

China Reconstructs

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DECEMBER 1973





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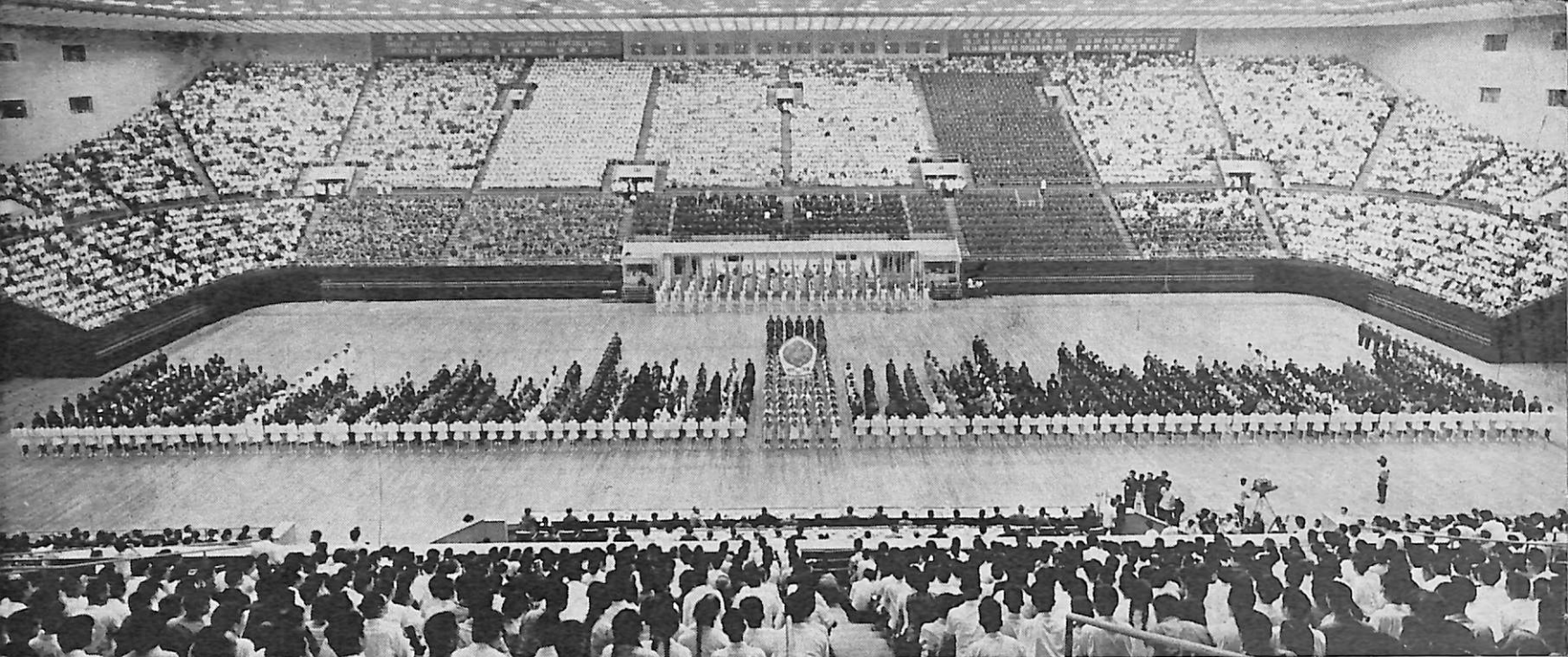
Front: Students of the Central Institute of Nationalities in a park celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1973.

Back: Children do a red lantern dance to celebrate the National Day.

Inside front: Laying the rails for a new line.

Inside back: Making mining equipment.

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The opening ceremony.

Grand Sports Rally of Three Continents

Staff Reporters

THE Asian-African-Latin American (A.A.A.) Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament was held in Peking from Aug. 25 to Sept. 6. During the 13 days of competitions and other activities, the more than 1,100 players and friends from sports circles of 86 countries and regions exchanged techniques of play, strengthened friendship and unity among the peoples of the three continents, and did much for the development of table tennis there.

The A.A.A. tournament was first proposed during the Asian-African (A.A.) Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking in November 1971 when heads of delegations unanimously decided to hold a friendship invitational tournament for Asia, Africa and Latin America. They elected a preparatory committee composed of the table tennis associations of Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania and the People's Republic of China. Invitations to participate

in the tournament received a wide response and warm approval.

In mid-August this year the competitors, fired with a common desire for unity and friendship among the peoples of the three continents, began to arrive in Peking. Though engaged in fierce war for the liberation of their country, the people of Cambodia sent a group of young men and women to take part. A delegation came from the Palestinian people, engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the Israeli Zionists, despite difficulties in their way. Grenada, Maldives, Zaire, Ethiopia and other countries and regions either with small populations or relatively new to table tennis also sent players to the tournament. Zaire held a nationwide contest to select a team for the tournament.

As compared with the A.A. tournament two years ago, not only did the present one have 23 Latin American countries and regions newly taking part, but the number of Asian and African countries and

regions participating also increased from 51 to 63. The Korean players Cha Kyung Mi and Kim Chang Ae put it well when they said that just as the two A's have become three A's in the tournament emblem, so the gathering itself is bigger and more extensive. And the three A's, they added, are linked by ties of friendship, symbolizing the unity of the peoples of our three continents.

Some countries and regions like Bhutan and Chad, which had no entrants, sent non-playing representatives. Friends and veteran players already retired from table tennis made light of travelling thousands of miles to attend the gathering. Among them were friends from the frontlines of the anti-racist struggle in South Africa (the Non-Racial Table Tennis Board) and well-known veteran Japanese players, including Kimiyo Kurimoto and Noriya Hosino. The head of the Japanese veteran table tennis players delegation, Kiyotaro Hasegawa is over sixty and in poor health, but he did not allow any

obstacle to keep him from the tournament.

The table tennis delegation of compatriots from Taiwan province of the People's Republic of China residing in Japan and the USA was warmly welcomed by friends from different countries. The masses of the people in their motherland welcomed them with warm family affection, which they were asked to convey to brothers and sisters in Taiwan province itself.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are bound together by their common experience of oppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism and by the fighting tasks they have in common today. The A.A.A. tournament further strengthened unity and friendship among the players and friends from these continents. Anta Cheick Kondé, head of the table tennis delegation from Guinea, said, "The A.A.A. tournament has one winner — the unity and friendship of the peoples of our three continents, and one loser — imperialism and colonialism."

THE tournament served as a review of the vigorous development of table tennis in the



"Unity and friendship!" Cheering players from different countries and regions below the emblem of the A.A.A. tournament, symbolizing the great unity of the peoples of the three continents.

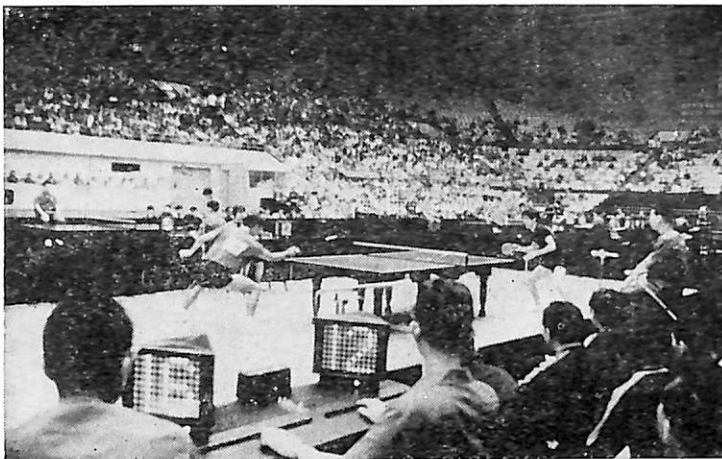
three continents. Players of many Asian countries and regions showed fresh progress and chalked up good scores, and there was a general rise in the playing skill of the African and Latin American athletes.

Competitors from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Pakistan gave

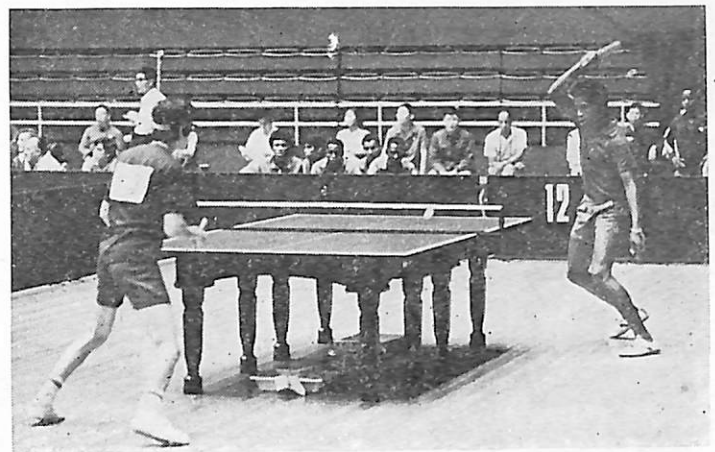
a good account of themselves in team and individual events.

Last year the Republic of South Viet Nam sent only an observer to the Asian Table Tennis Championships. But this year after winning its great victory in the war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, it sent a fairly strong delegation. In the team events, both its men and women players

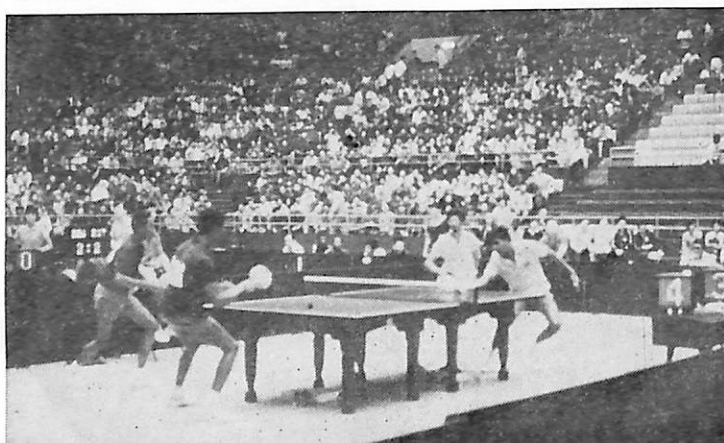
China v. Japan in the finals of the men's team event.



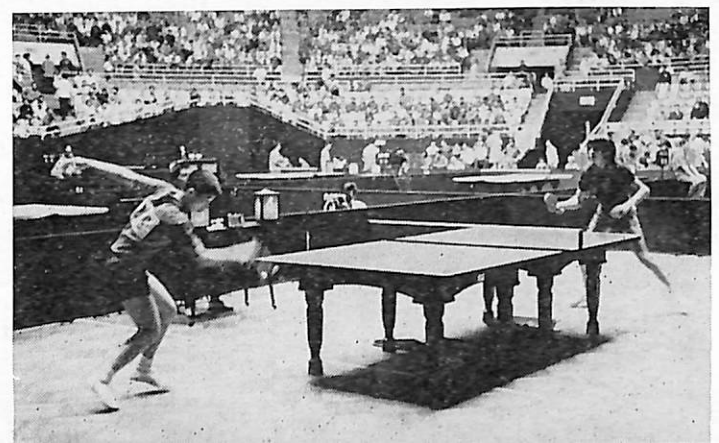
Nigeria v. Guyana in one of the men's team events.



Ghana v. Trinidad and Tobago in the men's doubles.

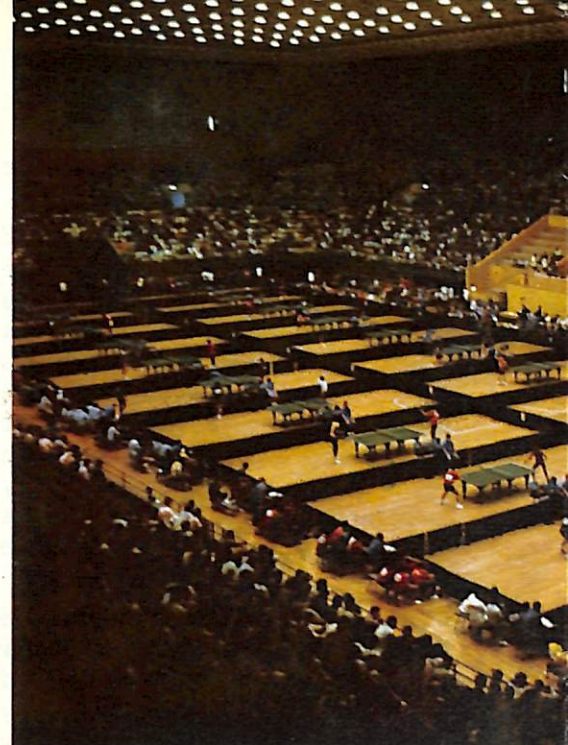


Junior players from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan compete in the men's singles.

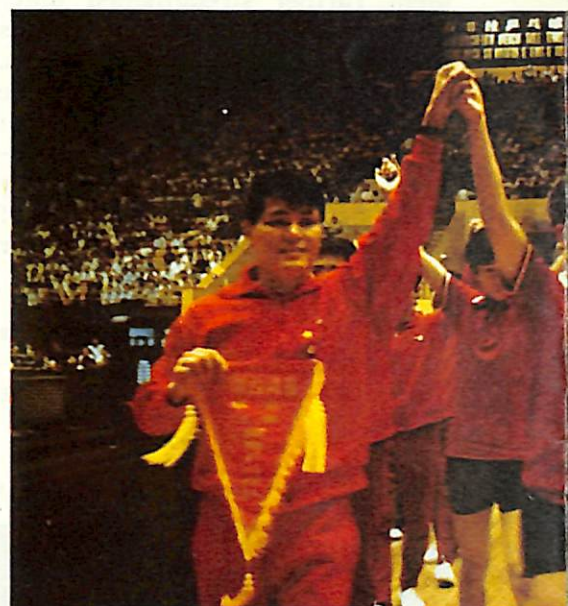




Enthusiastic spectators.

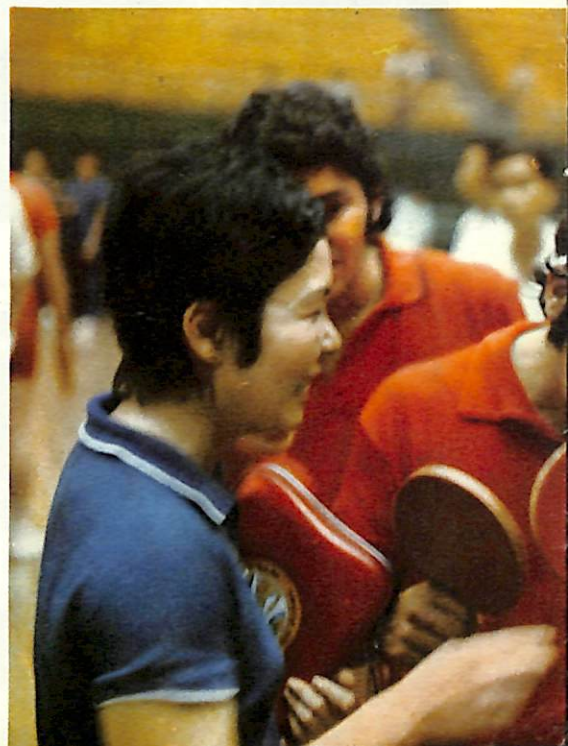
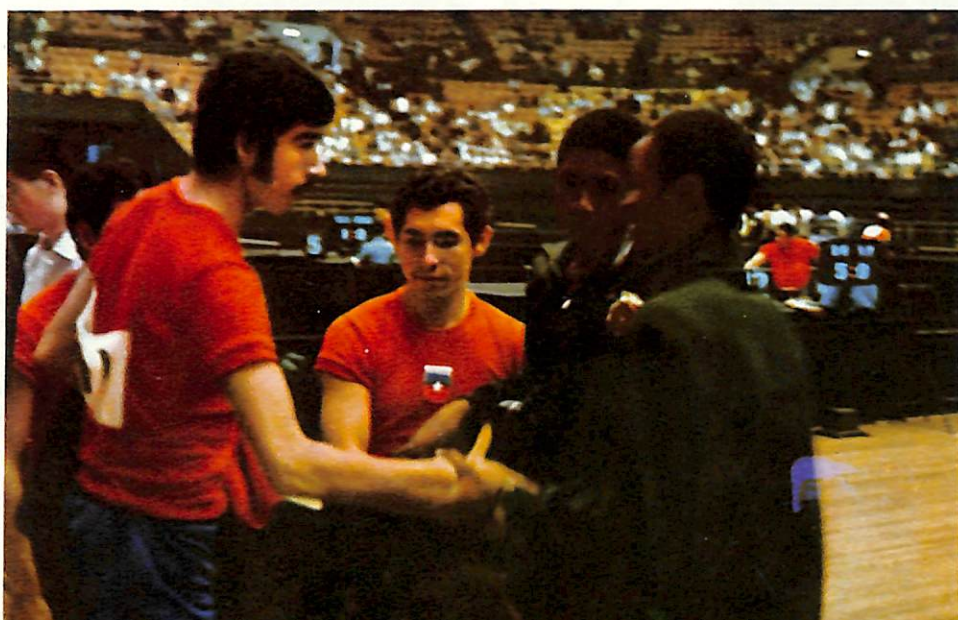


Friendly talk after joint practice between players from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of South Viet Nam.



Players from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the team of compatriots from Taiwan province of the People's Republic of China now residing in Japan and the USA enter the court hand in hand.

Mali and Chilean players chat cordially.





Many teams compete simultaneously at the Capital Stadium.



Peru and Nigeria swap tips.



Junior players from Togo, Venezuela and Singapore autograph ping pong balls for each other.

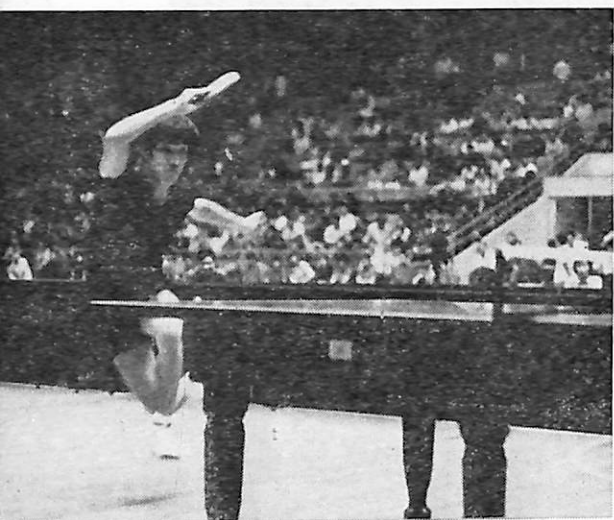
At the opening ceremony Chinese artists dance to welcome table tennis players from the three continents.



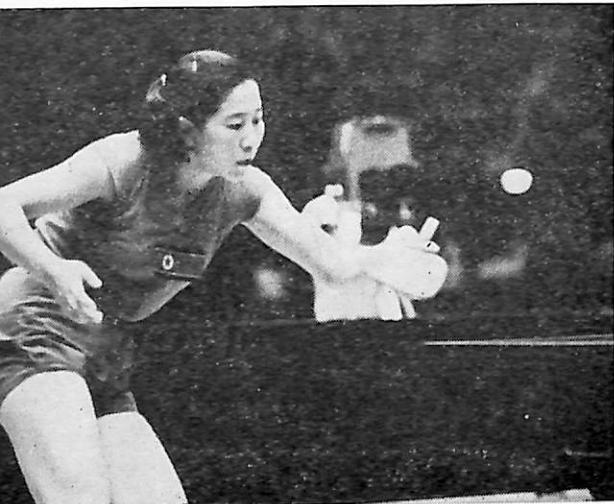
were listed among the top 16 teams. This 9-member team grew up amid the flames of war and four of them were Liberation Army fighters. During lulls in the fighting, they cut down trees and bamboos and made their own table tennis bats and tables which they used in the forests and underground tunnels.

Table tennis was rarely seen among the masses of Africa's people in the past. But today, in countries that have achieved independence, popular sports have been developed rapidly. Thirty-two African countries sent delegations to the tournament, including more than 200 players to take part in men's and women's individual events. In the team events five men's and women's teams from Nigeria, Egypt and Ghana qualified among the top 16. Eight players from four African countries won

Men's singles champion:
Yuujiro Imano, Japan.



Women's singles champion: Pak Yong Ok,
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



places among the top five contestants in seven individual events.

Table tennis in Nigeria has developed rapidly since she won independence over a decade ago. At the A.A.A. tournament her team attained good scores. In the team events the Nigerian men's team placed sixth and the women's team ninth. Babatunde Obisanya came fifth in the men's singles, and Ethel Jacks and Omowunmi Johnson fifth in the women's doubles.

The advance of table tennis in Latin America has also been rapid. Barbados won the men's team and men's singles events in the Caribbean Table Tennis Championships of 1964. Since then the game has become even more widespread there, with 26 table tennis clubs now active. Latin American players at the Peking tournament, a number of whom used the penholder-grip in fast attacks, showed initiative and all-round skill. Among the 16 top teams in the men's and women's events were six Latin American ones. Competitors from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Chile and Mexico all showed impressive skill.

AT the tournament the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" sank deep roots in the hearts of both players and spectators. During the matches a new style of sportsmanship was evident. Losers often cheered winners, while spectators applauded the fine performance of both sides. Players cooperated with referees and opponents exchanged tips after matches. The acting head of the delegation from Sierra Leone, David Arnold John said, "The A.A.A. tournament was a great success. A small boy beat a grown man, but the man lifted the boy onto his shoulder in congratulation. We were moved by this spirit." The arrangement of matches also expressed this spirit. A method was adopted of combining round robin matches at different stages with elimination. This gave the players wide contacts for exchange of experience, and enabled them to learn from each other and make more new friends.

"Victory or defeat are temporary, but friendship is forever."

These words, often heard at the A.A. tournament two years ago, have now become a common language for the players of the three continents. The Algerian team is a young one. Though it was beaten in contests, its members retained their high spirits. Benchiker Tahar, an officer from the Algerian Table Tennis Association, wrote a poem eulogizing the unity and friendship of the peoples and players of the three continents. He said, "We gained friendship and acquired skill from friends of other countries." He wrote several dozen letters home to tell people in his country about the friendships established during the tournament.

It was especially pleasing to see the number of young table tennis players from the three continents now coming up and maturing. Many fine young players have attained all-round development. Sixteen-year-old Kim Chang Am of Korea played with great determination to win the boys' singles. In the men's singles, the boldly attacking Japanese player Hiroyuki Abe, aged 17, defeated Hsi En-ting, the Chinese winner of the men's singles championship at the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships. Korea's Pak Yong Sun, Burma's Ma Kyin Win, China's Wang Chia-lin, Cuba's Raquel Ortiz Tresod and Thailand's Somdej Saichitborisuth all showed themselves to be young players of promise. A group of still younger players, Singapore's Yap Chin Boon, Ahmed Zayed of the Yemen Arab Republic, Colombia's Mario Bedoya, Argentina's Anabel Vitullo and Togo's Dede Odile D'almeida were also tempered in the tournament.

Agile and without fear of strong opponents, these junior players attacked veterans with boldness, leaving a deep impression on the audience. They were eager to learn and practised hard to improve their skill. Their presence added vigor to the tournament and lustre to table tennis on all three continents.

The A.A.A. tournament has closed, but the seeds of friendship it has sown are bound to take root, blossom and bear rich fruit in the vast lands of Asia, Africa and Latin America.



Cambodian and Palestinian players chat after joint training.

On and Off the Playing Court

AN atmosphere of unity and friendship both on the playing courts and outside marked the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking. A new concept of sportsmanship — "Friendship is more important than to win or to lose" — was rooted among the players.

ON one of the practice courts Mohammad Abu-Alenein from Palestine was practising with Cambodian player Khau Bou. Because the heroic Palestinian people are hitting back at Israeli Zionist aggression for the recovery of their land, their athletes including some living in refugee camps in different countries had had no opportunity for concentrated training before coming to Peking. And it was the first time that Mohammad Abu-Alenein had taken part in an

international competition. Khau Bou offered to help Abu-Alenein improve his skill by showing him various methods of play. During a break in their practice game, he said, "The Palestinian people are engaged in a hard struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. By coming here and joining in this tournament you have won a great victory." Abu-Alenein nodded and, very much moved, unfastened a souvenir badge he was wearing and pinned it on Khau Bou's shirt. Then they embraced.

The Palestinian and Cambodian delegations had a happy reunion later in the Capital Stadium. They discussed the struggle in their two countries and the news of military victories. "We have a common

An Egyptian player pins a souvenir badge on a friend from Zaire.



Robert Hose of Curacao holds aloft Yap Chin Boon of Singapore in congratulation after being defeated by the junior player.





Players from Sri Lanka and Costa Rica enter the court hand in hand.



Men and women players from the Republic of South Viet Nam and Laos (Laotian Patriotic Front) practise together and learn from each other.



Chinese players with friends from Argentina, Peru and Dahomey.



Trading tips among junior players from Peru, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Mauritius.

enemy," said Palestinian player Eid Faris. "Let us strengthen our friendship and advance along the road of revolution!" Khau Bou said, "I wish the Palestinian people complete victory in their struggle!" That morning the two teams had another joint training session. On leaving the stadium the vice-head of the Palestinian delegation Farid Abed Sayed shook hands with each of the Cambodian players and said, "We stand shoulder to shoulder in the same trench as our Cambodian friends." Firmly convinced that victory would come, they promised to meet soon in liberated Palestine or Cambodia.

AS competition grew keener, the atmosphere of unity and friendship became even stronger. In the Capital Stadium one day,

Cyprus was playing Afghanistan for placing in the men's team event. The score stood at 3:1 in favor of Cyprus. Then Mohammad Naim Samimi of Afghanistan, scheduled to play in the fifth match, developed severe stomach pains; so the Cypriots agreed to play the sixth match first and the score became 3:2. Anxious that the competition go on, Samimi then prepared to play in the next match, despite his condition. But the Cypriots, fearing for his health, consulted one of the deputy referees. He told them that according to international regulations "only three players can be nominated for a men's team event and no substitutes are allowed", so the match could have gone to them by default. "But," he added, "our aim is to promote friendship and the development of table tennis. Your two teams can

consult on a solution for this particular problem."

Although it was a crucial moment in deciding the placings, Theodorou Themistoclis, deputy head of the Cypriot delegation, said, "Right! Friendship first, competition second. Let's invite our opponents to name a substitute for the match." Deeply moved, the entire Afghan team shook hands with the Cypriots, saying, "Many thanks! Thank you very much!" Michael Philippides, the Cypriots' coach, responded by saying once again, "Friendship first, competition second."

PEOPLE often noticed veteran athletes helping the younger ones to raise their level of play. Also old and young learned from each other. Elizabeth Popper, at ten

years old, was the national champion in the women's singles in Venezuela. She had long wanted to make friends with Chinese players. When the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships closed a year ago, she saw a magazine with a photo of Hsi En-ting, who had become the champion in the men's singles. She badly wanted to meet him sometime.

Now Elizabeth Popper was in Peking and it all came true. She often sat beside Hsi En-ting during the tournament and he asked her questions about her training and helped her by describing his own experience. He patiently pointed out her weak points and encouraged her to persevere and become an outstanding player. Even during the tensest days of the tournament Hsi En-ting took time to practise with the young Venezuelan girl. On August 30, she celebrated her 11th birthday in Peking. Hsi En-ting gave her a souvenir badge, some chocolate and a big apple to commemorate the day.

COMPETITIONS were held simultaneously in the Capital Stadium and the Workers' Gymnasium. One day the women's teams from Barbados and Lebanon were scheduled for a match in the Capital Stadium, but the Barbados team didn't turn up. What had happened?

"Don't worry," the Lebanese delegation head, Fouad Habib, said



At a garden party, Tanzanian friends meet a Chinese technician who worked on the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway.

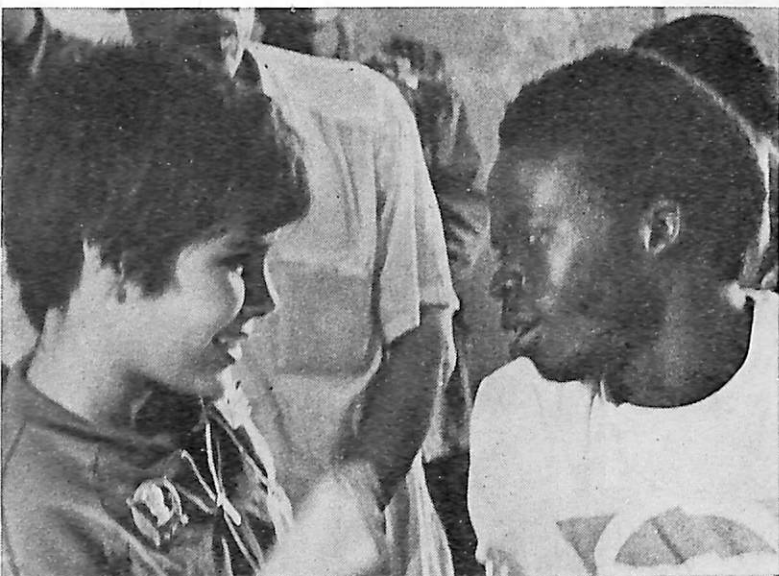
to the team members. "We don't get many opportunities to compete with friends from Barbados. So though they are late, we must wait for them even if they don't come for half an hour. Our aim is to make friends and promote friendship." No sooner had he finished speaking than the Barbados team hurried in. Two of them had taken the wrong bus from the Friendship Hotel and gone to the Workers' Gymnasium by mistake.

The delay might have caused the Barbados team to forfeit the match. But as it was, play began

in a friendly atmosphere. The result was 3:0 in favor of Barbados. Though defeated, the Lebanese said they had learned a lot from the opposing team and they presented all the members with souvenir badges and picture albums.

Moved by the good sportsmanship of their Lebanese friends, Keith Lawrence Morris, head of the Barbados team, said warmly, "Though to win is important, friendship is more important still. Today we won't talk of who won and who lost but of having become fast friends."

Junior player from Mexico makes a new friend from Uganda.



Ecuador and Dahomey exchange banners.



At the garden party: Ethiopian, Argentine and Nepalese players have a try at "fishing".



Cambodian player with Chinese children.



Chinese player Liang Ko-liang with Dominican and Guinean friends.





At a garden party Chinese young people and athletes from various countries join in a dance.



On an excursion to the Great Wall.

Delegation heads from various countries plant "friendship trees" together.





Members of the team stroll through Tien An Men Square.

At Home in the Motherland

Staff Reporters

Team members sing and dance "Blue are the Mountains" with worker, peasant and soldier students of Tsinghua University.



*Blue are the mountains,
And clear the swift streams,
Our brothers in Taiwan the
motherland love,
All over the motherland our
brothers love Taiwan.
Taiwan from the motherland
never will part.
The clear streams will always
embrace the blue peaks.
Forever blue the mountains,
Forever flow their streams,
Taiwan is part of the
motherland forever.
Together we will liberate
Taiwan!*

THIS is an old Taiwan folksong with words revised by recent visitors to the motherland. They were members of the table tennis team of compatriots from Taiwan province of the People's Republic of China now residing in Japan and the United States of America which participated in the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. In Peking, the capital of the great motherland, they often sang this song together with compatriots here, dancing hand-in-hand to its melody. The song expresses the strength of feeling and flesh-and-blood bond uniting the people on the mainland with their compatriots of Taiwan province and the aspirations they hold in common.

Hearts Toward the Motherland

On May 25 this year, on behalf of the All China Sports Federation and Chinese athletes, Comrade Chuang Tse-tung, one of its leaders, invited table tennis players and coaches in Taiwan province and table tennis amateurs from Taiwan now living abroad to come to Peking and take part in the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. Aware that this demonstrated the warm concern of their fellow countrymen in the motherland, those residing in Japan and the United States of America enthusiastically organized a team. In Japan, the parents of some eager contestants personally accompanied their sons or daughters to Tokyo to seek a place on the team. In the United States, team advisers Chen Yu and Sun

Chen Chung travelled far and wide to organize participation.

Longing for the motherland and determination to see it with their own eyes drew these Chinese patriots together and so the contingent was formed. When China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe visited the USA, Chang Ping and other compatriots travelled over 1,500 miles to a place where it was to perform to meet their fellow countrymen from the motherland.

Later, Chang Ping eagerly joined the table tennis team formed by compatriots from Taiwan province now residing in Japan and the USA. "We are going back not mainly to compete," he said, "but to express our love and longing for our motherland—the People's Republic of China." Before the team members left, the com-

abroad with joy and warmth. At receptions leaders of the Party and state repeatedly expressed solicitude and good wishes to them. At the opening ceremony of the tournament the team was reviewed by the leaders of the Party and state. As, headed by Huang Wen Chin, they marched past the rostrum, the 18,000 spectators gave them round after round of loud applause. "Returning to the motherland is like coming home, there is such warmth everywhere," Shao Kuo Chu, a team member, said with great emotion.

Soon after arriving in Peking the members of the team went to Tien An Men Square. They gazed for a long time at the majestic Tien An Men Gate, the resplendent Great Hall of the People, the tall Monument to the People's Heroes,

was 40 tons. Today it is over 1,800 tons. Learning that there were more women workers than men in the factory and that they received equal pay for equal work, a woman member of the team exclaimed, "Our motherland's women are indeed liberated!"

On the beautiful campus of Tsinghua University, the visitors saw its electronics and precision instruments workshops, architectural acoustics laboratory, optics laboratory and library. They were very happy over the achievements in revolutionizing education.

One morning they were guests at the Evergreen People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking. Team leader Huang Wen Chin, adviser Huang Chiang Hsia, and coaches Tsai Tung Kuo and Wang Wen



Welcomed with warm applause, the table tennis team of compatriots from Taiwan province of the People's Republic of China now residing in Japan and the United States of America participate in the opening ceremony of the A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

Tsai Hsiao (second on right) and Lin Li-yun (fourth from left) chat cordially with the visiting compatriots.

patriots in Japan and the USA charged them: You must carry our best wishes to our fellow countrymen, contribute to the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and contribute to the struggle to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland. Compatriots from Taiwan province now residing in the Federal Republic of Germany also sent representatives as observers to the tournament.

How Fine the Motherland

The people of the capital welcomed these compatriots from

and the broad, shingly clean Changan Avenue. They took a great many photos to keep these scenes with them always.

In Peking, the team took time out between competitions and practice sessions to visit factories, people's communes, schools and kindergartens. They saw with their own eyes the tremendous changes that had taken place on the mainland over the past 24 years. At Peking's No. 1 Confectionary Factory, the workers presented their fellow countrymen with a big variety of candy. In 1951 this factory's annual output

Chu, dropped in at the home of commune member Niu Yen-tien. His mother prepared a delicious and varied meal. Seeing the good life their hosts enjoyed, who among the guests could have imagined that before the liberation Niu Yen-tien's father had been reduced to begging after fleeing from a famine. When they came to the house of commune member Hsu Ting-fu, his wife urged Mr. and Mrs. Chen Yu and Mr. and Mrs. Sun Chen Chung again and again: "Make yourself completely at home." Praising the furnishings of the house, the visitors made com-

parisons with the miserable life of peasants in Taiwan province. With warm hope they told their hosts: "When Taiwan is liberated, we will welcome you as guests in our home villages."

Flesh-and-Blood Bond

On August 9 as the team members were training at the gym of the Peking Institute of Physical Culture, someone suddenly shouted: "Chuang Tse-tung's come to see us!" Gathering around him, they had a very warm talk. Chuang Tse-tung asked how they were getting along in Peking and urged them to look after their health. "After practising in the daytime you must see to it you rest well at night," he said. "And be sure to cover yourselves well because Peking nights can be cool even in August." Chuang Tse-tung told them that, on visits to Japan, he had made many friends including compatriots from Taiwan province living there. "Whenever we came, our compatriots were extremely warm toward us." Wang Wen Chu, a woman coach, answered excitedly: "The motherland is

even warmer to us." "Well, you're back home!" Chuang Tse-tung said smiling.

On August 23 the team members visited the Central Institute of Nationalities. There they met Tien Chung-shan, a teacher of the Kaoshan nationality* who told them: "The Communist Party and Chairman Mao care a great deal about us compatriots from Taiwan province, and us of the Kaoshan nationality. In Peking I am a people's teacher and enjoy true national equality." As they looked at the Kaoshan nationality exhibits on display there they exchanged memories of their home province. Then they were photographed together in front of Taiwan island on the huge map showing the distribution of the different nationalities throughout China. "I've been away from the home province for over 20 years now," said Tien Chung-shan with deep feeling. "Today, seeing my compatriots makes me long for it even more." Clasp his hands, one of the athletes said, "Let's hope we will meet again there as soon as possible!"

The team was in Peking just at the time of the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Party members in various parts of the country, originating from Taiwan province, had their representatives at it, and some were elected to the Party Central Committee. On September 4, at a discussion in the Taiwan Room of the Great Hall of the People called by the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, compatriots from Taiwan province residing in Japan, the USA and the Federal Republic of Germany had a warm reunion with the newly elected Central Committee members, Tsai Hsiao and Lin Li-yun, both of Taiwan province, and other personages from Taiwan residing in Peking. Joyfully they celebrated the victory of the Tenth Party Congress. And they pledged to unite as one and work together to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland, as solemnly called for in the Congress report made by Comrade Chou En-lai.

* The Kaoshan nationality is one of the national minorities in China, living mainly in Taiwan province.

STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

The Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament

To commemorate the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking, a set of four stamps was issued on August 25, its opening day, by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of China.

Stamp 1, 8 fen. The emblem of the tournament—three golden table tennis bats with three linked red A's representing the three continents over a ball flanked by the date "1973" and the word "Peking" in Chinese. The emblem has a white background rimmed in gold and is set against a green field with flowers.

Stamp 2, 8 fen. Friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America arrive in a welcoming Peking. Vermilion, light blue, yellow and green.

Stamp 3, 8 fen. Woman player making a back-hand stroke. Light blue, salmon, red and yellow.

Stamp 4, 22 fen. Three smiling women players from the three continents, their arms warmly around each other, symbolizing their warm unity and friendship. Rose, red-brown, apple-green, light blue and yellow.

Chinese characters on the lower part of stamps 1 and 4 and to the right of stamps 2 and 3 signify the "Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament".

All stamps measure 38.5 × 31 mm.

Perf. 11½. Photogravured. Serial numbers: 91-94.



More and Better Medical Equipment for the Countryside

BEFORE liberation in 1949, China had practically no medical equipment industry and almost all the items she used were imported. Today, however, her own rising industry produces 1,300 types (over 4,000 specifications) of medical equipment, including surgical instruments, radiological, electronic and radioisotope appliances as well as special-purpose devices for different branches of medicine.

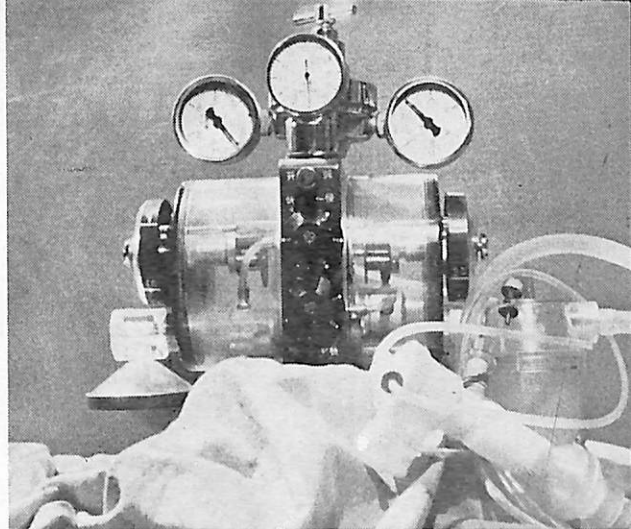
Facing the Countryside

Following Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the workers make great efforts to produce equipment for the countryside. During the current Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975), the state is doing much to equip com-

mune hospitals and improve the material conditions of other rural health units. In 1972 more than 10,000 commune hospitals were fitted out with light-weight simplified operating tables, surgical kits of different kinds, small X-ray machines, shadowless lamps, microscopes, high-pressure sterilizers, distillers, and so on. These have helped promote medical and health work in the rural areas and been heartily welcomed by the peasants.

Many commune hospitals, since getting such equipment, have been able to carry out operations for serious injuries requiring emergency treatment, acute abdominal conditions, difficult labor and family planning. An example is the Manhsiping commune hospital in Yingshan county, Hupeh prov-

Portable diagnostic X-ray machines being assembled by workers at the Shanghai Medical Apparatus Plant.



Automatic respirator made by the Tientsin Red Flag Medical Apparatus Plant.

ince. Over the past two years it has been equipped with a 30-milliampere X-ray machine, shadowless lamp, high-pressure sterilizer, microscope, distiller, and new operating and obstetric tables. As a result, the staff has been able to perform 350 operations ranging from tonsillectomies, appendectomies, gastrectomies, herniorrhaphies and cesarean sections to surgery for intestinal obstructions, arm and leg amputations, etc.

This year the state will supply 50 percent more medical equipment to the rural areas than it did last year.

Along with producing medical equipment for the rural areas, China's medical apparatus plants are turning out a wide range of appliances for both prevention and treatment, including automatic respirators of various types for emergency treatment of patients with labored and dwindling breathing, scinti-scanners for diagnosis of malignant tumors, apparatus for cobalt 60 therapy of cancer, hyperbaric oxygen chambers and heart-lung machines for extracorporeal circulation.

Extensive Investigation

To make more and better medical equipment for the countryside, the plants sent out survey groups consisting of administrators, workers and technicians to investigate conditions on the spot. Crossing mountains and waters, these have gone to the villages, mountainous areas, frontier regions and offshore islands to collect suggestions from both peasants and medical workers. Shanghai's medical apparatus industry dispatched



The Shansi Medical Electronic Appliances Plant produces small oxygen generators for rural use.

groups to villages in nearly 50 special districts in eleven provinces and autonomous regions. The one from Shanghai's No. 4 Medical Apparatus Plant, through visits to some rural and mountain areas, found that while acupuncture anesthesia was spreading, drug anesthesia was still needed in certain cases. But the existing machines were impractical because they required supplies of bottled oxygen, hard to find in the rural areas. A special group of leaders, doctors and engineers formed to solve this problem designed a portable anesthesia machine using ordinary air without any special device for supplying oxygen. Small (the size of a handbag), light (one-tenth the weight of the old machine), cheap (one-third of the old price) and effective in operation, it is deeply appreciated in the rural areas. To accommodate commune hospitals and lighten the burden of mobile medical teams, Shanghai has made simpler designs for, and is producing, portable multi-purpose anesthesia machines, all-plastic ion-exchange water purifiers, foot-pedal suction equipment, hand-dynamo illuminating lamps and instrument bags for abdominal surgery under rural conditions.

Survey groups from the Peking Central Medical Apparatus Plant visited 50-odd medical units scattered over 21 special districts and counties. Some went as far as the sparsely populated regions of northwest China where they held meetings in the basic medical units and listened to the opinions of "barefoot doctors" and other medical workers. To meet the need of even the most out-of-the-way places, the plant has put out a portable X-ray machine and a gasoline-fueled electric generator which supplies power to this machine and for lighting during operations. Altogether equipment specially produced in Peking area to meet the rural requirements has grown from 13 types in 1963 to over 50 today.

In the southwestern province of Szechuan, the Opian County People's Hospital and the Chengtu Medical Apparatus Plant have jointly produced a portable oxygen generator that works through the reaction of two chemicals in a container. It is simple in structure, smaller than an ordinary first-aid kit, weighs around two kilograms, is low in price and can generate oxygen continuously. The chemi-

cals are easy to obtain, store and carry. This device is most suitable for emergency cases handled by rural medical units. Also, for rural use, medical apparatus plants in coastal Chekiang province have put out collapsible shadowless lamps and battery-run mini-centrifuges.

Workers in this industry throughout China are making many small, light, durable and portable appliances and instruments for the wide expanses of China still lacking most modern transport and power sources.

Today, as a result of the growth of recent years, there are medical apparatus plants in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and the number of workers is growing steadily.

Great though the expansion has been, it cannot meet the need of China's vast countryside and the development of her medical science. We are determined to learn from the advanced technology of foreign countries and further build the industry, so as to better meet the increasing needs of China's people in the course of socialist revolution and construction.

Small Plant Does Big Things

Staff Reporters

AS we sat around a table covered with all kinds of special-section tubing in the reception room of the Shanghai Special-Section Steel Tubing Plant, Chao Hsi-hsiang, chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, happily told us about the new products made there in recent years. They include triangular, square, rectangular, polygonal, corrugated, inner-wall-serrated and tube-within-a-tube shapes, all in a variety of specifications. The corrugated tubing, for example, comes in diameters from three to several hundred millimeters. Special-section tubing is indispensable in industrial production, capital construction and scientific research, and some of them are on a rather high technological level.

One might think that such things must be produced in a fairly large modern enterprise, but this is just a small plant with unimpressive buildings and equipment.

Chao Hsi-hsiang told us a story reflecting the circumstances here. A petroleum enterprise once sent a man to order a batch of fairly fine radiator tubing. He took a look around the plant first. Seeing the crude buildings and some old machinery, he was quite disappointed. So with a few polite words, he walked out the gate without looking back.

"That was a pity," Chao Hsi-hsiang commented good-humoredly. "All he had eyes for was the buildings and equipment, he didn't see our workers' enthusiasm for building socialism. When our

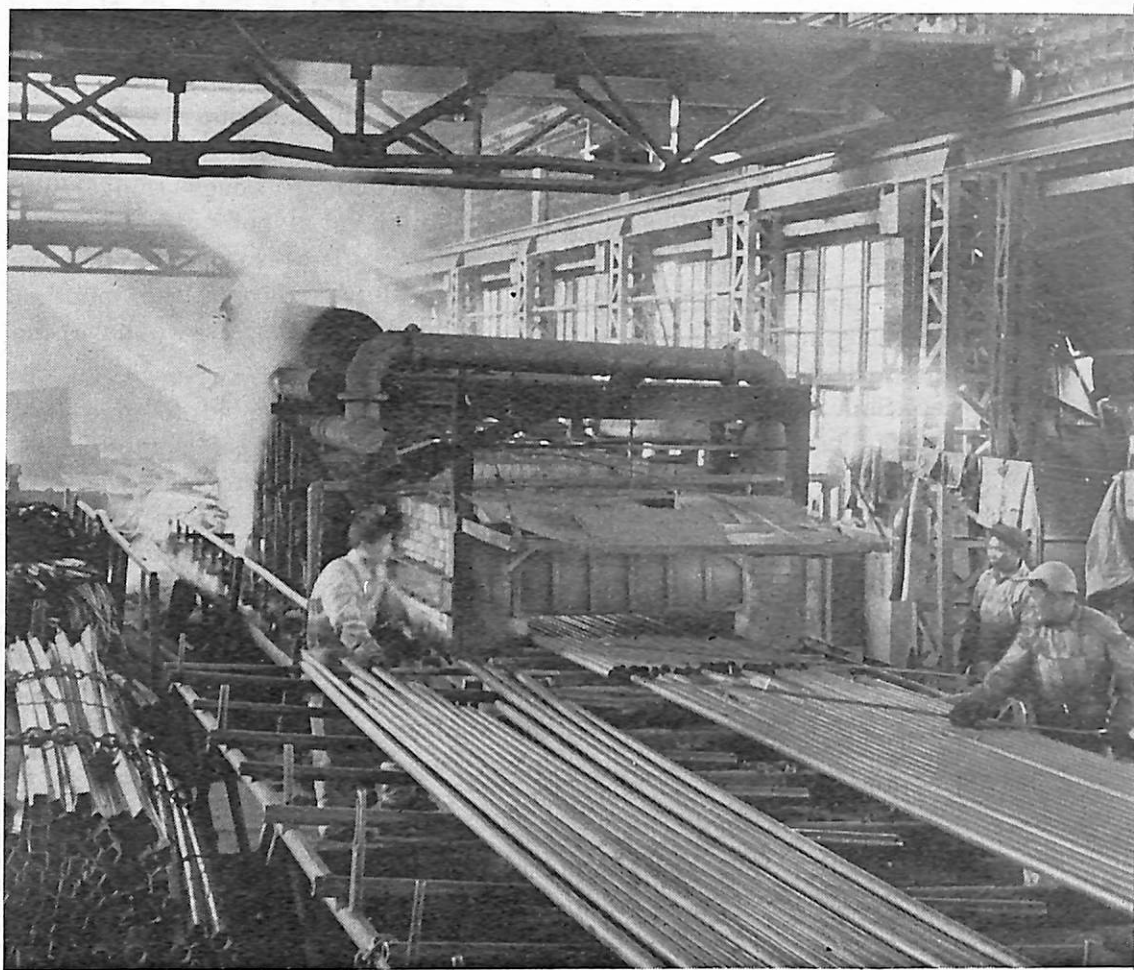
workers transform those old machines, they can turn out hard-to-make items of high quality."

One Product to Three Thousand

Then Chao talked about the plant's history. When it was set up in 1953, the buildings and equipment were a lot worse than now. It was the first year of China's First Five-Year Plan for building up the national economy. In addition to the large iron and steel enterprises, some small ones were starting to process steel urgently

needed by the country. In Shanghai, under the unified plan of the municipal people's government, this plant too soon went into production. With 26 workers and an old machine, they began to draw old steel tubing into smaller thin-walled tubing. Inspired by the General Line set forth by Chairman Mao, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", they were not content just to process old steel tubing. In 1958 they rebuilt their venerable machine and turned out

More and better special-section steel tubing for the country.





Workers discuss how to make the extrusion press.



Steel tubing ready for shipment.

the first small-diameter seamless steel tube entirely of their own making.

In the 15 years since then, the plant's workers and cadres have kept on making technical innovations and improving their equipment. After numerous experiments and failures, they have succeeded in producing special-section tubing made of stainless and other alloy steels as well as many rare metals. The plant now turns out over 3,000 specifications, of which over 2,200 have been added in the seven years since the cultural revolution began.

Tackling Difficulties

Visiting the shops, we found the workers trial-producing a new item — large corrugated tubing. A big glistening section stood on the press. Next to the preheating furnace Shih Sheng-yu, a cadre in the plant's production group, was remaking a machine together with some workers. Now 37, he used to be a machine repairman himself. The plant sent him to the Shanghai Workers' Spare-time University of Science and Technology and he returned to production after graduating. Now he is in charge of trial-producing new types of tubing. "This is the first time our plant has attempted such a large corrugated tube," he told us, dropping his work. "But we made it all right!"

He told us that when the state assigned this task to the plant at the beginning of the year, they were told the tubing was urgently needed and should be delivered within the year. Producing such large tubing involved many difficulties. There was neither the building nor the special equipment for it. And no one knew what method to use to shape the tubing. As is usual in such cases, the plant revolutionary committee put the whole problem to the workers and mobilized them to think of a way. After hearing about both the requirements and difficulties, they were in high spirits. "This tubing is urgently needed for national construction," one said. "We should get it out as fast as possible." "It doesn't matter that we don't have the conditions," another added, "as long as we have the will."

Everyone wanted to give it a try, and with all contributing ideas, a dozen design proposals were put forth in two days. The leaders of the plant posted them up for further discussion, and crowds soon gathered to read. During meal-times, the workers stood around, bowl in hand, talking them over. After collective discussion, and repeated comparison and analysis, it was finally decided to use the mechanical forming process which takes the least investment and could be set up fastest. For a first trial, after three days and nights

of work during which they performed 23 experiments, Shih Sheng-yu and a workers' experimental group made a tube one-tenth the size required. The research department concerned found it up to standard.

The workers were encouraged. Despite the fact that it was the rainy season, they started installing the machinery for roll-forming the larger size even before the building to house it was ready. To gain time they just put up a reed-mat shed and started welding and riveting, not stopping no matter how hard it rained. They finished the installation ahead of schedule and started trial-producing the large corrugated tubing. Before long they succeeded.

This plant's workers have a standing pledge to find ways to make whatever the state needs, no matter how difficult. They have fulfilled the state plan every year since the plant was set up and done everything possible to fill rush orders not in the plan. In the first half of this year they trial-produced over 130 new items, many outside the plan.

Self-Reliance

With the development of national economic construction, the country constantly requires more and better special-section steel tubing. The plant has to trial-produce a growing number of items made

from high-grade alloy steel or rare metals and this requires fairly advanced techniques and special equipment. Undaunted, the workers have mustered their collective wisdom and strength to remake old equipment and produce special-purpose machinery, solving many problems along the way.

In the extrusion shop we saw a 1,500-ton extrusion press for pressing hard metals into special-section tubing, designed and built by them in 1970. When the plant proposed making this press on the spot in 1969, there were a few people who said the place was cluttered with old equipment and this was a good chance to ask the state for new grants. But most of the workers did not agree. They wanted to spend as little of the state's money as possible, leaving the rest to be used where it was needed more. Since their small plant had never undertaken such a task, some people doubted if it could be done. But as many workers put it, "Paths are made by walking and machines were all devised by people."

The plant's general Party branch organized a group of twenty or so to make the press. A veteran worker, the Communist Party member Chen Chih-feng, took on the designing. He studied relevant data and asked experienced workers in other factories for advice. With such help and support inside and outside the plant, he finished the design in just three months.

Then they faced the question of where to get the materials. It would have been justifiable to ask the state to allocate some steel and components for such an important project, but since these were needed for other projects throughout China, the workers would not do it. A few of the older men took their young apprentices around Shanghai's 11 main junk yards and two dozen shipyards, steel plants and machine-building plants to look for old discarded materials. From these, after careful process-

ing, they made the columns, main cylinder and valves of the press, which was completed after 11 months of hard work.

When blanks of alloy steel or rare metal are extruded through a die under 1,500 tons pressure, a glass lubricant is needed to reduce the tremendous friction at the aperture. China was not yet producing this lubricant. An inquiry revealed that importing the formulas for making it would cost much more than importing an entire press. When the workers heard this, they were against buying the information abroad. Learning of their difficulty, several other plants and a research institute offered cooperation in trial-producing the lubricant. After over 40 experiments with a dozen preparations, the workers managed it.

The new extrusion press, since going into operation in 1970, has turned out many kinds of special-section steel tubing as well as tungsten, molybdenum and titanium tubes and rods.

Altogether, from the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966 to now, the plant's workers have made over 50 pieces of major equipment. These include, besides the extrusion press and tube corrugating machine, a three-high cold-rolling mill. Of the plant's present equipment, 70 percent was designed and made by its own workers. The remaining old machinery has been rejuvenated. Take the old cold-drawing machine, which used to require many operators. Now it needs just two, and the large clamp moves the tubes back and forth at the push of a button. The drawn tubing is automatically stacked by waiting steel arms.

New Starting Point

Near the end of our visit, news of the successful conclusion of the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China reached this small plant on the banks of

Shanghai's Whangpoo River. Studying the press communique of the congress, the workers recalled the tremendous changes there over the last decade and more. "What we have achieved is the result of following Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle," Chao Hsi-hsiang said. "And today's achievements are a new starting point for further progress."

Good as their word, the workers swung into action. As we left, veteran worker Chu Chen-hua and several of the younger ones were making drawings for impact extrusion equipment in an experimental "shop" made of mats. Behind them stood a recently completed hydraulic tube-corrugating machine, more advanced than their original one. The relatively advanced technology contrasted sharply with the mat shed. But the workers do not mind these crude temporary buildings. They think they should build up the country through hard work and thrift, using resources where they will be the most effective. Putting up comfortable, beautiful buildings is not the most urgent task. What is important is to turn out more and better products for China's socialist construction.

Translation for LANGUAGE CORNER Exercise III

The Peasant and the Snake

Once upon a time there was a good-hearted peasant. One winter day he saw a snake frozen stiff on the road. Pitying it greatly, the peasant picked it up and put it in his bosom. Receiving warmth, the snake slowly revived. A while later, the snake regained its original nature. It fiercely bit the peasant, wounding him fatally. Before dying, the peasant said, "I pitied a scoundrel and deserve to get this evil recompense."

China's Scientific and Educational Films



FU KO-YING

PEOPLE imagine Mount Jolmo Lungma — the world's highest mountain — entirely as a barren world of ice and snow. But the color film "On Perilous Peaks Dwells Beauty in Her Infinite Variety" shows langur monkeys living in subtropical forests at its base, microorganisms living in glacial lakes, and towering Chinese hemlocks and the cushion plant rock jasmine, mosses, and higher plants like angiospermia and phanerogamia. There are scenes of "a hundred flowers vying in brilliance" and countless trees reaching into the sky.

To shoot this film, cameramen and geologists climbed the "roof of the world" — the Himalayas — and made their way across glaciers at 17° C below zero. They recorded



Shooting "On Perilous Peaks Dwells Beauty in Her Infinite Variety".

Commune members spray chemicals to exterminate snails.
from "Sending Off the God of Plague"



a large footage of scientific data valuable in opening up Tibet's natural resources for socialist construction.

Rich Content

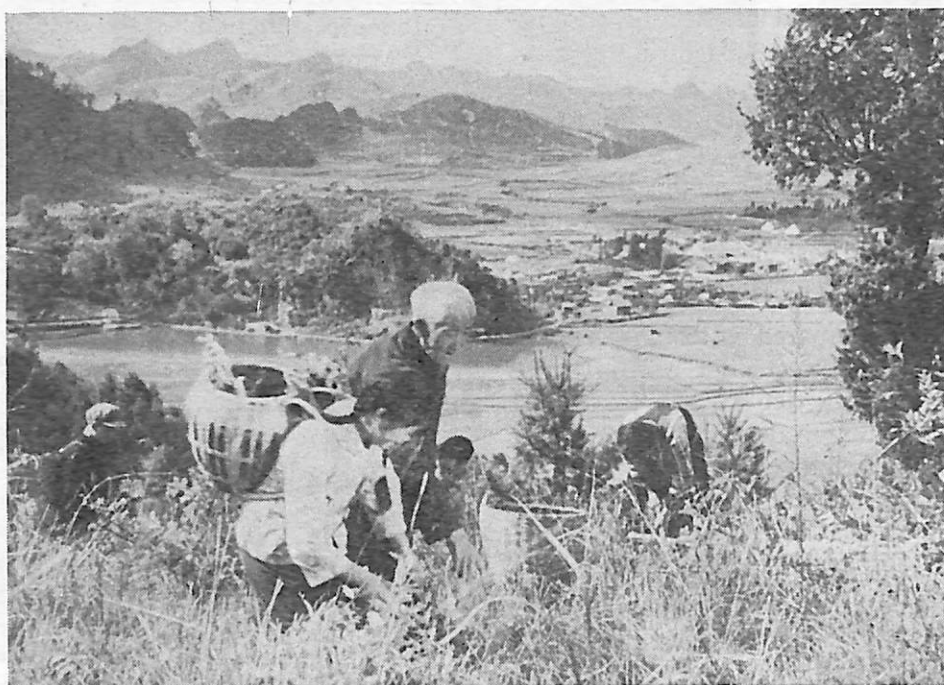
China's scientific and educational film industry is quite young. The Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio — the country's first devoted exclusively to such films — grew from a small film-making group over the past two decades. Now Peking, Changchun, Sian and Canton also have studios making such films. Variety and quality improve year by year with increased production and new equipment.

Over 50 of the films of recent years have been rather well receiv-



Open-spandrel bridge over a mountain valley.

from "Open-Spandrel Bridges"



An old peasant guides young people gathering medicinal herbs.

from "Chinese Herbal Medicines"

ed. Among them are "Sending Off the God of Plague", "Rejoining Severed Limbs", "On Perilous Peaks Dwells Beauty in Her Infinite Variety", "Fields of Tachai", "Breeding Wasps to Control Insects", "Removing Ash in Smokestacks", "Chinese Herbal Medicines", "Mudflows" and "Prawns".

"Sending Off the God of Plague" spreads knowledge of the prevention and cure of snail fever (schistosomiasis). It shows how stations for prevention and cure have been

set up in epidemic areas, and factories produce preventative medicine in quantity. Medical workers popularize knowledge of prevention, and guide the masses in taking various measures, investigating the distribution of snails and exterminating them on a large scale. These scenes show the power of a mass movement.

"Rejoining Severed Limbs" records the whole course of a successful operation to reattach a hand. It opens with an animated sequence

of a true incident in old China when a capitalist cut off an injured worker's half-severed fingers and kicked him out of a factory. Then it shows how in China today injured workers and peasants with severed limbs have been rushed to Shanghai for treatment by rail and air, and how they have recovered and returned to work.

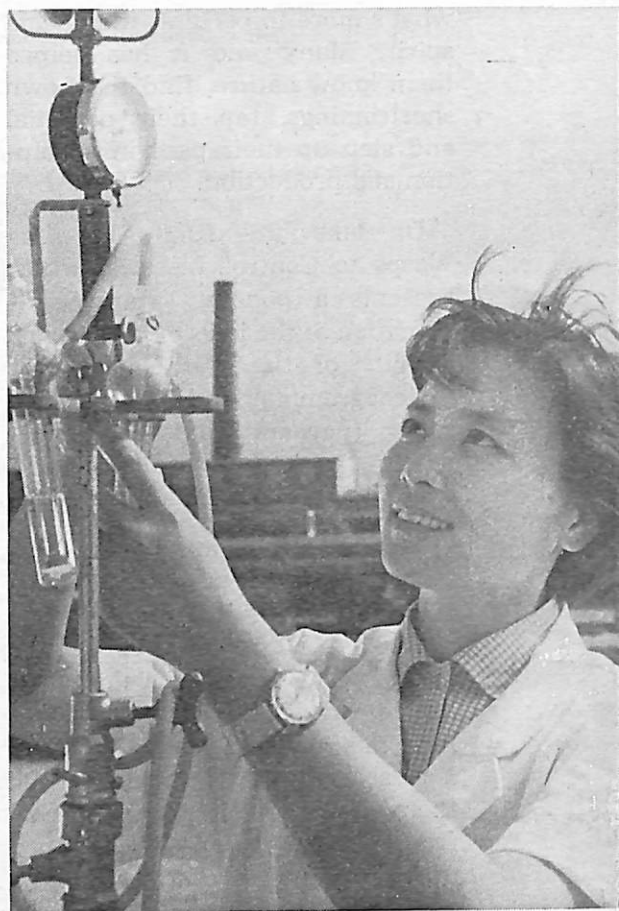
These films vividly reflect the spirit of advanced people under socialism. The vast world of scientific experiment includes workers going in for technical innovation in a big way, peasants fighting to wipe out snail fever, geological surveyors scaling dangerous peaks and medical personnel giving wholehearted service to the people. They have overcome difficulty after difficulty to score one scientific achievement after another.

After the Film

Since China's scientific and educational films are produced to

A research worker makes a determination of air pollution.

from "Relying on the Masses to Improve Environmental Sanitation"



meet the needs of production, construction and the popularization of scientific knowledge, they are often as directly useful as coal on a snowy day.

The color film "Fields of Tachai" shows that the land of the Tachai brigade in Shansi province's Hsiyang county was once a series of deep gullies and steep slopes covered with poor soil. The peasants had to walk uphill from their village to reach fields which were so small that it took 75-90 of them to make a hectare. They suffered greatly from drought, wind and hail. But, working with stubborn revolutionary will for three years, they overcame the washouts and turned their seven gullies into good fields and built stone embankments across them. The film shows how they built up a thick layer of active soil with high organic content, capable of storing water to resist drought, and ensured stable, high production for their terraced fields.

Peasants in the communes say such educational films help them toward scientific farming. Seeing "Fields of Tachai" they can learn Tachai's scientific methods and, what's more important, the Tachai spirit. Many said it has helped them know nature, find their own shortcomings, tap their potential and step up their pace in revolution and production.

Or take the film "Breeding Wasps to Control Insects", which presents a popular, graphic explanation of the laws of growth and activity of the "red-eyed wasp" (*Trichogramma*) and the rice-leaf roller (*Parnara*) and shows the whole process of raising these wasps to keep down the rollers.

Rice-leaf rollers are a major agricultural pest in southern China. The film shows how each female moth lays 40 to 50 eggs on rice leaves. The eggs develop into larvae, turn into pupae and again into moths. The larvae eat rice leaves and spin filaments around them, rolling them up. Moving from plant to plant, they turn a green patch of rice brown, reducing yields or destroying the whole crop.

In this film we see how a wasp half the size of a small ant can wipe out the rollers. The red-eyed wasp is an egg parasite. The abdomen of the female has a long, fine, sharp ovipositor which it inserts into moth eggs to deposit its own eggs. After about a day these hatch into larvae which grow on the nutrients in the moth eggs. After four or five days, when the larvae become pupae, the white moth eggs turn black and die. In another three days, the pupae develop into wasps and break out. Thus a scientific method of "using insects to control insects" was found from the life cycle of this wasp.

But the natural rate of reproduction of the wasps is too low and to sufficiently control the rollers they must be bred artificially and released in the rice paddies. Peasants, scientists and technicians in Lienchiang county in Kwangtung province succeeded in doing this. They virtually wiped out the rollers by releasing 150,000 wasps per hectare, at a cost of just 0.90 yuan, obtaining a bumper rice harvest.

As compared with the use of chemical insecticides, raising wasps to control rice rollers takes less labor, materials and money, harms neither man nor beast, and is highly effective without killing other useful forms of life. The method is easy to popularize and opens up a new way to protect plants. The film "Breeding Wasps to Control Insects" inspired peasants in China's rice-producing regions to start a mass movement of "using insects to control insects".

Products of Society

To show how workers, peasants and soldiers throughout China learn to identify medicinal plants, gather them, cultivate them and prepare medicines, a group from the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio produced the film "Chinese Herbal Medicines". In making it, they left their footprints in most provinces and municipalities, going from Tengchung county in southwestern Yunnan to the desert of the far northwest, and

from the Tibetan plateau to Hainan Island. Everywhere they picked up ideas for enriching the content from experienced practitioners of Chinese medicine and from commune members. The film shows graphically that "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house" and how combining Chinese and western medicine is indeed the correct road for the development of China's medical science. "These films should really be called products of society and the masses," a film-maker said. "Without the guidance and help of workers, peasants and soldiers, we couldn't have turned out anything."

The group that made "Mudflows" went to Tibet with a survey team organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Tibet Autonomous Region. Carrying 20 kilograms of essentials in their packs, they climbed cliffs and crossed crevasses to shoot film on snow-covered mountains at elevations of 4,000 and 6,000 meters. To get a complete sequence of an avalanche, cameramen kept their lens aimed at a peak and took turns in an incessant vigil. Sometimes they even ate with one eye glued to the viewfinder.

Scientists Cooperate

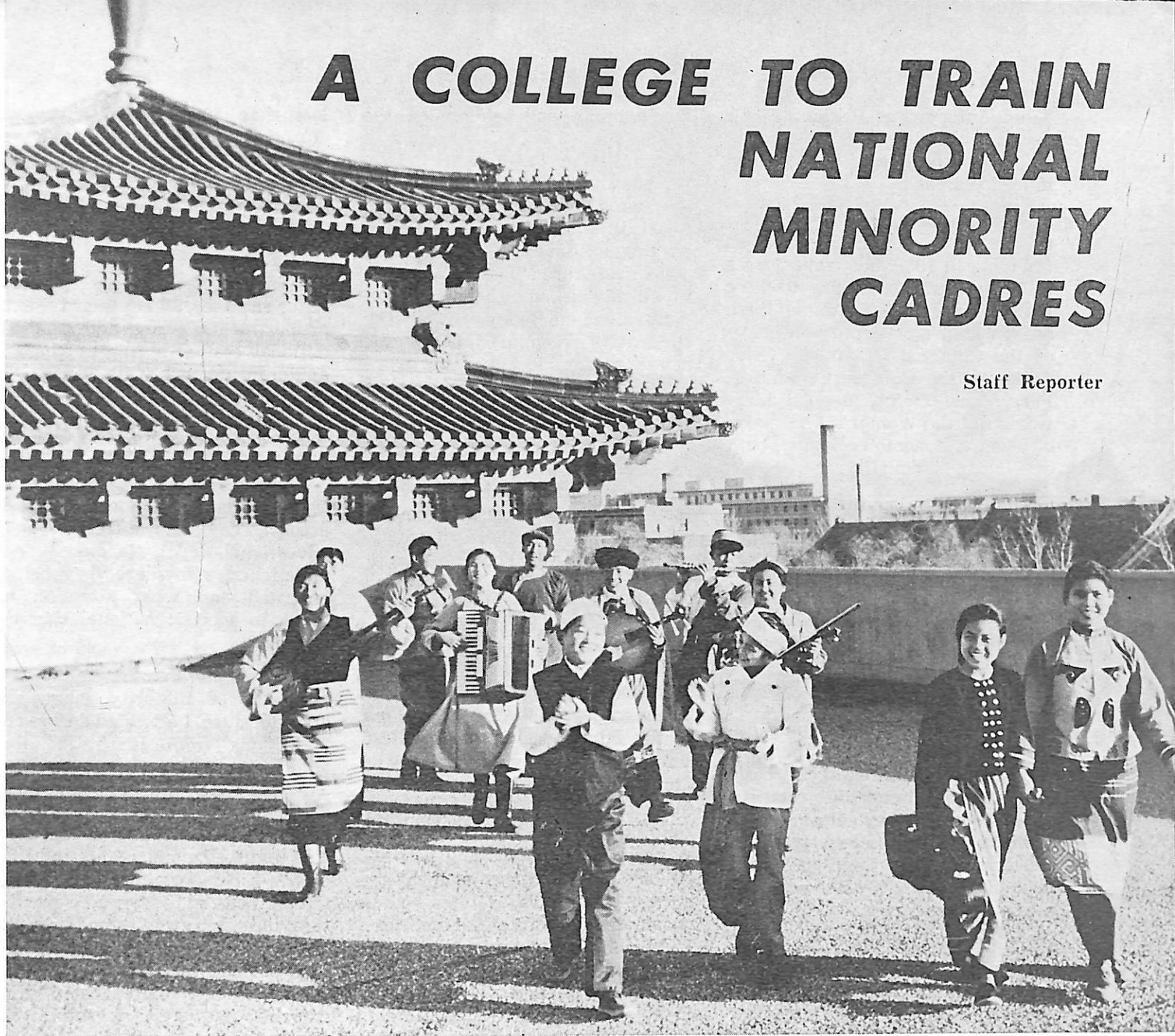
To write a script for "Chinese Ape-man", scientists of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and film-makers worked together around the clock for several days. They took cameramen over hill and dale looking for stones typical of the ancient environment.

In revising the commentaries for two films summarizing experience on increasing rice production, peasant-scientist Chen Yung-kang and rice specialist Yang Li-chiung made every effort to use the peasants' own way of speaking so the films would be easier to understand.

The fascinating but difficult shots of the spawning and hatching of prawn eggs in "Prawns" were taken under the direct supervision of scientists.

A COLLEGE TO TRAIN NATIONAL MINORITY CADRES

Staff Reporter



On the campus.

GOING out of Peking's west gate and continuing to the northwest for over three kilometers along a shaded boulevard, one comes to the Central Institute of Nationalities. Before liberation there was a wide stretch of fields here with only a few dilapidated peasant houses and scattered low gravemounds. Today there are buildings rich in national style, tall lecture halls, a library and dormitories amid thick stands of green willow and pine.

Who Are the Students?

At the Revolutionary Committee of the Central Institute of Na-

tionality, I asked about its aim, tasks and the main facts of its work. They were explained to me as follows:

China is a unitary multi-national state. Besides the Hans, the majority nationality, she has more than 50 minority nationalities of about 40 million people, many of them living in compact communities in China's border regions. In the old society, under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the laboring people of the national minorities, like their class brothers of the Han nationality, were oppressed and enslaved and lived in misery. Since libera-

tion, the Communist Party and people's government have applied the policy of equality among nationalities. Universities and colleges throughout China pay much attention to enrolling students from the minority nationalities to train them in various skills for building the country.

In addition, specifically to help in the political, economic and cultural development of national minority areas, colleges for minority nationalities have been set up in the capital, Peking, in Kansu, Szechuan, Chinghai, Hupeh and Kweichow provinces and in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and

Tibet Autonomous Region. Their programs of study are specifically geared to the needs of work in minority areas.

The Central Institute of Nationalities in Peking, since its founding in 1951, has trained over 9,400 graduates belonging to more than 50 nationalities. Among these are Ta Leh, now deputy-secretary of the Chinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Tsomo, deputy-chairwoman of the Women's Federation of Tibet Autonomous Region, both of Tibetan nationality.

The institute has three main departments. The political department trains national minority cadres in political theory, and for political work at the grass roots. The national minority languages department trains translators and interpreters. The art department equips national minority workers for the literature and art fields. There is also a cadre-training department which gives supplementary classes to cadres at the basic levels who attend in rotation. Special preparatory classes help students of insufficient previous education before they go on to regular courses.

The students now number over 1,400, from more than 50 minority nationalities in 16 provinces and autonomous regions. Most are workers, peasants, herdsmen,

herdswomen and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, with a certain background of practical experience. Some are middle school graduates who, after tempering in physical labor, have been accepted by the institute under the enrolment procedure adhered to here as in all higher educational institutions in China today — voluntary application, recommendation by the masses of one's locality or unit, approval by its leadership, and check-up by the institute.

In enrolment, places are specially reserved for those nationalities which are small in number, live in remote parts of the country or are relatively less advanced in education and culture. For members of these groups, the age limits and educational level requirements are not as strictly applied as for others.

The Monba people, with about 100 households in all, living in the Lehbu valley on the southern slope of the Himalayas, is the smallest among the minority nationalities in China's Tibet Autonomous Region. In the old society they were dubbed "lalo" ("ignorant animals") by the manorial feudal lords and deprived of even the most elementary human rights. Today their young people are studying at the institute. The Hoche nationality, smallest in all China, which lives near the northeastern border, was so reduced by pre-liberation ravages that

less than 300 persons remained. After liberation they stood up politically and grew rapidly in numbers. They too now have a student at the institute.

When students come from minority areas to the institute, the government pays for their travel. After entrance, all get their tuition, meals, medical care and tailored national costumes free of charge, and draw a monthly allowance.

National Characteristics in Teaching

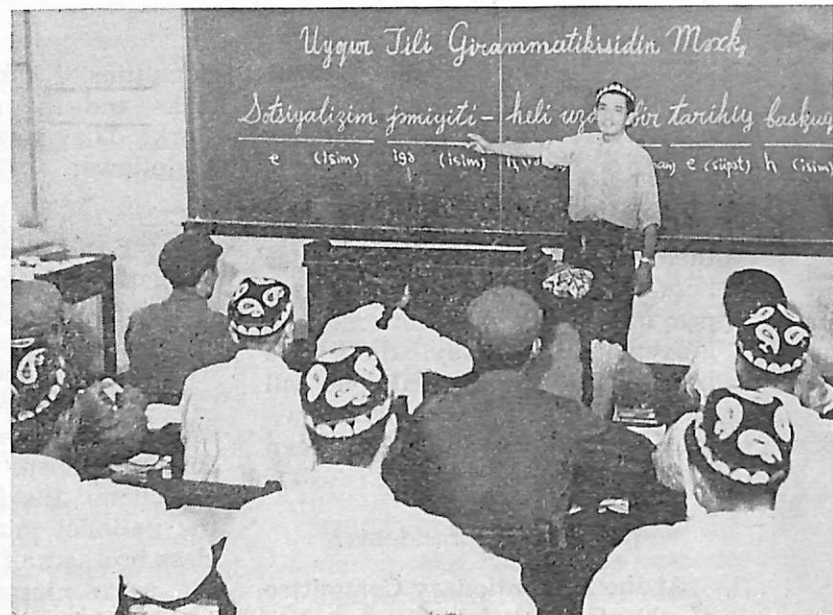
The students at the institute are from different nationalities and areas. They also differ in age, educational level, language and experience. How are they being educated and what attention is given to specific national characteristics?

To find the answers in the department of minority languages and literature, I attended a class on "selections from literature" for students majoring in Tibetan. Tuwang, the teacher, and his worker, peasant and soldier students were all of this nationality. The text was a story from the life of the Tibet Autonomous Region, telling how an advanced agricultural unit there won a good harvest after three struggles with hailstorms. The text was in Tibetan. The teacher lectured, and the students answered questions, in

Student discussion in the political department.



Uighur language class in the minority languages department.



Tibetan. But talking to them after class, I found they were also fluent in the Han language.*

In this institute teaching plans are drawn up according to the needs of development of different minority areas. The same teaching material is used in the course on political theory, given in all departments. But for other basic theoretical courses, and specialized subjects, the texts differ and are edited from political, economic, cultural and historical material originating in the specific minority areas. Instructors in the various departments are required to teach in the language of the nationality concerned, or through interpreters. Students belonging to nationalities which have spoken, but not written, languages get explanations in those languages too, to help them learn.

Because students of several nationalities study together in many of the classes and many books on political theory, science and culture do not yet exist in minority language translations, the students are actively helped to learn the Han language. Besides helping them to make quicker progress in study, this knowledge is beneficial to the development of their own nationalities and to promoting interflow among all the nationalities of China.

The institute often organizes instructors and students to go out for practice and social investigation in minority areas, as part of the teaching and in order to integrate closely with the actual work in those areas.

In their study of the Communist Party's policies and theories concerning nationalities, students of the political department go out to see how they are being carried out on the spot. This helps their understanding both of theory and of policy.

Some classes in the languages department have travelled to minority areas in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to learn from the language of the masses and collect folk literature. Several



Tibetan student, a former serf, brands the heinous crimes of the Tibetan serf owners.

poems by these students have been included in *Songs of Praise Fly to Peking*, a collection of poetry of the minority nationalities edited and published by the institute.

Students of the art department, in the course of their study, give performances for workers, peasants and soldiers. Last year they heard of a happening in the Tehung Tai and Chingpo Autonomous Chou** in Yunnan province. Some women commune members of Tai nationality, bringing their tax in grain for the government, ran into a rainstorm. Girls of the Chingpo nationality, picking tea on the hillside, brought them raincoats. Instead of putting the coats on, the Tai women used them to cover the public grain. The students made this story into a dance called "On the Road Carrying Grain", employing the varied dance-language characteristic of Yunnan's minority

nationalities, against a background showing the beautiful landscape of China's southwestern borderlands. It has been highly praised by audiences of all the country's nationalities for expressing new, revolutionary content through the unique dance styles of the Tai and Chingpo people.

The institute pays special attention to training its own teachers of minority nationalities. These now amount to 30 percent of its teaching staff. An example is Denchen, a Tibetan born a serf, and long illiterate. After the democratic reform in Tibet in 1959, the Communist Party sent him to the institute, and it was only there that he learned to read. Later Denchen went on to a graduate course in Tibetan, and now he is an excellent teacher of that language.

The institute has established a research section which studies the long history and rich culture of the minority nationalities and produces books about them. Attached to it is an exhibition hall which collects, arranges and displays objects of minority culture. It now has more than 20,000.

(Continued on p. 48)

* The Han language, or language of the Han nationality, is the principal language of China. The modern standard Han language is called *putonghua*, or common speech.

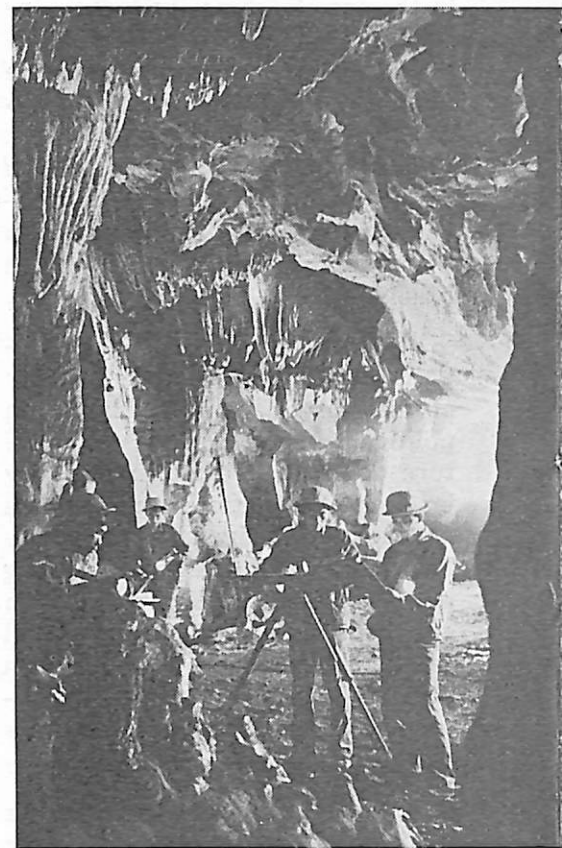
** An autonomous *chou* is an administrative unit, of one or more minority nationalities, below the province or autonomous region and above the county or autonomous county.



Survey team of hydro-geologists, local cadres and commune members studies a cataract over limestone formations on Santieh Mountain.



Making a surface survey to further clarify the laws of distribution of underground rivers.



Hydro-geologists survey a grotto.

Across the Land

SEEKING WATER IN THE KARST REGION

Limestone prevails over half the territory of the mountainous Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China. Erosion by rain water has created grotesque stone forests, grottoes and subterranean streams. Though rainfall in the karst areas is plentiful, so much surface water seeps into the maze of grottoes and rivers underground that drought results.

Members of Kwangsi's Hydrological and Engineering Geology Team have climbed sheer cliffs and descended into steep caves to help the people of the karst areas find

water. In the past few years they have worked in over 120 communes, completing hydro-geological investigations which provide the basis for planning irrigation in 28 counties. They have made preliminary surveys of 99 underground rivers with a total flow of 65 cubic meters a second in the dry season, enough to irrigate over 40,000 hectares of farmland.

While looking for water, the team has also had some success in scientific research on the laws of growth of karst formations.



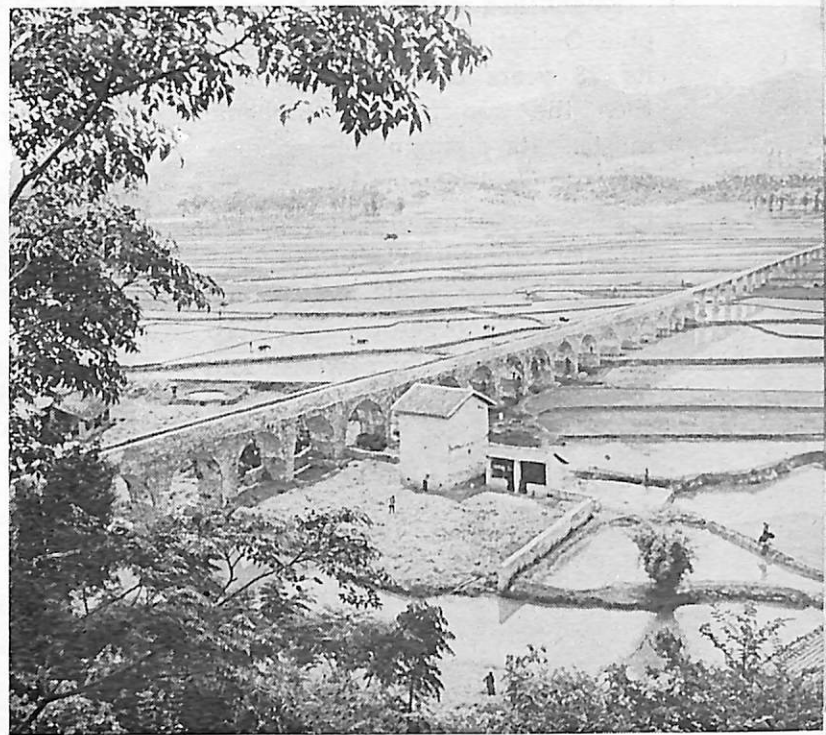
Scientists descend a karst grotto.

Surveying underground water by means of a potentiometer.

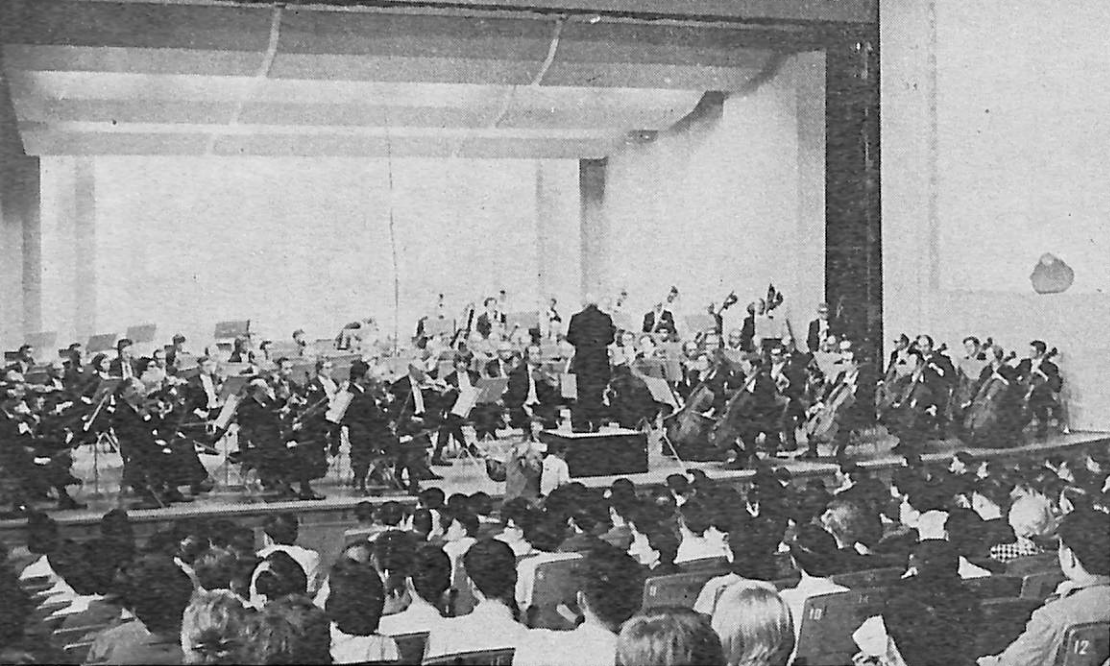


Commune members of various nationalities line a new channel for underground water.

This aqueduct built by the Tungling commune in Wuhuan county brings underground water to its fields.



欢迎美国费城交响乐团访华演出



The Philadelphia Orchestra performing in Peking.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Performs in China

CHEN HSING

THE Philadelphia Orchestra, on its visit to China in September, gave four concerts in Peking and two in Shanghai. Under the baton of Mr. Eugene Ormandy, it presented over a dozen works by a wide range of composers of different periods, nations, styles and schools, exhibiting its brilliant virtuosity and artistic expression.

Established in 1900, the Philadelphia Orchestra has done much in its 73 years of activity to further the spread of symphonic music. Its distinguished conductors, Eugene Ormandy and his predecessor Leopold Stokowski, put their whole hearts into building it up. Under their painstaking guidance, the orchestra developed its distinctive style: powerful and passionate, sonorous in tone and brilliant in timbre, and became recognized as one of the world's best.

Mr. Ormandy has conducted the orchestra for 37 years. Though well on in years, he retains an

abounding vitality. Most members of the orchestra are highly accomplished musicians of many years standing.

THE orchestra's rendition of Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 in F Major (Pastoral) took the audience through a series of vivid scenes: clear brooks flowing, the song of birds, simple and vigorous

village dances, a thunderstorm sweeping down, and, finally, the fields emerging tranquil, fresh and bright once again. It gave a sensitive rendering of Beethoven's richly imaginative delineation of the countryside around Vienna in the early 19th century and of his own moods as he walked through it.

Mr. Ormandy conducted Beethoven's Fifth Symphony with preci-

The Chinese pianist Yin Cheng-chung and the Philadelphia Orchestra together perform the Chinese piano concerto *The Yellow River*.



CHEN HSING is a member of the Central Philharmonic Orchestra.

sion, grandeur and passion. Particularly moving was the transitional passage of the third movement, rising passionately into the victory theme of the fourth. Gradually the music increases in power until, at its peak, the entire orchestra bursts forth in a magnificent paean of triumph.

The orchestra's presentation of Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C Minor had dignity and depth. Especially impressive were concert master Norman Carol's lyrical violin solo in the second movement and the strings' rich elaboration of the theme in the glorious finale. And moving in its sincerity was Louis Rosenblatt's rendition, on the English horn, of the Negro Spiritual in Dvorak's New World Symphony.

The performance of Barber's Adagio for Strings Op. 11 brought out the charm of these instruments in a poetic blend of flowing melody and harmonious tone color.

Respighi's "Pines of Rome" is like an oil painting of rich, vivid hues and bold lines. It portrays from different aspects the beauty and magnificence of Rome and its surrounding countryside. The orchestra's rendering, in brilliant variations of color and tone, and with magnificent power in the

fourth movement, became one of the highlights of the concerts.

One must also mention the performance of the timpanist Mr. Carlyss, which with its precision, control and sensitivity, was indispensable to bringing out the vitality and strength of many works.

DURING the U.S. War of Independence, Philadelphia was a rallying point for the American people in their struggle for national independence. Here the Declaration of Independence was born, and here the first capital of the United States was set up. The orchestra born in this city also has an honorable history.

We shall never forget how in 1940, when the Chinese people were fighting against Japanese aggression, Mr. Eugene Ormandy, moved by a strong sense of justice, dedicated a benefit performance to Doctor Norman Bethune and the medical service of the Chinese Eighth Route Army. In 1942, too, the orchestra performed in support of the Soviet people's war against fascist invasion.

MR. Ormandy and the whole orchestra were very enthusiastic about the Chinese piano con-

certo "The Yellow River" which describes the Chinese people's struggle for national liberation. Before coming, they had already performed it in the United States. And in Peking, after consultations and rehearsals with the Chinese pianist Yin Cheng-chung, they presented it with Yin at the piano. The orchestra merged passionately with the resolute, powerful piano music. The successful joint performance was a moving expression of the deep friendship between the Chinese and American people.

In answer to repeated enthusiastic requests for an encore, Mr. Ormandy conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra in their own elaboration of the Chinese north Shensi folk-song "The March of the Workers and Peasants". To the Chinese audience the playing of this familiar tune conveyed the American musicians' warm feelings for the Chinese people.

THIS is the first time the artists of the Philadelphia Orchestra have come to China. They travelled great distances, as envoys of their own people, to bring friendship to the people of China. In their few days in Peking, the American guests attended performances of Chinese classical and folk music, modern revolutionary music, and songs and dances. They also visited China's Central Philharmonic Orchestra. There the musicians of the two countries made gifts to each other of instruments, records and musical scores and had a cordial exchange of professional experience, further promoting friendship and mutual understanding.

We thank the American people for their warm friendship toward the Chinese people. We thank the American musicians for their fine performances. We hope the Philadelphia Orchestra will carry on its earnest style and add to its artistic achievements in the years to come.

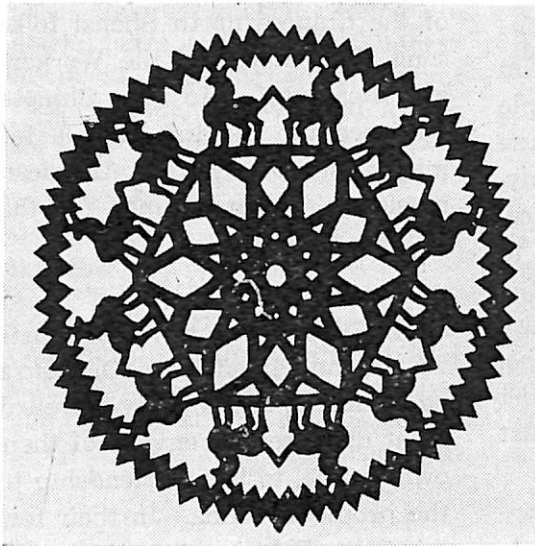
China's Central Philharmonic Orchestra presents Chinese musical instruments to the Philadelphia Orchestra.



The Art of the Papercut

CHANG FENG-KAO

Celebrating National Day



Facing Pairs of Horses (6th century)



Militiaman

THE papercut is one of China's traditional folk arts. Quick to make and needing only simple tools, papercuts are very popular among the people. Many peasant women are experts at making them. With a pair of scissors, deft hands can turn out a beautiful design in no time. Most papercuts are pasted on windowpanes as ornaments. They are popularly called "window flowers".

This is an art closely connected with the daily life of the people. It is a traditional custom to beautify the home with papercuts symbolizing joy and happiness at the New Year or other festive occasions. They also appear on lanterns or as ceremonial symbols. Designs from this simple and vigorous decorative art are often used for embroidery, cotton prints, New Year

woodcuts, wood carving in low-relief and Chinese shadow puppets.

Papercuts have been made in China for at least 15 centuries. They were among the archaeological objects excavated in 1959 at Kaochang in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, dating from between 514 and 551 A.D., in the period of China's Southern and Northern Dynasties. The designs of facing pairs of horses and monkeys were rendered with a high level of skill, indicating that the art had already begun previous to the 6th century.

Through many hundreds of years of practice China's folk artists have created papercuts of many kinds: in paper of one color, painted or combining papers of different colors pasted together. In style,

those made in the south tend to use fine, delicate lines while those from the north feature broad, forceful ones. But even within one region styles differ. Together they form a wide range of stylized expression in composition, form, use of color and elements of design.

Under the limitations imposed by history, the papercuts of the past were confined mainly to ornamental purposes, and their subject matter was sometimes unhealthy, for example many were tinged with superstition.

It was during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945) that artists in the liberated areas led by the Chinese Communist Party first created "window flowers" of a new kind based on the folk form but expressing the current life and struggle of the people. "Opening up Wasteland" depicts the people of northern Shensi province increasing grain production to support the battlefield against Japanese aggression. "Militiaman" shows how peasants of the border regions armed against the aggressors. Both are done in the simple, bold style of the northern Shensi papercut.

Ever since liberation in 1949, guided by Chairman Mao's principle of weeding through the old to bring forth the new, many papercut artists have held to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have painstakingly studied the traditions of their art, carrying on its best

How to Make Papercuts

THE making of papercuts is rather simple. Generally, all that's necessary is a pair of small or medium-sized scissors, sharp and with thin blades.

Some papercuts are cut with a knife on a base board. The knife is easily made. Cut a piece off a discarded clock spring, insert it between strips of bamboo (or pliant wood) for a handle and bind together with wire. Sharpen the steel piece into a pointed blade. The base board should be of fine-grained, soft wood, cut in cross-section.

With scissors, two to three copies at most can be made in one cutting. With a knife, as many as forty copies can be produced at once.

Usually, the artist prepares a drawing first, then cuts it out. So that the papercut does not fall apart, all points and lines in such a drawing are connected. It is placed on the required number of layers of paper and fixed into place with clips or pins. Then the cutting begins, usually starting from the center and going outwards, the smaller details and movements being done first. Bright red, black or white paper is commonly used. The red or black images show up especially clearly against a white background.



An old papercut artist passes on his skill.

elements and discarding the dross. With creative boldness they have developed it to express new content and new subjects. So today papercuts are no longer merely ornaments but comprise an independent art form providing, among other things, designs for bookcovers, illustrations, animated films, postage stamps, bookmarks, calendars and headings for newspapers and magazines.

The cultural revolution brought even more vigorous progress. Many new artists and creations have appeared. "Bumper Harvest", showing the silhouette of a boat

filled with grain, conveys the joy of the commune members as they row, pushing back the waves, and evokes the sparkling beauty of the well-watered southern countryside, although the cutting does not show any shoreline. The composition is precise, forceful and highly decorative.

In contrast to drawings, papercuts characteristically employ bold exaggeration and lay emphasis on sweeping motions, with lines that give a feeling of movement and rhythm. In "Tibetan Dance", two children in brightly colored national costumes, with uplifted

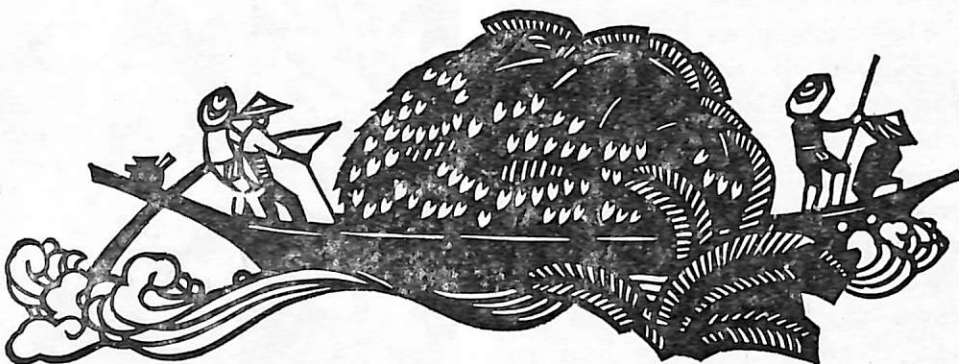
faces and glad smiles, begin to dance, waving their long sleeves. The black outlines, contrasting sharply with the white background, are an example of how a few strokes of the knife can produce a clear and vivid image. Within the deft style there is a direct simplicity that brings out the ingenuous, imaginative nature of children. Shen Pei-nung, the creator of this work, specializes in depicting children. His style has solidity and is redolent of the northern China papercut, but the artist has added liveliness and vividness to its rough-and-ready straight forwardness. Learning from the traditional, he has created a style of his own.

The papercut employs many basic elements of design. There are sawtooth patterns, crescents, whorls and flowers. Sawtooth patterns, which serve a wide range of expression, are richly decorative and are used to depict animals, plants, objects, scenery, buildings and sometimes people. The papercuts "Feeding Chickens", "Hunting", "Ping-Pong Player", "Bare-foot Doctor", "Spring", "Cat" and "Arrow Lotus" show the various applications. Dew-fresh fruit is depicted through gentle sawtooth lines. For leaf-edges, grass and stones more clearcut ones are used. For the bristles of a boar and quills of a porcupine the serrations are sharp, and for cow's hair and cat's fur they become thin and delicate. Human hair, fingers and the lace edgings of clothes, etc. are also expressed by various forms of this sawtooth pattern.

Tibetan Dance

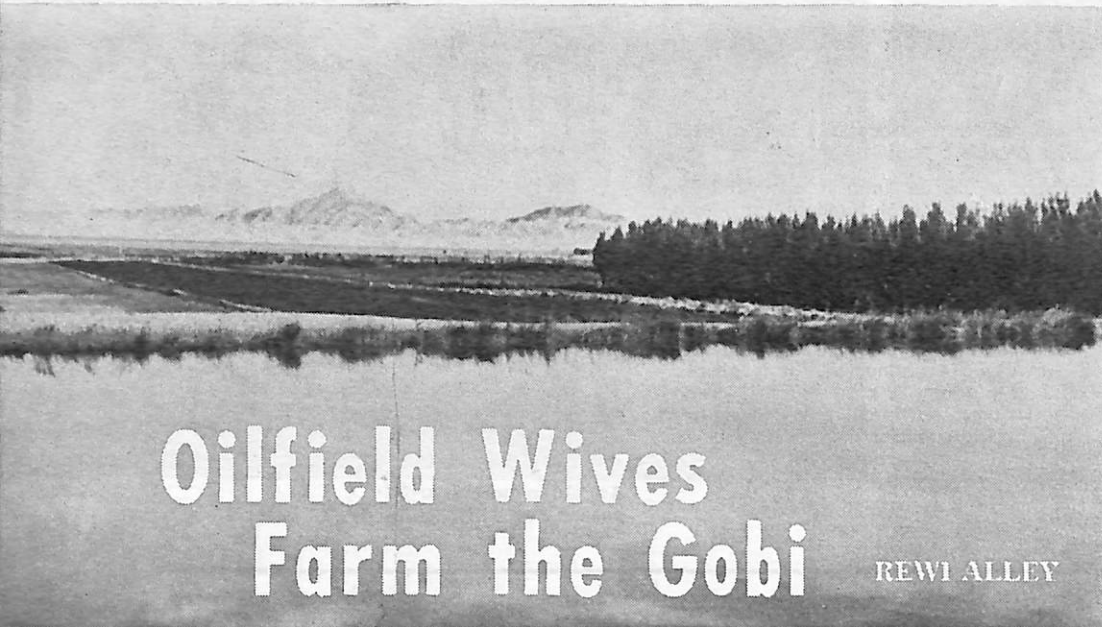


Bumper Harvest



"Arrow Lotus"





Oilfield Wives Farm the Gobi

REWI ALLEY

The first small reservoir.

THE Gobi wastes spread out over a good deal of the far northwest of China, just stones on arid plains where only camel thorn and an occasional tamarisk or sand-date live and where travellers in the past would die of thirst or be driven mad by the mirages of lakes and rivers that rose in front of them.

When the Yumen oilfields were opened up and through the following years, workers came from many parts of China to take part in drilling or refining. Most brought their families, even though it was a cold high spot on the slopes of the Chilian Mountains overlooking the broad waste of Gobi Desert below.

With liberation, the fields became a great school for oil workers going out to set up other oilfields, as well as one where much drilling equipment was made. Yumen was created a municipality, incorporating the local Yumen county government, and an oil city swiftly took shape. From here the first teams went to Taching, which has now become the pacesetter for all Chinese industry. And from Taching the lessons learnt there began to come back to Yumen.

ONE of these was the example of how the wives and dependents of Taching workers had gone

out into waste country and set up a system of farms that did much to provide food for the oilfield workers, as well as made the families self-sufficient and improved their livelihood. Learning from Taching, the wives of Yumen oil workers began to develop Gobi Chuang (meaning Gobi Village) right out on the plains below.

Reservoirs were made in the hills and canals run down from them. Numerous big mechanized wells, now bringing new life to so much of west Kansu, were sunk, with provincial industry supplying the concrete pipes, pumps and motors needed. Each section of the Oil Well Administration had its own piece of ground which workers would come to till in their spare time. But the center of all this was Gobi Chuang, now surrounded by tall poplar trees, with swift waters from the canal system dashing past in stone or concrete block-lined laterals.

The whole place reminded me strongly of the new farm city of Shihotze in Manass in Sinkiang where the army reclaimed much desert land after liberation. It is a good pattern. Large, level rectangular fields, with tree-lined canals on all four sides, and windbreaks down the roads and around the two orchards that now bear so

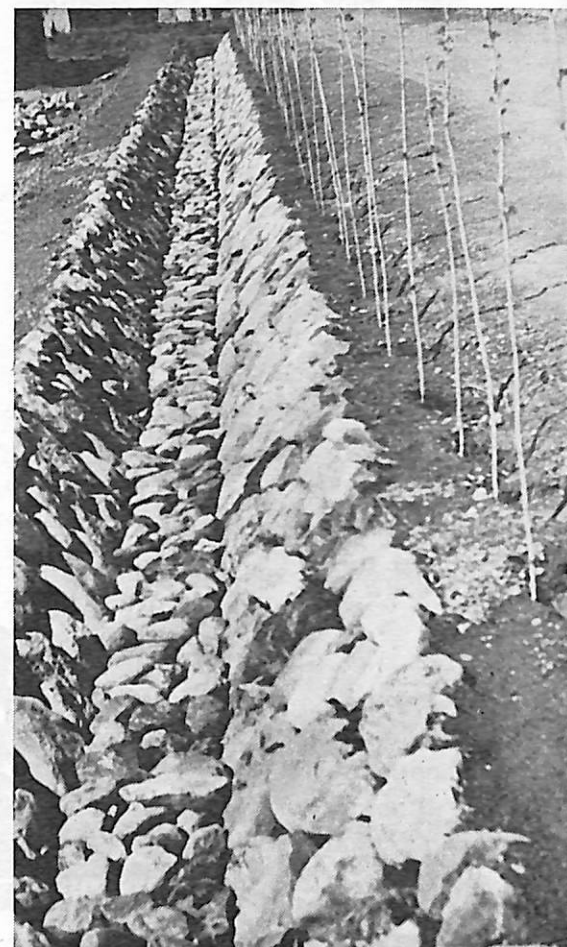
richly stone fruit, apples and grapes.

A problem here has been that some of the irrigation water is too cold to put on to crops in spring. So a system of reservoirs is being dug to store water that can be run down to crops after it is warmed by the sun. The oldest of these small reservoirs is already part of the scenery, grass growing down to the water edge, blue dragonflies flitting over the water from which fish leap to snap at them. Whoever heard of fish on the Gobi Desert before!

WORKERS on the oilfields in 1973 number 17,000, and with their families 46,000 people. Work on Gobi Chuang first started in 1959, the changing of 800 *mu** being the first target. By 1965 the group of farms reclaimed around Gobi Chuang amounted to 7,000 *mu*. Steadily more land is being included. Levelling has to be done,

* 15 *mu* = 1 hectare

Water channel built of rocks calked with straw rope.



the soil studied and improved, green crops grown to plow in for fertilizer, canals dug and trees planted.

Rising high above Gobi Chuang is a peak in the Chilian Alps, called Yaomoshan, the Devil Mountain. It is 13,000 feet above sea level, snow-capped, and so steep it has not been scaled yet, but there is no doubt it is picturesque.

In Gobi Chuang today there are 1,025 families, 4,225 people in all. Grain allowance is 500 *jin** a head, and work points can bring 1.50 yuan a day. In 1973, Gobi Chuang had 5,000 *mu* in wheat, 800 *mu* in crops producing edible oil, and 300 in vegetables. It has many greenhouses where tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables are grown through the winter. Vegetables are free to the members of the collective. They run 800 sheep and keep 1,500 pigs. In 1971-72 they passed over a surplus of 500,000 *jin* of grain to the oilfields as well

* 2 *jin* = 1 kilogram



Hothouse tomatoes.

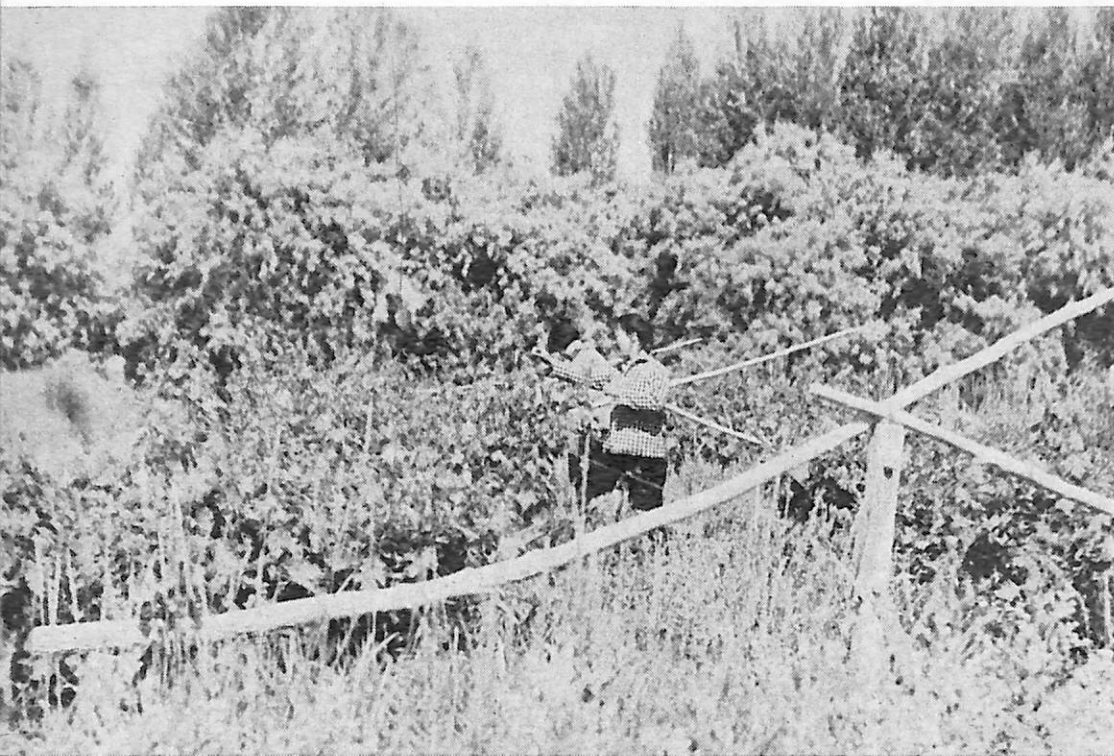
as a good deal of meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. They now get water from 37 deep wells which a few years ago cost 60,000 yuan each to sink, a cost now reduced to 30,000 yuan apiece.

HAVING inspected the village with all its modern amenities, its school, clinic, general goods

store and all the rest, we talked with women from the other Yumen farms who had come down to Gobi Chuang to meet us. Their story was interesting, full of great struggle, for their farms are on the semi-deserted slopes of mountains, some as high as 2,800 meters above sea level.

Gobi farm highway.





Vineyard in the Gobi.

The first group of women went there in 1966, finding the soil poor, and available plots scattered on 712 parts of the hillside making up 712 *mu* in all. Only 90 days are frost-free up there, and farm workers are buffeted by almost constant winds. Most of the wives coming from south China got headaches at first because of the high altitude, and also suffered from diarrhea due to excess amount of salts in the water. But still they kept on, studying the example of Dr. Norman Bethune who had given so much selflessly and under such bad conditions. They felt that they were like fighters out to construct a new northwest, giving all they had.

To cut a long story short, after two winters and three springs they had terraced 527 *mu* and planted it in barley, the highest yield of which came to 725 *jin* a *mu*. Then they got to work and extended their terraced land to 1,000 *mu*, and they have gone on with extension ever since. Of the 500 dependents on the farm, 125 are active farm workers, the others being children and old folk who can lend a hand at busy times. This place is only

six kilometers away from the part of the Yumen oilfields where the husbands of the women work, so families can get together quite often. Sometimes whole families take the trip back to southern provinces and tell the folk there of their struggle.

WOMEN on the other farms scattered around the widespread oilfields told us similar stories. A mother of three from Shantung related how her farm could supply its 276 farm workers and their families with grain. At first they got but 200 *jin* a *mu* and thought that pretty good, but now they have increased this average to 420 *jin*. This has elated everyone.

The next to give her story was Hsin Hsueh-fa, also a mother of three, whose husband works on the Yaerhsia field of the Yumen complex around ten kilometers away from her farm. This land is marshy, lying up a valley. Its soil was alkaline, and had to be drained and the soil of 1,269 *mu* either changed or else washed clean. Hsin Hsueh-fa's group now gets 410 *jin* of grain a *mu*, and is building a collective village of the same kind as Gobi Chuang, with school, kindergarten,

hairdresser, clinic, consumer goods shop and so on. They are very proud of what they have been able to do and are going steadily on with land reclamation work.

Chen Su-yuan is 32 and mother of two. On the wasteland allocated to her group there was an area of 4,000 *mu* of alkaline land. So far 3,780 *mu* of this has been reclaimed and an average of 390 *jin* a *mu* of grain gained from it. She and her comrades are proud of their success in making trees grow, they have over 150,000 now. Livelihood for everyone is now considerably better than it was when they started farm work. They have more meat, better vegetables all the year round, and along with it all a great sense of doing things and contributing to the success of the oil industry.

Other speakers from different farms talked in similar terms, in the main giving just a bare outline of their success in *jin* of grain per *mu*, in the number of deep wells dug, and the mileage of canals dug and lined, trees planted and roads made.

I THOUGHT of these women a lot when going on my journey down the Kansu panhandle. Ever since this Old Silk Road was first used it has seen epic events of great heroism in the face of terrific odds. But perhaps nothing in its long history can compare with the struggles of these workers' wives from southern Chinese provinces who have combined their strength and have pitted it against seemingly impossible conditions with such truly magnificent results. The old heroes were all men. Here on the deserts of west Kansu and up on the Chilian mountainsides, ordinary Chinese women have shown that they are as good as any man in facing up to difficulty.

Gobi Chuang and the farms like it around Yumen are a real monument for women's liberation everywhere. Women's liberation in a practical, down-to-earth way.

Lesson 24

东郭 先生 和 狼 (小话剧)
 Dōngguō Xiānsheng hé Láng (xiǎo huàjù)
 Mister Dongguo and the Wolf (playlet)

(幕 开 时, 东郭 先生 赶着 驴 在 路上 走, 驴 背上 驮着 一个 口袋, 口袋 里 装着 书。 狼 慌 慌 张 张 地 从 后 边 跑 来。)
 (Mù kāi shí, Dōngguō xiānsheng gǎnzhe lú zài lùshàng zǒu, lǘbèishàng tuōzhe yíge kǒudai, kǒudailǐ zhuāngzhe shū. Láng huāng huāng zhāng zhāng de cóng hòubiān pǎolái.)
 (Curtain opens when, Dongguo Mister driving donkey road on walking, donkey back on carrying a sack, sack in containing books. Wolf in a fluster from behind runs up.)

狼: 先生, 先生, 您 救 救 我 吧!

Láng: Xiānsheng, xiānsheng, nín jiùjiù wǒ ba!

Wolf: Sir, Sir, you save me!

东郭: 你 怎 么 了?

Dōngguō: Nǐ zěnmó le?

Dongguo: You what matter?

狼: 猎 人 追 来 了, 让 我 在 您 的 口 袋 里 躲 一 会 儿 吧!

Láng: Lièrén zhuīlái le, ràng wǒ zài nín de kǒudailǐ duǒ yíhuìr ba!

Wolf: Hunter chases comes, let me at your sack in hide a while!

东郭: 你 快 走 开!

Dōngguō: Nǐ kuài zǒukāi!

Dongguo: You quickly go away!

狼: 您 可 怜 可 怜 我 吧, 猎 人 马 上 就 要 到 了!

Láng: Nín kěliánkělián wǒ ba, lièrén mǎshàng jiù yào dào le!

Wolf: You pity me, hunter right away then will arrive!

东郭 (犹 豫 地): 那 你 就 躲 进 我 的 口 袋 里 吧。 (东郭 先生 慢 慢 地 往 外

Dōngguō (yóuyude): Nà nǐ jiù duōjin wǒ de kǒudailǐ ba. (Dōngguō xiānsheng mànmande wǎng wài

Dongguo (hesitantly): Then you just hide enter my sack in. (Dongguo Mister slowly toward out

拿 书。)

ná shū.)

takes books.)

狼: 先 生, 您 快 点 吧! 我 在 这 躺 下, 您 用 绳 子 把 我 捆 起 来, 这 样 就

Láng: Xiānsheng, nín kuàidiǎn ba! Wǒ zài zhè tǎngxià, nín yòng shéngzi bǎ wǒ kùnzǐlái, zhèyàng jiù

Wolf: Sir, you quick a bit! I here lie down, you with rope me tie up, this way then

容 易 往 里 装 了。

róngyì wǎng lǐ zhuāng le.

easy toward inside load.

(东郭 先生 把 狼 捆 好 装 进 了 口 袋。)

(Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ láng kùnhǎo zhuāngjìnle kǒudai.)

(Dongguo Mister wolf ties well loads into sack.)

(猎 人 骑 马 上。)

(Lièrén qí mǎ shàng.)

(Hunter riding horse enters.)

猎 人: 刚 才 有 一 只 狼, 您 看 见 了 吗?

Lièrén: Gāngcái yǒu yī zhī láng, nín kànjiàn le ma?

Hunter: Just now there was a wolf, you saw?

东郭: 没 看 见。

Dōngguō: Méi kànjiàn.

Dongguo: Not see.

猎 人: 您 真 的 没 看 见?

Lièrén: Nín zhēnde méi kànjiàn?

Hunter: You really not see?

东郭: 要是看见了, 我就告诉你了。那边有许多小路, 狼也许从小
 Dōngguō: Yàoshi kànjian le, wǒ jiù gàosu nǐ le. Nàbiānr yǒu xǔduō xiǎo lù, láng yěxǔ cóng xiǎo
 Dongguo: If saw, I then tell you. Over there have many small roads, wolf perhaps from small
 路逃走了。
 lù táozòu le.
 road fled away.

(猎人下。)

(Lièrén xià.)
 (Hunter exit.)

狼(在口袋里): 马已经跑远了, 把我放出去吧!

Láng (zài kǒudaili): Mǎ yǐjīng pǎoyuǎn le, bǎ wǒ fàngchūqu ba!
 Wolf (at sack in): Horse already run far, me let out!

(东郭先生把狼放出来, 狼前后看了看。)

(Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ láng fàngchūlai, láng qián hòu kàntekan.)
 (Dongguo Mister wolf lets out, wolf front back takes a look.)

狼: 先生, 我太饿了, 您再救我一次吧! (狼向东郭先生扑去。)

Láng: Xiānsheng, wǒ tài è le, nín zài jiù wǒ yí cì ba! (Láng xiàng Dōngguō xiānsheng pūqu.)
 Wolf: Sir, I too hungry, you again save me one time! (Wolf toward Dongguo Mister pounces.)

东郭(很害怕, 赶快躲到驴的后边。): 你这个坏东西! 你这个坏东西!

Dōngguō (Hěn hàipà, gǎnkuài duódào lǘ de hòubiānr.): Nǐ zhège huài dōngxi! Nǐ zhège huài dōngxi!
 Dongguo (Very afraid, quickly hides to donkey behind.): You this bad thing! You this bad thing!

(一个老人从前面走来。)

(Yíge lǎorén cóng qiánmiàn zǒulai.)
 (An old man from front walks come.)

东郭(赶快拉住老人): 老先生, 老先生!

Dōngguō (gǎnkuài lāzhù lǎorén): Lǎo xiānsheng, lǎo xiānsheng!
 Dongguo (quickly grabs onto old man): Old Sir, Old Sir!

老人: 有什么事啊?

Lǎorén: Yǒu shénmo shì a?
 Old man: Have what matter?

东郭(指着狼): 刚才猎人追它, 我救了它。现在猎人走了, 它要吃我,

Dōngguō (zhǐzhe láng): Gāngcái lièrén zhuī tā, wǒ jiùle tā. Xiànzài lièrén zǒu le, tā yào chī wǒ,
 Dongguo (pointing at wolf): Just now hunter chased it, I saved it. Now hunter has left, it wants eat me,

您说它对吗?

nín shuō tā duì ma?
 you say it right?

狼: 您别听他的, 他把我捆起来装进口袋里, 要闷死我。

Láng: Nín bié tīng tāde, tā bǎ wǒ kǔnqilai zhuāngjìn kǒudaili, yào mēnsǐ wǒ.
 Wolf: You don't listen to his, he me tied up loaded into sack, wanted suffocate dead me.

老人(想了一会儿): 你们俩的话我都不相信, 最好先让我看看狼是

Lǎorén (xiǎngle yíhuìr): Nimen liǎde huà wǒ dōu bù xiāngxìn, zuì hǎo xiān ràng wǒ kànkàn láng shì
 Old man (thinking awhile): You two's words I all not believe, most good first let me see wolf was

怎么装进去的。(狼又躺下了, 让东郭先生把它捆起来, 装进

zěnmō zhuāngjìnqu de. (Láng yòu tángxia le, ràng Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ tā kǔnqilai, zhuāngjìn
 how loaded in. (Wolf again lies down, lets Dongguo Mister it tie up, load into

口袋里。)

kǒudaili.)
 sack.)

老人: 快把它打死吧! 应该记住对这样的坏人仁慈, 就会害了自己!

Lǎorén: Kuài bǎ tā dāsǐ ba! Yīnggāi jìzhù duì zhèyàng de huài rén réncí, jiù huì hàile zìjǐ!
 Old man: Quickly it beat dead! Should remember toward such bad people kind, then will harm self!

Translation

(As the curtain opens, Mr. Dongguo, driving a donkey, is walking on the road. The donkey is carrying a sack of books on his back. A wolf runs on from behind in a fluster.)

Wolf: Sir, Sir, please save me!

Dongguo: What's the matter with you?

Wolf: A hunter is chasing me. Let me hide in your sack for a while.

Dongguo: Go away quick!

Wolf: Have pity on me. The hunter will arrive right away!

Dongguo (hesitantly): Then hide in my sack. (Mr. Dongguo slowly takes out the books.)

Wolf: Hurry up a bit, Sir! I'll lie down here and you tie me up with a rope. That way it will be easier to put me inside.

(Mr. Dongguo ties the wolf and puts him into the sack.)

(Enter hunter on horseback.)

Hunter: Just now there was a wolf, did you see it?

Dongguo: No.

RECORDS FOR LEARNING CHINESE

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CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

for more information on **Where** and **How** to purchase them

Hunter: You really didn't see it?

Dongguo: If I saw it, I would tell you. There are many paths over there, maybe the wolf has fled along one of them.

(Exit hunter.)

Wolf (inside sack): The horse is far away, please let me out!

(Mr. Dongguo lets the wolf out. The wolf looks around.)

Wolf: Sir, I'm famished. Save me once more! (Wolf pounces on Mr. Dongguo.)

Dongguo (Afraid, Dongguo quickly hides behind the donkey.): You rascal! You rascal! (An old man walks towards them from front.)

Dongguo (grabbing the old man): Old Sir, Old Sir!

Old man: What's the matter?

Dongguo (pointing to the wolf): Just now a hunter was chasing him and I saved him. Now the hunter has left and he wants to eat me. Is he right?

Wolf: Don't listen to him. He tied me up and put me into his sack and tried to smother me to death.

Old man (thinking a while): I don't believe either of you. First better let me see how the wolf was put into the sack. (The wolf lies down again and lets Mr. Dongguo tie him up and put him into the sack.)

Old man: Beat him to death quickly! You should remember you'll harm yourself if you are kind to such scoundrels.

Notes

Combined sentences. Combined sentences are formed by two or more clauses whose relation is usually shown by some connecting words. They are divided into compound and complex sentences.

I. Compound sentences. Compound sentences are formed by two or more clauses of equal importance, showing parallelism or choice. Examples:

1. **Showing parallelism.** Tā yibiānr zǒu yibiānr wǎng dìshàng kàn 他一边走一边往地上看 (While walking he looked down at the ground). (See Lesson 14)

2. **Showing choice.** Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishi xǐhuan chī ròu? 您喜欢吃鱼, 还是喜欢吃肉? (Do you prefer fish or meat?) (See Lesson 4)

II. Complex sentences. Complex sentences are formed by a main clause and a subordinate clause. They can be divided into the following main kinds:

1. **Showing a turn of meaning.** Wǒ suīrán yàosǐle, dànshì wǒ hái yǒu érzi... 我虽然要死了, 但是我还有儿子... (Although I will die, I still have sons...) (See Lesson 23)

2. **Showing supposition.** Yàoshi kànjiàn le, wǒ jiù gàosù nǐ le 要是看见了, 我就告诉你了 (If I saw it, I would tell you). (See Lesson 24)

3. **Showing condition.** Zhǐyào yǒu juéxīn, jiù yīdìng kěyǐ bǎ shān bānzǒu 只要有决心, 就一定可以把山搬走 (As long as we have the determination, we can certainly remove the mountains). (See Lesson 23)

4. **Showing cause and effect.** Yīnwéi wǒ zuìjīn hěn máng, suǒyǐ méiyǒu gěi nǐ xiě xìn 因为我最近很忙, 所以没有给你写信 (Because I have been very busy lately, I have not written you). (See Lesson 7)

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 狼为什么慌慌张张地跑?
2. 狼为什么要吃东郭先生?
3. 老人对东郭先生说什么?

II. Rewrite the text into a story.

III. Read the following passage:

农民 (Nóngmín Peasant) 和蛇 (Shé Snake)

从前 (cóngqián once) 有一个善良 (shànliáng good) 的农民。一年冬天, 他在路上看见一条蛇被冻僵 (jiāng stiff) 了。农民很可怜它, 就把它拿起来, 放在自己的胸口 (xiōngkǒu chest) 上。蛇受了暖气 (nuǎnqì warmth), 过了一会儿, 就慢慢地苏醒 (sūxǐng revive) 了。又过了一会儿, 蛇恢复了它的本性 (běnxìng original nature), 就狠狠 (hěn hěn fiercely) 地咬 (yǎo bite) 了农民一口 (kǒu mouth), 使他受了致命 (zhì mìng fatal) 的伤。农民临死的时候说: “我可怜坏人, 应该受这个恶报 (èbào evil recompense)。”

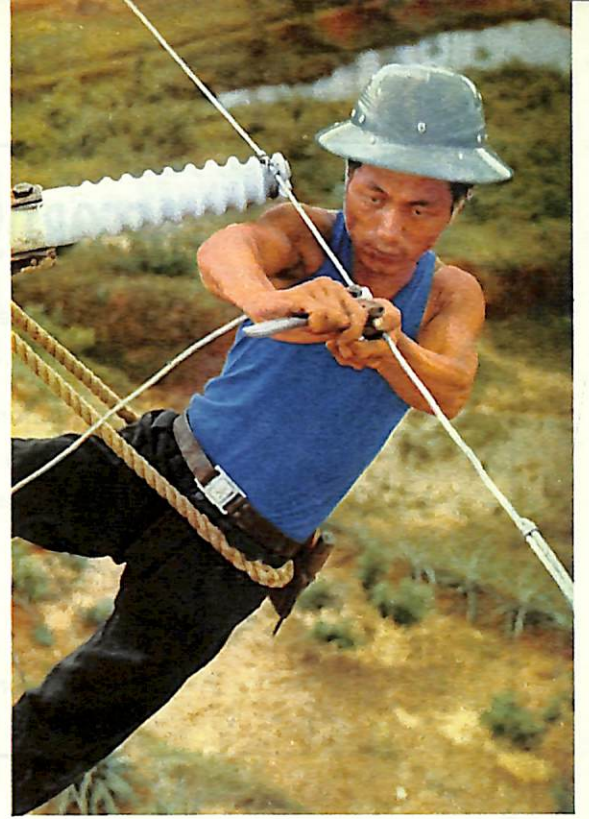
(Translation on p.19)

Postscript

Between July 1972 and the present, China Reconstructs has published 24 of these Chinese lessons with explanatory notes on pronunciation and grammar as a basic aid to readers wishing to learn the language. The first series is now completed. From January 1974 we will begin the second series. Its purpose is to help readers consolidate the knowledge already acquired, broaden their vocabulary of commonly used words and expressions and increase their understanding of Chinese grammar on the basis of the nearly 1,000 characters already learned last year.

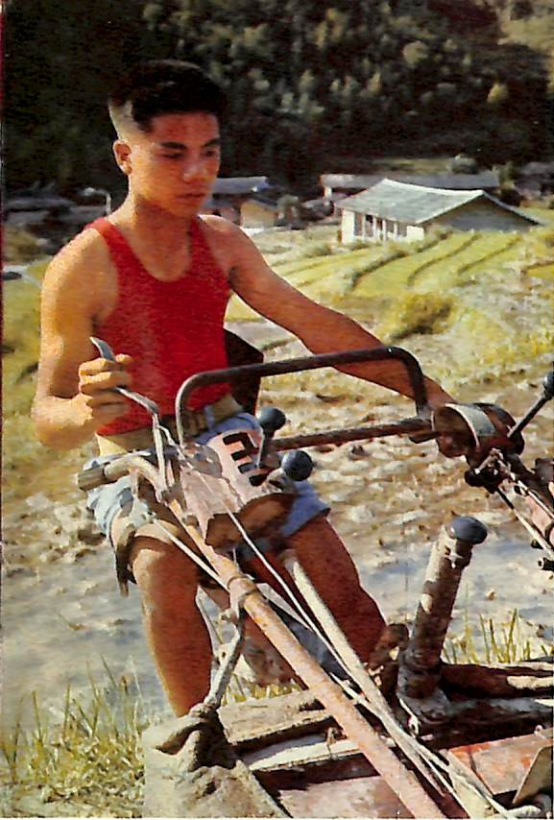
— Editor

In the Yenhsi People's Commune



Commune electrician.





Tractor driver, Huchu brigade.



Women militia at the commune's forest farm.



Analysing soil, Kanchai brigade.



Supply and marketing station of the Shihming brigade takes goods to its villages. Another good harvest, Shangtsai brigade.



A view of the Yenhsi People's Commune.

The People's Commune — Government and Cooperative in One

Staff Reporters

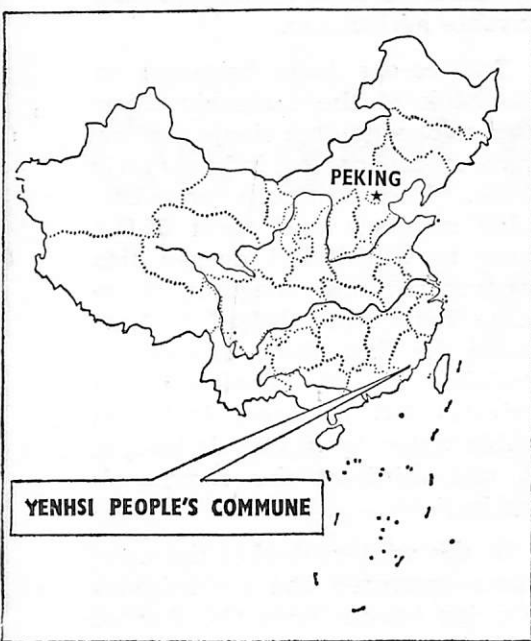
EARLY in the morning as soon as the sun appeared, villages and fields in the Yenhsi People's Commune began to seethe with activity. Talk and laughter filled

the threshing grounds as women commune members spread the golden grain of the early rice harvest for sunning. From a road between the fields came the chug of

engines. "Here's one of our commune tractors to give a hand with the work!" said a commune member plowing the paddy with a buffalo for the next crop.



The commune Party committee discusses the commune's long-range development plan.



These were some of our visual impressions of the Yenhsi People's Commune in Changtai county in China's southeastern coastal province of Fukien, about 80 kilometers inland from the Taiwan Straits. It has 5,000 households, with 29,000 people, and cultivates 3,070 hectares of farmland out of its total area of 150 square kilometers. Among the tens of thousands of rural people's communes in China, it counts as one of medium size, with 146 production teams grouped under 10 production brigades.

In the 15 years since its establishment, Yenhsi commune has

self-reliantly developed its collective economy and raised the living standards of its members.

By building water conservation works in a big way it has provided gravity irrigation for 80 percent of its farmland. By actively promoting pig raising it has increased the number of its pigs to an average of more than one per person. Through the purchase of tractors and other machines it has already mechanized work on half its farmland. Improvement of low-yield fields has raised its per hectare grain output from 4,725 kilograms in 1957, just before the commune was formed, to 8,970 kg. in 1972. (Complete 1973 figures are not yet in at this writing.) And 4,670 hectares of its hill areas have been afforested with fruit and other trees.

At the end of 1972 the commune's public accumulation fund stood at 960,000 yuan and its collective grain reserve at 760 tons. The members' income from their collective work had greatly increased. For 1972 it averaged 103 yuan for every man, woman and child as compared with 66 yuan in the last pre-commune year, 1957. Commune members' private savings, deposited in the bank, amounted to 320,000 yuan.

How the Commune Was Formed

"Our people's commune was set up only after we had walked the collective road for six years," old commune member Yeh Shih-wu said to us, telling of its history.

After liberation in 1949, Yenhsi's poor peasants, like those elsewhere in China, obtained land in the land reform. In the spring of 1952, responding to the call of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, they resolved to organize and take the road of building prosperity together, and set up several agricultural mutual-aid teams. The next year, two teams joined to form the locality's first elementary or semi-socialist agricultural producers' cooperative. In 1955 three such co-ops and four mutual-aid teams combined into its first advanced or fully-socialist agricultural producers' co-op.

The fully-socialist co-op with 93 households was several times the size of the first elementary co-op with only 24 households. In the advanced co-op, land and other main means of production became collectively owned and were used under unified management; no further dividends or rentals were paid. Thus, in the distribution of income, the advanced co-op passed over completely to the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work". The fully-socialist nature of the advanced co-op gave further impetus to the development of its collective production.

In the winter of 1957 and the spring of 1958, the co-op's members responded actively to the General Line formulated by Chairman Mao, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." They wanted to take steps to eliminate such anomalies as one co-op owning "islands" of land inside other co-ops, build large-scale water conservation projects, mechanize farming and increase the capacity to resist natural calamities. For these objectives, the cooperative form of organization was inadequate. What to do?

Because of the co-ops' relatively small size, the peasants felt it urgent to combine them. "Only a big collective can do big things!" they said. In the summer of 1958 dozens of advanced co-ops in Yenhsi voluntarily merged into 10 big ones. Several township governments, each with a very small area of jurisdiction, also merged into one. Thus a prototype of the people's commune appeared in Yenhsi, as in many other places in China's vast countryside. Then Chairman Mao made his timely summing up of the experience and new creation of the masses, "People's communes are fine!" And soon the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party adopted a resolution on establishing people's communes all over the land.

Both Government and Cooperative

Before the establishment of the people's communes, the township government was the basic unit of



Transplanting late rice in the Changhsi production team 800 meters above sea level.

political power in China's countryside. It exercised administrative powers under the leadership of the county people's government. The advanced cooperatives, on their part, were the collective economic organizations in the countryside, directly leading and organizing collective production. A people's commune combines township government and advanced cooperative into one. In other words, it is both a socialist economic collective for mutual help and mutual benefit and the basic unit of socialist political power in rural areas. It exercises the powers of a township government in administration and the functions of an advanced cooperative as direct organizer and leader of rural production and construction. Here is one of the fundamental characteristics of the people's commune: it is government and cooperative in one.

Each people's commune exercises unified leadership over industry, agriculture, trade, education and the militia in its area.

At Yenhsi the commune-run industries include a small tractor station with six tractors, a hydro-power station (208 kilowatt capacity) and a small porcelain factory; also under its leadership is a federation of handicraft co-

operatives. The commune assigns its tractors to help plow and harrow the fields of the production teams which pay a charge of only about the cost of fuel expended. The tractor station and the handicraft co-op federation do ordinary repairs of farm machinery and tools for the whole commune. The commune-run hydro-power station plus smaller ones run by the brigades, with a total capacity of 322 kilowatts, provide power for processing grain and fodder, and lighting for 60 percent of the members' homes.

Growth of the commune's collective production has led to the expansion of trade, education and health work under its unified leadership. A commercial network over the entire commune makes it convenient for production teams and their members to buy means of production and consumer goods, and sell farm and sideline products to the state. In 1957, before the commune was formed, there were very few schools here, with only 800 primary school pupils — today there are a middle school with 460 students, 10 full-course primary schools and 49 village elementary primary schools, with 4,300 pupils in all. The commune has built a fair-sized hospital which has 40 beds and can do ordinary opera-

tions. All brigades have cooperative clinics, and teams their own "barefoot doctors". At all three levels the medical workers in the commune total 290.

The militia, under the unified leadership of the commune, not only protects socialist production in the countryside but has itself become a shock force in collective labor. When thousands of members are organized for large-scale work campaigns, such as the reclamation in the hills, the young men and women of the militia play the main role.

Larger Size, More Public Ownership

As compared with the former cooperatives, the people's communes have more people, land and funds, and therefore greater power to transform conditions of production, overcome natural calamities and advance agriculture.

Two co-ops (now brigades) on the bank of the Lungchin River used to depend on a single narrow, shallow channel to irrigate their fields. The commune organized 3,000 members and spent 50,000 yuan to widen and deepen this watercourse and lengthen it to serve four other brigades. Now called the East Wind Channel, it stretches for 20 kilometers and irrigates 800 hectares. It brings ample water, by gravity irrigation, to one third of the commune's paddy fields.

In the winter of 1970 the commune organized the six brigades deriving benefit from the channel to build a permanent stone dam 125 meters long on the Lungchin River. At the same time they dug a 7.3-kilometer channel winding around five hills to bring water from the Chiuhsi River to a height nearby. A 53-meter drop of water through thick pipes now turns two generators at the East Wind hydro-power station. This array of projects, for which thousands of commune members were mobilized and 220,000 yuan were spent, took two winters and two springs, ending in October 1972, to complete.

Altogether in the past 15 years Yenhsi commune, its brigades and teams have dug 410 channels and 15 ponds and reservoirs, installed

21 hydraulic turbine pumps and pumping stations and built 10 small hydro-power stations. Today all its paddy fields except for a few high in the hills are irrigated. Its people have in the main overcome the threat of drought, deemed irresistible for generations.

The people's commune opens the way to agricultural mechanization. "Before we set up this commune," a member said to us with a smile, "we could see tractors only in the films." In those days, there wasn't one in the whole of Yenhsi. The commune brought a big growth in collective production and in 1969 it and its brigades began to buy machines with their accumulated funds. Today they own, between them, 53 tractors, 30 pumps, 77 motors and a large number of machines for transport, threshing, plant protection, and processing grain and fodder.

The commune provides much strength for overcoming natural calamities. When a typhoon warning came over the radio on July 1, 1973, Yenhsi's entire membership plunged into action. At the commune's call, its workers, peasants, trade personnel, students and militia organized a work force 10,000 strong and got in all the early rice, ripe but still partly

standing in the fields, from 340 hectares in 40 hours before the typhoon came. So losses were cut to the minimum.

These are some examples of how the basic characteristics of the people's commune — the combination of local government and cooperative, larger size and greater degree of public ownership — display their superiority in rural socialist construction.

Working to the State Plan

A responsible cadre of the Yenhsi commune told us: "Every year, in accord with the national economic plan, the county hands down to the commune a plan covering agricultural production, collection of agricultural tax and purchase of grain and farm and sideline products." He went on to cite the Hsiamei brigade as an example. "In the winter of 1972 the county told the commune what part of the 1973 state plan it was required to fulfil. In allotting tasks to the brigade, the commune considered the quality of the latter's soil, its actual output over some years and its established custom of growing both grain and industrial crops. Then it proposed a quota for the brigade in implementing state plans

for sowing and output of grain and industrial crops. The brigade passed the proposal further down for discussion by its teams, which made some amendments. The commune studied and analysed these suggestions, incorporated the rational ones and fixed the final plan."

Drawing a comparison with the situation during the co-op stage, the cadre explained, "Formerly the state plan went down directly only as far as the township. But it was the co-ops, as independent economic units, that actually led and organized production. The township government could only pass the plan to them to fulfil by themselves. Today the people's commune is an integration of government and cooperative, so state planning operates directly all the way down to the grass roots units which fulfil it. This makes the planning more practical and suited to local conditions.

Grain as Key Link, All-round Development

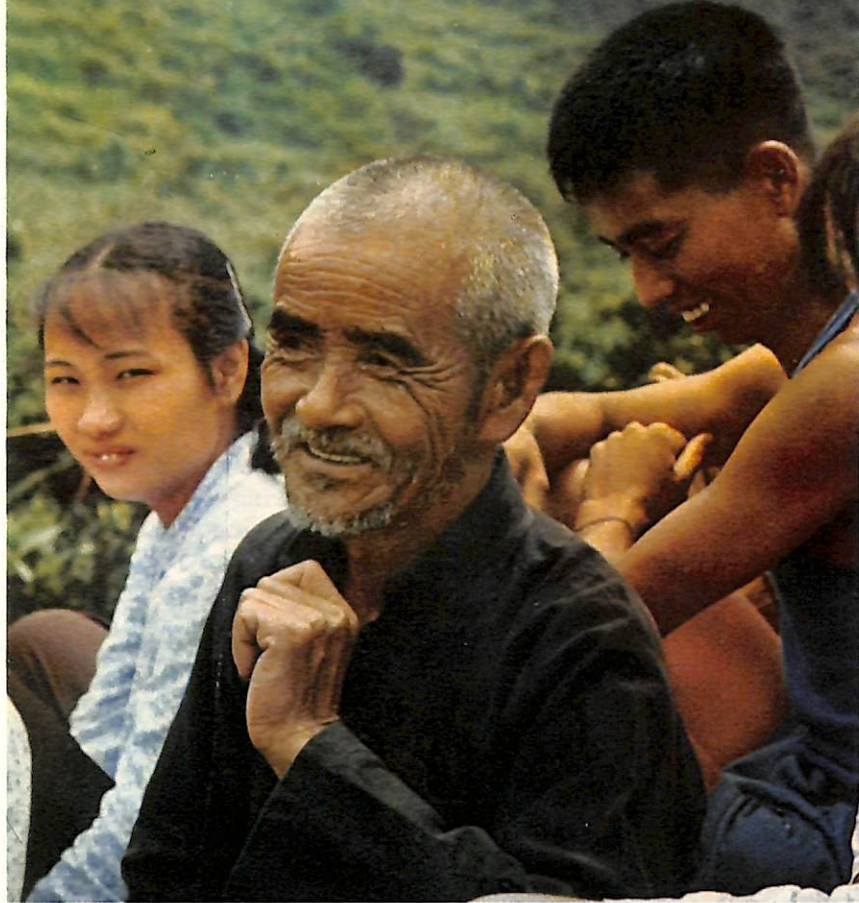
A cooperative could arrange production only within its own small sphere. Today the commune, with many times the land, makes unified plans and overall arrangements on a far wider scale. The

Members of the supply and marketing service station buying farm produce and selling industrial goods at the entrance to a village.



Commune doctors go to the patients.





Old commune member Yeh Shih-wu tells young people of the hard work it took to build up the commune.



Lin Shih-chu (center), in charge of women's work in the Hsiamei brigade, leads women members in fields which they reclaimed.

Cultivating a bamboo grove, Huchu brigade.





Spraying insecticide by motor-driven compressor, Kanchai brigade.

Eight aqueducts like this one in Kueihou brigade bring water to 80 hectares of formerly dry and waste land.



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co-ops here were plagued with the problem of "island fields". Its roots went back to the old society, when the plots rented by peasants from landlords were often scattered, sometimes through several villages. With the land reform the peasants received these plots as their own property. Later they brought them into the co-ops they joined, with the result that in Yenhsi every co-op had scattered patches inside others. Because the cooperatives were both small and independent, readjustment was hard. But when the cooperatives merged into the commune as its brigades, it became easy to arrange exchanges of land and make the necessary adaptations. So now each brigade has an unbroken piece of land to farm, which facilitates unified planning and rational land use.

In unified planning and overall arrangements, the commune guarantees priority for grain production. Its plan requires that 80 percent of farmland be sown to grain. Accordingly, the production teams try in every way to expand their grain area and all over the commune, in the last 15 years, 67 hectares of fields formerly sown to industrial crops have been turned into rice paddies and 54 hectares of dry riverbed have been built into fertile fields. Thus an extensive area under grain has not only been guaranteed, but has expanded annually.

Yenhsi commune makes sure to allot sufficient labor to grain pro-

duction. Out of the working force of 12,000, some 9,000 or 75 percent are specifically assigned to it. Moreover, in busy farm seasons or when fighting natural calamities, members assigned to growing industrial crops, pig-raising and other work are rallied by the commune to support grain production.

Greater efforts are also made to increase grain yield per unit area by fuller use of latent soil capacity, better systems of cultivation and expansion of multiple-cropping area. In 1957, before the Yenhsi commune was formed, only 60 percent of land here produced two crops of rice a year, while less than three percent yielded three annual grain crops (two rice and one wheat). In the last 15 years, the commune has given direct leadership to brigades in building water conservation works, increasing fertilizer and improving other conditions for production to steadily raise the multiple-cropping index. In 1973 the double-crop area for rice was expanded to 95 percent of its farmland and triple-crop area to 30 percent.

While adhering to the principle of "grain as the key link" the commune has also put more land under industrial crops, securing all-round growth of agricultural production. Area under sugarcane, the main local industrial crop, increased in the last four years from 147 hectares in 1970 to 273 hectares in 1973. But this did not reduce the

grain area, mainly because a considerable labor force was organized to open up hilly wastes for sugarcane and other industrial crops.

Overall commune management has added substantially to forestry and other sidelines. Pines have been planted on 2,000 hectares, Chinese firs on 1,000 hectares, bamboo on 134 hectares and fruit trees on 280 hectares. Walk in Yenhsi's hills and you will find shady green woods and trees laden with fruit. In 1972 the total output of tangerines, oranges, longans, pineapples, bananas and other fruits reached 515 tons.

Income from the commune's diverse economic undertakings and enterprises added 1.1 million yuan to its collective accumulation in 1972 alone. The sum was applied to capital construction of farmland, thus promoting agricultural production on a still larger scale.

Benefiting State, Collective and Individual

What happens to the grain after harvesting? First, the commune makes sure of paying its tax in grain and fulfilling its quota of grain sales to the state. Sufficient seed, fodder and grain for production funds are put aside in the teams. Ample food grain is retained for distribution to members. Surplus goes into collective reserve and further excess into supplementary sales to the state. This arrangement benefits the state, the collective and the individual all at once.

Take 1972 as a sample year. After paying its tax in grain and selling its quota to the state, keeping sufficient grain for seed, fodder and production funds for the teams, and distributing food grain to members, Yenhsi commune put 760 tons of grain into its collective reserve. From the remaining surplus, it sold 3,140 tons of grain to the state above its original quota. The proceeds from the sale were added to collective income and in part distributed among the members. The result: the state got more commercial grain, the collective increased its reserves and the living standards of the commune members went up.

Light on Fossil Animals and Ancient Geography

CHOW MIN-CHEN



Lower jawbone of a primitive Chinese notoungulate discovered in Chien-shan county, Anhwei province.

IN 1960 the first mammals of the Paleocene epoch to be found in China were discovered in the Turfan basin in the northwestern region of Sinkiang. In 1963 mammalian fossils of earlier Paleocene were found in the northern part of Kwangtung province in south China. Since 1970 more have been found in the red-colored strata, or "red beds", of Chienshan and Hsuancheng in Anhwei province, Tayu in Kiangsi province, and Chaling in Hunan province—all in south central China.

These discoveries are of great importance to an understanding of the origin, evolution, migration and dispersal of early mammals, and also of geographical conditions in ancient times.

CHOW MIN-CHEN works at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The Paleocene epoch began about 65 million years ago and lasted about 10 million years. It was the first epoch of the Cenozoic era, the latest in the history of life on earth, known as the "Age of Mammals". The Paleocene marked the beginning of this age. The dinosaurs and numerous other reptiles which had previously been dominant were extinct. The mammals took their place, becoming the earth's dominant land animals. In this epoch the ancestors of most of the major groups of mammals, including the primates (of which *Homo sapiens*, present-day man is a member) had either appeared or begun to develop at an accelerated rate.

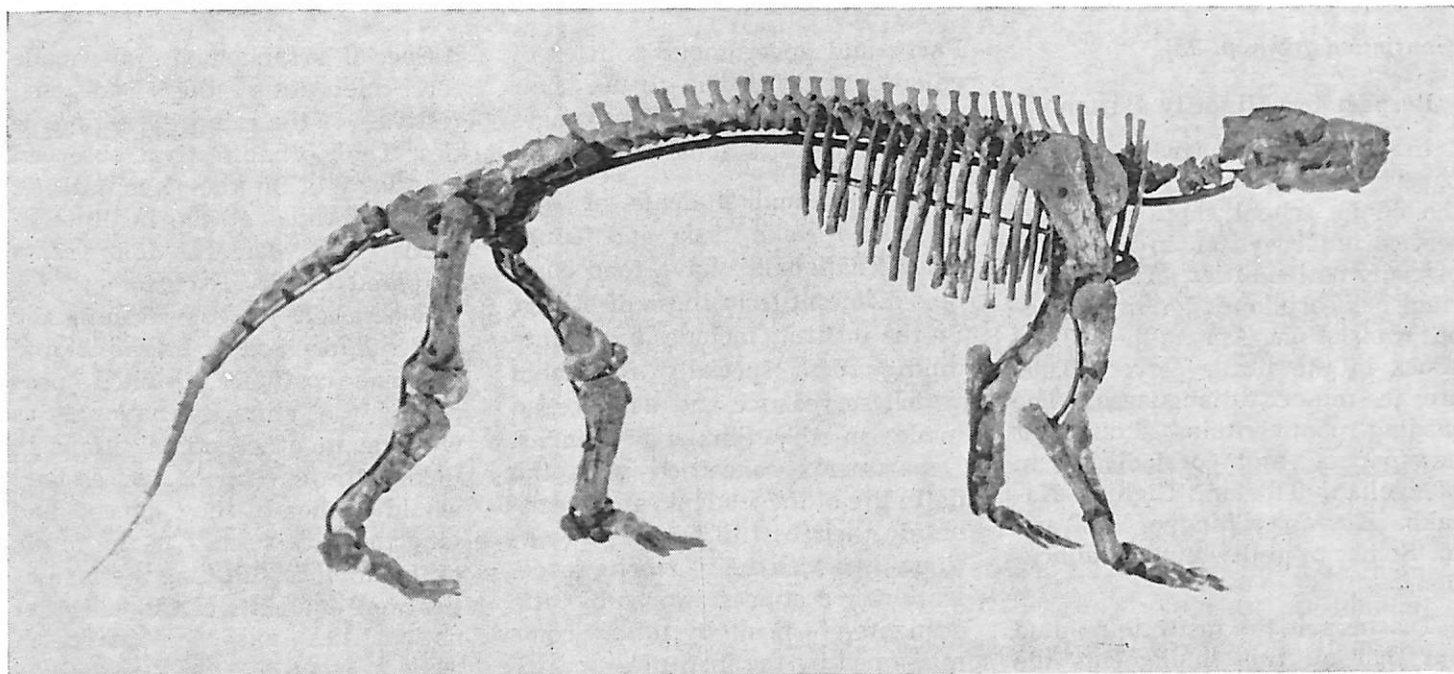
Mammalian fossils of the Paleocene are rare, and most previous finds were in the Rocky Mountain basins in western North America, with a few in western Europe and

South America and the south of the People's Republic of Mongolia in Asia. The first Paleocene mammals unearthed in Sinkiang were similar to those of Mongolia, and both belonged to the late Paleocene.

The fossils found in south central China in the past two or three years are older, mostly from the middle Paleocene. The material is more abundant, and includes mammal groups that became extinct long ago, such as the deltatherioids, angalids, condylarths, pantodonts, tillodonts and notoungulates as well as the early types of rodents, still widespread today.

Preliminary studies reveal at least 50 hitherto unknown genera and species. Many of them came under the angalids, primitive mammals peculiar to Asia, ranging in size from mice to hares. The pantodonts, the typical later representatives which bear some resem-

Fossil of Paleocene pantodont found in Nanhsiung county, Kwangtung province.



blance to the modern hippopotamus, are robust forms with short limbs and broad hoofed or clawed feet; they roamed the swamps and water margins and ate soft juicy foods. The primitive Paleocene notoungulates, in habit, were similar to the small deer living now in waterside woods, delicate and timid.

These discoveries have raised new questions, concerning the origin and distribution of early mammals. For instance, the notoungulates, a group of dominant hoofed herbivores of the Cenozoic of South America, were thought to have originated there. The many new finds of middle and late Paleocene fossils in Asia indicate that these mammals may have originated on this continent.

The Paleocene mammals recently found in China are also of great interest for the light they shed on paleogeography.

Animals of different continents have both their peculiarities and their varying degrees of similarity. The land mammals of northern Asia and Europe today are practically the same, because these two regions are contiguous and animal herds can migrate freely. In the case of North America, separated from Europe and Asia respectively by the north Atlantic and Pacific, the differences between the mammals are greater. Nonetheless,

quite a few animals are found on all three continents. They had their origin on one, then migrated to the others. The fact that the same animals are found in North America and Europe shows that the two continents were once connected by land over which the animals could move freely.

For a long time most zoogeographers were of the opinion that the migration and dispersion of land animals between the Old and the New World in the northern hemisphere, at least from early Cenozoic times, had been mainly by way of the "land bridge" between Asia and North America. In the Cenozoic era, land emerged repeatedly above the surface of the Pacific in the vicinity of the Bering Strait—so mammals originating in the Old World went over this so-called Bering Land Bridge to the New World, and *vice versa*. For instance, the first *Homo sapiens* is known to have come to the American continent from Asia by this route in the late Quaternary period, about 40,000 years ago.

In recent years, geophysicists and geologists have collected much new evidence showing that the positions of oceans and continents have not always been the same. The north Atlantic may have existed no more than 50 million years. Before that, North America and Europe were not yet entirely separated from each other. Animal

herds from both sides could migrate freely by land. On the other hand, in the early Cenozoic, a strait of water separated Europe from northern Asia. It stretched from the Arctic Ocean southward through the area east of the Ural Mountains (which are the dividing line between the two continents) and by way of Central Asia to the Himalayas, being part of the ancient Mediterranean or Thetys Sea. Known as the Turgai Strait, it was a barrier to the movement of animals between the two continents.

Studies of Paleocene fossils in recent years reveal that the ancient mammals of Europe and America were very much alike, with numerous identical genera and similar species, but that there were many more differences between those of Europe and Asia. A striking feature of the Paleocene mammals discovered in China recently is that few of them have been found in the strata of the same period in North America and even fewer in Europe. This shows that so far as the majority of animals were concerned, a greater barrier existed between Asia and Europe than between Asia and North America. So the new finds of Paleocene mammalian fossils in China seem to support strongly the current hypothesis of continental drift concerning the relations between the oceans and continents in early Cenozoic times.

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Respect for Minority Customs

In the institute I saw wall newspapers, slogans and signs marking the clinic, school shop and other service units written in the script of many nationalities. The auditorium has earphones for simultaneous translation. Among the 500,000 books in the library, over 80,000 are in minority languages. The reading room contains 28 different newspapers and periodicals in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh, Korean, Chingpo, Tai and Li. Some are multi-lingual publications.

Teachers at the institute pointed out that all this implements the

Party and government policies of equality and freedom to use their own spoken and written languages for all China's nationalities.

Teachers and students of Hui, Uighur, Kazakh, Sala and Tung-hsiang nationality have food customs different from those of others. So the institute includes a separate dining room specially for them which serves rice and *nang* bread made in the Sinkiang manner. Departments concerned with the daily life of the students and teachers do their best to provide all nationalities with their favorite foods. National costumes worn by the students are made by tailors commissioned by the institute.

Special arrangements are made for celebrating the traditional festivals of the minority nationalities. The Korban festival, observed by several of Sinkiang's minorities, was celebrated at the institute in January this year. The dining room prepared the foods customary for this occasion. In the evening the students, dressed in bright-colored national costumes, invited people of the minority nationalities working in other organizations in Peking to the school. Just as they would at home, they danced and sang their own songs to the music of the *dombra*. Joining the festivities were students of China's other nationalities and the institute's leaders.

