade, tariff, aid, merchant marine shipping and the extraction of natural resources.

In the last decade the developing countries, who depend chiefly on the export of petroleum, coffee, cocoa, tin, copper, rubber and other raw materials, have been pulling together to struggle against the forcing down of raw material prices by imperialist countries. In a sharp struggle, ten petroleum-exporting countries in the Middle East, north Africa and Latin America have forced the foreign oil companies to raise the price of crude oil, and have hiked the rate of tax on the income of the companies. Not long ago the coffee-exporting countries, the cocoa-exporting countries and the copper-exporting countries also took concerted action to free themselves from the control of international monopoly capital. In recent years the movement in the developing countries to nationalize the industrial enterprises owned by foreign monopoly capital has grown vigorously. Ignoring threats and coercion from the imperialists, Chile, Libya, Iraq, Syria and some other countries have taken over a number of copper mines and petroleum enterprises formerly held by American and British monopoly companies.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Today the movement of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to get together to resist imperialist exploitation and plunder, safeguard their national interests and sovereignty and develop their national economies has become an irresistible tide.

Third U.N.C.T.A.D. session in Santiago, Chile.



The opening in the Capital Stadium of the five national tournaments.

AMID bright lights, red flags flying and band music, 1972 national tournaments in five sports — basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton — opened in the Capital Stadium in Peking on the evening of June 9. The contests marked the twentieth anniversary of the day on which Chairman Mao wrote the inscription **"Promote physical culture and build up the people's health"**, and were held simultaneously in the Peking, Tientsin, Shihchiachuang, Paoting, Tangshan and Changchiakow regions.

The tournaments, which closed in Peking on July 2 after 6,000 fierce contests, afforded a review of China's achievement in sports guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They also served to mobilize the masses for wider development of sports and improvement of technique.

Two hundred eighty-six men's and women's teams from 21 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 3 municipalities and from the Chinese People's Liberation Army as well took part in the games, 40 percent more than the number in these events in the second national sports meet held in 1965. The 2,956 contestants were of a dozen nationalities, including Han, Hui, Korean, Mongolian and Tibetan. One thousand and fifty-six women took part, and over a third of the contestants were under twenty. This, the largest national sports meet since the cultural revolution, reflected the vigor of sports in China.

Improving Together

In the hard-fought contests the watchword "Friendship first, competition second" brought good results both technically and in political ideology, with contestants learning from each other and improving together.

This uniting in struggle and helping and learning from each other in order to develop China's socialist sports characterized the meet. The Tibet Autonomous Region's football team composed of 14 Tibetans, 4 Hui and 3 Han players was scheduled against the strong

Men's basketball finals: Shanghai vs. Peking.

A game in the volleyball finals played at Shuangchiao commune near Peking.

Football teams from Tibet and Szechuan trade tips.

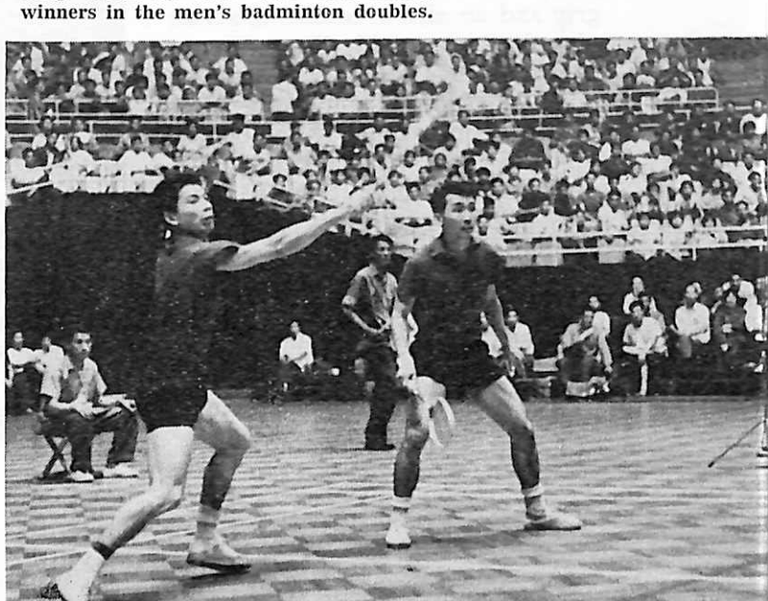
FIVE NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

Guided by the principle "Friendship first, competition second", the sportsmen reached new heights in sportsmanship and play.

Shanghai team. When the two teams met together before the game, the coach of the Tibetan team asked the Shanghai players to serve as their "field instructors". Moved by this modesty and eagerness to learn, the Shanghai team leader said, "We'll discuss this afternoon's match and give joint guidance to make it a good game." The Tibetan team didn't score in the first half. During the break the coach of the Shanghai team helped them analyze the playing of both teams and discussed offensive and defensive tactics. In the second half the Tibetan team strengthened their offense and shot successfully. That evening the leaders, coaches and players of both teams com-

A tense moment in the men's ping-pong team finals.

Tang Hsien-hu and Hou Chia-chang, winners in the men's badminton doubles.



pared notes and summed up their experience in the match, finding their own weak points and learning the other's strong points.

Many teams and sportsmen went into the meets with the idea of learning something from each game. To give the teams more opportunity for this the basketball, volleyball and football meets and the table tennis and badminton team events were organized as single round-robin tournaments. Trading tips was widespread on as well as off the field during both preliminaries and the finals.

"Friendship first, competition second" makes high demands on the players' ideology, sportsmanship and technique. The teams all spoke against the revisionist line in sports pushed by political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi, such as "playing for medals" and "technique first", and stressed the idea of mutual help.

During the football match between the Kunming army unit and Szechuan province team, the latter organized an attack from mid-field. Li Ying-huang spurted forward and got the ball. Snaking past the full-back, he bore down in front of the goal. As he raised his foot for the kick, goalie Li Chen-hsuan threw himself on the ball. Seeing he might hurt the goalie, Li Ying-huang pulled back his leg and jumped over Li Chen-hsuan. The spectators warmly applauded this player who would rather lose a goal than hurt a comrade, and also the quick, courageous goalie.

Bold and Tenacious

The Capital Stadium was packed on June 20 for the five individual events in the ping-pong finals. Hu Yu-lan, a woman from Liaoning province who uses the hand-shake grip and an all-out attacking style, played 20-year-old Wen Chun-cheng from Chekiang, who was taking part in national competition for the first time. Wen boldly followed up her serves with smashes. Though trailing, Hu played steadily, using every chance to counterattack. Both players showed tenacity and splendid skill. Hu Yu-lan finally took the women's singles title after five hard-fought sets.

The finals of the badminton singles held at the Peking Workers' Stadium were also very tense. Tang Hsien-hu of the Fukien province team started right out with a fierce attack. Winning point after point by playing close up to the net, he led 8-2. Undaunted, Hou Chia-chang of the Kwangtung province team seized every chance to jump-smash, winning the first set 15-12. While keeping up his attack, in the second set Tang strengthened his defence, winning 15-10 to make it one-all. In the crucial third set both players used fast attacks. Adding flexible tactics to one surprise attack after another, Hou Chia-chang finally won the men's singles title.

Throughout the tournaments, teams from all over the country fought tenaciously and showed that they were not afraid of strong opponents and would not relax with weak ones, were neither arrogant in victory nor discouraged in defeat. This left a deep impression on the spectators. Putting daring to the fore, many unknown players defeated famous ones and by hard playing new teams beat strong ones. Some teams refused to let the fact that they were trailing discourage them, and went on to win.

When the Sinkiang women's basketball team played the Hupeh province team, they trailed 27-40 at the half-time. They caught up during the second half, and with 12 seconds to go were trailing by just one point. While the Hupeh team might have taken advantage of the fact that the ball was in their hands to hold on to it and thus win, instead they organized an attack so as to raise the level of the game. When time ran out the score was tied at 73-all. Both teams played well in overtime, Sinkiang finally winning 85-79.

Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Underlying the tournaments from start to finish was the idea of sports for the workers, peasants and soldiers. Among the 2,956 participants were members of people's communes, workers and staff members of industrial and mining enterprises, students and members of the People's Liberation Army. The great majority of them had emerged as outstanding sportsmen in the course of mass sports.

Over the years mass sports have been catching on in both cities and countryside, including the border areas, as a result of interest shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Local athletic contests and general sports meets held for the past several years and many spare-time sports schools set up in various places have raised the level of play.

The Shansi province badminton team in this tournament is known for its modest attitude and eagerness to learn. All six men on the team are from the Hsinchiang Textile Mill, five of them workers. Eighty-five percent of the people at this mill are active in 17 sports, including swimming and various kinds of ball games. Over 300 play badminton and the team was selected from among these.

Jampa Chhogyal and five other members on the Tibet Autonomous Region's football team are workers selected for their outstanding playing from among 33 grass-roots teams in Lhasa.

In addition to games at the big stadiums and gymnasiums, some of the tournament events were played at factories, mines, communes and schools, right where the workers, peasants and soldiers are. Seventy-seven percent of the competition sites in the Peking region were at such grass-roots units in 12 districts and counties.

Before, during and after the tournaments it was arranged to have the sportsmen in each region go to factories, mines, villages and army units for friendly matches and exhibitions. While there they coached the local sportsmen and promoted the development of mass sports.

Sent for practice to the court of the Changchiakow Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Fukien basketball team invited the plant team to a friendly game. During it the Fukien team's veteran coach pointed out the workers' weaknesses in passing and shooting, as well as the strong points they should develop. He also had his players demonstrate key points to the plant team. The workers said such warm help would be an inspiration to mass sports at the plant.

Spectators at the meet

COMMUNE SPORTS

Our Correspondent

IT was early morning on the first of May this year. The Peiling commune's sports field was already ringed round with a crowd of its members and those from neighboring communes and counties, and people were still streaming in down the road and the small paths through the wheat fields.

"Sportsmen enter the field!" At the sound of the chief judge's voice over the loudspeaker, 2,800 sportsmen and women marched onto the field. It was the opening of the three-day sports festival for which the Peiling commune has become famous throughout the area. This year's was its eighth meet.

The exhibition performances began with calisthenics to music by a group of old peasants. A tug-of-war, walking a log, crossing a river on a rope and nine other demonstrations followed. Next came the men's and women's track and field events. The contestants were all from Peiling commune, both young activists and oldsters with plenty of life experience. Their sportsmanship and skill on the field drew applause and cheers from the 40,000 spectators.

Located in Haian county, Kiangsu province, 200 kilometers northwest of Shanghai, Peiling commune faces the Yellow Sea on the east. At the time of liberation this was an alkaline area. By working hard in the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai peasants, the commune members have brought both water and alkali under control and now get over five times as much grain per hectare as before liberation.

They are also very enthusiastic about sports. For years, after work and on rest days they have engaged in various sports suited to the countryside. Some commune members play basketball before and after work, others prefer rope-climbing, pole-climbing or running. On rest days they have a friendly ball game or tug-of-war. They go in for long-distance running in winter and swimming in summer.

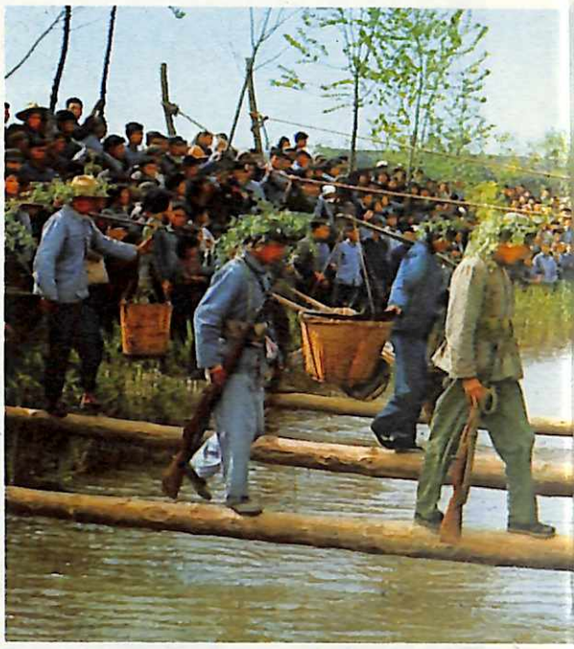
Every brigade has its own men's and women's basketball and table tennis teams and every production team has its own climbing poles, weights and sand pit for broad jumping next to the threshing ground. Over 8,000 commune members — 90 percent of the farm labor force — regularly participate in some kind of sports. Three generations of some families have been known to play in the same ball game and mothers and children have learned to swim together. The regular sports meet is one of the ways they further popularize mass sports and raise their level of skill.

Flexible, Varied Program

When the seventh production team of the Red Flag brigade first went in for sports, team members used to gather at the threshing ground. They wasted a lot of time coming from their scattered homes or distant fields. Production was affected and activities couldn't be held regularly.

Later they divided into groups based on natural villages. After work each group carries on various small-scale sports activities accord-

The yard is a good place for sports.

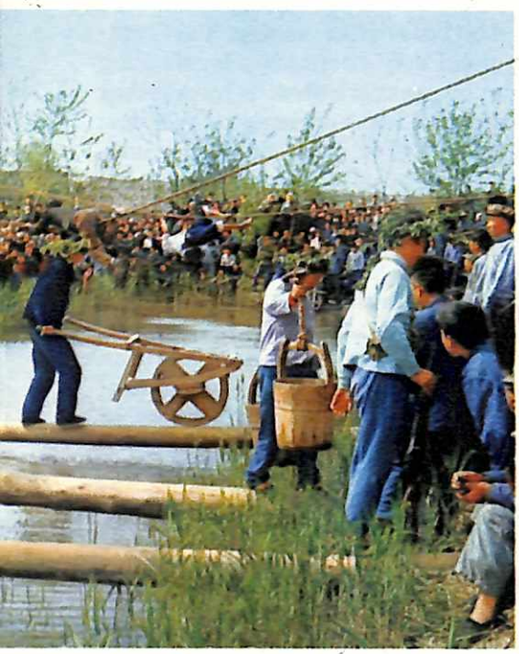


The militia unit demonstrates its skill at crossing single-log bridges.

A carrying pole serves as the rope for an impromptu tug-of-war during a work break.

The beginning of a long-distance race.

Basketball game on a day off.



Peasant Sports

Crossing the river on a rope.

Commune women's bike race.

ing to what work they are doing. Transplanting rice tires the back, so they do stomach and back exercises on the small paths in the fields. Carrying wheat and beans puts a load on the shoulders and legs, so they do squats and other exercises for the limbs. Horizontal bars, parallel bars, climbing poles and weights have been set up where the team members study and hold meetings, for them to use in free moments. During the slack season and on rest days team members get together at the threshing ground to practice or compete in sports they choose as their interest, skill and strength move them.

The seventh production team's system of varied, flexible sports activities has been adopted throughout the commune.

Laughter in a Courtyard

One evening hearty laughter was heard coming from commune member Lu Chung-yin's courtyard. A fierce tug-of-war was in progress. On one end were four generations of Lu's family, from his 83-year-old grandfather to his 10-year-old son, twelve in all. On the other end were several neighbors. Lu's family won.

Commune members make their own sports equipment.

Since the commune started going in for sports, many families have organized their own activities. Because Lu Chung-yin's family is large, they have a lively time.

Tang Yin-chen is the mother of three children and a sportswoman. She is on her brigade's basketball team.

At first some people made remarks like "It's not right for women to be on the sports field. Stay at home and do the housework!" Her mother-in-law was also unhappy about her being in sports.

Tang arranged her housework well and kept trying to get her mother-in-law to go see the games. In socialist society men and women should enjoy equal rights, Tang told her. Soon some of the neighbor women wanted to follow Tang's example, and she helped them solve their problems and get into sports. Tang Yin-chen has taken part in the commune sports meet each year since 1965. She has placed second in both the 100-meter dash and the high jump. Her whole family goes in for sports.

Two Different Lives

Chu Shih-kuei, a member of the oldsters group, likes to point out the difference in sports now and when he was young. Before liberation he and his father raised race horses for a landlord. Every year in mid-March a racetrack was made by putting up a bamboo fence around several dozen hectares of land north of the town of Lipao, 15 kilometers from Peiling. Landlords and officials from surrounding counties came to race their horses and enjoy themselves. Although the local peasants could hear the neighing of the horses and the pounding of their hooves, they couldn't go inside for a look.

In those days poor peasants like Chu Shih-kuei were busy working all day to support themselves and couldn't even think of sports. After liberation Chu Shih-kuei and the other poor peasants became their own masters. As the commune's production developed, the livelihood of its members began to improve and they started to have the time and energy for sports.

In 1963 after seeing the commune Party secretary Hsueh Ping playing basketball with some other people, Chu encouraged his son Tien-ming to join the commune's first basketball team. The peasants welcomed and supported the team and not long after, a cycling team and then a track team were set up. The first commune sports meet was held that year, with 300 participants in seven events. After that the number of people taking part in sports increased rapidly.

Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the sports world boosted the idea of "playing for medals" and "technique first", and opposed sports serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They went so far as to spread the idea that "the countryside can't go in for sports" and "there shouldn't be any sports in the countryside", blocking the development of athletics in rural areas. The Peiling commune members and their cadres were bent on following Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Promote physical culture and build up the people's health."** They resisted the adverse trend and kept mass sports activities going. Lacking equipment, the peasants made their own out of local materials, starting with baskets for their basketball court. They made holes in the center of cottonseed cakes left after oil-pressing and put these on a wooden bar for weightlifting. They made thick ropes for climbing and tug-of-war, as well as horizontal bars and parallel bars. Now each year the production teams also buy some athletic equipment from their public welfare funds.

Because Peiling commune's small-scale after-work sports activities are suited to the time, locale and people of a farming village, they have caught on widely over the years.

Now in his sixties, Chu Shih-kuei is not only a member of the tug-of-war team but has also gotten his son and daughter-in-law to take part in various sports. "Things are sure different now," Chu says contentedly. "Our leadership pays great attention to sports. They often come to watch us and ask if we need anything. They also send outstanding sportsmen to give exhibitions and coach us."

Lesson 3

买 东 西
Mǎi Dōngxi
Buying Things

售货员： 同志，您 买 什么？
Shòuhuòyuán: Tóngzhì, nín mǎi shénme?
Salesman: Comrade, you buy what?

顾客： 我 要 买 一 件 大衣。 有 皮
Gùkè: Wǒ yào mǎi yí jiàn dàyī. Yǒu pí
Customer: I want buy one coat. Have fur

大衣 吗？
dàyī ma?
coat?

有。您 要 哪 一 种？
S: Yǒu. Nín yào nǎ yì zhǒng?
S: Have. You want which one kind?

这 几 种 都 很 好看。 我 要 这
G: Zhè jǐ zhǒng dōu hěn hǎokàn. Wǒ yào zhè
C: These several kinds all very good-looking. I want this

件。 多少 钱？
jiàn. Duōshǎo qián?
piece. How much money?

一百 二十九 块。您 还 要 别的 吗？
S: Yìbǎi èrshí jiǔ kuài. Nín hái yào biéde ma?
S: One hundred twenty-nine yuan. You still want else?

我 还 要 一 顶 帽子。
G: Wǒ hái yào yì dǐng màozi.
C: I still want one hat.

这 种 怎么样？ 八 块 五 一 顶。
S: Zhè zhǒng zěnmeyàng? Bā kuài wǔ yì dǐng.
S: This kind how (about)? Eight yuan five each.

太 贵 了。
G: Tài guì le.
C: Too expensive.

这 种 便宜， 质量 也 不错。 三 块
S: Zhè zhǒng piányi, zhìliàng yě búcuò. Sān kuài
S: This kind inexpensive, quality also not bad. Three yuan

六 毛 五 一 顶。
liù máo wǔ yì dǐng.
six *jiao* five each.

我 就 要 这 种。 一共 多少 钱？
G: Wǒ jiù yào zhè zhǒng. Yígòng duōshǎo qián?
C: I want this kind. Altogether how much money?

一共 一百 三十二 块 六 毛 五
S: Yígòng yìbǎi sānshíèr kuài liù máo wǔ
S: Altogether one hundred thirty-two yuan six *jiao* five

（分）。
(fēn).
(fen).

给 您 一百 四十块。
G: Gěi nín yìbǎi sìshí kuài.
C: Give you one hundred forty yuan.

找 您 七 块 三 毛 五。
S: Zhǎo nín qī kuài sān máo wǔ.
S: Return change you seven yuan three *jiao* five.

Translation

Shopping

Salesman: What would you like, comrade?
Customer: I want a coat. Do you have fur coats?
S: Yes. Which kind would you like?
C: These all look very good. I'll take this one. How much is it?
S: A hundred and twenty-nine yuan. Do you want anything else?
C: I want a hat.
S: How about this kind? It's eight yuan five *jiao*.
C: Too expensive.
S: This kind is not expensive. The quality is good, too. It's three yuan six *jiao* and five *fen*.
C: I'll take it. How much do I owe you altogether?
S: Altogether a hundred thirty-two yuan six *jiao* and five *fen*.
C: Here's a hundred and forty yuan.
S: Here's your change: seven yuan three *jiao* and five *fen*.

Notes

1. Numbers. Numbers in Chinese follow the decimal system: **yī** 一 (one), **èr** 二 (two), **sān** 三 (three), **sì** 四 (four), **wǔ** 五 (five), **liù** 六 (six), **qī** 七 (seven), **bā** 八 (eight), **jiǔ** 九 (nine), **shí** 十 (ten), **shíyī** 十一 (eleven), **shíèr** 十二 (twelve), **shísān** 十三 (thirteen), **shísì** 十四 (fourteen), **shíwǔ** 十五 (fifteen), **shíliù** 十六 (sixteen), **shíqī** 十七 (seventeen), **shíbā** 十八 (eighteen), **shíjiǔ** 十九 (nineteen), **èrshí** 二十 (twenty), **èrshiyī** 二十一 (twenty-one), **èrshièr** 二十二 (twenty-two), **èrshisān** 二十三 (twenty-three), **èrshisì** 二十四 (twenty-four), **èrshiwǔ** 二十五 (twenty-five) ... **sānshí** 三十 (thirty) ... **sìshí** 四十 (forty) ... **jiǔshijiǔ** 九十九 (ninety-nine), **yìbǎi** 一百 (one hundred).

2. Measure words. In Chinese, numerals cannot be put before a noun without a measure word in between. Many nouns have their own special measure words to go with them. **Yí jiàn dàyī** 一件大衣 (a coat), **sān dǐng màozi** 三顶帽子 (three hats). The measure word **gè** 个 is most widely used for human beings and objects without special measure words of their own, as in **sān ge háizi** 三个孩子 (three children) **yíge gōngren** 一个工人 (a worker).

3. Units of currency. China's currency is the **rénmín bì** 人民币 (people's currency). Its unit is the yuan元. One yuan equals ten **jiǎo** 角. One **jiǎo** equals ten **fēn** 分. In colloquial speech, yuan is often called **kuài** 块 and **jiǎo** called **máo** 毛. **Yí kuài sān máo wǔ (fēn)** 一块三毛五(分), (one yuan three *jiao* and five (*fen*)), **sì kuài liù (máo)** 四块六(毛) (four yuan and six (*jiao*)), **qī máo bā (fēn)** 七毛八(分) (seven *jiao* and eight (*fen*)). The final unit is often omitted.

4. **Jǐ** 几 and **duōshǎo** 多少 (how many). When asking about a number from one to ten, the word **jǐ** is used. The word **duōshǎo** can be used in asking about any number.

Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge háizi? 你有几个孩子? (How many children do you have?) Usually we do not say: **Nǐ yǒu duōshǎo háizi**? 你有多少孩子? But in **Shànghǎi yǒu duōshǎo gōngren**? 上海有多少工人? (How many workers are there in Shanghai?) we cannot say: **Shànghǎi yǒu jǐ ge gōngren**? 上海有几个工人?

Generally, **gè** 个 or some other measure word should be added after the word **jǐ** 几. After the word **duōshǎo** 多少 sometimes no measure word is used.

5. **Nín** 您 is a form of **nǐ** 你 (you), denoting respect.

Exercises

I. Speech practice:

1. A: 这 是 多少 钱?
Zhè shì duōshǎo qián?

B: 这 是 / **Zhè shì**

一百 二十 块。 **yìbǎi èrshi kuài.**
一百 块。 **yìbǎi kuài.**
九十八 块。 **jiǔshibā kuài.**
十 块。 **shí kuài.**
六 毛。 **liù máo.**
八 分。 **bāfēn.**
五 块 三 毛 七。 **wǔ kuài sān máo qī.**
四 块 九。 **sì kuài jiǔ.**

2. A: 同志, 您 买 什么?
Tóngzhì, nín mǎi shénme?

B: 我 要 买 / **Wǒ yào mǎi**

大衣。 **dàyī.**
帽 子。 **màozi.**
上 衣。 **shàngyī (jacket).**
裤子。 **kùzi (trousers).**
鞋。 **xié (shoes).**
袜子。 **wàzi (socks).**

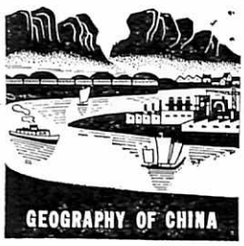
II. Fill the spaces with the measure words **gè** 个, **jiàn** 件 or **dǐng** 顶:

1. 一 ____ 老工人
2. 四 ____ 帽子
3. 三 ____ 大衣

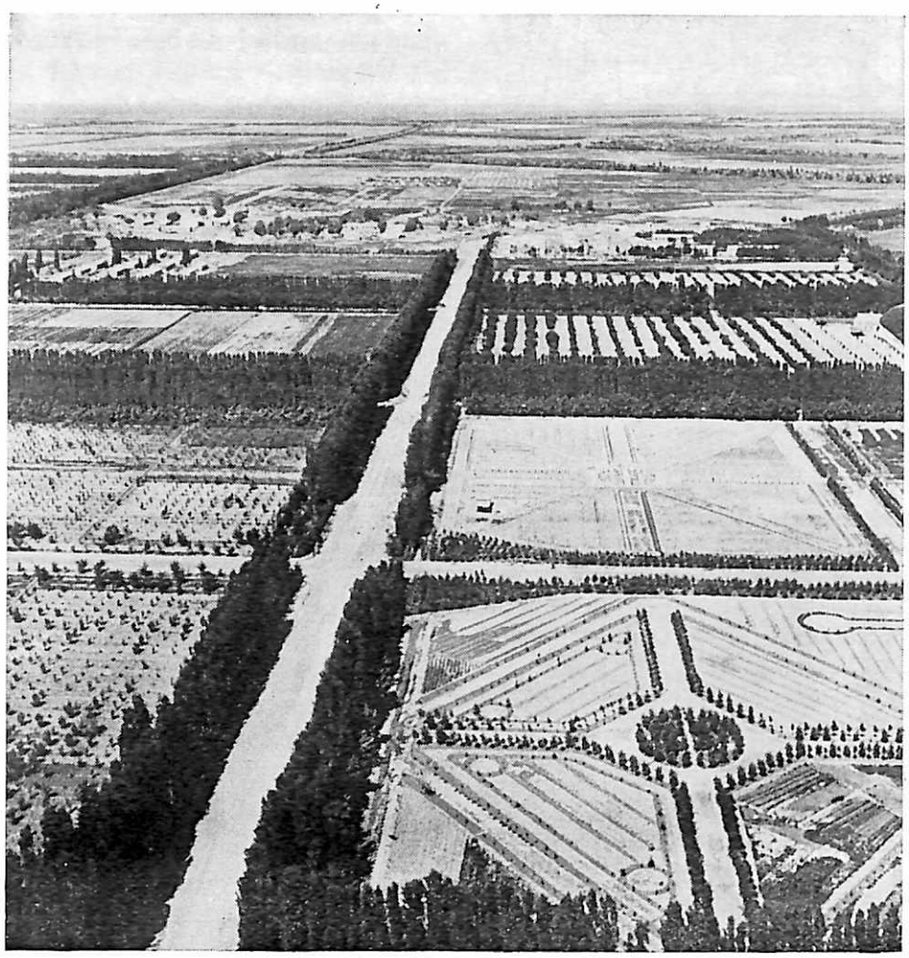
III. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Xie Wen's wife is a doctor.
2. He has a boy and a girl.
3. This kind of fur coat is quite good. It's a hundred and thirty yuan.
4. This kind of hat is inexpensive. It's three yuan and five *jiao*.

(Answers to the exercises are on page 29.)



BASINS



Beyond the gobi area in the Dzungarian Basin lie fertile fields.

BASINS, along with mountains, plateaus, hills and plains, make up the principal types of terrain in China. The bigger and deeper basins are in the west, the east having only medium-sized and small ones. The five discussed here are the most famous ones.

The Tarim Basin

The Tienshan Mountains span the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, dividing it into the Tarim Basin in the south and the Dzungarian Basin in the north. Five hundred million years ago, during the Early Paleozoic era, Tarim and Dzungaria were the only land masses in Sinkiang; the rest of the area was covered with water. Then during the Late Paleozoic era, about 200 to 300 million years ago, as a result of violent movements of the earth strata in China's west, the bottom of the ocean became exposed and thrust up to become mountains. The ocean disappeared, and Dzungaria and Tarim, instead of being islands, became depressions surrounded by mountains.

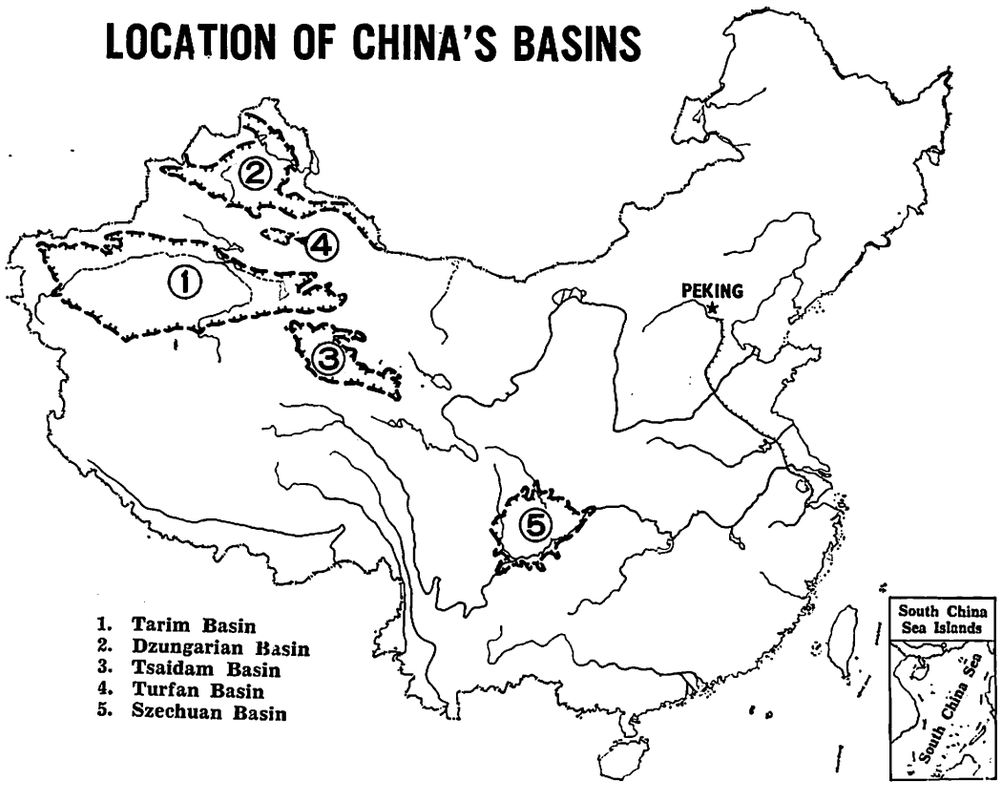
The Tarim Basin, in an irregular diamond shape, is bounded by the Tienshan Mountains, the Kunlun Mountains and the Pamir Plateau. Measuring 1,500 kilometers from east to west and 600 kilometers from north to south at the widest part, it is China's biggest inland basin and one of the biggest in the world. Its floor covers an area of 530,000 square kilometers. The average elevation is 1,000 meters above sea level.

The basin's surface structure is a series of concentric belts. First there are the outer mountains, then the gobi area (foothills of stones), then a ring of oases and, at the center, desert and salt lakes. The landscape changes from belt to belt. The outermost belt is dotted with the snowcapped peaks of the Tienshan and Kunlun mountains. Deep in the luxuriant forests of the Tienshan are many natural grazing grounds. The mountains possess rich deposits of coal, oil, tungsten, copper, lead, gold and silver.

The gobi area is an expanse of stones burnt black from millions of years of exposure to the scorch-

An oasis in the Taklamakan desert

LOCATION OF CHINA'S BASINS



ing sun. Vegetation here is extremely sparse. The oases beyond are another world, with vast tracts of cropland and spiderwebs of irrigation canals. Along with wheat, corn and rice, this fertile belt produces fine long-staple cotton. Sericulture has a long history here. Silk production has developed considerably since liberation. The oases also yield an abundance of apricots, pears and apples.

Leaving the oases one enters the Taklamakan, the biggest desert in China and large among those of the world. Taklamakan is a Uighur word meaning "Go in and you won't come out". The center of the desert is a place of dead silence with no sign of plant or animal life, not even birds or insects.

On the eastern edge of the Tarim Basin is the Lop Nor, the biggest shifting lake in China. Its water contains highly saline compounds and around it are salt crusts.

Situated in the heart of the Asian continent, the Tarim Basin is 2,000 to 3,000 kilometers from the sea on all sides. Very few places in the world share such a distinction. With ocean moisture blocked off by the surrounding mountains, the climate is arid. On the fringe annual rainfall measures from 50 to 100 mm., in the center no more than 10 mm. Some places have no rain the year round.

There is a wide difference between night and day temperatures and those of summer and winter. The summer-winter difference in the same spot may be as much as 50° to 60° Centigrade, and for day-night 15° to 20° C. In late spring and early summer, and late autumn and early winter, while the mornings and evenings are cold enough for padded clothing, noontime is so hot that the lightest summer garment seems too heavy. A local saying goes, "Fur coats in the morning, gauze at noon, and we eat watermelons by the fireside."

Tarim in Uighur means "converging rivers". All the rivers here originate in the mountains and flow inward through the valleys, the gobi and the desert, and either gradually seep away into the ground or empty into lakes. The 2,100-km. Tarim River is the longest inland river in China and one of the longest for the world. The local people of this arid region long ago invented the *karez* underground channel system for irrigation.

Much has been done here since liberation to transform nature: planting trees and forest belts in the deserts, removing sand to create fields and building water conservation projects. In Pishan county, located between the Taklamakan desert to the north and the gobi to the south, in eight years the people have built 229 kilometers of irrigation canals in order to utilize the melting snow of the Kunlun Mountains for irrigation. They have also planted 23,000 *mu* of trees and 1,000 kilometers of shelter belts. Protected by these, farmland which had been submerged by sand has been recovered and new tracts have been reclaimed in the desert.

New highways now link the cities and the countryside. Many of these cross the Tienshan Mountains, go through the gobi and follow the northern foothills of the Kunlun Mountains into Tibet.

The Dzungarian Basin

The Dzungarian Basin with the Altai Mountains to its north and the Tienshan Mountains to its south is in the shape of an irregular triangle. In topographical structure it is similar to the Tarim Basin. The center, except for a few lakes and low-lying areas in the west, is one expanse of desert.

While sheltered by 2,000-meter-high mountains on the west, Dzungaria is exposed to air masses from the northwest through several passes. This gives the region slightly more rain than the Tarim, an annual precipitation ranging from 150 to 300 mm. Temperatures here are generally lower than in the Tarim Basin, and low for basins of its type. Winter brings a strong northwesterly wind.

There are few rivers. The Irtysh, flowing west along the foothills of the Altai into the Soviet Union, is China's only river emptying into the Arctic Ocean.

Dzungaria has large deposits of oil, coal and metallic ores. The Karamai oilfield in the west is one of China's bigger ones. The section of the Altai Mountains within the Chinese border has been an important producer of gold since ancient times. Mining of many other metallic ores has been carried on since liberation.

Urumchi on the southern fringe of the basin is the capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and a developing industrial city. In recent years many big

state farms have risen in the valley of the Manass River. Their huge tracts of farmland yield excellent crops of wheat and cotton. Local specialties include grapes, Hami melons and apples.

Before liberation Dzungaria had not an inch of railroad. Now Urumchi can be reached by rail from Peking, the national capital, and highways link the area's cities with the mining and agricultural areas.

The Tsaidam Basin

The Tsaidam Basin situated in the northwest of Chinghai province is enclosed by the Chilien Mountains on the north and northeast, the Kunlun Mountains on the south and the Altyn Mountains on the northwest. The basin measures 850 kilometers from east to west and 250 kilometers from north to south at its widest part. Tsaidam is a depression in a high plateau; elevation of its floor is from 2,500-3,000 meters above sea level. In the northwest are plains, hilly regions and deserts and in the southeast, level land.

Tsaidam is a Mongolian word meaning "salt marsh". Two to three hundred million years ago the basin was a huge lake. Then the western part gradually rose and the surface area of the lake shrank, leaving some 5,000 salt lakes. The Charhan Salt Marsh in the center of the basin is China's biggest surface rock-salt bed, with an area of 1,600 square kilometers. Its 25,000 million tons of salt deposits are enough to supply China's entire population for 8,000 years. Vast areas of the marsh are solid salt up to 15 meters thick. The north-south highway traversing the basin runs for 31 kilometers over this salt surface. Many houses in the basin are built of huge slabs quarried from the marsh. Lumps of rock salt can be found in unusual shapes, "snowflakes", "pearls" or "noodles", in aquamarine, white, red, blue and black. Intricate art works are carved from the transparent crystals.

Ample deposits of coal, oil, asbestos and all kinds of metallic ores give Tsaidam the name "treasure basin". The growth of more than a dozen industries, including steel, coal, nonferrous metals and oil, is turning Tsaidam into a rising industrial center for the northwest.

The Turfan Basin

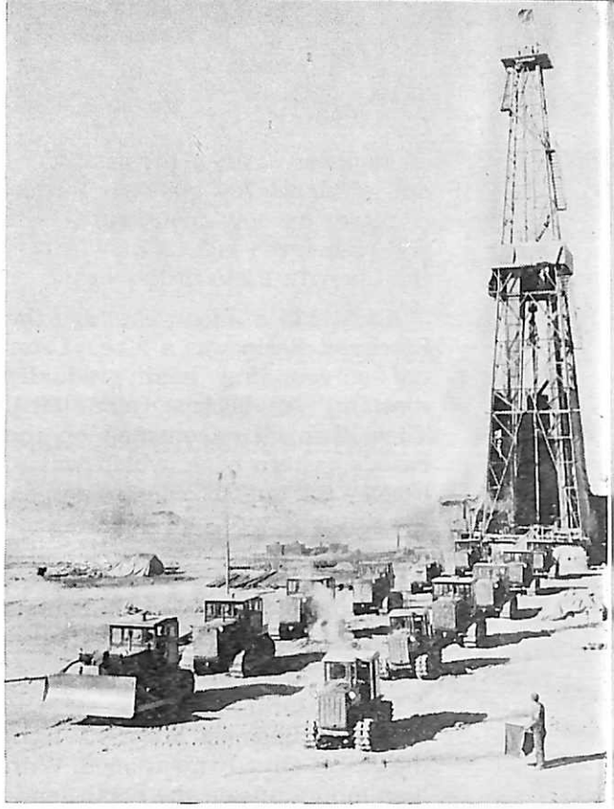
The Turfan Basin in the eastern part of the Tienshan Mountains is surrounded on all sides by the branch ranges of the Tienshan with heights of 1,500 to 5,400 meters above the sea. It is the lowest spot in China — 154 meters below sea level at the surface of Aidin Lake. The 50,000-square-kilometer basin is the result of a violent fault depression in the earth's crust which occurred between 60 and 180 million years ago. Locked in by mountains, the heat in the basin rises quickly but radiates slowly, producing a summer mean temperature above 30° C. In 1953 the thermometer registered a record high of 47.6° C. Although thunder and lightning often make it seem that a storm is threatening, no rain falls because it evaporates before it reaches the ground. With an annual precipitation of only 25 mm. the basin is the hottest place in the country. On the basin's northern rim are the Bogdo Mountains. Its southern slope of red sandstone bare of vegetation look as if it is on fire in the sunlight, hence its name "Flaming Mountain".

Rivers in the Turfan Basin are small and short. Most of their waters seep into the ground so that underground water is plentiful and can be made to irrigate the land through *karez* channels. The basin yields wheat and cotton and is nationally known for its fruit and melons and especially its seedless grapes.

Since 1964 the local people have dug 50 kilometers of canals through which the melting snow of the Tienshan Range is brought to the oases. Shelter belts have made it possible to recover cropland once buried by shifting sand, and agriculture is developing rapidly.

The Szechuan Basin

The Szechuan Basin in Szechuan province in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River is encircled by the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau on the west, the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau on the south, the Wushan Mountains on the east and the Tapa Mountains on the north. The



A new oil well in Tsaidam

Grape harvest in Turfan

A train on the Paochi-Chengtu line steams through the Chienmen Mountains into the Szechuan Basin.

average elevation of the basin does not go above 700 meters. Within it there are low mountains, hills and plains, the biggest of which is the Chengtu Plain in the west.

About 135 million years ago the Szechuan Basin was a lake. Later the surrounding land gradually rose up to become mountains. Then, through an opening on the basin's eastern edge, which was to become the famous Yangtze gorges, the water flowed out and the lake became land. Today wells sunk into the basin floor will yield salt water, formed by saline compounds from an ancient lake that had seeped underground.

The natural landscape of the Szechuan Basin is different from the basins already mentioned. With high mountains on the north fending off the cold air masses, the basin has hot summers and mild winters. It is green the year round, with abundant rainfall and much fog in winter and spring. Its numerous rivers all flow into the Yangtze. The famous Tukiangyen Irrigation System on the Chengtu Plain was built more than 2,000 years ago. Improved since liberation, the system now waters seven million *mu* of land, more than tripling the pre-liberation irrigated area. The basin's red sandstone and shale contain large deposits of phosphorus and potassium.

One of China's important "rice bowls", the Szechuan Basin also produces a wealth of sub-tropical products including tung oil, sugarcane, the red tangerine, the sweet orange and various medicinal herbs, all of which earn it the name "Land of Abundance".

The basin also possesses coal, oil, natural gas, salt wells, apatites and sulphur, but before liberation there was not much industry and communications were poor. Liberation brought rapid development of the steel and machine-building industries, the completion of the Paochi-Chengtu and Chengtu-Kweiyang railroads, networks of highways and better water transport. Big steamboats can now go from Shanghai on the east coast, or Wuhan in the middle reaches, upriver far past the gorges. All this has made the Szechuan Basin an important industrial base for China's southwest.

STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

Yenan Forum 30th Anniversary Commemoratives

FOR the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*, on May 23 the Chinese Ministry of Communications issued a set of six 8-*fen* commemorative stamps.

Stamp 1. The General Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at Yangchialing in Yenan, where the Forum on Literature and Art was held in May 1942. The forum was part of a movement begun by the Party — during a very difficult time for the international war against fascism and China's resistance to Japanese aggression — to rectify its own ranks politically, ideologically and organizationally and to strengthen Party unity so as to better fit it to win out over the enemy. The forum was to launch the rectification movement in literary and art circles. In his talks at it, Chairman Mao pointed out that the fundamental orientation for proletarian literature and art was to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Reddish purple, orange-brown, greenish yellow and red.

Stamp 2. Singing revolutionary songs. After the forum, writers and artists in Yenan and the other anti-Japanese base areas followed Chairman Mao's teachings and went among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They made literature and art powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy.

The stamp shows a chorus singing revolutionary songs against the background of Yenan's Pagoda Hill lighted up by the red sun. Such songs played a great role in inspiring the people's struggle against Japanese aggression.

Red, magenta, yellow and violet-blue.

Stamp 3. The *yangko* opera *Brother and Sister Open up Wasteland*. The *yangko* was a simple and vigorous north China folk dance. Out of this popular form, after the Yenan Talks, revolutionary writers and artists created the new *yangko* opera. *Brother and Sister Open up Wasteland* was one of the representative *yangko* operas of the time. It reflected the movement for production in the liberated areas during the anti-Japanese war. In the background at the foot of Pagoda Hill are a group of spectators and an ensemble of traditional Chinese instruments.

Apple-green, blue, red, brown and olive-yellow.

Stamp 4. Propagandist during the anti-Japanese war. The Yenan Talks moved writers and artists to become part of the life and struggle of the masses of the people. They joined in production, did war work and propaganda work among the masses. The stamp shows a woman propagandist reciting popular rhymes to the rhythm of bamboo clappers. She is performing during a rest break. On her right, traditional Chinese musical instruments lie next to rifles stacked ready for battle. In the background armymen and peasants are opening up wasteland, with Pagoda Hill in the distance.

Violet-blue, greenish yellow, red and orange-brown.

Stamp 5. An opera actor performing the role of Li Yu-ho, hero of the modern revolutionary Peking Opera, *The Red Lantern*, in the countryside as Chairman Mao taught at the Yenan forum.

Indigo, bright blue, apple-green, red and yellow.

Stamp 6. Wu Ching-hua, heroine of the ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* on a contemporary revolutionary theme as performed in a factory.

Chestnut, blue, red and yellow-orange.

Characters printed in red across the top of the stamps read: "In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art* 1942-1972". Size: 40 × 54 mm. *Perf.* 11. Photogravured. Serial Nos. 33-38.

Promote Physical Culture

ON June 10, 1952 Chairman Mao wrote for the All-China Athletic Federation the inscription: **"Promote physical culture and build up the people's health."** In honor of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the inscription, the Ministry of Communications issued a set of five 8-*fen* commemorative stamps.

Stamp 1. Athletes playing basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton signify China's 1972 National Tournaments for these games, which opened on the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription. In the background are outlines of Peking's largest stadium and two big indoor stadiums.

Vermilion, orange-red and gold.

Stamp 2. Workers doing physical exercises to radio music in a factory.

Violet, lavender, bright blue and orange-red.

Stamp 3. Peasants' tug-of-war against the background of a shady village.

Yellow, green, bright blue and red.

Stamp 4. People's Liberation Army fighters climbing a cliff in training. In the background are an army encampment and troops on the march.

Green, apple-green, turquoise-blue and red.

Stamp 5. Teenagers diving.

Light blue, green, red and slate-violet.

Size: Stamp 1, 27 × 60 mm.; stamps 2-5, 30 × 40 mm. *Perf.* 11. Photogravured. Serial Nos. 39-43.


纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
1942－1972
中国人民邮政
8分
(33)
1972


纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
1942－1972
中国人民邮政
8分
(34)
1972


纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
1942－1972
中国人民邮政
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纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
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纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
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纪念《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表三十周年
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