

China *A New Long March Begins*

Reconstructs

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**Soong Ching Ling:
Forty Years in the
People's Service**



China Reconstructs

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Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, delivering the report on the work of the government at the First Session of the Fifth NPC.

AT THE AGE of 77 I have the great honor to be a member of both the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference last February-March. Both did historic work.

The Fifth NPC revised the Constitution, examined and approved the Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for Economic Development, elected Yeh Chien-ying as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and decided on the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng as Premier of the State Council. The Fifth CPPCC National Committee elected Teng Hsiao-ping as its chairman. We thus have three leaders who enjoy the highest prestige among the people. We are confident they will lead the nation toward growth and prosperity.

With the achievements of the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC as the starting point, we have embarked on a new Long March. The goal of this new march: By the year 2,000 to complete the modernization of our agriculture, industry,

WANG YUN-SHENG, a Vice-Chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, is a deputy to the Fifth NPC and a member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

defense, and science and technology so that socialist China will stand in the front ranks of the world and be able to make greater contributions to mankind.

In his closing speech at the Fifth CPPCC Teng Hsiao-ping called on the people to "redouble their efforts, continue to advance and devote all their energies to our great cause".

This is the call of the motherland, the call of the times. All of us who attended the session pledged to dedicate ourselves to completing this new march.

Past and Future

While attending the meetings and discussing China's bright prospects, I couldn't help recalling the past. I have been a member of every National Committee of the CPPCC since 1949. The First CPPCC, held in late September 1949, drew up the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which served as new China's first constitution. This session proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In his opening address at the CPPCC First Plenary Session Chairman Mao said, "The Chinese people, comprising one quarter of

A NEW

humanity, have now stood up. . . . From now on our nation will belong to the community of peace-loving and freedom-loving nations of the world and work courageously and industriously to foster its own civilization and well-being and at the same time to promote world peace and freedom. Ours will no longer be a nation subject to insult and humiliation."

What pride we felt at those words, for they marked the end of a hundred years of humiliation and defeat for the Chinese people.

On October 1, 1949, the day after the closing of the session, Chairman Mao, standing on Tien An Men, said in a ringing voice, "The People's Republic of China is now established!" Tears welled up in my eyes as I joined the hundreds of thousands in Tien An Men Square in cheering as our five-star red flag was raised.

The First National People's Congress was held in September 1954. Carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Premier Chou En-lai said in his report on government work, "The fundamental aim of our great people's revolution is to free the productive forces of our country from oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and, eventually, from the shackles of capitalism and small-scale production, so as to enable our national economy to advance rapidly and according to plan along the road to socialism, in this way raising the level of the people's material well-being and cultural life and strengthening the independence and security of our country."

This was always the guideline for government administration under Premier Chou — full attention to socialist construction, thereby building strength and consolidating defense.

Modernization by the end of the century was first proposed on the initiative of Chairman Mao at the

LONG MARCH BEGINS

WANG YUN-SHENG



Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, giving the report on the revision of the Constitution.



Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, speaking at its first session.

Third National People's Congress toward the end of 1964. In 1975, in his report on government work at the Fourth National People's Congress, Premier Chou said, "On Chairman Mao's instructions, it was suggested in the report on the work of the government to the Third National People's Congress that we might envisage the development of our national economy in two stages beginning from the Third Five-Year Plan: The first stage is to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system in 15 years, that is, before 1980; the second stage is to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world."

Now, in the Fifth National People's Congress this year, the two-stage plan was put forward again because interference and disruption by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had caused us to lose ten years of our time. But we have

the will and confidence to make up for it.

In her 4,000 years of history China made significant contributions to the progress of mankind with many scientific and technical inventions. Then in the century before liberation, bogged down by a corrupt feudal social system, her productive forces developed haltingly or not at all, science and technology fell behind, the people were impoverished and the country was so weakened that it was unable to resist foreign aggression.

Then the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao led the people in the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. A free and vigorous new China now stood on its own feet. We were no longer the "sick man of east Asia". We began building new industries. With the opening up of large oil fields, we got rid of the label "oil poor".

Yet with all this progress we are still far behind the developed industrial nations. I have been to several countries abroad and what

I saw made me realize the great gaps that China has yet to bridge. An auto plant that turns out a car every 50 seconds, a publishing industry that puts out more than a hundred new titles a day—we're a far cry from this, and a still greater distance from the most sophisticated computer technology.

Better late than never. Admitting the fact that we have fallen far behind, we are now taking steps to catch up. Two plans were discussed and approved by the recent NPC and CPPCC sessions.

The long-term plan is for modernization by the end of the century. The short-term plan is a ten-year (1976-85) program for economic growth. Under the latter, by 1985 we are to produce 400 million tons of grain and 60 million tons of steel a year. In the eight years that remain to 1985 the value of agricultural output is to increase at an average rate of 4-5 percent a year, and industry well over 10 percent. It is a plan that can be realized if we mobilize all forces. The Chinese nation will not always remain behind the world's front ranks.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Wang Tung-hsing, a Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, arriving for the Peking deputies' group meeting during the NPC session.



Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien (second left) at the Hupeh province group meeting.

Chou Chan-ao (second left) a NPC deputy from the Taching oil field, speaks at a group meeting.



A significant step toward our goal was the recent National Science Conference where 6,000 scientists met to exchange experience and discuss specific objectives. It was a marshaling of forces for the tasks ahead. Another forward step was last year's university entrance examinations which discovered large numbers of promising young people who will help carry out the plans to modernize the country.

Chairman Mao's Wishes

In making modernization the central task of the NPC and CPPCC we were carrying out Chairman Mao's wishes. A great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, he led the revolution that transformed the old China into a new one. He grew up at a time when imperialist powers big and small were fighting to partition China. In the 105 years from the Opium War of 1840 to the conclusion of the anti-Japanese war in 1945 China had frequently been a victim of aggression. Defeat and humiliating treaties were the results of the British-French invasion, the Sino-French war, the Sino-Japanese war, the invasion of the eight-power allied troops, the Japanese-Russian war fought on China's northeastern territory, the war between Japan and Germany during World War I over China's Shantung peninsula. Only the war with Japan (1937-45) ended in Japan's unconditional surrender. I had lived through a half century of this history and had known all the national humiliation, anger and misery.

To prevent such a situation from ever happening again Chairman Mao said in 1963, "In planning our work we should start from the possibility of being attacked and do our utmost to change the backward state of our economy and technology in not too long a period of time, otherwise we will make mistakes."

Chairman Mao was stressing the urgent need for rapid development of the economy and technology. But the "gang of four" in their desperate bid for power wrecked the economy and held back technological progress. They saw as their only way to power creating a chaotic situation throughout the country and capitalizing on it to replace leaders at all levels with their own people.

They did these things under the disguise of being revolutionaries. But with ultra-left slogans they went against Marxism-Leninism and tampered with Mao Tsetung Thought. They used two "big sticks". One was to charge any unit doing a conscientious job of work as doing "all production and no revolution" so that in many factories production slowed down or stopped altogether. Years of this sluggishness brought the economy to the brink of collapse.

The other stick was to charge that all old cadres from the period of the democratic revolution were not communists but capitalist roaders. Using this stick they framed charges against a large number of old revolutionaries. Many lost their lives or became physically disabled, many were imprisoned

for long years. At group meetings NPC deputies and CPPCC members told of how they were persecuted by the "gang of four". In my group a Shanghai scientist told how he was tortured by followers of the gang, how another scientist was flogged and branded on the forehead with nitric acid.

I myself was persecuted by the gang people in many ways. In early April 1976, three months after Premier Chou's death and traditionally a time for remembrance of the dead, several million people brought wreaths to the Monument to the People's Heroes in Peking's Tien An Men Square to pay tribute to the Premier's memory. Hundreds of memorial poems were attached to the wreaths or pasted in the square. The "gang of four" sent their henchmen to suppress the people, calling their action a counter-revolutionary incident backed by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. They began a mass investigation to find out who had been to the square to copy the poems. I was subject to intensive interrogation. The gang thought they could erase Premier Chou's name and memory from history. How wrong they were! He will live in history long after their infamy is forgotten.

New Beginning

In his report on government work at the Fifth NPC Chairman Hua pointed out that the victory over the "gang of four" "marked the successful conclusion of China's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the beginning of a new period of development in its socialist revolution and socialist construction". The Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC launched the new period.

Chairman Hua, a fine successor and student of Chairman Mao, is leading the comprehensive program for bringing growth and prosperity to our country. His two major guidelines are first, practice socialist democratic centralism; second, bring all positive factors into play and mobilize all forces for modernization.

Both sessions were marked by frankness and sincerity. The government presented its plans in



Casting ballots to elect state leaders.

detail and readily listened to comments, criticism and suggested changes. The deputies spoke freely and without reserve. It was a situation in which there were both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind.

Article 15 of the new Constitution states that "all organs of state must constantly maintain close contact with the masses of the people, rely on them, heed their opinions, be concerned for their weal and woe, streamline administration, practice economy, raise efficiency and combat bureaucracy". Article 45 states that "citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike".

In sharp contrast to the "gang of four's" utter disregard of law, the sessions reiterated the importance of adhering to the socialist constitution and law, and strict administration of justice. A democratic spirit prevailed at group meetings where participants not only denounced the gang and their crimes but also made constructive criticism of government work and suggestions for improvement.

Bulletins were issued several times a day during the sessions to keep everybody informed of what was being said in other groups as

reference material for decision making.

The NPC and CPPCC immediately got busy with day-to-day work to keep in close touch with the masses. For example, an article of the revised Constitution of the CPPCC says, "Treat seriously the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they call." Within days after the constitution was published in the papers the CPPCC secretariat had received several hundred letters and dozens of callers with complaints. Soon letters were arriving in big bundles and the secretariat was receiving more than a thousand callers a day. The staff is working hard to make sure that all letters and complaints are dealt with.

Looking Ahead

Modernizing a country the size of China is a gigantic undertaking. We must learn from other people's strong points and work hard to conquer difficulties. We will criticize the "gang of four" thoroughly to eradicate their disruptive influence in all fields. China has a large population and vast territory and resources. More important, we have abolished the corrupt feudal system and the capitalist system of exploitation and established the socialist system. We can thus give full scope to all initiatives and bring our plans to fruition.

The China Welfare Institute: Forty Years in the People's Service

Soong Ching Ling

OUR China Welfare Institute is now forty years old. It was founded as the China Defense League in June 1938 during the anti-Japanese war. After victory in that war in 1945 and throughout the subsequent War of Liberation, it was called the China Welfare Fund. In 1950, in the newborn People's Republic of China, it took its present name.

At all times its effort has been twofold. First, to serve immediate needs of the Chinese people in their fight for emancipation and advance. Second, to explain the significance and aims of that struggle to people the world over. At all times our organization has followed the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Unvaryingly, in its work of rallying friends

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling with children.



at home and abroad it has been guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung's policy of the united front. For decades it enjoyed the direct support and encouragement of Premier Chou En-lai.

The history of the CWI can be divided into four periods, in differing historical situations.

The first lasted from the founding of the China Defense League in Hongkong in 1938, shortly after the Japanese imperialist invasion of China, until the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941 when Hongkong, too, fell to the Japanese.

Internationally this was the period of gathering and clarification of anti-fascist forces. The battlefronts when we were founded were in China and in Spain. Soon afterward they spread over most of the earth. Our particular task was to help win the support of people everywhere for the spearheads of China's anti-Japanese resistance, the Eighth Route and New Fourth armies led by the Chinese Communist Party, and for the people of the Liberated Areas.

Materially, we collected funds and medical and other essential supplies. We worked to publicize and assist the International Peace Hospital headed first by Dr. Norman Bethune of Canada and then by Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis of India — those two exemplars of internationalism who took the struggle of the Chinese people as that of their own people, and after dauntless and devoted frontline service cemented that common cause with their lives. We supported also, in Yen-an, the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College which trained students from all over the country as cadres for the guerrilla forces and base areas, the Lu Hsun Arts Institute (named after China's great people's writer) which prepared cultural workers to arouse and educate the masses to battle, and the Border Region Orphanage and a nursery endowed by patriotic overseas Chinese in Los Angeles, U.S.A. to care for children whose parents had died, or were engaged, in the fight for our nation's existence. We channeled help to units of the Chinese industrial cooperatives in the Liberated Areas, which contributed to the economic viability of those areas.

The reason for locating the China Defense League in Hongkong was the extreme difficulty of doing such work from places ruled by Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang. The latter, while giving lip service to the cause of national resistance, in fact obstructed and sabotaged it. In Hongkong, though there were obstacles there too, we could at least receive and assemble war relief for the Liberated Areas, conduct correspondence and do some publishing. We put out the monthly *China Defense League Newsletter* in English to bring to foreign friends in many countries the truth of China's resistance. We helped found the progressive Chinese-language daily, *Hua Shang Pao* for compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and those abroad. In 1940-41 both publications played their vigorous part in exposing throughout the world the stepped-up Kuomintang intrigues to surrender to Japan and destroy the



Premier Chou En-lai visits the Children's Palace in Shanghai, 1957.

Chinese people's own armed forces by renewed civil war.

In the second period, 1942-45, we had to function in the teeth of constant harassment in Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital, Chungking. There, we could not even get premises; my own living room was the sole safe office and meeting place. Contacts with foreign friends and overseas Chinese had to be veiled. The dauntless anti-Japanese guerrilla forces for whom they sent contributions were under tight Kuomintang blockade — denied not only bullets to fight the invaders but even medical supplies to heal the wounded. Nonetheless, in different ways, some funds and supplies did reach us, and were delivered to their destinations. In 1944 we managed to forward an X-ray machine, the first and only one to reach the Liberated Areas which by then had a total population of 90 million! In international publicity, though in Chungking we could neither print nor mail, we prepared many statements and reports which were put out by progressive aid-China groups in other countries.

For the friendship among peoples, which is not accidental but based on fundamental common interest, there could be no impermeable blockade. Inside Chungking, despite trailing by Kuomintang spies, we kept in regular touch with the Eighth Route Army office headed by Chou En-lai. That was how we passed on funds and supplies entrusted to us, and received news of our assisted projects and of the people's guerrilla war to make known to the world.



Medicines and equipment sent to the Liberated Areas by the China Welfare Fund, 1948.



A nursery assisted by the CWF in Yentai, Shantung province, 1946.

As we had done in Hongkong, we worked on a broad united front basis with friends both Chinese and foreign. The Chinese people, as always, had friends far and near; no blockades, no intrigues or slander, no hostile efforts could ever keep us apart.

* * *

WITH the defeat of the Japanese invaders, the organization moved to Shanghai. From December 1945 we were called the China Welfare Fund and embarked on our program for the third period. Now one direction of our efforts was to get for the people's areas, which had fought and suffered most in the war, their proper share of international relief funds and supplies from UNRRA (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) and from less official bodies. The Kuomintang was being allocated 98 percent of such aid. The Liberated Areas, with at least half the war-affected population, got only two percent! Naturally, the amounts going to the Kuomintang did not benefit the people; huge sums were embezzled, and supplies laid by for the civil war it was soon to launch.

Working in cooperation with the newly set up Chinese Liberated Areas Relief Administration (CLARA) we opposed two tendencies inimical to our country and people. One was the bid by some foreign agencies to distribute relief directly at all levels, as a means of penetration and domination. The other was the attempt by the thieving, reactionary Kuomintang "relief" setup to monopolize incoming funds and supplies. To resist such things was part of a much larger struggle — the struggle to make sure that in our country the fruits and honors of the people's anti-fascist victory should not be usurped by imperialist-backed fascists. Help from other peoples, extended to China, belonged rightfully to the Chinese people. However, unlike the Kuomintang, the Liberated Areas never begged for outside aid, never relied on it to keep going. Their keynote was self-reliance.

This quality was attested by the growth of the Bethune International Peace Hospital, which the China Defense League had long sponsored.

Throughout the anti-Japanese war years the Kuomintang reactionaries had obstructed outside aid so that only a sporadic tiny trickle got through. Nevertheless, by that war's end the original single International Peace Hospital had grown to eight, in as many Liberated Areas, with 42 local branches and a total of 11,900 beds — plus Bethune Medical Training Colleges which prepared the personnel.

The China Welfare Fund, bringing to a focus the energies of democratic and just-minded Chinese and foreign friends, channeled people's aid to these people's hospitals and, as before, to the Border Region Orphanage, Los Angeles Nursery and Liberated Area industrial co-ops. It also helped some new projects in different Liberated Areas — including pharmaceutical plants and agricultural and stockbreeding experimental farms.

Within Shanghai, too, the Fund unfolded its work. It initiated a range of cultural and welfare activities for working people and their children. It fought against the starvation, disease and ignorance caused by Kuomintang exploitation and corruption. It set up maternity and infant-care clinics. It trained school pupils to act as "little teachers" in literacy centers for children deprived of schooling, and a theater which was at the same time a school, in which the children were both actors and pupils. A special fund helped progressive writers and artists who were persecuted by the Kuomintang reactionaries to create new works without starving. In these ways we also exposed the cruel exploitation and cultural despotism of the Kuomintang reactionaries. None of our local undertakings were "charities". All were animated by the spirit of self-help and self-respect for which the Liberated Areas had shown the way. In ways suited to the then Shanghai, under dark reactionary rule, this spirit was consciously inculcated in our projects. Their key personnel were devoted revolutionaries. Even of the children, not a few were underground "Young Pioneers" — learning in their early years to serve the people in defiance of hardship and danger.

So in different ways, the China Defense League and its successor, the China Welfare Fund, did their



Clinic for children in a quonset hut in Shanghai, 1948.

bit for the people's victory, and the fostering of forces for the new China then being born.

* * *

IN 1949 came the liberation, the founding of our people's republic. The new democratic revolution won, China's millions moved on to socialist revolution and construction. This historic triumph, of course, transformed our organization as well — and launched it into its fourth period. We were no longer a "Fund", collecting from donors and distributing to beneficiaries. We became part of the new nationwide effort and budget. So did our former assisted projects.

Having summarized our work since 1938 we prepared for the future. With Premier Chou En-lai, who had given us such invaluable help and encouragement at all stages, I discussed our new policy and tasks. Led by the Party, we planned to develop pilot

projects in women's and children's health, children's culture and education, and, in view of our past work in this field, in international publicity. In whatever we did, we would seek to set a high standard. From mid-1950, with these new tasks, we became the China Welfare Institute.

Thenceforth our projects were centered in Shanghai itself. Our clinic there grew into the International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital. Our other earlier undertakings were enlarged and developed into the CWI nursery, kindergarten, Children's Palace and Children's Art Theater. All moved out of their quonset huts and shacks into good buildings provided by the state. Our publishing work began anew. In 1950 we established *Children's Epoch*, a magazine geared to pupils in the fifth and sixth primary school grades to inspire them with communist morality and broaden their knowledge. In 1952 *China Reconstructs*, appearing first in English, began to bring to readers abroad the facts of China's socialist revolution and construction.

In 1958, on the twentieth birthday of our institute, Premier Chou En-lai set out his hopes for us: "May the China Welfare Institute make greater contributions to improving the physical and spiritual health of China's women and children, and the upbringing of the new generation of working people in the country's present great leap forward in socialist construction, thus responding to the Party's call for technological and cultural revolution and manifesting the Chinese people's excellent tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle."

Ever since, we have tried to carry on in this spirit.

Our women's and children's hospital, which began with 50 beds, now has 300. Every year it

The first issue of *Children's Epoch* after resuming publication this year.



A scene from the play, *Little Footballers*, by the Children's Art Theater.





Playground of a kindergarten now run by the CWI in Shanghai.

accommodates 8,000 inpatients, and treats nearly 200,000 outpatients. Following Chairman Mao's policy of unity between the Chinese traditional and the western style doctors, it has carried out scientific research in such fields as gynecological and obstetrical operations (including excision of the womb) under acupuncture anesthesia, family planning, treatment of cervical cancer and treatment of extra-uterine pregnancy without surgery. The hospital's work on the efficacy and drawbacks of different means of contraception and on electronic diagnostic devices for the newborn has won nationwide professional attention. By sending out medical teams to factories and farms, and founding a midwifery school, the hospital has fulfilled its function of popularization (the teams also give tests for cervical cancer). Through regular classes for rural barefoot doctors and refresher courses for qualified obstetricians and gynecologists, it carries out tasks of technical guidance. In internationalist help to some third world countries, it has sent personnel to join Chinese medical teams working there. Hundreds of foreign medical practitioners, scholars and scientists come to visit the hospital each year. Through these friendly contacts, our personnel have learned a great deal.

Each year hundreds of thousands of boys and girls attend the Children's Palace. Recent activities here honored the memory of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, promoted the revolutionary tradition they have bequeathed to us, helped the youngsters to understand the immense tasks in which our country is engaged under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Thousands have been coached in scientific and technical subjects, literature, art, sculpture and sports. Many performances and exhibitions of the children's science work have been given. For China's modernization needs, meetings are arranged for interested boys and girls to meet outstanding personnel in these fields.

The CWI Children's Theater has trained many actors, playwrights and stage artists. In 1952

Chairman Mao saw a performance there and gave instructions for the theater to stage shows for Peking's children in Huai Jen Tang which was then the most important hall in China's capital. With a growing repertoire it was expanded into the Children's Art Theater in 1957. Among its own creations was the play *Little Footballers*, seen and praised by the late Premier Chou in 1964. In 1977 the theater gave 259 performances before a total young audience of 397,891.

The CWI Nursery and Kindergarten turn out healthy, high-spirited children who have a good level of knowledge for their ages, love the Party and country, and are already awakened to our people's revolutionary traditions, collective spirit and love for labor. Besides patriotism, they are taught internationalism through stories and through visits by foreign friends. Hardiness and resistance to illness are promoted by routines such as the regular "three baths" — cold water baths, sun baths and air baths. The personnel summarize and improve methods of child care and preschool education, then make the results available to others in such work.

Children's Epoch, from its founding in 1950 and until 1966, put out 389 issues and was eagerly read by both youngsters and educationists. Then, because of the disruption by the "gang of four", it suspended publication, resuming only in April this year. Its circulation is now more than double that before its enforced suspension.

China Reconstructs today appears not only in English but in French, Arabic, Spanish, Russian and — beginning with this year — German.

The launching of the cultural revolution made us eager to improve our work further. But the "gang of four" wanted to demolish it. They negated everything the CWI had done in the first 17 years after liberation, slandered some of our projects as "models of revisionism" and victimized our veteran personnel. They denied the need for pioneering in methods and research, or for any division of labor. Their baleful interference and influence caused losses in our various programs.

Though we have done some useful work, it is far from sufficient, and some projects that I had envisioned did not materialize. Nevertheless, we have in the main carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the various policies outlined by him.

Now, once and for all, the "gang of four" has been smashed by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. A new Long March has begun — to build a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology by the end of the century. In its ranks the China Welfare Institute is determined to do more work, and do it better. As for 40 years past, we shall serve our people and revolution. And through *China Reconstructs* we shall continue to convey the facts of China's socialist progress to friends in other lands.

FOR THE BETTER HEALTH OF WOMEN

— International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital

Staff Reporter

ONE morning last January a number of women waited in a room of the combined traditional Chinese and western medicine clinic of Shanghai's International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital. Many knew each other, for all of them had stayed in the hospital at one time or another for ectopic pregnancy. They had been

asked by the gynecology department to come in for checkups.

Huang Ping, a Chinese language teacher at Shanghai's Middle School No. 4, had been a patient 14 years ago. This morning she met a number of friends who had been in the same ward. Quite a few had become mothers, including one they had thought had become

sterile from extra-uterine pregnancies on both sides. Huang Ping herself had given birth to a girl after a previous ectopic pregnancy.

The Peace Hospital was founded in 1952 by the China Welfare Institute headed by Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen). Financial aid from the state over the past 26 years has enabled it to

Shanghai's International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital.





The hospital nursery.



Studying prenatal diagnosis of hereditary diseases.



Individual care of premature babies.



Special dishes for the patients.

expand from only 50 beds to 300 beds and a staff of 500 doctors, nurses and others. It admits 8,000 patients a year and has become one of the three leading maternity hospitals in the city.

Using Traditional Medicine

The operating room is on the top floor of a six-story gray building for inpatients. When a Japanese mother and child-care delegation visited there last March 8 (International Working Women's Day), the surgeons were doing a uterectomy on a patient with functional bleeding. Anesthesia was achieved by three electric acupuncture needles in her back. The patient lay quietly through the operation with normal blood pressure and respiration. A doctor explained that the hospital uses acupuncture anesthesia regularly in such cases with only glucose and dolantin added. This greatly impressed the Japanese visitors.

The hospital has performed 1,200 uterectomies in which acupuncture anesthesia was successful in 80 percent of the cases. After years of experiment and study, an acupuncture anesthesia group got excellent anesthesia for major operations by using an acupuncture point below the 11th thoracic vertebra. This achievement was cited as outstanding at the National Science Conference held last March in Peking.

Members of the group gave most of the credit to the late Premier Chou En-lai for his encouragement. The group began to study the use of acupuncture anesthesia in obstetrical surgery in 1964. At first, because the acupuncture points used were near the far ends of the arms or legs, many points and much auxiliary medication were required. This limited its use to minor operations such as tying the Fallopian tubes. In Peking in February 1971 Premier Chou En-lai received Shanghai acupuncture anesthesia researchers attending a national conference on integrating traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine and expressed his great interest in their work. This

inspired the group to work harder to improve acupuncture anesthesia and enlarge its scope.

They studied the vertical meridians and horizontal tracts of traditional acupuncture theory in the light of modern neurophysiology, then chose points closer to the site of the surgery. Between the spinous processes of the second and third lumbar vertebrae at the midline is a spot known as *mingmen*, about which ancient Chinese medical literature had different opinions. Some writers warned that "it cannot be injured, otherwise it will bring death". Others maintained that it could be needled to a depth of 0.3 to 0.5 inches without harm. Modern Chinese medical literature only contained records of slight needling of the *mingmen*. Members of the group cautiously tried the needle on each other at this point. When the needle reached 1.5 inches deep, they began to have a numb and heavy sensation in the lower abdomen. This acupuncture point gave better anesthesia for uterectomy.

After further studies the group moved the acupuncture point further up to a point below the spinous process of the 11th thoracic vertebra. In 1975 the Shanghai Institute of Physiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences sent researchers to work with the group, carrying on experiments, recording physiological data and making clinical observations. The enlarged group succeeded in using this acupuncture point toward the end of 1976. The method was adopted for all obstetrical and gynecological operations. Some hospitals use it in gastrectomy and the removal of various abdominal tumors.

Acupuncture anesthesia is only one of the results of hospital studies designed to help integrate traditional Chinese medicine with western medicine.

The pediatric department has an interesting book of records of hemolytic cases. It contains photos of healthy children. Prenatal diagnosis had found that many of their mothers had developed ABO hemolytic disease. Because the hospital took preventive measures to

protect the child, the children were born normal and are in good health today.

ABO hemolytic disease is more prevalent in China than blood incompatibility due to the Rh factor. When incompatible blood of the fetus enters the mother, antibodies are produced which in turn destroy the red blood corpuscles in the fetus and cause jaundice to the newborn. Light cases can be treated with glucose, serum and hormones. Serious cases require that the entire blood of the baby be changed. This can be done only by comparatively well-equipped hospitals and is expensive.

In 1971 pediatric researchers in the hospital began to look for simpler ways to treat the disease. Dr. Chen Hui-ying got an idea from a Chinese herbal brew given to adult patients with jaundice. It consisted of only four ingredients. The doctors gave half an adult dose to an infant with jaundice which disappeared in three days. But some infants with high bilirubin still needed blood transfusion. Dr. Liu Hsing-kuo suggested blue light exposure used in western medicine, which reduced jaundice most effectively within 24 hours. Thus, by combining traditional Chinese and western medicine, the doctors found a better way of treating hemolytic disease in newborn babies. The treatment requires only three days at a cost less than three yuan (0.48 yuan for three doses of traditional Chinese herbal medicine and 2.00 yuan for blue light exposure). The brew is also given to expectant mothers with jaundice.

Care of Special Cases

The hospital gets many difficult maternity cases from other hospitals in the city and elsewhere in the country. These are handled by a special department which gives prenatal care to those with serious heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney infections, history of difficult birth and older women in first pregnancy. Two leading doctors of the gynecology department examine patients, consult on



A traditional Chinese doctor uses pulse reading as part of diagnosis on a woman who has been unable to conceive.



Women factory workers learn about birth control.

Uterus being removed under acupuncture anesthesia.

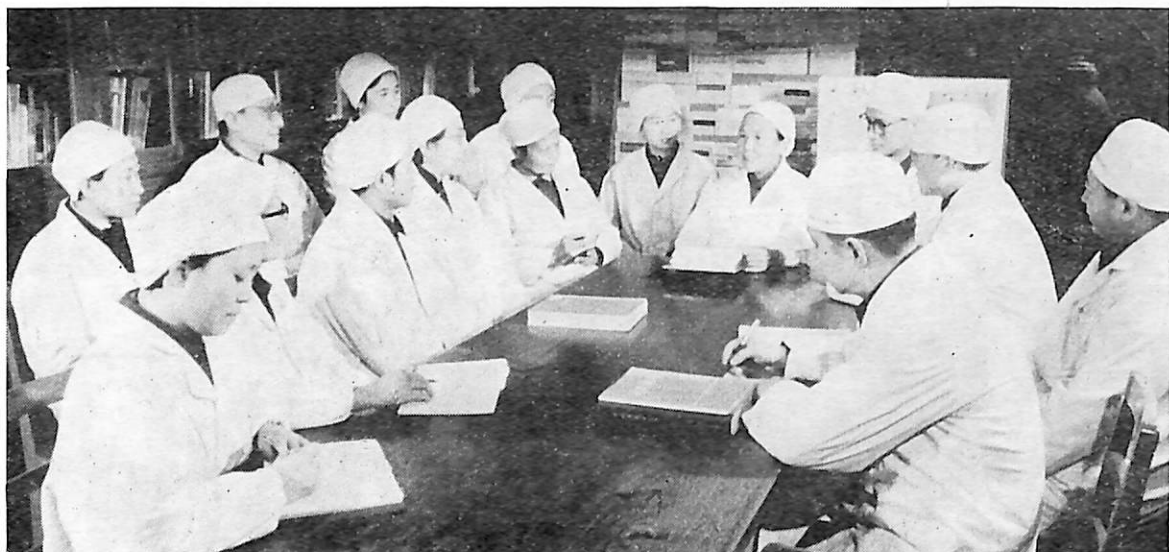




In the pathological laboratory.



Studying the use of Chinese medicinal herbs in injections.



Consultation on a difficult case.

difficult cases and help work out procedures of treatment.

The hospital treats blind and crippled patients in their homes. Last October Huang Chu-fang, a 39-year-old factory worker pregnant 7 months, came to the special department with pregnancy toxemia, anemia and high blood pressure. Because she was crippled and walked with difficulty, doctors visited her every week. Experienced obstetricians brought tonic injections for the local health center to give her every day. They also advised her husband and mother-in-law on how to take care of her. After two months of treatment and rest, her health improved. She gave birth to a healthy baby in the hospital.

Women's Health Network

The three maternity hospitals in Shanghai operate a women's health network embracing district and county hospitals and health centers in the communes, factories and neighborhoods. This serves to protect the health of expectant mothers and also enables the doctors to carry out general surveys for cancer among women so it can be detected and treated early. The survey covers 1,000,000 women a year. The pathology department in the Peace Hospital also trains people in local health units to prepare smears for detecting cervical cancer. Over 500 have been taught since 1972.

The Peace Hospital has established regular ties with 28 factories in its district with a total of 6,800 women workers. A special group of eight doctors and nurses visits these factories, helping their women's clinics train workers to make tests and carry out surveys for cancer. All women in these factories get an examination every year.

Under the guidance of the hospital group the factories have set up a special care system for women during pregnancy, birth and nursing. Most of the factories provide rest rooms for expectant mothers, who rest an hour longer each day after their seventh month. During maternity leave a mother is visited by medical workers from the factory clinic and members of the hospital group.

Members of the hospital group give talks on hygiene, child-care and birth control methods in the factory. Heads of the hospital's departments also visit the factory clinics once a week.

Last year a general physical checkup of 780 women in the Shanghai East Wind Raincoat Plant revealed 68 cases of cervicitis, the chief forerunner of cervical cancer. The hospital divided these women into groups for treatment depending on the severity of the cases. A women's cancer specialist helped with the treatment. All 68 women were cured.

Premier Chou meets veteran workers who took part in the third armed uprising in Shanghai, 30 years after that historic event.



Chou En-lai and the 1927 Shanghai Workers' Uprising

SHANG KUNG-JEN

THE Great Revolution against the imperialist-backed feudal warlords developed rapidly in late 1926 and early 1927 with leadership from the Communist Party. The joint Northern Expeditionary Army of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was winning victories over the warlord forces and shaking their rule. Coordinating with the army's advance, the workers of Shanghai, led by the Communist Party, had staged two armed uprisings, one on October 24, 1926 and another on February 22, 1927. Both had been crushed. One reason was insufficient preparation and work among the masses. The other was the betrayal of the

Kuomintang right wing hidden in the revolutionary united front.

Frightened by the workers' show of strength, even before the second uprising began, Sun Chuan-fang, the northern warlord who held Shanghai, instituted a reign of terror. Sentries were posted all over the city. People in the streets were searched. Sun gave his troops and police "lawful authority" to capture and kill the revolutionaries. Striking workers and students making speeches in the streets were hunted down and beheaded on the spot. Once the reactionary police thought a crowd reading playbills outside a theater were

reading revolutionary leaflets and killed or wounded 20 of them.

The Party decided to launch a third uprising and Chou En-lai, then secretary of the Military Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee, was sent to Shanghai to work with Lo Yi-nung and Chao Shih-yen from the Kiangsu-Chekiang District Party Committee organizing it.

Chou En-lai had stood firmly for the revolutionary line advocated by Mao Tsetung that "the industrial working class is the leading force in our revolution", in opposition to the general secretary of the Party Chen Tu-hsiu. Chen held that the



Chou En-lai in 1927.

Chinese proletariat was not at that time an independent revolutionary force, and he was against it leading this revolution. He was also against the workers' armed uprisings. Chou had struggled against Chen's right opportunist line. Among Party comrades and workers he was often heard to declare: Don't say we the workers don't know anything. We have courage, we have backbone. It is we who have created the world and we can overthrow an unsuitable system. We will be able to overthrow the reactionary warlords. We will be able to seize back that which we have created.

Chou En-lai was then 29. His simple clothing and easy manner made the workers feel he was one of them. He would point out the inherent weakness of imperialism and the reactionary warlords, and encourage them not to be frightened by the enemy's reactionary arrogance, not to be fooled by them and not to be afraid of imprisonment or death. If they persisted in struggle, he told them, in the end they were bound to win.

His words inspired the workers with confidence. It gave birth to a song widely sung among them: "We're not afraid of heaven or earth, Nor of shedding our blood for the revolution. We are ready to die; Ours is the courage that unhorses emperors. In the face of the enemy's inhuman torture, we set our jaws as firm as iron.... Our very bones are our weapons, We'll not stop fighting until victory!"

Preparing for Action

Chou En-lai made careful preparations. The military commission



Lo Yi-nung.

had a secret office in Middle Fuhshing Road in a building which appeared to be a school. Posing as a teacher, Chao Shih-yen was able to go there frequently to meet with Chou.

Though the enemy was threatening a reign of terror, Chou En-lai personally inquired into preparations in the eastern district, the Commercial Press and the French Tramcar Company, places of importance in the uprising. He asked about the number of workers and Communist Party and Youth League members in the district, and whether any of the Party members had had military experience and then gave instructions that the district organize these people to train other workers.

On his instructions the workers stocked up weapons and made explosives out of dyestuff. These they tested in graveyards remote from the city.

Classes in military training were held for members of the district Party committees in the city and leaders of Workers' Picket Guards units in the big factories. Chao Shih-yen taught political classes and coached the military drills. They studied the experience of Russia's October Revolution armed uprising and the strategy and tactics of uprisings in cities. They



Chao Shih-yen.

also learned to shoot, repair guns and make hand grenades. The trainees went back to their districts and factories and in the same way trained others.

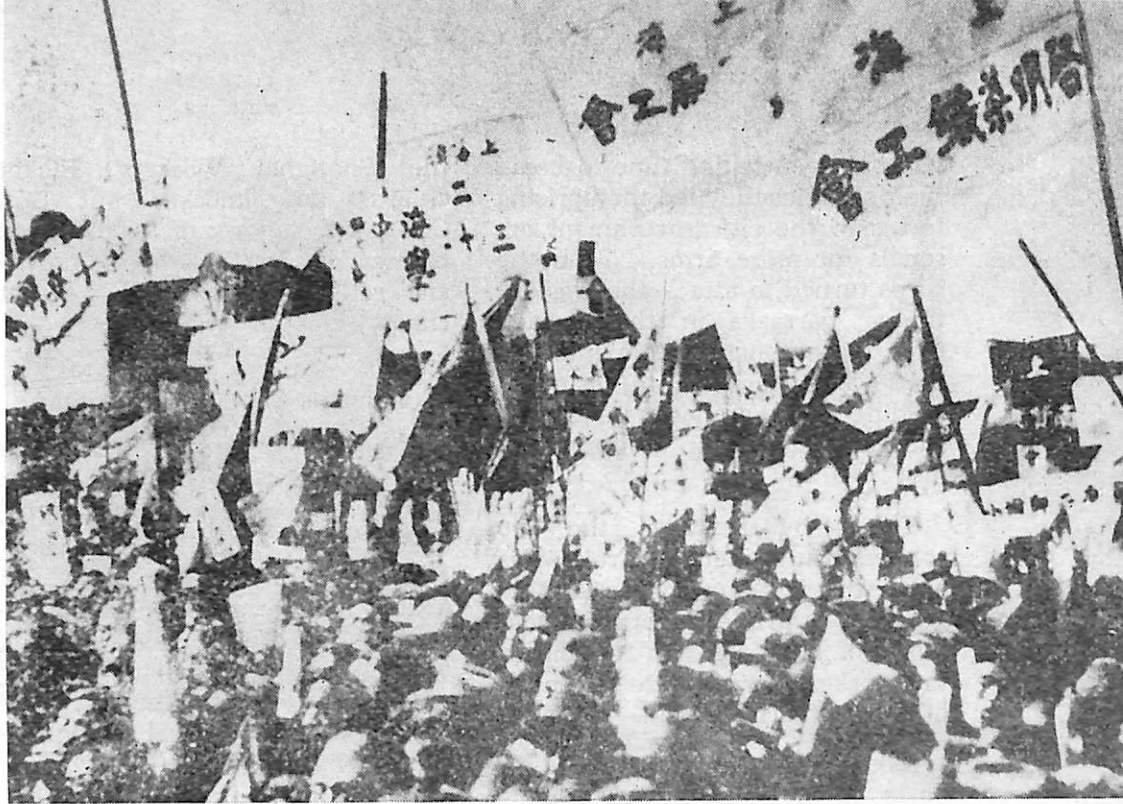
The workers' activities frightened Sun Chuan-fang. He set up his own Guards Corps to counter them. The Party then decided to bring the corps within its orbit by infiltrating people into it. On the Party's instructions, altogether 100 Picket Guards, 20 of them from the Commercial Press, managed to join the enemy ranks. Their friends called them "white outside but red inside". In the Guards Corps they got weapons and were able to send some of them to the Workers' Picket Guards. They could also do their military training openly. Under Chou En-lai's leadership, the

workers' forces in Shanghai expanded rapidly. By the end of February 1927 they had increased to 5,000, and the trade unions had 289,000 members.

Workers Capture Shanghai

The armed uprising began on March 21. At an emergency meeting early that morning Lo Yi-nung, secretary of the Kiangsu-Chekiang District Party Committee, issued a call for a general strike and an immediate uprising at 12 p.m.

Chou En-lai was commander in chief of the uprising. He had his headquarters in the infirmary of the Commercial Press in the Chapei district. Ten days previously

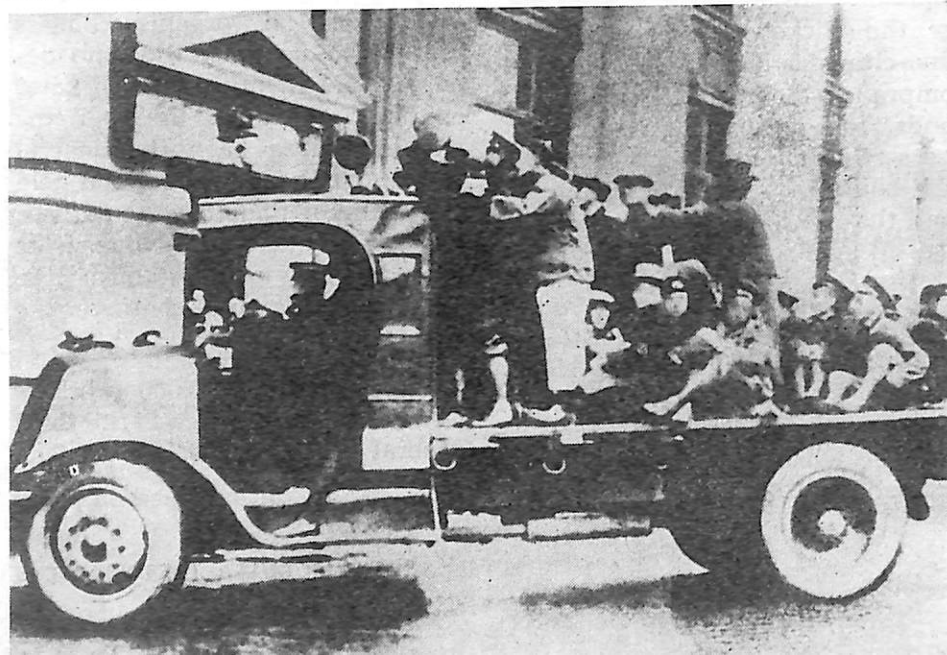


People of Shanghai cheer the victory of the uprising.

The Shanghai workers' picket guards at the third armed uprising.



Right after the order for general strike on March 21, 1927, post office workers set out to join in the battle in Chapei.



the railway workers, mobilized by Chou, had gone on strike and cut rail transport, so Sun Chuan-fang's 3,000 reactionary troops and 2,000 police in Shanghai could get no help from outside.

At 12 noon 800,000 workers from factories, workshops, the railways, post offices, docks, stores and government offices walked out simultaneously. They marched through the streets shouting revolutionary slogans which resounded far and wide. The strike turned into an armed uprising and fierce fighting began. Some of the workers joined the battle with sticks, iron rods and meat cleavers, for there were not enough guns to go round. Under Chou En-lai's command they first attacked the police stations to seize guns and ammunition. As they had previously gathered information about the stations, these were soon taken and the workers armed with the enemy's weapons. The 100-man Picket Guards Corps from the French Tramcar Company was one of the main forces attacking the southern part of the city. At first it had only five pistols, one of which was not in good condition. With 40 axes and some rope as their only weapons they took the district police station. Then, with the guns they had seized they stormed the district government office. Political prisoners were released and

without even taking time to break their shackles they led the uprising forces to the city government arsenals for more arms. Then the corps turned to attack the warlord troops' barracks in the district. Five picket guards stole into the house and charged into the room holding hand grenades aloft and shouting, "Hands up or prepare to die!"

Taken by surprise, the 300 soldiers surrendered. From this alone the uprising forces got 100 guns, 20 machine guns and many boxes of grenades. In four hours the workers' forces were in control of the southern district.

Meanwhile workers in other parts of Shanghai were also attacking police stations and army barracks and occupying the telephone exchanges and telegraph offices. The enemy was besieged on all sides.

After fierce battles, the workers' forces took six districts. Only in Chapei was the fight still going on. There the warlord forces had a heavy concentration of troops and two dozen fortifications.

At 4 p.m. the workers took the Chapei police station. Chou En-lai moved his headquarters there. At the height of the battle he went to the foremost defense position and helped carry heavy planks to strengthen the street barricades. When an enemy shell struck close by, the others urged him to leave this dangerous spot, but he replied, "How can a commander not be at the front? Aren't you in danger too?"

The fight lasted a day and a night. It wore down the warlord forces, but the workers' forces gathered new strength. On the afternoon of March 22 the enemy had only one remaining stronghold, the northern railway station. Chou En-lai concentrated forces from different districts to attack it. A vanguard brigade charged with machine guns, rifles and hand grenades. After an hour the enemy fled. By 6 p.m. the workers had occupied the station.

Beginning with only 150 old guns and a small number of hand grenades, in two days and a night

the Shanghai Workers' Picket Guards had knocked out Sun Chuan-fang's force of 5,000. A red banner was hoisted atop the northern railway station and a great cheer went up.

Chiang's Counter-Revolution

The new situation enabled forces of the Northern Expeditionary Army to enter Shanghai, ostensibly to support the uprising. But these forces were led by Pai Chung-hsi, a rightist in the Kuomintang, so Chou En-lai told the workers to double their vigilance and further arm themselves. The Picket Guards' general headquarters strengthened political work as well as military training.

The Shanghai workers' insurrection inspired the people throughout the country. Alarmed, the imperialists, comprador bourgeoisie and other reactionary forces colluded with Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Kuomintang right wing, to stage a counter-revolutionary coup. It was to begin in Shanghai and spread to other places north and south of the Yangtze River. The imperialists added to their gunboats already in Shanghai's Whangpoo River and reinforced their troops in the city's foreign concessions. They had no intention of giving up Shanghai or China.

On March 26 Chiang Kai-shek went to Shanghai and secretly worked out a deal with the imperialists. They planned a massacre to suppress the revolution. With support from Chiang, the gangster Tu Yueh-sheng set up something called the All-China Common Progress Society to counter the Picket Guards, and Yu Chia-ching, a big gun among the comprador bourgeoisie, collected funds for arming its members. Press mouthpieces of the comprador bourgeoisie spread the idea that the workers were not qualified to bear arms.

The attitude of Communist Party head Chen Tu-hsiu toward these activities of the Kuomintang right wing was one of compromise, retreat and surrender. Chou En-lai exposed what Chiang was doing and struggled resolutely against

Chen's right opportunist line. Chou pointed out that unarmed the Shanghai workers had dared to struggle heroically against the reactionary warlords, and had seized their guns. They had proved their courage and ability, was not this sufficient qualification for bearing arms? The Picket Guards were to become part of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, so how could their guns be taken away?

Hirelings of the Common Progress Society provoked an incident in which they fired over the heads of a group of Picket Guards in an attempt to scare them. Chou En-lai ordered the provocateurs to be captured and interrogated. The Shanghai General Trade Union, following Chou's lead, issued many statements exposing and denouncing the underhanded activities of the reactionaries and warned them to stop their attempts to break up the Picket Guards.

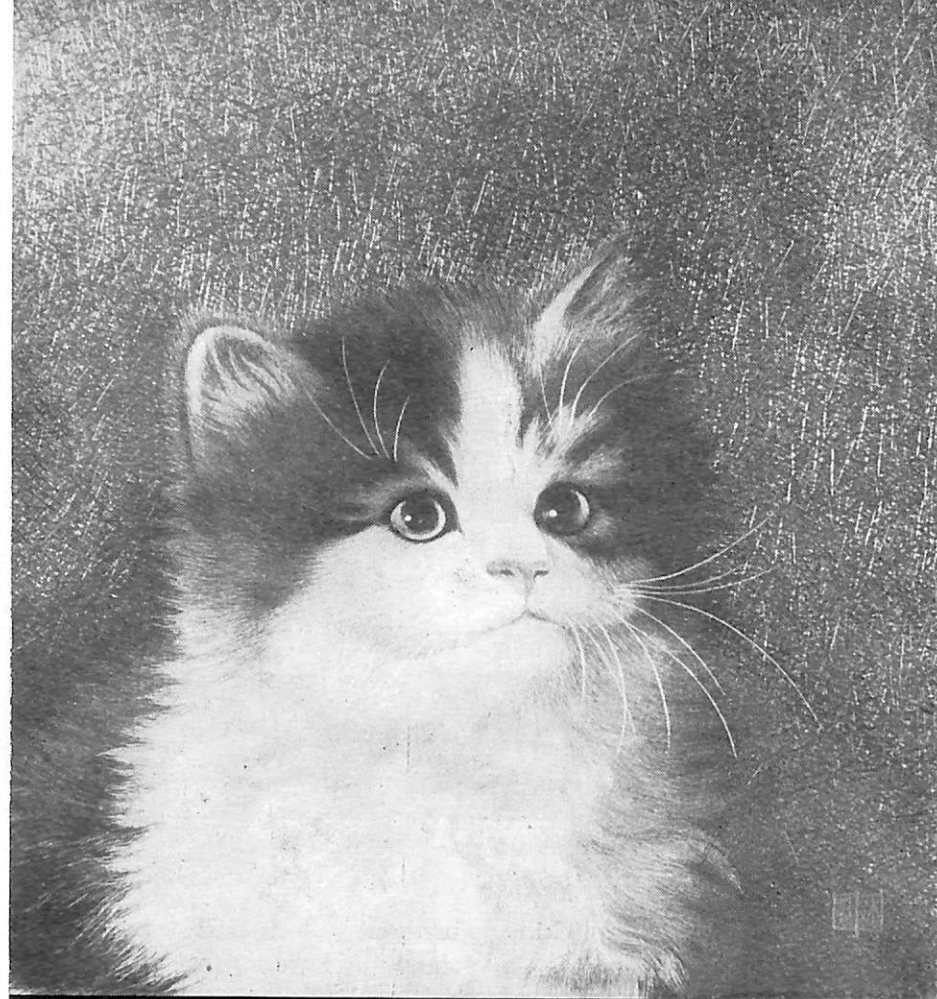
In the early morning of April 12 Chiang Kai-shek unleashed his counter-revolutionary coup with an assault on the Workers' Picket Guards' sub-headquarters by fully armed thugs from the foreign concessions disguised as workers. They were followed by large groups of reactionary troops who on the pretext of "reconciling conflicts among the workers" tried to force the Picket Guards to hand over their weapons. Chou En-lai rejected this demand. "Under no circumstances will we hand over our guns," he declared. Led by him, the workers fought back, but because they were outnumbered, many died.

The Struggle Continues

Chou En-lai organized mass rallies and demonstrations to denounce the enemy's actions. Later on the first day of the coup the workers seized back the general trade union headquarters and held a meeting of their representatives. It decided to hold a citywide strike immediately, to reestablish the Picket Guards and continue the struggle.

On April 13, 200,000 workers went on strike. This was the third general strike in two months. The

(Continued on p. 50)



CULTURAL NOTES

National ArtCrafts Exhibition

KUNG YI

Embroidery, Soochow style

the handicraft works. While there were quite a number of masterpieces of artcraft in China's finest tradition, still more numerous were objects combining both beauty and utility.

Among the former is "The Tsunyi Meeting Lights the Way Forward" which makes use of ivory carving's special feature of intricate execution to present a scene of sweeping composition. Created by Peking artists, it shows Mao Tsetung, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh coming out of the Tsunyi Meeting in 1935, a historic turning point in the Chinese revolution, and the army men and other people cheering their leaders and the success of the meeting.

The famous Hunan embroiderers have turned the tables and put themselves into "Chairman Hua Encourages Us to Embroider Shao-shan". The colorful picture shows Chairman Hua watching the artists working on a piece of embroidery of Chairman Mao's home in Shao-shan, Hunan province. They have developed a new kind of cross

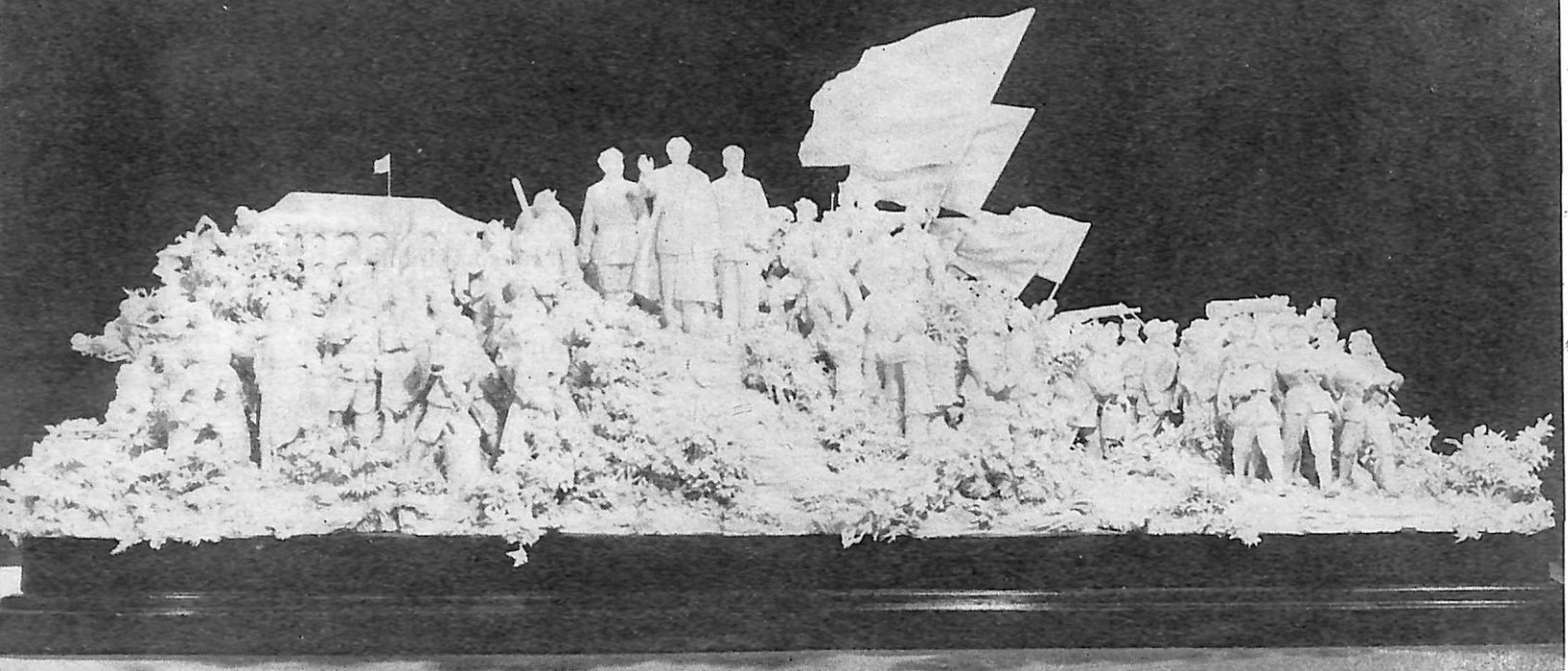
Woven articles

NO LESS than 12,000 items representative of the best made in the last two years were displayed at a national exhibition of artcrafts held recently in Peking. Every day for three months thousands of visitors thronged the Museum of Chinese Art's eight ground-floor halls to view them — works carved in jade, ivory, stone and wood; embroidered in silk and woolen yarn; woven of bamboo, rattan, coir and straw; crafted of porcelain, glass, lacquer, gold, silver, cloisonne, shells, feathers and a variety of other materials.

Varied Subjects

Both contemporary and traditional themes found expression in





Ivory carving "The Tsunyi Meeting Lights the Way Forward"

stitching to give the picture richer shades.

"The Ching kang Mountains" is a wall rug made by Peking craftsmen. With majestic peaks done in many different shades of green dominating the composition, and trees in the foreground in still brighter green, the weavers recreate the magnificent scenery of the cradle of the Chinese revolution.

"Spring Rain" is a white porcelain sculpture group of three women commune members in rain-hats who have just straightened up from transplanting rice seedlings.

The policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and evolving the new from the old is expressed in the fact that mountains, rivers, flowers, birds, fish and insects — for a while banned — are depicted in all kinds of artcrafts. In a pair of prawns swimming in flowing water carved from ox horn, the material's opaque gray color enhances the feeling of animation. The ingenious use of materials to impart lifelike qualities is seen also in pictures of cranes made of feathers and squirrels of wheat straw. "Majestic Mount Tai" is a picture created entirely of bark, the wrinkled texture being very suitable for depicting rocks and hills.

The lacquer painting "Frolicking Fish" from Fukien province is so designed as to give a feeling of space.

National Style

While the exhibition as a whole was notable for its Chinese national style, the specimens from different areas exhibit their own special local color, influenced by the use of local materials and by local customs.

The finest of Chinese porcelain is represented. The eggshell porcelain from Chingtehchen, Kiangsi province, lives up to its fame of "thin as paper, resonant as chimes, white as jade, clear as a mirror". Porcelain with underglaze designs from Liling, Hunan province, was represented in fifteen tea sets of chaste design and delicate pastel decoration. There were also tea sets from Kwangchow painted in bright prismatic colors and the famous purple-clay stoneware from Yihsing, Kiangsu province.

China's four famous embroidery centers sent their most representative works. "Kitten" demonstrates the elegance of the Soochow style. "Lion" and "Tiger" exude the vigor of Hunan works. "I Love the Commune Chicks" is typical of the

brilliant colors and intricate designs of Kwangtung embroidery, while "Lotus and Carp" displays the neat stitches and velvety sheen characteristic of Szechuan needlework. The embroidery and brocade pieces from the minority regions of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan have a style all their own.

Many products reveal breathtaking skill. A carved ivory ball from Kwangtung contains 41 movable spheres, one inside the other, each ornamented with elaborate lace-like tracery.

Folk handicrafts with their traditional motifs and lively style attracted young and old. There were papercuts, figures made of silk, clay and dough, wax-dyed and indigo prints, carved nuts, coconut shells and horns, shadow-play puppet figures cut from animal skin, kites, lanterns, cloth lions, and folk musical instruments.

New from the Old

Artcrafts have always been an important part of China's national artistic heritage and are well loved by the people. But pieces using traditional subjects were attacked by the "gang of four" as "going backward in history and restoring the old" so that work on such

practically stopped. Only after the gang was overthrown were the art craftsmen once again able to carry out Chairman Mao's hundred-flower policy and the principle of making the old serve the new.

The current exhibition included examples of lost crafts revived, new developments in ancient crafts, and once-banned traditional subjects again being widely used.

Lacquer inlaid with tiny pieces of conch shells, a special craft of Yangchow in Kiangsu province, had been lost for 300 years. Beginning from last year veteran craftsmen began making careful studies of museum pieces of this type and pooled their skill and wisdom to rediscover the technique. One of their first successes was a lacquer plate decorated with a design of a phoenix and peonies, in which the inlaid shell pieces

give off an exquisite rainbow-hued shimmer.

Artists at the Nantung Industrial Arts Research Institute in Kiangsu province have taken an ancient embroidery method once used for decorating purses, pouches and garments — a combination of color tinting and embroidery to create a satin finish — and adapted it for making decorative pictures on contemporary themes. A fine example is "Returning under the Moon".

Historical and theatrical figures and characters from folk legends have reappeared as themes. Some outstanding examples are the clay figure "Lin Chung", the hero of the Peking opera *Driven to Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels*, the porcelain statuette "Tsai Wen-chi" (see color page), a third-century poetess and musician, the silk figurine "Mu Kuei-ying", a woman general of the 13th century. Sets of "painted faces", Peking opera

character types, an old clay favorite, are back.

Things Useful and Beautiful

Almost every part of the country was represented by some kind of woven article either in bamboo, rattan, coir, grass, rushes or willow. Many were made by rural people's communes as sideline production. These artistic objects for everyday use can be bought for a low price. The bamboo ware, a specialty of the southern provinces, was notable for its delicate designs and fine workmanship. Those retaining the original bamboo coloring have a freshness especially pleasing to the eye. From the northern provinces came basketware of homespun charm made of wheat straw and corn husks. Rattan or corn-husk fruit plates woven in the shape of owls, parrots and tropical fish are new variations.

Embroidery, Nantung, Kiangsu province, "Returning under the Moon"



Silk figurine Mu Kuei-ying



New Porcelain Revives Glorious Traditions

MEI CHIEN-YING



Tea set with yellow design and gilt rims, Tangshan, Hopei province

SOME of China's most illustrious porcelain styles throughout the ages made their reappearance at the recent national artcrafts exhibition, in new pieces created since the downfall of the "gang of four".

In the years following the country's liberation in 1949 fires were relighted in such famous ancient kilns as the Tzuchow potteries in Hopei province, the Chun potteries in Honan province and the Lungchuan potteries in Chekiang province. Traditional ceramic centers such as Chingtehchen in Kiangsi province and Liling in Hunan province made technical improvements and innovations in artistry. New centers were built. This progress was interrupted when the "gang of four" imposed its misrule. Reacting to their disruption, production stopped in many ceramic factories. The gang disbanded some research institutes and denounced works on traditional themes as a return to the old. Now, the recouping of losses that began after the fall of the gang has led to a new freedom and creativity in this field.

White porcelain from Tehua in Fukien province was well represented at the exhibition. Long ago it earned the name "ivory porcelain" for its finely-levigated paste and lustrous white or cream-

colored glaze rather than the usual white with a slight green tint. Exported to Europe during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), it was known as *blanc de chine* and "velvet white", and was highly prized. The best-known specimens were figurines emphasizing character, in graceful postures accentuated by the rhythmic lines of the garment folds.

The finest of the dozen Tehua figurines at the exhibition is that of Tsai Wen-chi (see color page) whose life is a moving and popular story from history. Born toward the end of the Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25-220), Tsai Wen-chi was the daughter of the famous scholar Tsai Yung. The attractive, erudite and talented woman was an accomplished poet and player of the *cheng*, a stringed instrument. During fighting between powerful warlords she fled her home and on her way to the south was captured by cavalymen of the Hsiungnu people from the far north. Taken north and made the wife of a prince of Southern Hsiungnu, she lived in this alien land for 12 years and bore a son and a daughter. Tsao Tsao, last prime minister of the Eastern Han dynasty, long impressed by Tsai Wen-chi's scholarly achievements, sent envoys to ransom her and bring her back so that she could carry on her father's unfinished task, writing the history of the Han dynasty.

Tsai Wen-chi was permitted to leave, but her children were not. While eager to return to her homeland, she was heartbroken at leaving her children. Eight years after her return her former husband the prince died and her children were brought to the Han capital to be reunited with her. Tsai Wen-chi's sojourn with the Hsiungnus did much to cement cordial relations between the Hans and Hsiungnus.

The Tsai Wen-chi figurine has been modeled in the traditional Tehua style by Wang Tse-chien, a young ceramic artist. The facial expression shows the conflict of the mother's feelings with her loyalty to her homeland.

CHINESE ceramic sculpture achieved high artistry in the centuries from the Chin through the Tang dynasties (221 B.C.-A.D. 907). It was characterized by simplicity of form and animated spirit conveyed through vigorous flowing lines. The "gang of four's" banning of all traditional themes made it impossible for anyone to further this artistic legacy. The recent exhibition saw the reappearance of works on traditional themes—the God of Longevity and a Heavenly Maiden scattering flowers, both in Chingtehchen overglaze color; from Fukien a figure of Chu Yuan, the 4th-3rd century B.C. poet-patriot; and one of Li Shih-chen, the great 16th-century physician-pharmacologist-

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naturalist, made in the Shihwan ceramic center in Kwangtung province.

Another ancient "newcomer" at the exhibition was Yaochow green ware. The potteries in Yaochow, Shensi province saw great prosperity from the Northern Sung dynasty (960-1127) on. They made coarse white ware and until the 12th century some in green for everyday use. After liberation shards and kiln equipment were unearthed in great quantities around Tungchuan in Shensi (part of the ancient Yaochow). Yaochow porcelain was characterized by a grayish-white body and a gray-green glaze and was decorated with incised or carved designs done with a knife on the unglazed body. Mass-produced pieces had impressed designs, as is testified by the great many pottery molds bearing such designs discovered recently. Much research was done on Yaochow green ware and it is now being produced again.

For the first time porcelain from Kweichow province was shown in a national exhibition — six pieces in different shades of peacock green decorated with a geometric design in the style of the minority peoples there.

Peacock-green jar with stylized phoenix design of Miao nationality in Kweichow province



THE GREEN porcelain from Lungchuan in Chekiang province, known to the world by the name celadon, is famous for its soft translucent glaze smooth as flawless green jade. It reached a pinnacle of development during the Southern Sung dynasty (1127-1279). When it first reached Europe toward the end of the 16th century it took the continent by storm. Not long afterward the French opera *Astree*, based on the novel by Honore d'Urfe, also became the rave of Europe. Celadon, the shepherd-hero of the opera, wore a costume the color of the Lungchuan ware and the name soon attached itself to the porcelain. Throughout the Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties (10th-17th centuries) the Lungchuan kilns produced large quantities of everyday china in this lovely color.

A Lungchuan county legend is that in ancient times two brothers named Chang owned two potteries. The *Ti* (younger brother) kilns produced celadon, the *Ko* (elder brother), porcelain with a crackled glaze. The clay for the body of *Ko* ware contains traces of iron and becomes dark after firing. This body is coated with gray-green, moon-white or misty green glaze. The crackle is caused by the difference in the expansion of the body and the glaze. What began as a defect later became highly valued as a form of decoration. *Ko* kilns are still making crackle-glaze ware (see color page), and excel in figurines and ornamental porcelain.

THE PRESENT Hantan porcelain center in Hopei province was built on the site of the ancient Tzuchow potteries, located in Pengcheng in today's Tzuhsien county. For a long time the Tzuchow kilns produced only everyday semi-porcelain stoneware, yet its austere graceful shapes and decoration were of high artistic merit. Some pieces have a design scraped out on the coating of white slip so that after firing the tan body shows through. On others, a design is painted on the white slip with a pigment containing iron oxide which produces a dark rust color with firing. Brush strokes are bold and free as in the traditional style



Ornamental plate with design of a Yangtze River gorge, Jungchang, Szechuan province

of Chinese painting known as *hsieh yi* (expression of the spirit). The present-day Hantan kilns began producing fine porcelain in 1954. Lately they have been experimenting with color glazes. Their "Eagle" (see color page) is a new work of figure-modeling. The bird's rugged strength is enhanced by a coating of mottled blue-gray glaze.

A porcelain base built after liberation is Tangshan in Hopei province, which produces fine-quality white china, a popular export item. Many porcelain factories were destroyed by the July 1976 earthquake. With assistance from the Communist Party and the government, even before the after-shocks had ceased potteries began work to restore production. By the end of 1977 pre-quake levels had been regained in both output and quality.

Other fine new pieces at the exhibition: From Szechuan province, an ornamental plate with a picture of one of the Yangtze River gorges, the effect of floating clouds and the rushing current created by white glaze which is allowed to run between the lines depicting the towering cliffs; from Shantung province, light brown porcelain fired from a newly-discovered clay called "dark gem" and decorated with a white geometric design; from Yihsing in Kiangsu province, green glaze with painted designs.



Statuette of Tsai Wen-chi (Tehua, Fukien province)



Eggshell porcelain

Crackled-glaze vase



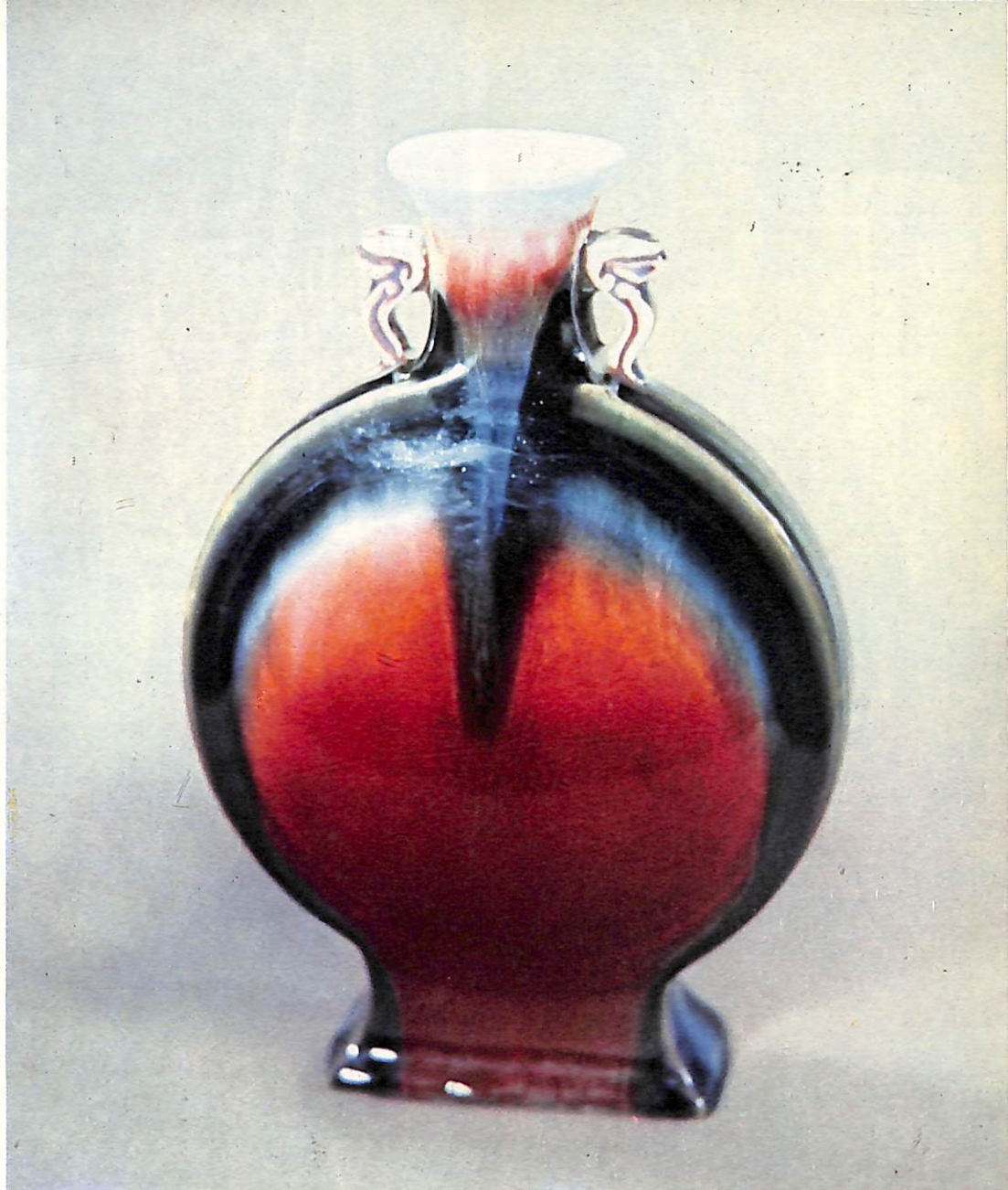


Plate with floral design (Yaotow, Shensi province)



Bowl with underglaze design (Liling, Hunan province)

(Lungchuan, Chekiang province)

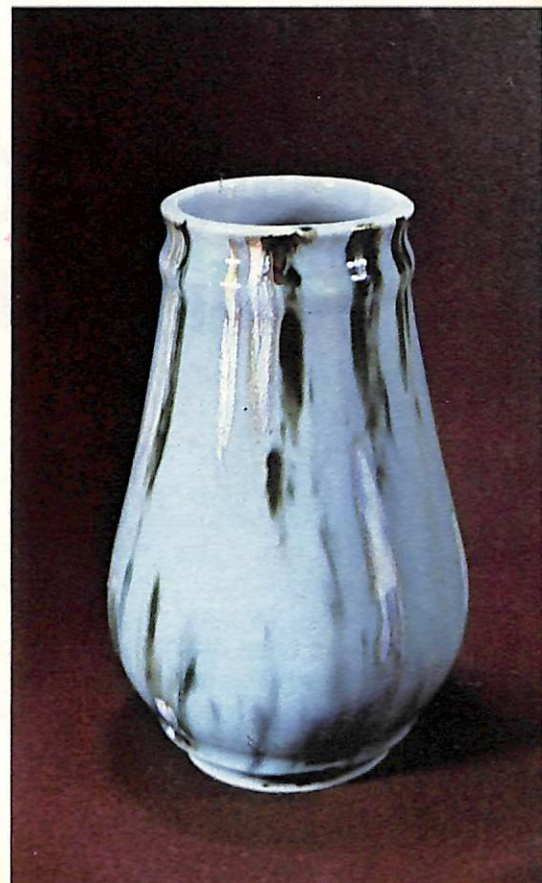


Flask-shaped vase (Chingtehchen, Kiangsi province)

Color-glaze eagle (Hantan, Hopei province)



Vase (Yihsing, Kiangsu province)





A can-making shop.

Nanning Cannery Utilizes South's Abundant Produce

PIEN HUI

THE NANNING Canning Factory in the southerly Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is one of China's big state-owned food concerns producing canned pineapples, lichees, kumquats, string beans and other fruits and vegetables. The plant's nucleus was a small privately-owned canning fac-

tory in Shanghai which in the 1956 socialist transformation became a joint state-private concern. Later that year the plant, then with between three and four hundred workers, was moved to Kwangsi. In 1960 it was reorganized as a state enterprise. At that time it took as its trademark

the name Mount Elephant, a well-known scenic landmark in the city of Kweilin, also in Kwangsi. Now the factory has 1,600 workers. Its products, which have risen from the original two to 54, are sold both on the domestic and export market. In 1977 output surpassed 20,000 tons, more than double the designed capacity. Production has risen at an average rate of 20 percent per year since 1960.

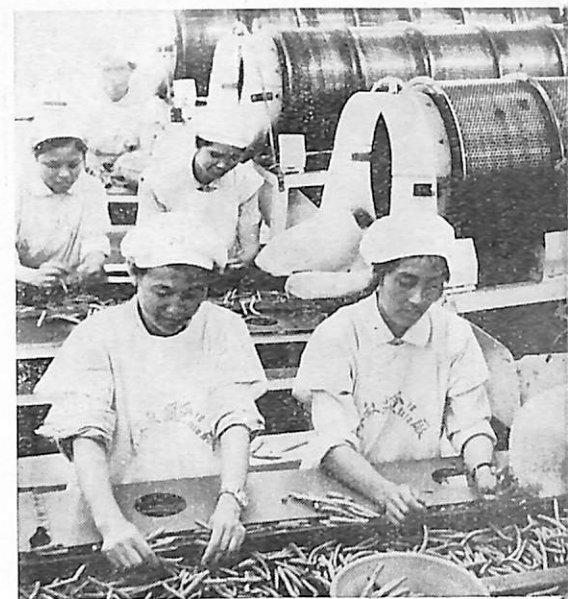
Raw Materials

The subtropical region in which the factory is located is favorable to the growth of pineapples, oranges, tangerines, lichees, lungans and vegetables. In 1964 a cadre-technician-worker group from the factory made a year's investigation in more than 40 Kwangsi counties and decided on the most suitable fruits and vegetables for canning. In communes and state farms near Nanning 2,600 hectares were set aside as areas for growing produce for the factory. These provide 80 percent of the materials canned.

The factory brought in bamboo shoots from Kwangtung, string beans from Kiangsu and Chekiang, and mushrooms from Fukien, and helped the local farmers learn to grow them.

Fan Ah-wu, an old worker, and Liu Tung-mao, a technician, were put in charge of the mushroom project. They analyzed the soil for 100 kilometers around the factory and found it was too acid. Some

Inspecting beans after the end-clipping process.



skeptics remarked, "We can never grow mushrooms in Kwangsi with such acid soil."

Fan and Liu, however, thought mushrooms could be grown by changing the soil. They treated it with lime water to neutralize it and then sprinkled on the spores. After 20 days of meticulous care, the mushrooms were growing well. Fan Ah-wu made many trips to the nearby villages to teach the peasants how to grow them. Today the area under mushrooms has expanded to 29 hectares.

The factory also sends people to the countryside to help raise output and improve the quality of raw materials. String beans had never been grown around Nanning before, so at first yields were not high. A team of workers, technicians and factory purchasers visited the three communes growing them and helped them work out the best processes for sowing, cultivating and harvesting the beans. As a result output in the first six months of the year was 60 percent over that for the same period in the previous year.

When the harsh winter of 1976 killed many pineapple plants, shoots were bought from neighboring Kwangtung province to replace them.

Technical Innovations

Since the beginning of the cultural revolution the workers and technicians have made 150

major technical innovations, 114 special-purpose pieces of equipment and 25 production lines to improve the making and filling of cans, packing and the transport of materials.

In the clean and bright workshop No. 5, eight machines in a row, their big rollers turning slowly, were cutting the ends off string beans. The beans moved in and out automatically, and were cut neatly without damage to their bodies.

Canning string beans was a new thing in China in the early 60s, and special machines were lacking. At first the ends of the beans were cut by hand. Since some 300 tons arrived at the factory every day, many spoiled before they could be worked on. Professional and amateur groups were formed to try to design end-clipping machines. They worked night and day, looking up materials, drawing up blueprints and making models. Within a month a dozen models were exhibited for the workers' criticism and suggestions. Out of the collective wisdom the present roller-type cutting machine was born. At the height of the season 25 such machines do the job 2,000 workers once did, and ten times faster. The beans are cut and canned the same day, retaining their freshness, taste and tenderness.

In recent years the workers and technicians have also made their own machines for slicing mush-



Pineapples being harvested for the canning factory.

rooms, peeling, coring and slicing pineapples, removing the white part from oranges, puncturing kumquats, as well as cutting fat off meat and filling sausage casings.

High Quality

Quality is important, and there are strict rules on condition of raw materials and time limits within which they must be processed. Methods are also important. When the factory received letters that its canned pork did not taste as good as homemade, its technicians investigated many recipes and methods until they achieved more satisfactory results.

To meet the deadline on one urgent export job, the workers in the packing section once rushed to finish the task ahead of time. However, when clearing up afterward they found an extra can apparently left out of a carton. The cartons were already at the railway station.

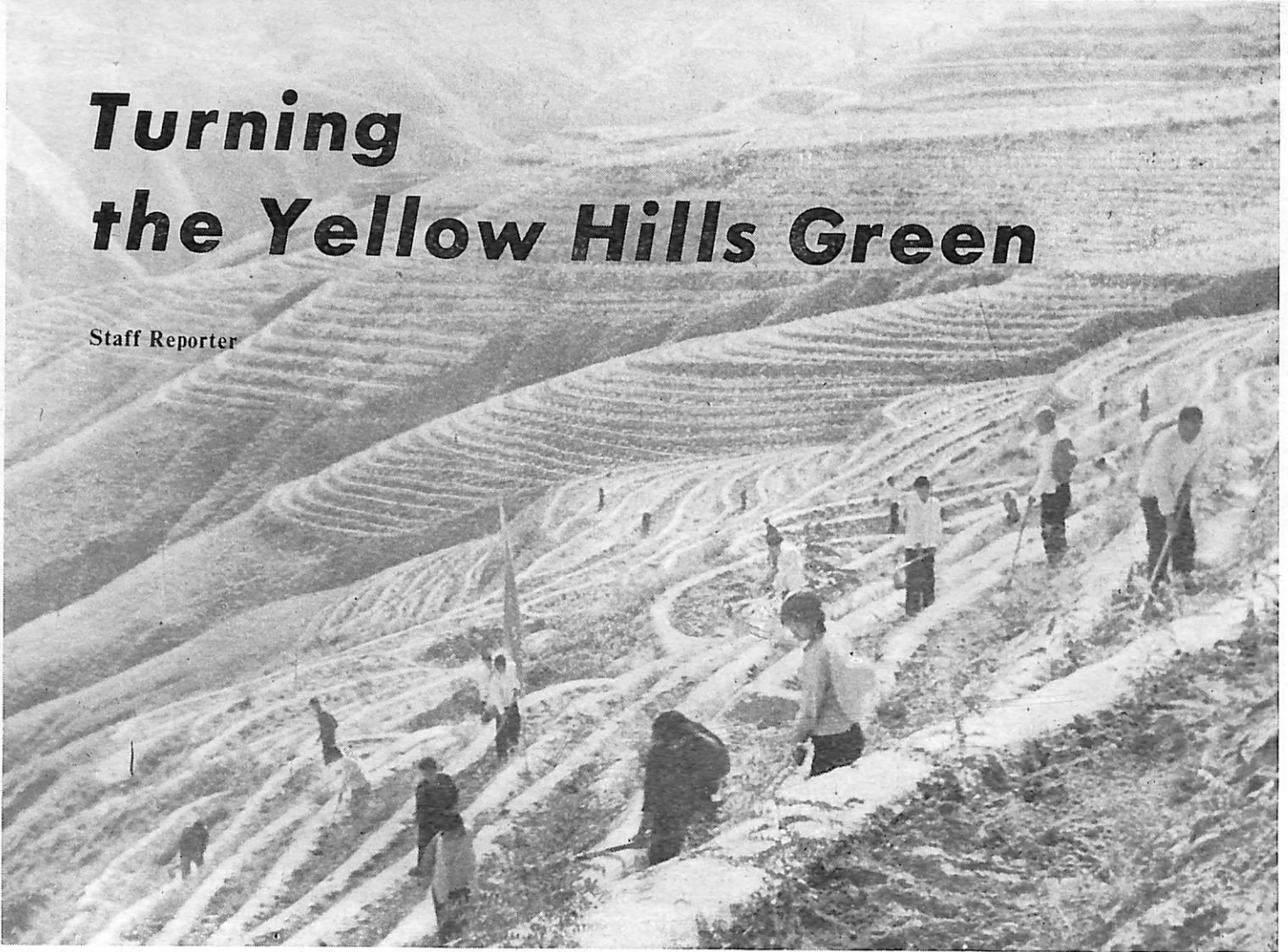
Hu Tzu-tung, Party branch secretary, called a truck and the crew jumped in and rushed to the station. After opening several hundreds of cartons over four hours, they finally found the one and put in the missing can.

Quality inspection.



Turning the Yellow Hills Green

Staff Reporter



THE road in Chunhua county, Shensi province was lined with poplar trees. Waiting at a bus stop beneath one of them was a woman commune member with a child of four or five. The child kept running among the young trees, occasionally shaking them. "Don't do that," the mother scolded. "Everybody takes care of the trees and you should too."

In fact, most of the roads in Chunhua county are now lined with trees and most of the people do feel about them like this farm mother. These are two new things since the county began going in for tree-planting in a big way as part of its campaign to check erosion. In the past, 80 percent of this loess-land county suffered from erosion. Now the people can point proudly to another 80 — 80 percent of its hill slopes have been planted with trees.

Communes and their brigades and production teams have their own tree nurseries and small orchards. In the county now there are also four large orchards, one

each for apples, pears, walnuts and jujubes and a grove of paulownia trees. Each covers 666 hectares. Many trees have also been planted along roads and streams and around the villages and farmhouses. There are 0.04 hectare of fruit trees, 0.13 of timber and 101 edging trees per person. In August 1976 the county had 252 millimeters of rainfall in nine days, but the terraces which had been planted to trees held the water and did not suffer from soil erosion.

Mass Planting

The people in these poor mountains were chiefly interested in growing more grain, so at first it wasn't easy to convince them to put effort into tree-planting too. In 1973 the county Communist Party committee began education on developing forestry, and several times organized commune and brigade leaders to study what Chairman Mao had said about farming, forestry and animal husbandry being mutually complementary,

relating it to their own situation. Then only three percent of their land was given over to trees. Water and soil losses were leaching the minerals from the soil, and that was one reason why grain output remained very low. Tree-planting would help end this. Also, through afforestation they could put nearly one-third of their barren hillsides to use.

In 1974 the county Party committee issued a call to "Turn our barren hills and gullies green". They coupled this activity with other anti-erosion measures like filling in gullies, building fields and improving soil, and made it part of their effort to learn from Tachai, the Shansi province commune brigade which is a model for agriculture. The people have found that, indeed, tree-planting and related measures have brought a continual rise in grain output.

"The mass movement is necessary in all work", Chairman Mao always urged. So, too, with afforestation. In the spring of 1974 the

How trees are grown on the hill slopes — terraces in the Kuanchuang commune.



Schoolchildren tending the trees.

county Party committee mobilized ten thousand people from four communes and the county offices to terrace nine hills. They planted locust trees on the 133 ha. of flat space they had created. That autumn 20,000 people from seven communes were mobilized to build 200 ha. of terraced fields, and plant trees on half of them.

Communes and their brigades also had their own tree-planting campaigns. Four thousand members of the Kuanchuang commune created 333 ha. of terraces in 17 hills and 30 gullies in one week. By the spring of 1975 all their barren hills had been covered with green. The banks of the Chiangchia River which runs for 10 kilometers through the commune are lined with a forest belt that stretch as far as the eye can see.

The First National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture in the autumn of 1975 was a stimulus to faster and wider scale afforestation in the county. In 1975

they planted 4,000 ha. to trees, nearly twice as much as their first year, 1974. In the autumn of 1976 alone, the people energized by the downing of the "gang of four" planted 1.7 times as many trees as in the entire period from liberation in 1949 to 1973.

Last autumn when I visited the area another mass afforestation campaign was in full swing. Red flags were flying from the slopes where planting was going on. Over 10,000 people had terraced and planted 100 hectares of slopes in a single day. Width of the terraces ranges from 1-2 meters according to the gradient of the slope. Now terraces are being built sloping inward with solid ridges around the outer edge to stop runoff. Many of the older, less scientific ones have been rebuilt. Water loss and soil erosion is now considered under control.

Grow Own Saplings

At one time the commune used the money they gained from the sale of peach and apricot kernels to buy saplings, but now they cultivate them themselves. The movement to do this was begun by a commune member named Hou Tien-shih, who made several 10-kilometer trips to another commune brigade which had locust trees and brought back bags of seeds he had picked up. Now all communes and brigades have their own nurseries on land with good

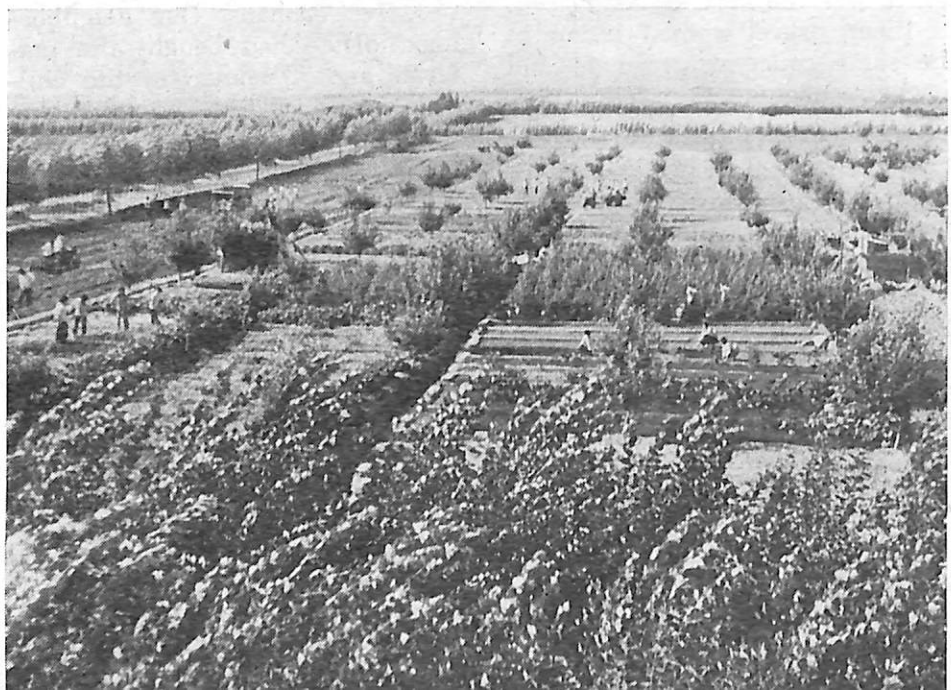
soil and water resources, and they have worked out practicable regulations for protecting their forests. There has been a county-wide campaign to educate the people in protecting and caring for the trees and 2,000 commune members are assigned to actual tree-tending work.

Chien Hsiu-yun in the Fangli People's Commune is in charge of 6,000 poplar trees flanking 1.5 kilometers of highway. Once after a wind storm almost all the young trees were leaning to one side. She pulled them straight one by one and propped them up with stakes and ties to those still standing straight. Now they are growing very well.

Peach-picking at Stone-bridge People's Commune.



Squares of field protected by network of trees in Chunhua county.



Our Five Orphans Have Grown Up

HSIEH PING-HSIN



The five orphans visiting the author.

ONE day last December Chou Tung-shan brought his brothers and sisters to see me at my home. They were the five orphans I had visited and written about 16 years ago. I was happy to see them and relived old memories of when I had first known them.

In 1962 these five children of a worker's family in Peking's Chungwen district suddenly became orphans when their parents died of illness. The oldest was 15 and the youngest only three. The neighborhood office* had promptly taken over the task of taking care of them, asked women living in the same courtyard to help and teachers to guide their education. The state would pay their expenses.

After the story appeared in Peking newspapers in January 1964, letters, gifts and money orders from many parts of the country fell like snow on the five children. Workers, peasants and army men came to visit them. Young Pioneers helped them study and do the housework. I went

to visit them and talked to people in the neighborhood office, a nearby sewing center, the factory where the oldest was now working, the school and kindergarten. And of course I saw the children and talked with those directly taking care of them.

A Sewing Center Helps

"When I came back from a meeting that day," Chen Yu-chen, head of the sewing center, told me, "the others were talking about making cotton-padded clothes for the five orphans. Our neighborhood office had bought the material and a woman in the children's courtyard had brought them in to be measured. We all came from the old society and know how miserable an orphan's life was then. Today it is different, the Party and government are concerned and everybody helps. We set to work with warm hearts, some cutting the patterns, some sewing. We had the clothes ready for them the next day.

"Since that day we've kept a special interest in the children. On

the eve of Spring Festival I went to see them and brought back a lot of their clothes to wash and mend. I wanted them to look as bright and clean as the other children for the holiday. But it was our busiest time in the center. Would my fellow workers be able to squeeze it in? When I told them the clothes belonged to our five orphans, they all jumped to do the work. One of us washed and five others mended and we got them out on time."

With the Neighborhood Office

At the neighborhood office I met Tien Mai-chin, a tall man in his thirties with a square face and bright eyes. "Before liberation," he told me, "only working people lived in the Chungwen district — rickshaw men, cobblers, scavengers, all desperately poor and living from hand to mouth. Chou Yung-shou, the children's father, picked up scraps from dumps in the daytime and sold them on the street at night. He rarely made ends meet.

"After liberation he became a worker in a waste materials company and for the first time in his life had a regular wage. In 1959 he went to work in a coal yard. His wife worked in a paper box factory run by the neighborhood. Life became easier. Tung-shan's four brothers and sisters were born in the new society. But in 1961, just as this hardworking couple had begun to enjoy their family, the mother died from a gallbladder infection and the next year the father died of high blood pressure. The shocked children felt as though the world had collapsed. They cried bitterly and could not stop.

HSIEH PING-HSIN is a well-known woman writer.

* The lowest level of government administration in the city, today called the neighborhood revolutionary committee.



Chou Tung-shan putting up a big-character poster.

"The neighbors came to comfort them. The head of the father's factory brought 500 yuan for the funeral and expenses and arranged everything. We immediately held a neighborhood office meeting and decided that the children would not pay for rent, water or electricity. The state would take care of school and medical expenses and give them a monthly subsidy. We arranged with various neighbors to help the children organize and run their lives.

"Fifteen-year-old Tung-shan was in middle school. But the job of looking after a whole family all by himself worried him and he wanted to quit school and go to work. I persuaded him not to. 'You're already a second-year student,' I told him. 'It'll be a pity if you stop school now. When your parents were young they couldn't go to school. But in a socialist society you can. If you give it up now, you'll regret it later.' My words changed his mind.

"After he graduated from junior middle school, he went to work in a power substation in the eastern part of the city. This was too far from home, so he was transferred to a factory nearby. A model worker was assigned to teach him. He's doing fine and goes home every night to take care of his brothers and sisters.

"The youngest brother Tung-yi is in a nearby kindergarten and comes home every Saturday. Sometimes when his brothers or sis-



Chou Tung-ching is a technician at the Peking Crane Factory.



Chou Tung-lai (right) in an anti-tank practice.



Chou Tung-ho criticizes the "gang of four".



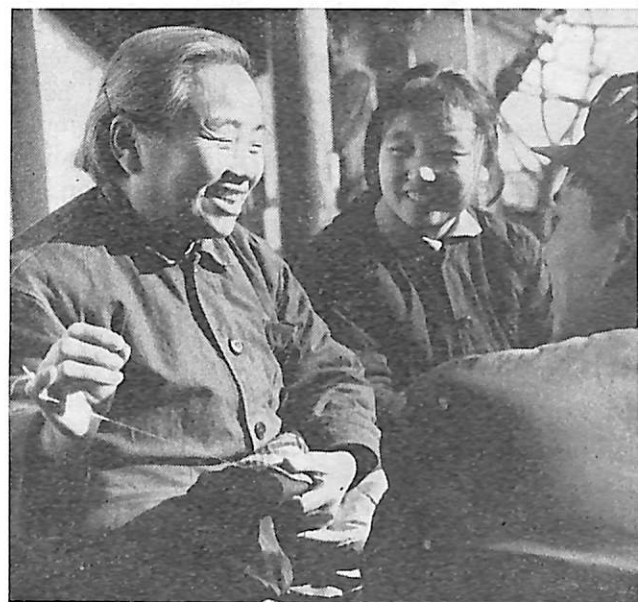
ters go to get him, they find him gone for the weekend with parents of other children. Recently a factory doctor took him home with her own child. She gave him a bath and a haircut, washed his clothes and made his favorite dumplings for him. On Monday morning she brought him back to the kindergarten with her child."

Aunt Tien

Tien Shu-ying, who lives in the same courtyard as the children, had



Mother Tien Shu-ying talking with the five brothers and sisters.



Mother Chen Yu-chen often mends clothes for the five orphans.

Chou Tung-yi (right) doing a physics experiment with his classmates.

been a friend of their parents for 20 years. She told me about Chou Yung-shou's family before and after liberation.

"Chou Yung-shou was born in a poor family. In his teens he had to help by selling things he picked out of garbage piles. His family often went hungry. Two of his children died of pneumonia following measles because he could not afford to get a doctor.

"I often tell the children that they can't imagine what an awful life the poor led in the old society. 'How can you know what the old life was like?' I would ask them. 'For example, there used to be an old man in our courtyard who lived all alone. One morning we found him frozen to death in the snow in front of his door. Some Kuomintang policemen came and took him away without even bothering to tell us where he was going to be buried. Of course we felt bad but in that man-eating society how could we help others when we could hardly take care of ourselves?'"

"Tung-shan at first didn't know how to run the family and sometimes spent money on unnecessary things. So I told him, 'You're the oldest, Tung-shan, and you should set a good example for your brothers and sisters. Compare your parents' life in the old days with your life today. If you had been orphaned in that society, life would have been terrible. You should remember this when you want to spend money unwisely.'

"Tung-lai, one of the younger brothers, always used to be into mischief. He often had scraps with children in the neighborhood and didn't pay attention in school. I often criticized him. Sometimes my words brought the children to tears, but after a while they would come back and say, 'Don't be angry with us anymore, Aunt Tien. You were right. We'll listen to you from now on.' They are really good children and eager to learn. Tung-shan has learned to mend clothes and darn socks. Tung-ching has learned to cook. Tung-lai is also learning how to help with the housework."

Helpers Everywhere

I went to see the children at home. It was a big room facing south. The sunlight poured in through the windows. Clean quilts were folded neatly on the beds. Photos and pictures hung on the walls and books were piled on a desk.

Lively little Tung-lai became shy when he saw me. But his sister Tung-ho took my hands and led me around showing me the many gifts they had received. She insisted that I stay for dinner. When I had to leave, she took me to the door. Waving and smiling, the children told me to come often.

I went to see Tung-shan in his factory. He met me in the reception room. I was impressed by his cheerful spirit. He was 17. He expressed his gratitude to Comrade Yang, one of the factory's Party committee, who sat with us, a man who had been much concerned with the boy's work and welfare. Tung-shan told me how the members of his Youth League often went to his house to help him with the housework. His master worker, Sun Chuan-teh, only ten years older, was his best friend.

Tung-ching's teacher in the fifth grade was Chang Shao-hua. She took on a special interest in the girl after her mother died. She let her go home early to prepare the food and take care of her sick father. She arranged for some pupils to go to her house to help her with homework and household chores.

Tung-lai's teacher was Tsui Cheng-ching, a very thoughtful person. Once he was to teach a lesson on "My Memories as an Orphan". In a talk with Tung-lai before class he told him how differently orphans were treated in the old society. Today the Party and the government make sure that children without parents grow up well. Meanwhile he told Tung-lai's classmates to be good to him and help him. Tung-lai was very active, didn't concentrate in class and was careless. Teacher Tsui was strict with him. He told him, for example, to take better care of his books because they had been

given to him by the people and he should treasure them.

Tung-ho's teacher was Li Hopping, a 20-year-old woman. She helped her study after school and took her home when they were finished. In the winter she watched for colds, put a face mask on her and bought cream for her chapped hands. The school's old gateman watched the children coming in every day. If Tung-ho did not appear he would worry.

Little Tung-yi had many teachers in kindergarten. He was sleeping when I visited him. When the teacher lifted his quilt, he woke up and smiled at me with big eyes and dimples. His teachers saw their task as bringing up another fine builder of socialism.

Today They've Grown Up

Today our five orphans are sturdy young people. In these years I have often visited them and they have come to see me.

In May 1964 they wrote a letter to Chairman Mao telling him about their life and study. He replied through the General Office of the Party Central Committee, encouraging them to treasure their childhood, study well and train to be physically strong so they could help build up the country.

On August 17 that same year, Premier Chou En-lai asked his wife Teng Ying-chao to bring the five orphans to a banquet in honor of foreign friends and children in the Great Hall of the People. During dinner Teng Ying-chao told them, "Chairman Mao and Premier Chou asked about you and send their love. I know you'll study hard, work hard and live up to the people's trust in you."

Today Tung-shan is a vice Party secretary at the Peking Power Company, Tung-ching a technician at the Peking Crane Factory, Tung-lai a platoon leader in the army, Tung-ho a French translator in the Peking Science and Technology Office, and Tung-yi working in the countryside outside the city. As our socialist China is making progress, so are our five orphans.



Spraying insecticide.

CHINA'S EIGHT-POINT CHARTER FOR AGRICULTURE (6):

Plant Protection

China's Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture covers soil, fertilizer, water conservation, seed selection, close planting, plant protection, reform of tools, and field management. Formulated by Chairman Mao in 1958 to promote agriculture, it summarized the long experience of the peasants and laid down the principles of scientific farming. The first five measures in the Eight-Point Charter were discussed in the issues of August 1976; June, July and November 1977; and February this year.

TODAY more than 3.5 million peasants are active in plant protection work. They are organized in insect scouting and scientific research groups linked closely with research departments. They study the life habits of insects, their migrations, the development and decline of plant diseases, and the most economical and effective methods of prevention and treatment.

Modern plant protection emphasizes prevention, combined with complex treatment. Since liberation this approach has practically eliminated the major insect pests such as locusts, and greatly reduced the damage done by bollworms, rice and corn borers.

Bringing locusts under control was a major achievement. Locusts

had destroyed crops throughout Chinese history. From 700 B.C. to 1949 over 800 locust plagues were recorded in the annals. Swarms of them blotted out the sun and devoured all the crops in their way. Stricken areas might cover several million hectares, forcing peasants to flee and become beggars.

After liberation the people's government organized mass campaigns against the locust. In heavily affected areas, millions of peasants, cadres and students were mobilized to spray insecticides or trap and kill the locusts. In 1951 China began to use planes to spray insecticides. For centuries Hopei, Shantung, Honan and northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces were the worst hit. Here the

people worked together to kill the locusts in their hopper stage.

Working together with peasants to kill the locusts in their breeding grounds, plant protection scientists made many studies. The knowledge of how locusts grow and propagate has been used to transform breeding grounds. Scientists and peasants have built water conservation projects, planted trees, converted land into paddy fields and huge stretches of low-lying ground into farmland. This, supplemented by insecticides, has brought locust plagues completely under control.

Yellow wheat rust was another scourge. Scientists selected and bred seed strains that resist the disease. Combined with the use of insecticides and better cultivation methods, the use of better seeds has freed the main wheat producing areas of China from yellow rust for more than a decade.

Rice is China's main crop. In the past, rice borers destroyed ten percent of the harvest, sometimes all of it in some areas. Today damage has dropped to 1.0 percent, in some places 0.1 percent.

CHINA has set up agricultural science research organizations at all levels. Most counties and



A commune insect forecast group reports an outbreak to the county center.

people's communes have disease and insect forecast stations. Many production brigades also have such groups. In every production team certain members are chosen as plant protectors.

For example, Yuhsien county in Hunan province has two central insect forecast stations, 33 professional and 96 peasant forecast groups. A countywide plant protection network — with the county's station as the center, the communes' forecast groups as the backbone and the plant protectors in the brigades and teams as the base — has been formed. Over 7,300 people are engaged. In a critical period of insect pest outbreaks, the production teams and brigades report daily to the commune stations, which in turn report their summaries to the county center. Analyzing these, the center plans how to combat the insect pests. In ordinary times they exchange information and technical experience.

The insect forecast station in Tungyang county in Chekiang province has set a good example in plant protection. Since 1956 it has kept detailed records on the appearance and development of rice borers, leaf hoppers, rice plant hoppers and rice blast. Every year it gives a general forecast on insect pests. As each locality has different natural conditions and weather, every commune and brigade makes its own forecast so as to detect the insects in time and eliminate them as quickly as possible.

Today China is experimenting on a large scale with using beneficial insects and organisms to prevent and eliminate insect pests. Scientists go to the countryside to apply the results of their research and help train peasant plant protectors. Trichogrammatid wasps and *Beauveria bassiana* are being used to control corn borers and pine silkworms. Bollworms are killed with a tiny, black, shiny parasitic chalcid fly. Rice sheath blight is prevented with *Ching-kangmycin*.

Checking the effect of an insecticide on rice in a commune paddy field in Kiangsu province.



Faculty members of the South China Agricultural College make research on how to prevent and eliminate insect pests and diseases.



A plant protector explains how to prevent and kill cotton pests, Hunan province.





Spring Flower Fair in Kwangchow

HUANG LIANG

SPRING comes early to Kwangchow (Canton). While north China is still in bitter cold winter, this city in the south is already green and full of flowers. A flower fair and a flower exhibition, traditionally held during the Spring Festival (lunar new year), mark the season and make the city livelier. "We Cantonese," a friend of mine said, "only feel that spring has come when the flower fair opens."

This year the fair was held February 4-6 and the exhibition February 7-9. People used to say, "Year after year different people, same flowers." But this year the flowers were greatly different — many more varieties and a third more of them. The fall of the "gang of four" in 1976 had much to do with it. People were relieved and jubilant, things began to change for the better and everyone could feel it. With lighter hearts and a gayer mood, people flocked to the fair to buy or just enjoy the flowers.

The fair was open from morning to midnight and on the last day of the lunar year it stayed open until two in the morning. The fair swarmed with people at every hour, most of them from Kwangchow and its surrounding counties, some from other provinces, many Chinese from Hongkong, Macao and other parts of the world.

HUANG LIANG is an old Cantonese writer.

Music played over a public-address system. Colored lights came on at dusk. Over 2,400 stalls presented flowers in every fascinating shade and hue. Young and old filled the lanes, many of them city residents who came to buy their favorite flowers after work. This sea of flowers and smiling people was described in a poem by Liao Yueh, a returned overseas Chinese who is now secretary-general of the Kwangtung Province Association of Returned Overseas Chinese:

*The warm east wind brings
blossoms on a thousand
trees,*

Purple, green, orange, red.

Swallows twitter, orioles trill,

*What joy! The people are hale,
the crops rich,*

*The months crowded with
worthy endeavor.*

*Though one song cannot ex-
press all I feel,*

*How can I help singing in
praise of joyful harmony?*

Flower Fair

The fair began as a flower market long ago. Local annals and travelers' notes tell of peasants bringing flowers to sell in the city during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Arriving in the city in the early morning they sold their seasonal flowers at a market near

today's Haichu Square. Sometimes it took all day and the next night.

The flower fair as we know it today began in the 18th century during the Ching dynasty. Traditionally the lunar new year had always been the festival of festivals. As it approached the custom in the south was to buy a sprig of "harbinger of spring" flower, either peach blossoms or canterbury bells, and potted kumquats, regarded as a symbol of good luck, to decorate the room for receiving guests. To meet this demand more and more blossoms appeared in the flower market before lunar new year. Slowly a flower fair appeared, stimulated also by a brisk export trade in tea, for large quantities of fragrant flowers were used in its processing and at least 60 kinds bloom in Kwangchow during the lunar new year period.

Since liberation in 1949 the traditional flower fair has been a three-day affair, becoming larger in scope every year.

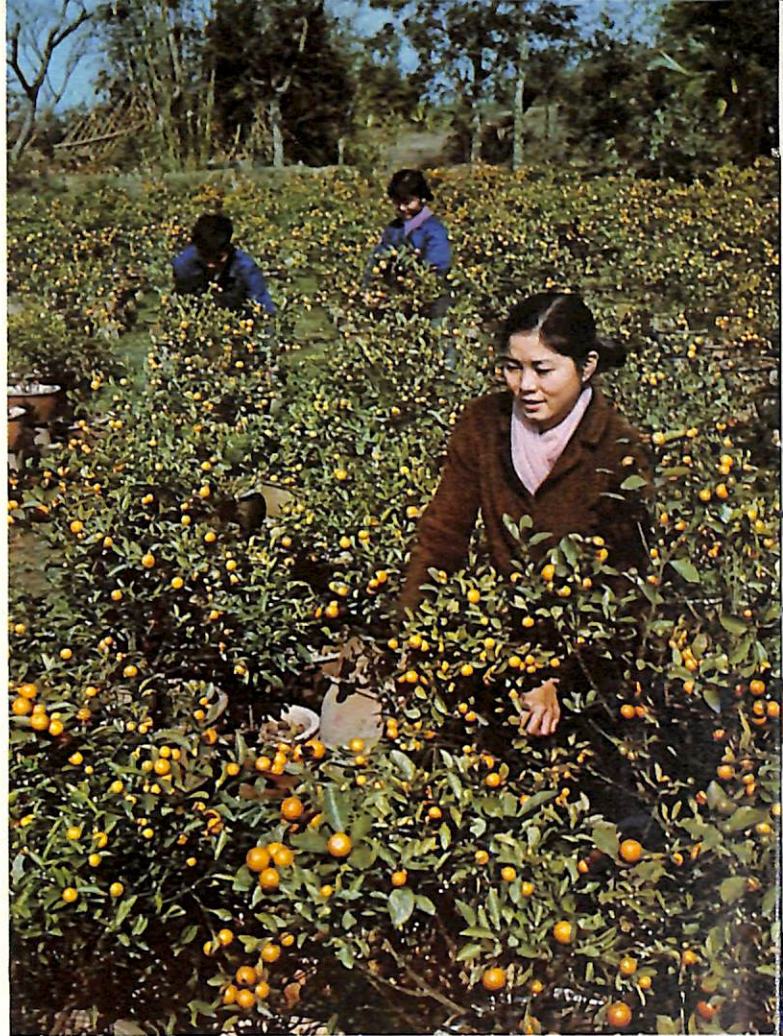
This year's fair was held in four places: Tungchuan Road in the eastern part of the city, Pinchiang Road along the south bank of the Pearl River, Education Road and West Lake Road in the north and Hsinfeng Road in the west. Almost a million potted and cut flowers were brought to sell. There were peach and plum blossoms, canterbury bells, roses, chrysanthemums, peonies, tree-peonies, cassias, ca-



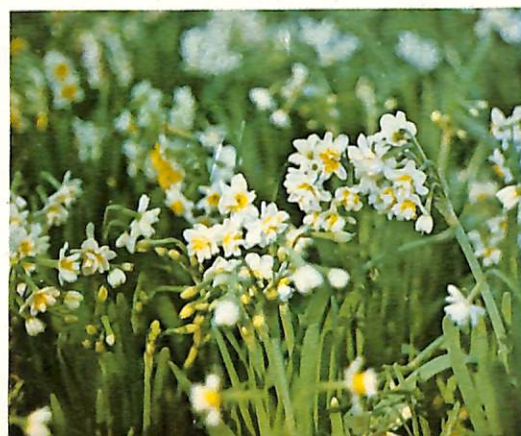
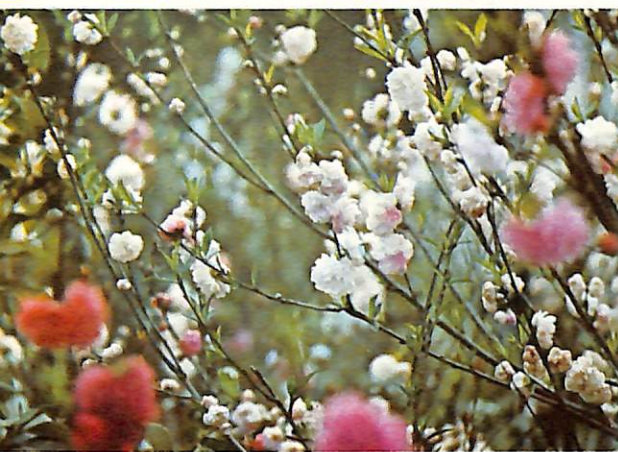
Flowers at the fair:
 Camellias
 Canterbury bells
 Chrysanthemums
 Peach blossoms
 Tree peonies
 Narcissuses
 Dahlias



Potted kumquat plants grown at the Kwang-chow horticultural farm being readied for the flower fair.



Flowers in the Kueipeng brigade.



mellias, dahlias, azaleas, narcissuses, begonias and many more. There were silverleaf willows, gladiolas, citrus fruit plants like kumquats, four-season tangerines, mandarin oranges and rare species of succulent plants.

On the entrance arch to the Pinchiang Road fair, the largest, was a poem by the late Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress:

The city of the rams on New Year's Eve

Ablaze once more with the grand flower fair.

Blooms of all seasons a splendid brocade,

Ten thousand faces glow with the joy of spring.

Tung Pi-wu wrote this in Kwangchow in 1973 before the Spring Festival. Even the traditional flower fair had been labeled by the "gang of four" as an old feudal custom and flower raising a bourgeois hobby, and it had been closed for several years. Then the people broke the ridiculous taboo and reopened their flower fair on the eve of the Spring Festival 1973.

'Hundred-Flower' Show

The fair closes as the first day of the lunar year arrives. But the love of flowers goes on for another month in the form of exhibitions in the city parks. This began at liberation.

This year the flower shows were in Yuehsiu Park, Cultural Park and the Memorial Park to the Martyrs of the Kwangchow Uprising. More than a half million people visited these parks every day, and on the first three days of the Spring Festival there were over two million, the biggest number in history.

There were never so many varieties in such great numbers. Some 26,000 potted flowers and plants came in 300 kinds (16,000 of 200 kinds last year). There were chrysanthemums, peonies, canterbury bells, peach blossoms, gladiolas and citrus fruit plants such as tangerines, kumquats, mandarin oranges and lemons. The show also

included tree-peonies from Shantung, narcissuses from Fukien, camellias from Yunnan, chrysanthemums from Tientsin, red flowers from the Tien Shan Mountains in Sinkiang, rabbit ear iris from Peking, silverleaf willow from the northeast and even some famous flowers from Africa, Italy and France.

Yuehsiu Park along a lake attracted large crowds. Here 12,000 potted flowers and plants were laid out in beautiful designs. An exhibition hall contained 500 potted flowers of 200 kinds, including 20 varieties of roses. Around a pavilion on an island in the lake 200 peach trees were in full bloom. Inside the pavilion 200 potted tree-peonies filled the air with fragrance. The park also displayed miniature potted landscapes, succulent plants, goldfish and calligraphy exhibits.

At the entrance to the Memorial Park stood a vivid "peacock in his pride" made of fresh flowers. Among the 10,000 potted flowers on display, visitors found many famous varieties of chrysanthemums, one of which had nearly 1,000 flowers and buds on it — a unique plant grown only in Kwangtung.

Cultural Park exhibited a unique plant too, a potted tangerine tree three meters high, with a crown four meters around holding 2,300 tangerines. It was the biggest citrus fruit plant ever shown in Kwangchow. On a sidewalk in the park hundreds of potted mandarin orange trees formed a "dragon" ten meters long. Another popular place was a quiet pool with all kinds of narcissus.

Flower Growers

Most of the flowers displayed at the fair and the exhibition are grown in commune brigades. Some of them, like Chuangtou, Yaotou, Huati, Fangtsun, Kueipeng and Tungchiao south of the Pearl River, have been growing flowers for two or three centuries.

Three-quarters of the Kueipeng brigade's farmland grows flowers. The brigade supplies them to the market the year round. Seven of

its 11 production teams raise only flowers. Flowers also grow around houses and in courtyards. Almost everybody, from grandmothers to children, are experts. It's a generations-old knowledge.

Every year the brigade supplies the spring fair with more flowers and plants than any other brigade. This year they set up 247 stalls, one-tenth of the number at the fair. Team income from flowers varies from 30 to 60 percent of the annual income. Individuals also sell blooms they have grown on their own.

A seven-hectare horticultural farm was set up in Fangtsun after liberation by the Municipal Bureau of Parks and Woods. Li Chin, now over 40 and farm Party secretary, has been growing flowers since he was 11 and herding buffaloes for a landlord in the old society. He is a deputy to the Fifth People's Congress of Kwangtung province. The flowers and citrus fruit plants grown on this farm sell in Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Macao and even some cities in southeast Asia. It supplied the fair this year with 4,000 fresh chrysanthemums, 10,000 other potted flowers and 13,000 potted citrus fruit plants, twice as many as in 1977.

Canterbury bells grow wild in the hills of Kaoyao, Szuhui, Chingyuan and Huahsien counties not far from Kwangchow. They are a favorite New Year flower, for they bud in winter and bloom around the Spring Festival. The bell-shaped flowers are either red or white. Each bud produces from 6 to 12 flowers. Every year before the Spring Festival the peasants cut canterbury bells in the hills for the fair.

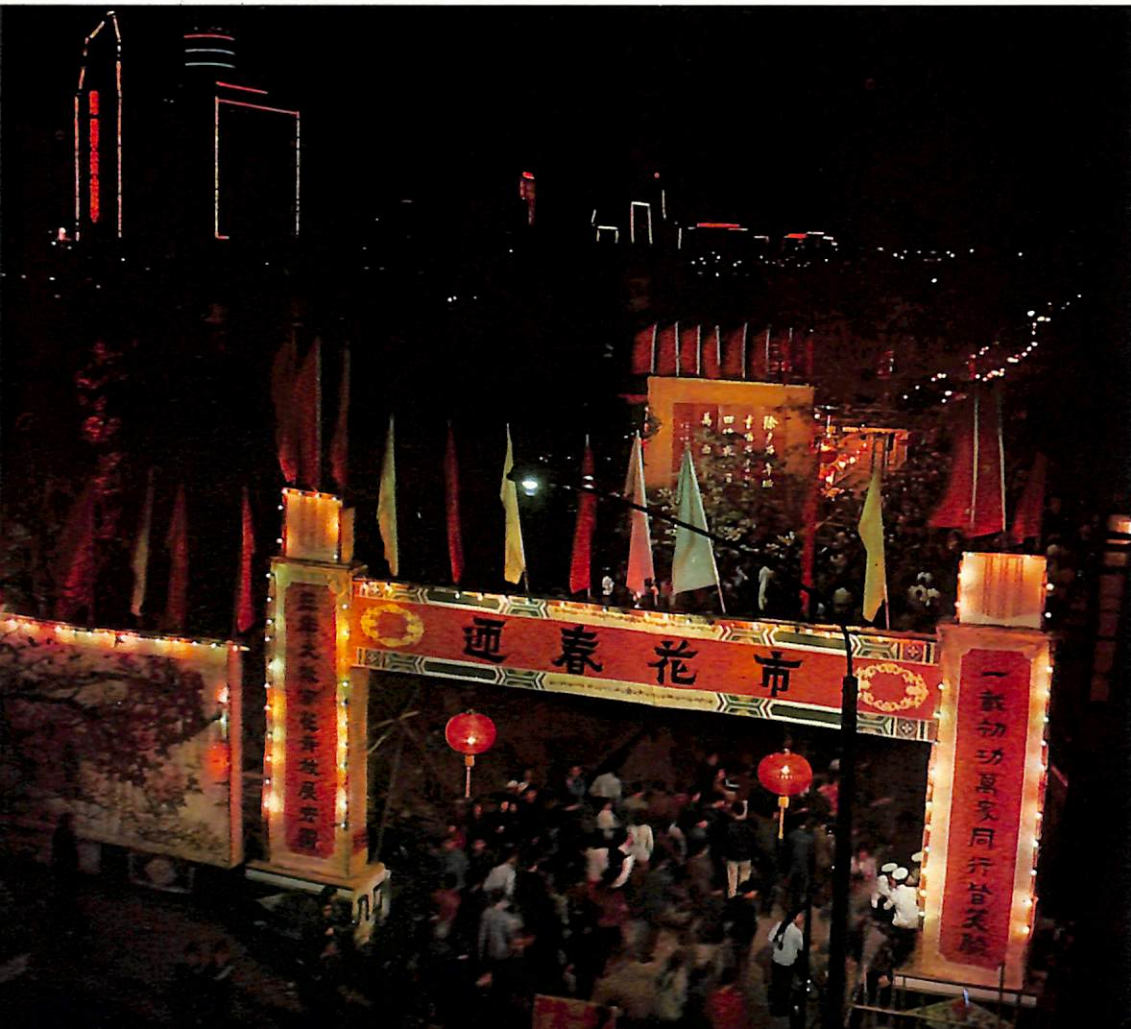
Formerly canterbury bells didn't always bloom at the right time for the Spring Festival. Today the peasants regulate the time. To speed up blossoming they give more water, warmth and sunlight. To hold it back they reduce all three. They can also make the blossoms last longer in the vase by adding some sugar to the water.

Cantonese love tree-peonies and narcissuses and these always sell well at the fair. But each year in



Part of the flower show in Yuehsiu Park.

Night at the Pinchiang Road Fair.





Hongkong and Macao Chinese and other overseas Chinese at the fair.



Admirers and buyers. . . Late customers.

Hundreds of cactus plants.



Back home from the fair.

the past the peonies had to be brought from Shantung and the narcissuses from Fukien. Neither would grow in Kwangtung soil. The seeds would come up but wouldn't flower. Now the seedlings are raised in Shantung and Fukien, transplanted and matured in Kwangtung.

Every year more brigades and flower peasants take part in the flower fair. "In the old society," an old peasant from Chingyuan county recounts, "I brought beautiful flowers to Kwangchow every year. But our life was like the flowers — so easily withered and faded in the wind and rain. Every year my heart was in my mouth for fear of blackmail and bankruptcy. Now those days are gone. We work hard to develop flower growing along with our farm production."

Kuo Chi, a 70-year-old peasant of the Kueipeng brigade, tells how it used to be for flower sellers. "The changes in the fair itself reveal the difference between the old and the new society. In the old society we had to pay a terrible rent just for a little space on the sidewalk in front of a store in which to sell our flowers. Only five days' rent amounted to several hundred kilograms of good rice, five kg. of sausage and a dozen chickens. We had to put up our own stall and lights. 'Want some water for your flowers?' the storekeeper would say. 'All right, but you have to pay for it.' Not only that but we had to pay the police and watchmen for 'protection'. But our flowers and money got stolen anyway if we didn't keep an eye on them constantly. On cold rainy nights we

had to huddle in our stall to watch. What a miserable life!"

Everything at the fair is changed now. Stalls with lights and other things needed are put up by a state-run commercial department. A stall two meters wide rents for three to four yuan a day. Anyone, individual or a collective, can rent one and sell flowers without any other charges.

Medical stations are set up at the fair. Restaurants and hotels are arranged for the peasants. During this year's Spring Festival, 17 restaurants and 12 hotels were assigned to the flower sellers.

Fair trade is the rule. The state sets a maximum price for each kind of flower and plant. Both buyers and sellers like this because they can discuss and argue the price all within a limit fair for everyone.

DO YOU KNOW?

About China's Languages

CHINA has 54 nationalities. Over 90 percent of the population are of the Han nationality, so the language of the Hans is the principal one. Nearly all the other nationalities use their own languages. Since the Han language has the longest history and is used most widely it has come to be known as the Chinese language.

The Han language has eight major dialects, most of which grew up because the country was divided by natural barriers. Named for the main areas in which they are spoken, they are: North China, Kiangsu-Chekiang, Hunan, Kiangsi, northern Fukien, southern Fukien, Kwangtung and Hakka (an ancient form of Chinese spoken by descendants of northerners who moved to live in Kwangtung and nearby provinces centuries ago).

The written words and grammar are basically the same for all, the difference is mainly in pronunciation.

In 1955 the people's government stipulated that the Peking pronunciation of the northern dialect should be the common speech of the Hans. It is known as *putonghua* (the common speech). In schools which have the conditions lessons are taught in *putonghua*. All films are made in it and broadcasting is done mainly in it, but a portion of the broadcasts are in local dialect.

There is only one written form of the Han language. The earliest writing was in the form of pictographs which we first know from the oracle bones dating from 3,000 years ago. They gradually evolved into the ideo-phonograms in use today. A Chinese character represents an idea rather than a sound. A character may be a word in itself. About 50,000 characters have been used through history. Today some 10,000 are still in use. Newspapers work with about 6,000. A primary school graduate knows 2-3,000.

The other main written languages in China are Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur. Before liberation many minority nationalities, suffering national oppression and discrimination from China's reactionary ruling class, never developed written languages or those that did develop were incomplete. Since liberation the people's government has sent linguists to create written languages for the Chuang, Tung, Li, Puyi and a dozen other minority nationalities. It also helped reform the written languages of the Uighur, Kazakh, Tai, Chingpo and other nationalities.



STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

The Fifth National People's Congress

CHINA'S Fifth National People's Congress opened on February 26 this year. On the same day the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of three commemorative stamps.

Stamp 1. Red flags over the Great Hall of the People. The largest one carries a portrait of Chairman Mao. Vermilion, gold, rose, ochre and white.

Stamp 2. A copy of the new Constitution of the People's Republic of China with three red flags on either side over the Great Hall of the People. The red characters under the national emblem read: "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China". Vermilion, rose, yellow, gold and white.

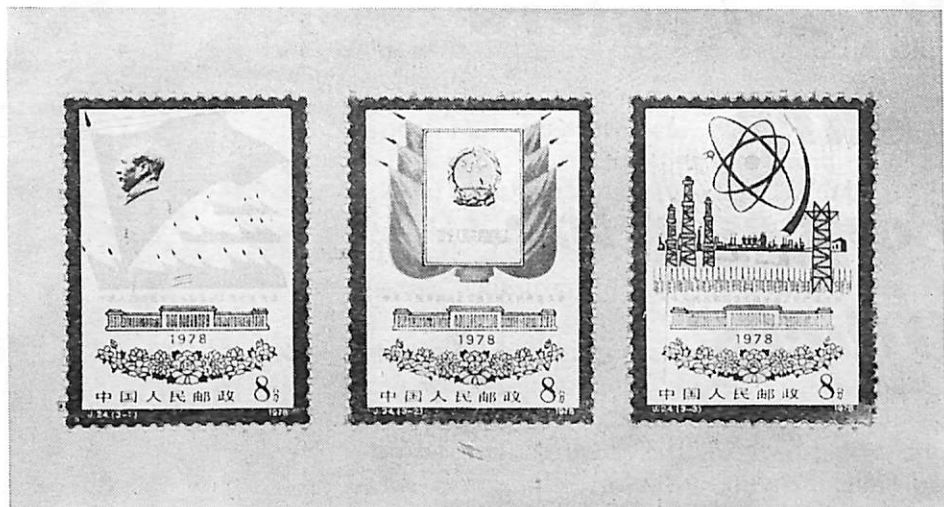
Stamp 3. China's drive to modernize her agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology is symbolized in a picture above the Great Hall of the People. Vermilion, yellow, gold, rose and white.

The red Chinese characters on all three stamps read: "The Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China". Flowers decorate the bottom.

All stamps are of 8 fen denomination and measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Color photogravured. Serial numbers J. 24 (3-1 to 3-3).

Learning from Lei Feng

LEI FENG, a PLA soldier known for his wholehearted service to the people, has become an example for the Chinese people.



When he died on duty in 1963, Chairman Mao wrote the inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng". On March 5th, the 15th anniversary of this inscription, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of three commemorative stamps.

Stamp 1. Facsimile of Chairman Mao's inscription: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng — Mao Tsetung". Scarlet and gold.

Stamp 2. An inscription: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry the proletarian revolution initiated by Chairman Mao through to the end — Hua Kuo-feng". Scarlet and gold.

Stamp 3. Lei Feng studies *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. Apple-green, salmon, vermilion, red-brown, wheat-yellow and gold.

The three stamps bear red Chinese characters which read: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng". The stamps are of 8 fen denomination and measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Color photogravured. Serial numbers J. 26 (3-1 to 3-3).

The People and The Army



MUTUAL help between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people in construction and defense is the theme of a set of two special stamps issued on February 5, 1978.

Stamp 1. PLA men training the people's militia. Scarlet, cobalt, gold, emerald, yellow-green, lavender, drab and salmon.

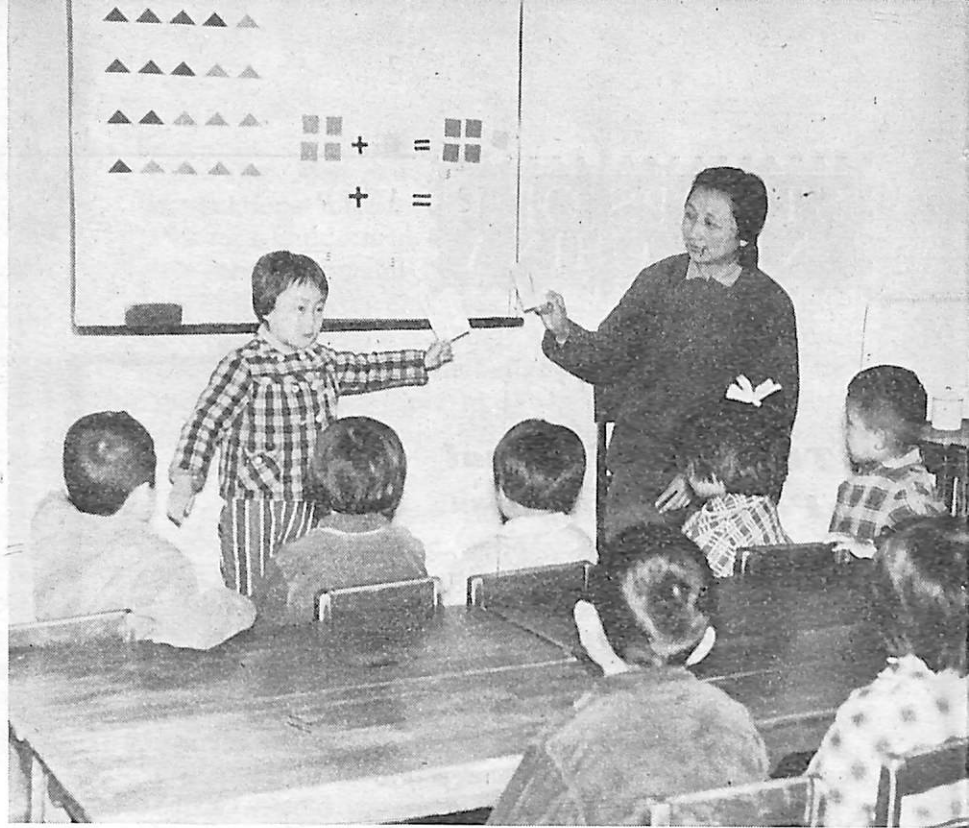
Stamp 2. Peasants and PLA members irrigating and transplanting rice shoots. Lemon, yellow-green, green, vermilion, light-blue, deep grey and salmon.

Both stamps are of 8 fen denomination and measure 60 × 27 mm. Perf. 11. Serial numbers T. 23 (2-1 to 2-2). Color photogravured.



Preschoolers Learn Concern for Others

Staff Reporter



"Four and one makes five."

AT pest-bug catching I'm the one. I'm quick, I'm smart, see what I've done. I get praise from every one!" a big frog declares proudly.

"Elder brother, that's not right," a smaller frog chides. The Golden Stalks of Rice shake their heads in disapproval. "After all, you're not the only one who helps us."

This is from a song and dance number, "We're All Great Pest-Catchers". The children of Tung-huamen Kindergarten in Peking are rehearsing it to put on in a holiday show in a park. The story goes on to show ladybugs and a dragonfly in the rice field catching pests that the frog can't catch. The theme: protecting the rice takes the combined efforts of many, not just one, each doing his best for the common goal.

The individual and the collective — the relation between the two in a socialist society is an intricate problem that lies beneath the surface of every facet of socialist life. This article will not try to discuss the principles involved but will present some of the efforts of a fairly typical Chinese kindergarten to start the builders of tomorrow on the right path, learning that the individual finds his best expression working within the collective.

Tunghuamen Kindergarten is in a large house built around a courtyard. A walnut tree, grape vine

and some potted flowers give its 170 city children a chance to learn something about plants, to take turns tending them and sharing the "harvest" that comes from this work.

The children are cared for by a staff of 24, seventeen of whom are teachers and assistant teachers. They are a dedicated collective and they make up much of their teaching material together (and some of their equipment as well). The principal, Ching Yen-ju, a small, gray-haired, vivacious and equally dedicated woman of 70, has been working in pre-school education for nearly 50 years.

Like many kindergartens, the Tunghuamen prepares some items for the children to perform in the parks on big holidays. All Tunghuamen's children learn to sing, dance and recite, but only the best are selected for the stage performances. This develops every child's aptitudes but at the same time raises a problem: how to prevent those who perform well from feeling "special", proud and conceited. "In fact," one of the teachers says, "that was one of the reasons we decided to write 'We're All Great Pest-Catchers' — we really had children who thought the way Big Frog did."

Of course the number is fun to do, but in teaching it to the children the teachers make sure that they

get the moral and ethical points. "How did Big Frog think at first?" the teacher asks. "He got proud," some children answer. "He thought he could do everything by himself," someone adds. Teacher: "Did he change?" Children: "Oh yes!" Teacher: "How?" Answer: "His friends helped him." "He saw that he wasn't the only one who could catch pests." "Are some of us conceited sometimes?" A round-faced bright-eyed boy named Wang Li-huan pops up. "I am," he says. "When someone doesn't answer right in class I laugh at him." The teacher hadn't even looked at him when she asked the question but her point has hit home. How many times had his teachers explained why it was wrong to laugh at others!

Li-huan is the best in the class at speaking and is quick and lively at everything — except his dance movements as Big Frog. He just never gets them right. In rehearsal the teacher says, "You've learned the songs and your lines very well but your dancing isn't very good. You don't move like a frog. Little Frog hops around much more like a real one. Try to learn from him."

Li-huan grins sheepishly and begins to imitate Little Frog. The point is not lost on the other children either. How often had they said to a classmate who didn't do something well, "Such a simple

thing and you *still* can't do it!?" Now they were seeing what their teachers had always told them: Nobody can be the best in everything. Everybody needs someone else's help some time or other.

Doing the best one can as a member of a collective is also emphasized in the games the children play. Relay races are an example. Teams line up behind the starting line. Ready, set, go! The first child runs up to the goal line with a shovel, "digs" a "hole" and runs back. The second dashes off with a "tree" to "plant". When that one has returned, the third speeds off with a sprinkling can to "water" the "tree". The last runner sets up a sign reading "Protect Our Trees!" The team that finishes the whole

job first wins. There can be many variations—loading a train, putting a plane together or building a house.

As one teacher points out, a genuine sense of concern and responsibility for others "is worked into almost everything they do"—constructing with blocks, pretending to be traffic policemen or playing other imagination games. The older children take turns setting up the cots and getting the quilts and pillows for nap time. When it's time to get up, they help the younger ones comb their hair and tie their shoes. Almost all ages take turns setting the table for meals and handing out the afternoon snack.

"United we're strong" is the theme that runs through many of the children's picture books. The big bad wolf is a proverbial enemy in China too. The hero, however, at least in one story the children like, is not a brave hunter but a group of rabbits picking mushrooms. Adventurous Little White has found an especially big juicy mushroom and wants to enjoy it all by himself. He hops off into the forest in spite of his brother's warning about its dangers. He gets into all kinds of trouble and is almost eaten by the wolf. The combined efforts of the other rabbits and a resourceful squirrel outwit the wolf who falls to his death after they have teamed up to pull away the log bridging two cliffs. The story ends with the rabbits carrying the giant mushroom home, singing, "The sun is bright over our beautiful land, we sing and march hand-in-hand!"

There are many stories about individual heroes too, but these are heroes not absorbed in their own personal ups and downs but in the struggles of the people for a just cause. Almost every kindergarten child in China, for example, knows the story of Doctor Norman Bethune. "He was Canadian but he came all the way to China to help. He didn't drink his chicken broth. He gave it to a wounded man. And he used his own blood to save a Chinese soldier's life," is the way one five-year-old girl tells it.

One of the children in Tunghuamen Kindergarten is a mentally retarded boy named Hsiao Cho. Outsiders don't notice him unless he is pointed out because he has become so well integrated with his group. When he came to the kindergarten three years ago he exhibited several kinds of abnormal behavior. He often fought, didn't like to be with others and had a hard time learning. His emotions lay just beneath the surface, and noise and great movement made him so excited that it took great efforts to calm him down.

Even though the kindergarten had prepared the children, at first some of them tended to make fun of him. Very soon, however, the teasers would be telling their parents something like this: "Mama, the teacher criticized me today for calling Hsiao Cho crazy. She said he's not really crazy, he's just got an illness that the doctors are trying to cure and we should all help him." Generally, however, the teachers emphasize not what the children should *not* do but what they *should* do. They use every chance they get to build up Hsiao Cho's confidence and to encourage the others to respect him.

"How would you like it if people laughed at you for a fault or mistake?" a teacher will say. "Everybody has faults and makes mistakes. But each of us has many good points too, haven't we? Look at Hsiao Cho, he loves to work and is always the first one to put the chairs back and straighten up after everybody is finished. He even fixed the pages of picture books some others had torn. He is concerned about the collective and takes care of public property. These are very good qualities in Hsiao Cho. We should all learn from him."

In the Tunghuamen Kindergarten every child is urged to try to live up to his best potential, not in individualistic competition, not at the expense of someone else, but by "helping and learning from each other" and making progress together. This attitude is one of the highest values in the socialist society they are learning to be a part of.

◀ Folding up quilts after naptime.



An older girl leads younger children in a song-game.



Setting up a zoo.



'We're All Great Pest-Catchers'

— Song and Dance for Children



Several children dressed as Golden Stalks of Rice are on stage.

GOLDEN STALKS OF RICE: (sing as they do a swaying dance)

The sun shines bright, breezes are blowing,

How we golden rice stalks are growing!

The commune members have worked hard

At watering, feeding us, and sowing. . . .

FIRST GOLDEN STALK: (cries out and bends its head) Oh!

GOLDEN STALKS: (chorus) Little sister, what's the matter, what's the matter?

FIRST GOLDEN STALK: A rice borer is biting my leg!

GOLDEN STALKS: Oh, what shall we do, what shall we do?

BIG FROG: (offstage) Gwah, gwah, gwah! (enters followed by Little Frog)

GOLDEN STALKS: Look, here comes Big Frog. He'll help us. (sing)

This frog in the paddies is always seen,

Eyes on top his head, suit of bright green.

BIG FROG: Golden Stalk, why are you bowed down? (looks Stalk up and down) Oh, a rice borer is biting you! I'll catch it. (sings)

Gwah, gwah, gwah,

I live in the paddies and float in the water.

I eat pests and save the crops.

Out comes my long, long tongue
And in an insect pops.

Gwah, gwah, gwah.

(says) Do you feel better now?

FIRST GOLDEN STALK: Oh, thank you, Big Frog. Now I can stand up again.

BIG FROG: (puffs himself up and sings)

At pest-bug catching I'm the one.

I'm quick, I'm smart, see what I've done.

I get praise from every one!

LITTLE FROG: (interrupts) Elder Brother, that's not right.

GOLDEN STALKS: (shaking their heads) After all, you're not the only one who helps us.

SECOND GOLDEN STALK: Ouch, that aphid is biting my arm!

LITTLE FROG: Oh, dear, we frogs can't see those well to catch!

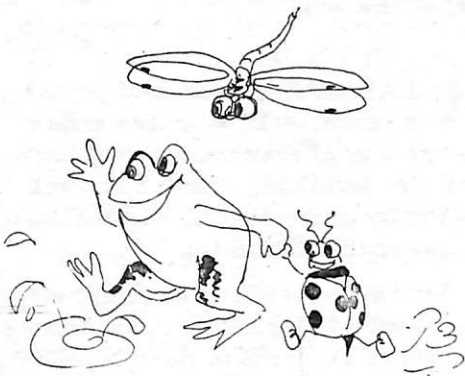
GOLDEN STALKS: Ladybugs, Ladybugs, come quickly!

LADYBUGS: (entering) What's the matter, Golden Stalks of Rice?

SECOND GOLDEN STALK: An aphid is biting my arm.

BIG FROG: Huh! What can ladybugs do? You're too small to catch anything!





LADYBUGS: (sing)

Don't look down on us ladybugs,
We're not very big, that's true,
But we can catch insect pests too.

LADYBUGS: (fly about and catch several pests)

Woong, woong, woong, we're ladybugs.

West we fly, east we fly,
Never an aphid do we let by.

LADYBUGS: Golden Stalk, do you feel better now?

SECOND GOLDEN STALK: Oh, much better, thank you. Now I can wave my arms again.

GOLDEN STALKS: Oh! There are still some horrible pests flying around our heads!

LADYBUGS AND FROGS: What shall we do? We don't know how to catch that kind! Oh, who will help?

DRAGONFLY: (offstage) I will!

LADYBUGS AND FROGS: Who are you?

DRAGONFLY: (enters, darts around catching pests and sings)
I'm a dragonfly, I'm a dragonfly.
Round and round I fly,
Never, never still am I.
I catch flies, I catch mosquitoes,

And I'm also one of the rice-pest eaters.

BIG FROG: (sings)

Ladybugs, Dragonfly, I agree,
You are real pest-catchers, I can see.

I have a lot to learn from you.
Let's work together. What we'll do

Is kill all the pests that are not nice

To our Golden Stalks of Rice.

EVERYONE: That's the spirit!
That's the spirit!

GOLDEN STALKS: Thank you, pest-destroying heroes.

FROGS, LADYBUGS, DRAGONFLY: No need for thanks. Look over there . . . the peasants are the real heroes, moving mountains, changing rivers and re-making the land the way the people of Tachai have done.

FROGS, LADYBUGS, DRAGONFLY: (sing)

We're all great pest-destroyers,
United we are strong,
Together we'll kill the pests
And protect the crop from harm
And get a big harvest on the farm.

FIRST LADYBUG: Let's go and kill the pests in those paddies over there.

FROGS, LADYBUGS, DRAGONFLY: Goodbye, Golden Stalks of Rice!

GOLDEN STALKS: Goodbye, goodbye!

— CURTAIN —

Frogs, Ladybugs, Dragonfly sing: "United we are strong. Together we'll kill the pests and protect the crop from harm."



Big Frog puffs himself up and sings: "At pest-bug catching I'm the one. I get praise from every one!"

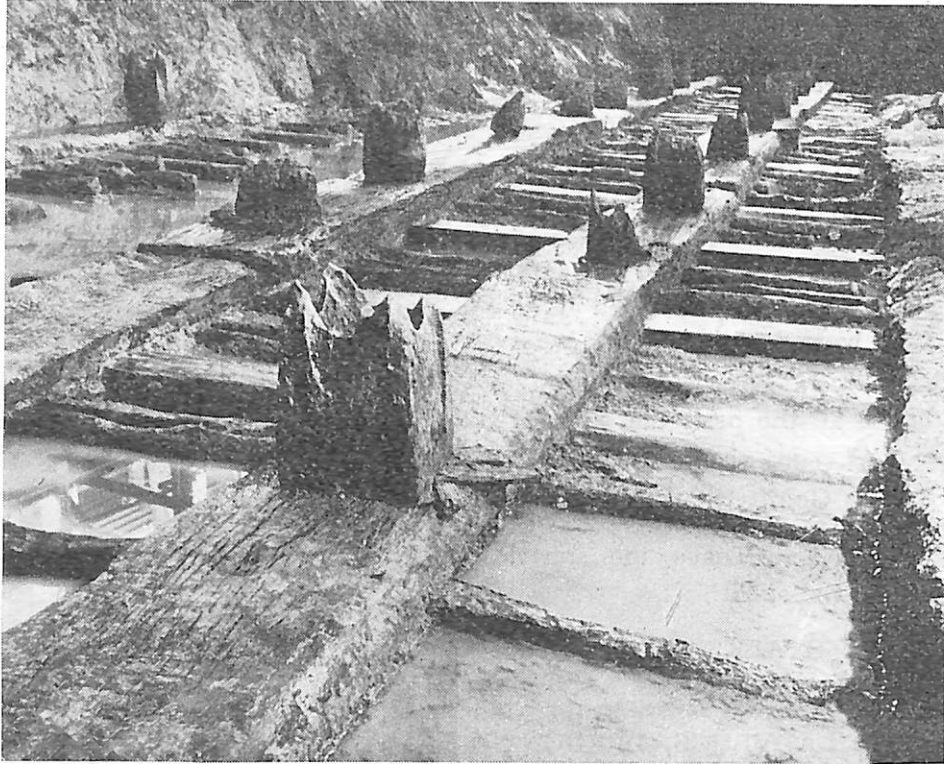


Little Frog chides: "Elder Brother, that's not right."



Ladybugs sing: "Don't look down on us ladybugs. We're not very big, that's true, but we can catch insect pests too."





The east section of the first berth.

A LARGE shipbuilding site uncovered in 1974 in the center of the city of Kwangchow (Canton) on the southeast coast has been dated by archeologists to the Chin dynasty (221-207 B.C.).

Found five meters underground by workers digging at a construction site, it consists of three parallel berths and an adjoining carpenter shop. So far only a little more than a tenth of the berth area has been excavated.

The floor of the partially excavated carpenter shop was covered with fragments of charcoal, chips of wood and planks as well as fragments of tiles and pottery. There was also a device for bending timbers under heat.

The portion of berths excavated consists of two slipways formed by four parallel rows of large wooden slides, supported by sleepers beneath. Pairs of wooden blocks were placed on each group of 88-meter slipways to form two building berths side by side. The first berth was 1.8 meters wide. Only 29 meters of its length has been unearthed. The still buried section extends westward to a children's park. The second berth was 2.8 meters wide. Only a small part has been revealed. Judging from the length and width of the berths, the first was used for ships with a cargo capacity of 30 tons and the second for ships of 50 to 60 tons.

Along the center line between the two berths stood a row of wooden piles, each on the vertical line formed by the blocks. Experts hold that these might have been used to make one berth of the two for building larger ships. The third berth remains unexcavated.

Device for bending timbers under heat.



A 2,000-Year-Old Shipyard

Artifacts from the site include iron adzes, chisels, nails, iron rods, lead markers, a wooden plumb weight and whetstones. A lacquer fragment apparently from the handle of a weapon bears the name and official rank of the user. This rank belonged to the Chin dynasty, additional evidence of the date of the site.

The slides, sleepers and blocks were made of camphor, fir, red-water and *altingia* wood, all fine for shipbuilding. Several slides and larger sleepers were accurately dressed. Sleepers made of fir in particular, were smooth, squared and mortised. A piece of wood unearthed from the site looks like

a fragment of an oarlock base and has a tenon for inserting into a rib or the hull. The mortise-and-tenon was already being used to join planks and supporting members.

Three metal nails found indicate that planking was also nailed together. The size and arrangement of the shipyard are evidence that shipbuilding had advanced from the stage of fastening planks with ropes or leather thongs.

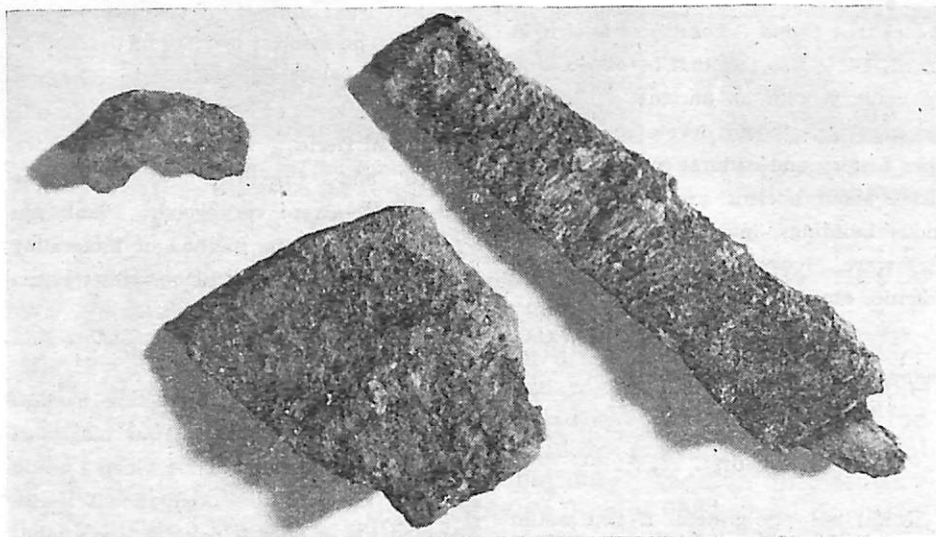
Large and small sleepers were laid under the slides to enlarge the area bearing the weight so that the berths would not sink during construction or launching. The one-meter high blocks allowed workers

access to work on the keel. The regular arrangement of the blocks probably fit the form and structure of the vessel. This and the size of the yard suggests that shipbuilding had been standardized to produce vessels in large numbers.

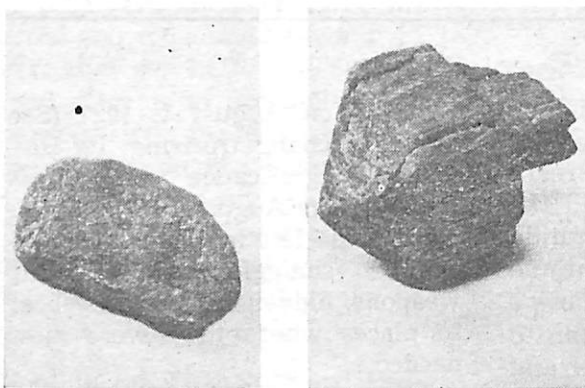
Unearthed from the stratum above the shipyard were remains of impressed pattern pottery, tiles in the cord pattern, bronze arrowheads and bronze coins dating from the Warring States period to the Western Han dynasty (5th century B.C. to 1st century A.D.). Initial study suggests that this yard was built when the Chin dynasty annexed the south China region, and it was abandoned in the early years of the Western Han dynasty.

Many mollusks and planktonic foraminifera found in the clay stratum below the berths prove that 2,000 years ago this part of the city was a river flat where fresh and salt water met. It was probably chosen as the site of the shipyard for the slight slope which slowed down the flow of the river.

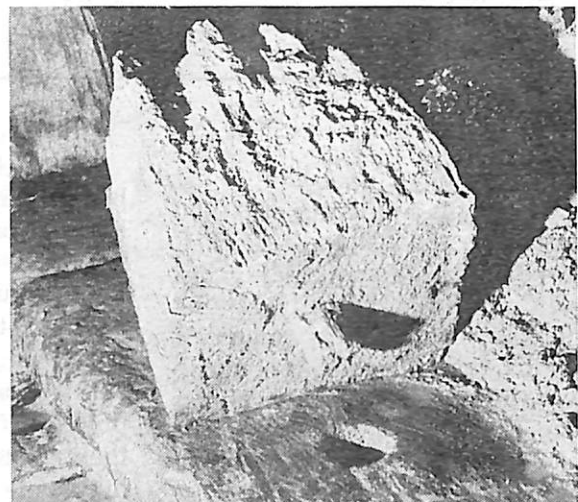
Historical records note that shipyards had appeared as early as the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 B.C.). Berths began to be used in the Chin dynasty, bringing shipbuilding to a new level. Yards combined berths with slipways for launching, a principle still used today.



Iron chisels and adze used for shipbuilding.



Lead marker and wooden plumb weight.



Mortise and tenon for joining the block and slide of the second berth.



What Were the Gang's Fallacies?

Your victory over the gang of four is not only a step forward in your march toward socialism but also a lesson for the people of the third world countries fighting for democracy and socialism.

I suggest that your magazine carry articles criticizing in depth the fallacies of the gang of four in the spheres of economics, philosophy, socialism and Party building.

E.P.M.

Cusco, Peru

Exercises for Better Sight

As a teacher, I have used the eye exercises listed in the February issue 1978 on my junior high students. These exercises have caused the students to pay better attention to instructions. Those with vision problems state their vision has improved. Are there any exercises to improve hearing?

Since the children are the future of the nation, I would like to see articles about secondary education.

T.E.D.

Memphis, U.S.A.

I tried the eye exercises and they have helped my eye muscles greatly. I have astigmatism and wear corrective lens which give me a headache after a few hours. The eye exercises greatly reduce the headaches.

H.J.I.

San Francisco, U.S.A.

How Do Kindergartens Work?

From your children's column about eye exercises we can see that China gives much attention to the health of her children. But she has rich experience in running kindergartens and we have little information about how they function, especially about activities that help the children develop in an all-round way—both physically and in relating the individual to the collective. We would like to read more on this so that China's long experience might be used by parents and kindergarten personnel. (See pp. 44 and 46. — Editor)

F.S.

Quebec, Canada

Not Enough History

I feel that *China Reconstructs* is rich in content, but I also feel that because China is a country with an ancient civilization your magazine should devote more space to her history and cultural contributions—articles about ancient scientists, scholars, famous buildings, inventions, carved lacquer ware, ivory carving, calligraphy, medicine, etc.

W.C.C.

London, U.K.

More on . . .

I would be very grateful if you would include more in your magazine about China's educational system and its contribution toward the rapid growth of the nation. I would also like to read about

the development of the economy, especially as concerns agriculture.

O.A.K.

Cape Coast, Ghana

Your articles about different cities would be much more interesting if they also touched on local customs, traditional festivals and what the workers and peasants say.

Many readers are also interested in the development of sports in China. You should have a sports column.

M.H.

Basrah, Iraq

Chinese Medicine

I am a doctor. I began to learn acupuncture in Argentina and am now the president of the Peruvian Acupuncture Association. We are now trying the "walking on two legs" method of treating our patients. The medical articles in the February issue—"Nankai Hospital—Combining Two Schools of Medicine", "Cultivating Medicinal Herbs", "Eye Exercises Improve Sight" and "Creating a New Chinese Medicine"—were very good. Thank you for introducing the method of integrating traditional Chinese medicine with western medicine.

C.L.-H.C.

Lima, Peru

Thank you for the interesting medical articles you have had in your magazine. There is still one area about which I would like to know more—occupational health service. How does it work in your country, how many people are involved in this field, costs, etc.

P.K.

Helsinki, Finland

(Continued from p. 20)

day began with a meeting of 60,000 workers in the Chapei district, followed by a demonstration in which Chou En-lai and Chao Shih-yen took part. They marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the new warlord Chiang Kai-shek!" When the procession reached Paoshan and Chiu-chiang roads, the Kuomintang troops, on secret orders from Chiang Kai-shek fired at the demonstrators. Many were killed and their blood ran in the streets.

After the coup Chiang Kai-shek began searching out, arresting and killing Communists and other revolutionaries. Chou En-lai told the underground Party organization and the trade unions to continue the struggle while, on the Party's instructions, he went to Wuhan to prepare for further struggle and then on to Nanchang, taking with him some of the leaders and workers from the Shanghai uprising. Continuing to follow the revolutionary line advocated by Mao Tsetung, he led the Nanchang

Uprising on August 1, 1927 (See "The Nanchang Uprising, Its Historical Significance" in *China Reconstructs* August 1977). Afterward those left in Shanghai managed to smuggle some of their weapons, hidden in straw, by boat to places where they were most needed.

The Shanghai workers' uprising was smashed by the reactionaries under Chiang Kai-shek, but Chou En-lai's heroic leadership of it will live forever in the history of struggle of the Chinese working class.

Lesson 16

A Photograph

今天我接到王大刚同志寄来的
Jintian wǒ jiēdào Wáng Dàgāng tóngzhì jìlai de
Today I received Wang Da-gang comrade sent (by)

一张照片。这是我和几位老同学
yì zhāng zhàopiàn. Zhè shì wǒ hé jǐ wèi lǎo tóngxué
a photograph. This is (what) I and several old schoolmates

一起照的。
yìqǐ zhào de.
together took.

今年暑假我回北京探望父母
Jinnian shūjià wǒ huí Běijīng tànwàng fùmǔ
This year summer vacation I returned Peking(to) visit parents

的时候,去看了几位同学。从前我们
de shíhòu, qù kànle jǐ wèi tóngxué. Cóngqián wǒmen
time, went (to) see several schoolmates. Formerly we

都在一个中学里学习。毕业后,有的
dōu zài yí ge zhōngxué lǐ xuéxí. Bìyè hòu, yǒude
all at one middle school in studied. Graduation after, some

上了大学,有的参加了工作。五年
shàngle dàxué, yǒude cānjiāle gōngzuò. Wǔ nián
went (to) college, some took part (in) work. Five years

过去了。小张已经成了工程师,小
guòqu le. Xiǎo Zhāng yǐjīng chéngle gōngchéngshī, Xiǎo
(have) passed. Xiao Zhang already (has) become (an) engineer, Xiao

李当了记者,我和小宋当了教师。王
Lǐ dāngle jìzhě, wǒ hé Xiǎo Sòng dāngle jiàoshī. Wáng
Li is (a) reporter, I and Xiao Song are teachers. Wang

大刚在我们五个人中年纪最小,
Dàgāng zài wǒmen wǔ ge rén zhōng niánjì zuì xiǎo,
Da-gang at our five people among age (is) youngest,

但他已经是工厂的一位熟练工人了。
dàn tā yǐjīng shì gōngchǎng de yí wèi shúliàn gōngrén le.
but he already is (a) factory's a skilled worker.

大家多年未见,这次见面感到
Dàjiā duōnián wèi jiàn, zhè cì jiànmiàn gǎndào
Everybody many years not see, this meet (we) felt

特别高兴。那天我们在公园聚会,
tèbié gāoxīng. Nà tiān wǒmen zài gōngyuán jùhuì,
especially happy. That day we at (a) park gathered,

畅谈了分别以后各自的经历。
chàngtánle fēnbie yǐhòu gèzì de jīnglì.
talked animatedly (about) separate after each one's experience.

临别时,在山上的一座小亭子
Lín bié shí, zài shān shàng de yí zuò xiǎo tíngzi
Near goodbye time, at hill on a small pavilion

前边照了这张照片作为纪念。我们
qiánbian zhàole zhè zhāng zhàopiàn zuòwéi jìniàn. Wǒmen
front took this picture as souvenir. We

互相勉励,今后要在不同的工作
hùxiāng miǎnli, jīnhòu yào zài bù tóng de gōngzuò
mutually encouraged, hereafter should at not same work

岗位上更好地为人民服务。
gǎngwèi shàng gèng hǎo de wèi rénmin fúwù.
posts on better for (the) people serve.

Today I received a photograph sent by Comrade Wang Da-gang. It was a picture of myself with several old schoolmates.

In the summer vacation this year when I went back to Peking to see my parents I went to see several schoolmates. We had all studied in the same middle school. After graduation some went to college and some went to work. Five years have passed. Xiao Zhang has become an engineer, Xiao Li is a reporter, Xiao Song and I are teachers. Wang Da-gang is the youngest among the five of us, but he is already a skilled worker in a factory.

We had not seen one another for many years, so felt particularly happy at this meeting. That day we gathered in a park and everyone talked animatedly about his experience since our separation. Before parting, as a souvenir we took this picture in front of a small pavilion on a hill. We encouraged one another to better serve the people at our different work posts in the future.

Notes

1. Nouns of location.

a. One-syllable nouns of location:

shàng 上	above, on	xià 下	under, below
lǐ 里	inside, in	wài 外	outside, out
qián 前	front	hòu 后	behind
zuǒ 左	left	yòu 右	right
dōng 东	east	xī 西	west
nán 南	south	běi 北	north
páng 旁	beside	zhōng 中	middle

A noun of location is usually not used alone, but follows another noun: **shān shàng** 山上 (on the mountain), **wūzi li** 屋子里 (in the room), **mén qián** 门前 (in front of the door), **lù dōng** 路东 (east of the road) and **hé xī** 河西 (west of the river).

b. Two-syllable nouns of location. These are formed by adding **biān** 边 (side), **miàn** 面 (face) or **tóu** 头 (head or end) to one-syllable nouns of location: **山上边**, **屋子里边**, **门前边**, **路东边** and **河西边**.

In many cases either **边**, **面** or **头** can be used, but not always. Only **zuǒ** 左 (**yòu** 右) **biān** 边 or **zuǒ** 左 (**yòu** 右) **miàn** 面, **pángbiān** 旁边, **zhōngjiān** 中间 can be used.

The particle **的** can be used between a noun and a two-syllable noun of location, such as **zázhì de xiàbiān** 杂志的下边 (literally: the magazine's underneath). But **的** is not used between a noun and

a one-syllable noun of location, so we cannot say 杂志的下。

2. Ways of using nouns of location.

a. In Chinese a noun of location can be used as subject.

外边有几个小孩儿。

Wài biān yǒu jǐ ge xiǎo háiér.

There are some children outside.

Literally: (The) outside has some children.

b. Used as an adjective.

前边的人请坐下。

Qiánbiān de rén qǐng zuòxià.

(Will the) people in front please sit down.

c. Used as an adverb.

我们里边坐吧。

Wǒmen libiān zuò ba.

Let us sit inside.

d. Used as object of a preposition.

他在左边，我在右边。

Tā zài zuǒbiān, wǒ zài yòubiān.

He is on the left and I am on the right.

The noun of location 里边 can be used after the names of government offices, buildings and other such places, especially when 在 (zài) is used. For example, Wǒ zài xuéxiào (libiān) zhù 我在学校 (里边) 住 (I live in the school); Wǒ zài lìshǐ bówùguǎn (libiān) gōngzuò 我在历史博物馆 (里边) 工作 (I work in the historical museum).

But 里边 is never used after geographical names. We can say: Wǒ de péngyou zài Běijīng 我的朋友在北京 (My friend is in Peking), but never 我的朋友在北京 里边。

For Advanced Students:

戈壁寻人

“火速 (huǒsù right away) 派 (pài send) 一架飞机前往S地区 (dìqū area) 寻找 (xún zhǎo look for) 在戈壁 (gēbì Gobi desert) 中遇险 (yùxiǎn meet danger) 两天两夜的二十八名地质 (dìzhì geology) 工作人员。”这是空军 (kōngjūn air force) 接到的紧急 (jǐnjí urgent) 命令 (mìnglǐng order)。

这二十八名地质人员因为乘车抄近路 (chāojìn lù took a short cut), 迷失 (míshī lost) 了方向 (fāngxiàng direction), 耗尽 (hào jìn used up) 汽油 (qìyóu gasoline), 被困 (kùn strand) 在四面环 (huán surround) 山的一个深谷 (gǔ valley) 里。他们缺 (quē lack) 吃少喝, 生命受到威胁 (wēixiē threat)。

空军的几位飞行员接到命令后, 马上登上直升飞机 (zhíshēng fēijī helicopter) 起飞。这是一次艰难的航行 (háng xíng flight)。一望无际 (yíwàng wú jì as far as one can see) 的戈壁, 就象茫茫 (mángmáng boundless) 的大海。山脉 (shānmài mountain range) 连绵 (liánmián continuous) 起 (qǐ rise) 伏 (fú fall)。骄阳 (jiāoyáng scorching sun) 似 (sì resemble) 火, 烤 (kǎo roast) 得机组 (jīzǔ plane crew) 同志个个汗流满面。在连续 (liánxù

continuous) 九小时飞行的情况下, 坚持继续搜寻 (sōuxún search)。他们全神贯注 (quánshénguànzhù concentrate attention), 眼睛里不放过一个可疑点 (kěyídiǎn suspicious spot)。当飞机穿过一片山脉时, 领航员 (lǐnghángyuán navigator) 眼睛一亮 (liàng brighten), 惊喜 (jīngxǐ surprise and joy) 地叫起来: “看, 那不是一辆汽车吗!” 中队长 (zhōngduìzhǎng squadron leader) 马上命令飞机降低 (jiàngdī descend) 高度 (gāodù altitude)。这时, 遇险的同志发现 (fāxiàn notice) 了飞机。他们挥舞 (huīwǔ wave) 双手, 欢呼 (huānhū shout with joy) 着, 跳跃 (tiàoyuè jump) 着。当飞机着陆 (zhuólù land) 时, 大家跑上前去拥抱 (yōngbào embrace) 空军飞行员, 激动地说: “感谢你们救了我们!”

Gobi Search

“Send a plane immediately to Area S to look for 28 geological workers in danger for two days and nights in the Gobi desert.” This was an urgent order the air force received.

These 28 geological workers, because they took a short cut in their truck and lost their way, ran out of gas and were stranded in a deep valley surrounded by mountains on three sides. They lacked food and had little to drink and their lives were in danger.

When the air-force pilots received the order they immediately climbed into a helicopter and took off. It was an arduous flight. As far as the eye could see the Gobi desert looked like a boundless sea. The mountain ranges continually rose and fell. Like fire, the scorching sun roasted every one of the crew comrades so that their sweat ran down their faces. Even after nine hours of nonstop flight they still kept up their search. They concentrated all their attention and did not allow their eyes to let up on a single suspicious spot. As the plane flew over a mountain range the navigator's eyes brightened. With surprise and joy he shouted, “Look, isn't that a truck!” The squadron leader immediately ordered the plane to descend. Then the endangered comrades saw the plane. They waved both hands, shouting and jumping with joy. When the plane landed they all ran forward and embraced the air-force fliers. “Many thanks for saving our lives!” They said excitedly.

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