

China

Reconstructs

VOL. XXVIII

NO. 6

JUNE

1979



**• Child Care in China • The Paintings of
He Xiangning • Are China's Mineral
Resources Adequate for Modernization?**

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Yiling cave (a karst grotto), in Nanning, Guangxi.

Liu Guozhi

China Reconstructs

中國建設

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Front: Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling and friends.
Zhou Youma

Back: Narcissus, the flower of Zhangzhou. *Gao Mingyi*

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Articles of the Month

Talitha Gerlach on International Children's Year in China

What China is doing to improve its work with children and to work for a better life for the children of the world.

Page 6



Juvenile Delinquent

The atmosphere created by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cultural revolution led Liu Daping to get involved with a gang of thieves, but he is on the right road again.

Page 14



Memories of General Peng Dehuai

How one of China's popular and respected leading generals joined the revolution and his exploits in the Long March.

Page 24

Advances in Microsurgery

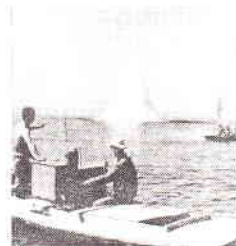
Chen Zhongwei, well-known Shanghai surgeon who first rejoined a severed limb in 1963, outlines the rapid progress achieved in microsurgery since then.

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Minerals for Modernization

Interview with Sun Daguang, Director of the State Geological Bureau, on the prospects for China's mining of minerals. Can she meet the needs of modernization?

Page 39



Famous Revolutionary Woman Painter

Government leader Liao Chengzhi, son of He Xiangning (1878-1972), co-worker with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, tells about her life and her paintings recently exhibited in the National Art Gallery.



Page 46



On Tian An Men Events

Your reports on various aspects of Chinese life seem to have taken on a much more objective attitude than has been evident in previous editions. This was particularly evident in your February issue which included a long report on the Tian An Men Incident of 1976 during which the gang of four revealed their true colors by ordering the brutal repression of many revolutionary minded Chinese citizens. This is the first time I have read in your magazine such a graphic account of the work done by any counter-revolutionaries in the Chinese government. In your report you included actual figures relating to the scale of this repression, and this helped me to understand the exact scale of the gang of four's dastardly deeds. Such openness in reporting is a great credit both to your reporters and to the rapid changes taking place in China today.

Andover, U.K.

T.C.

I enjoyed the detailed and lively report on the Tian An Men Incident in 1976. At last we have learned what actually happened during that people's movement. The Tian An Men Incident was reported in our newspapers and was much talked about abroad.

Vantaa, Finland

P.T.

Unnecessary Propaganda

Your magazine gives a fascinating and much needed insight into many aspects of the Chinese way of life and in this you are to be congratulated. The production is good, the translations excellent and many of the photographs superb. But, to many westerners, the magazine still contains a deal too much unnecessary and rather naive propaganda.

A revolution such as has taken place in China over the past three decades could not hope to progress without occasional upheavals and setbacks. There must have been, and certainly still are, many problems associated with ineffi-

ciency, laziness, dishonesty and similar human failings with which we are all familiar. While the gang of four may have been guilty of a great many deviations, it is fatuous in the extreme to blame them for all your country's ills. Surely these people have now been thoroughly discredited and are of no importance. I suggest you forget about them and get on with the job of reconstruction.

Limerick, Ireland

E.O.

Unfamiliar with Science?

I would like to offer a criticism. I read a few of your articles on advanced scientific research published in 1977. They gave me the impression that these articles were written by editors who were unfamiliar with the subjects they wrote about and had difficulty in writing them. It would be better if they consulted with the related scientists about the topics and worked out more readable articles.

Grenoble, France

J.M.

Interesting Articles

When I opened the February number I was indeed pleased to come across the article "Playwright Discusses Modern Drama," this because I have had recently the pleasure to read a few of Mr. Cao Yu's plays. I have copies of his "Thunderstorm" and "Sunrise" both published by the Foreign Languages Press in Beijing. It was most interesting to read what this great writer had to say of the development of modern drama in China today and yesterday. Secondly I enjoyed Hai Xing's article about his father, the composer Ma Ke. This was nice, because in my leisure time I often play a lot of Chinese music, especially the modern revolutionary operas. And my favorite one is "The White-haired Girl." Unfortunately I cannot understand much of the words, but the music fascinates me. The surprise was that before reading the February number I did not know who had written the music to this opera.

Lund, Sweden

T.L.

I'm interested to see the new format of *China Reconstructs* and pleased to see the wide range of articles now included. Since I am a musician, I was especially happy to read the article on

Ma Ke in February's magazine. I am always interested in reading articles on the arts.

R.D.G.

Seaside, U.S.A.

On Love

I am a regular reader of *China Reconstructs* and find there is a big improvement of quality in your January issue.

The "love story" article can apply to young people of all nations. Young men in their pursuit of happiness and a bright future have gradually changed their ideas on love. They realize that deeper mutual understanding can come through work and labor and relationship build on this basis is sound and reliable. Race and class differences are of no importance.

N.E.M.

Cali Valle, Colombia

Helpful to Tourists

Your magazine is interesting enough that I am sending for a subscription for my friend who toured with me in Guangzhou, Guilin and Nanning last December.

I have one criticism I would like to register. Although I study maps of China and can even read a few of the characters through my familiarity with Japanese I find it difficult sometimes to follow the stories without maps.

S.B.

Bishop, U.S.A.

For several years I have subscribed to *China Reconstructs* and thus had a good background for my 16-day visit to your country in late August-early September 1978. Your writers are excellent, your photography superb and the layout of your pictures and text make for a wonderfully interesting and worthwhile magazine. We had a fine sinologist on the MS Lindblad Explorer, but I already knew from your publication many of the facts he gave us.

A.T.B.

Champaign, U.S.A.

My husband was a reader of *China Reconstructs* for 16 years. He died two years ago and I have continued to read your magazine. The articles are interesting, the pictures excellent which make me wish to see China some day. As soon as I find an opportunity, I will take a trip there.

P.L.

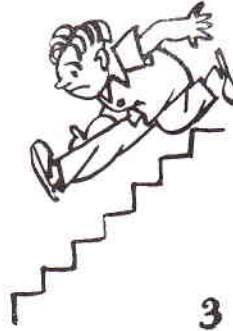
Waterloo, Belgium



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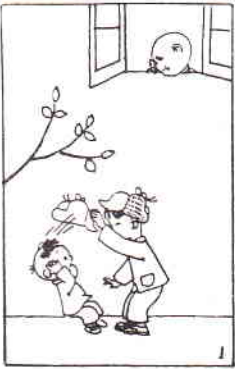
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Giving Up Smoking

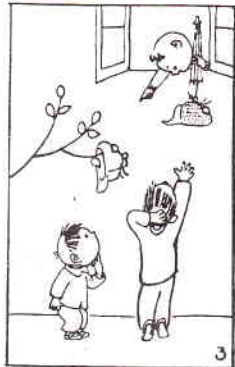
Hua Junwu (August 1962)



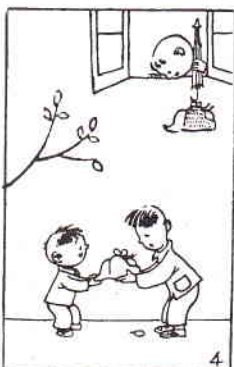
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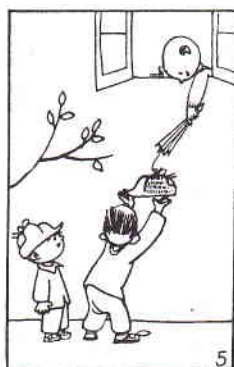
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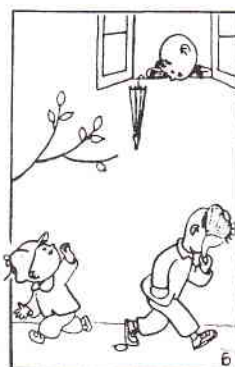
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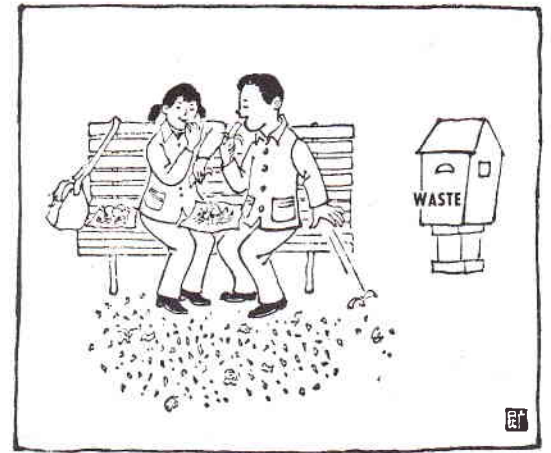
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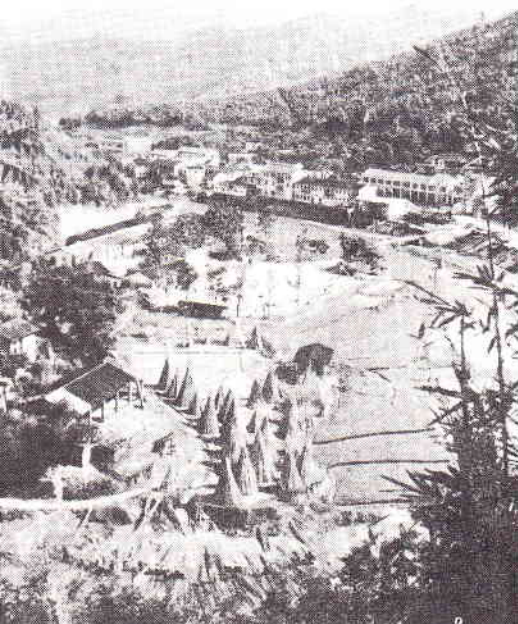
Litterbug Lovers Li Shimin and Fan Guanglin

Caps

Zhu Yanling

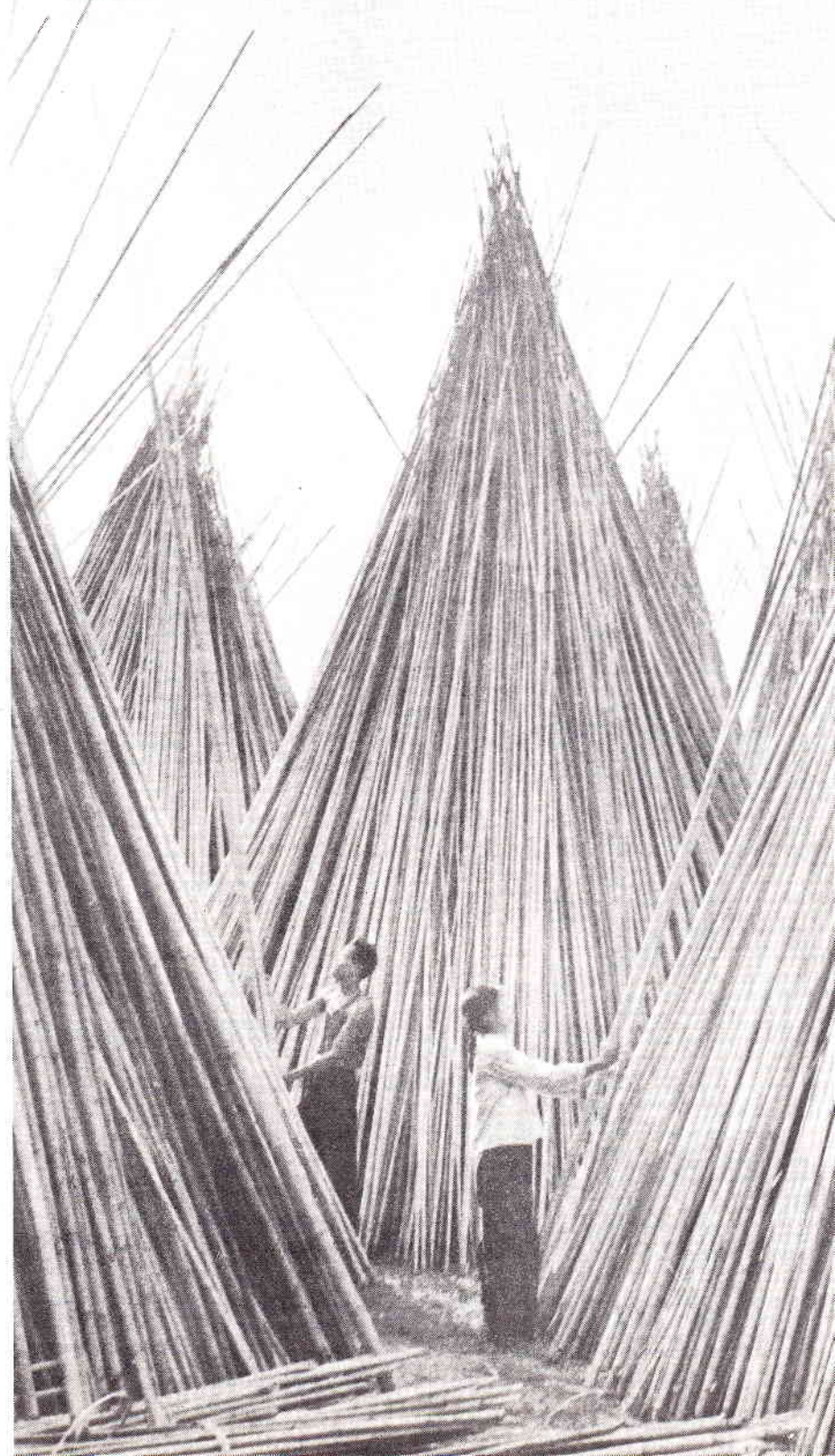
ACROSS THE LAND

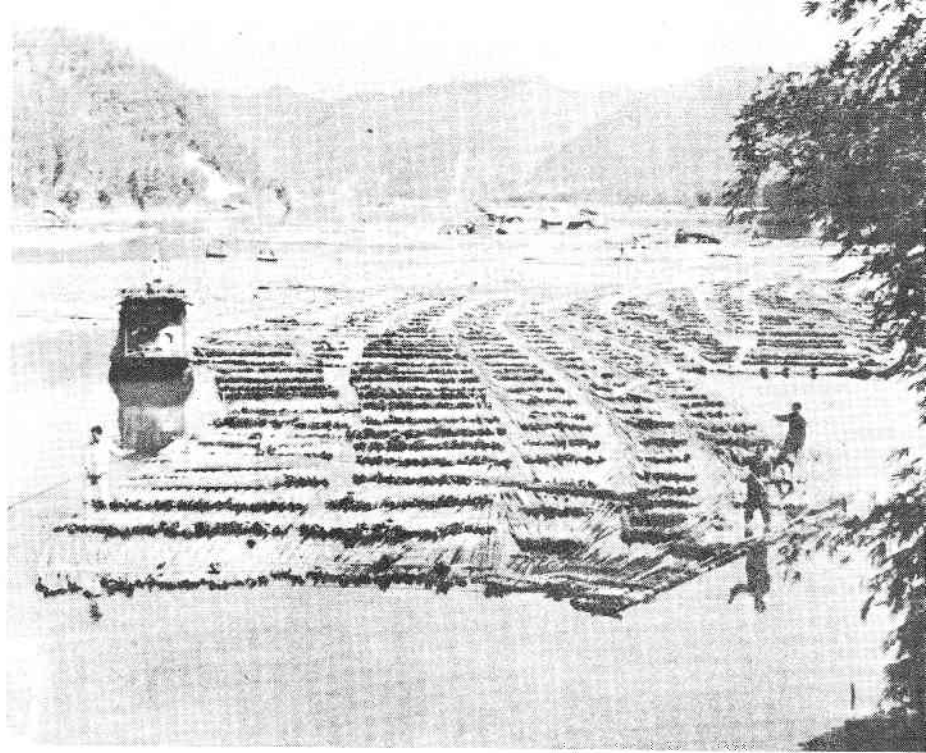
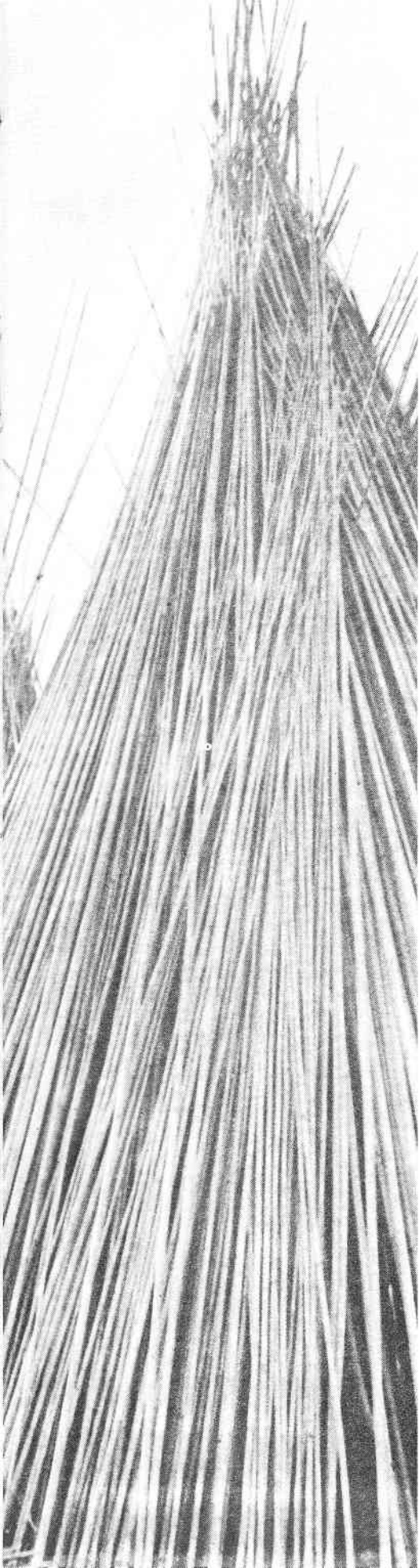
Huaiji County *—Famous for Bamboo*



Part of the Aozai commune, one of the many bamboo producers in western Guangdong province.

A luxuriant bamboo grove.



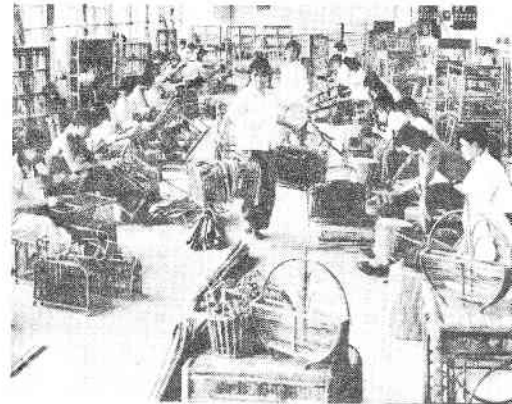


Bamboo from Huaiji county is rafted to other parts of the country.

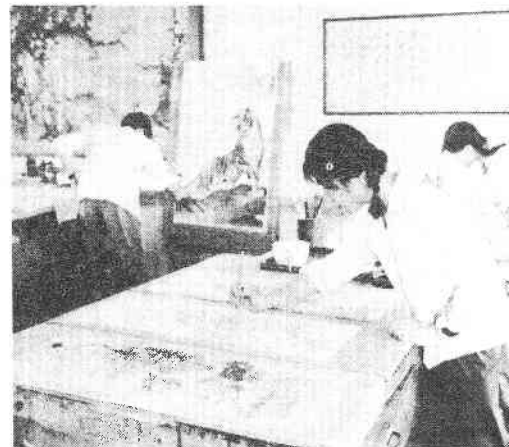
THE bamboos of Huaiji county in western Guangdong province are famous for their straightness, smoothness and even thickness. They are a type of bamboo which grows wild in the mountains but is now extensively cultivated. Dried and polished with sand it looks like ivory.

This tough, flexible, worm and rot-resistant material has a high economic value and many uses, including in handicraft articles like chairs, beds, bookcases and screens. Products made from it are sold in 40 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania.

Making bamboo utensils.



Painting designs on bamboo screens.



Drying bamboo poles.

Photos by Li Changyong, Bai Lianxiao and Fang Quanyu

CHINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

TALITHA GERLACH



The author with friends at a children's palace in Shanghai.

Fu Fuxiang

THE YEAR 1979, which the United Nations has designated as the International Year of the Child (IYC), should be a very significant year for mankind in its concern for the future of children throughout the world. The People's Republic of China is, of course, among those countries challenged by the IYC to raise its work with children to a new level and become an active participant in helping to promote a better life for the world's children.

As early as 1924 the League of Nations turned its attention to the dire needs of children around the world. Principles and programs were formalized in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the

Child and were also underscored by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Later the United Nations, after further study and planning, made the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) the agency responsible for coordinating the activities of the IYC. While the UN indicated some of the primary emphases — elementary health care, water, nutrition, basic education and culture — it also pointed out the need to integrate one country's program with another's, thus coordinating national and international efforts.

Before we consider the worldwide program of the International Year of the Child I'd like to tell you about the life of children in China both before liberation and after. I first arrived in China in 1926, fifty-three years ago. I saw the lives of China's children in those oppressive, war-torn,

poverty-stricken years affected by the struggles of rival warlords, feudalism, contending political parties and systems, and the maneuvering of imperialist powers. And I saw their lives change with the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

For the millions of children in old China — save those born into the privileged homes of landlords, capitalists and officials — life was characterized by suffering, exploitation and insecurity. Children were often discarded by parents unable to feed them. I saw them grubbing in gutters and garbage heaps for scraps of food, their emaciated bodies covered only by threadbare garments, sometimes no garment at all even in the dead of winter. Countless children sought shelter under leaky straw mats or an ingenious roof of clumps of grass or once in a while a sheet of tin pounded flat from an old gasoline can.

Medical care, let alone medicines, for these children did not exist. Ceaselessly they were the victims of the usual childhood diseases — measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, diarrhea — not to mention tuberculosis and the epidemics of malaria, smallpox, typhus, cholera and poliomyelitis. Ordinary sanitation precautions and immunizations were lacking. The mortality rate was exceedingly high.

These children, whose parents were usually illiterate, had absolutely no opportunity for schooling. Only landlords, industrialists, capitalists and officials could pay for tuition and books. Moreover, at the very age when children should be entering school countless numbers of them were forced into child labor, eight and nine-year-old

TALITHA GERLACH, an American woman living in China over 30 years, works at the China Welfare Institute.



Spectators at a children's sports meet.

children working 10, 12, sometimes 18 hours a day. In the countryside they were also cruelly exploited by greedy landlords. Everywhere children were cursed or beaten and kicked.

Most of the communities lacked basic sanitary standards. Conceptions of public health, community sanitation, disease prevention and personal hygiene were generally missing and illnesses, infections and diseases spread unchecked. The few trained medical practitioners were totally inadequate for the situation. There were some hospitals, a sprinkling of doctors and pharmacies, all costly and far beyond the reach of most children and their families.

Furthermore, a nutritious diet, if such were known, was impossible for most children. With the high death rate, many couples — in the hope of ensuring enough grown-up young people to

help support the family — would have more and more children, a high percentage of whom died at an early age. In addition, the employment of women in factories for long hours deprived the young ones of parental care.

Compassionate citizens and philanthropic organizations, of course, did try to help. But limited schools, medical facilities (mostly still costly), clean water, charity baskets of food, occasional community sanitation drives and similar welfare activities could not change the basic social system that produced the injustices persisting throughout the nation. Obviously, thoroughgoing welfare measures could not become the general practice under the semi-feudal, semi-colonial, capitalist, bureaucratic system. It was only with the inauguration of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 that a new day dawned for China's children.

Driven by poverty in old China, this couple pinned a for-sale label on their daughter Chen Fengying, a story typical of the misery children suffered before liberation.





A kindergarten race in the countryside in Zhejiang province.

Xinhua

The People's Republic of China stipulates in its Constitution: "The state protects marriage, the family and the mother and child" and "The state pays special attention to the healthy development of young people and children." The principle in educating children is to enable the younger generation to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture; to foster from an early age their love for the motherland, the people, work, science and the people's property.

IN raising and educating the children in China today attention is paid first and foremost to their healthy growth. Special care is available to expectant mothers so that children come under protection even before they are born. Pre-natal and post-natal care, followed by regular physical examinations and immunization

injections have become general. This program is supported by nutritious food, including milk, coupled with fresh air and sunshine, frequent baths and simple physical exercises. There has been a marked decrease in the mortality rate among children.

In fact, a network of health and educational institutions supervising the health and education of children has grown up throughout the country since liberation. True, this network does not yet reach every child nor is the program of the responsible leaders always infallible, yet the ragged youngsters of yesterday grubbing in the streets have disappeared. Foreign visitors invariably comment on the general good health of the children, who are well dressed, active in play, performing skits, dances, songs and athletic routines in a lively manner.

Due credit must be given to the innumerable nurseries and kindergartens that are multiplying throughout the country to free mothers for contributing to socialist production while guaranteeing intelligent health and educational care to their children. These are sponsored by a variety of committees and organizations ranging from lane or neighborhood committees to factories, schools and sometimes just a group of grandparents and retired workers.

China today has universal primary school education. Middle and high school facilities are constantly increasing, though they are not yet universal. In addition, "part work, part study" schools, evening schools, radio, TV, theatrical performances and concerts increasingly contribute to the enrichment of education and cultural life. Within recent years the emphasis on sports has noticeably undergirded the health of youth in China today. And withal it should be noted that discrimination against girls and women has been eliminated. Girls today account for 50 percent of the primary school students.

In furthering child education, the coordination of school, family and society is being consistently developed, both through formal

channels (the school system) and through extra-curricular units. The organization for China's children is the Young Pioneers. After-school educational institutions claim the interest of countless children through children's palaces, centers, halls of science and technology, libraries and spare-time athletic schools. Whenever possible these activities are connected with the "serve-the-people" motive.

Who supervises all these health and educational experiences for the children of China? Obviously government departments of health, education and child welfare play the main part. Meanwhile, however, the National Committee for the Defense of Children — Mme. Soong Ching Ling, chairman, and Kang Keqing, vice-chairman — has an important role, supported by the All-China Federation of Women and countless neighborhood and street committees throughout the country. Thus, men and women, family members and retired workers in addition to the professional teachers and medical personnel, insure that the children of China develop morally, intellectually and physically.

HOW is China furthering the objectives and special activities of the International Year of the Child? On every hand serious effort is being devoted to improving the work already being done since the establishment of the people's republic: medical care, health measures, physical well-being, education and cultural activities. Medical services are now reaching into the faraway almost inaccessible areas of the country so that no child will suffer from a lack of medical care. Important is the training of midwives and barefoot doctors, not to mention the combining of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine whereby a new school of medicine and pharmacology is being developed. Obviously the pediatric departments in medical colleges must be enlarged and more children's hospitals and clinics set up. While in general the children today are in good health, more and more children under 14



"Why don't we build it this way?"



"Do you know the answer?"

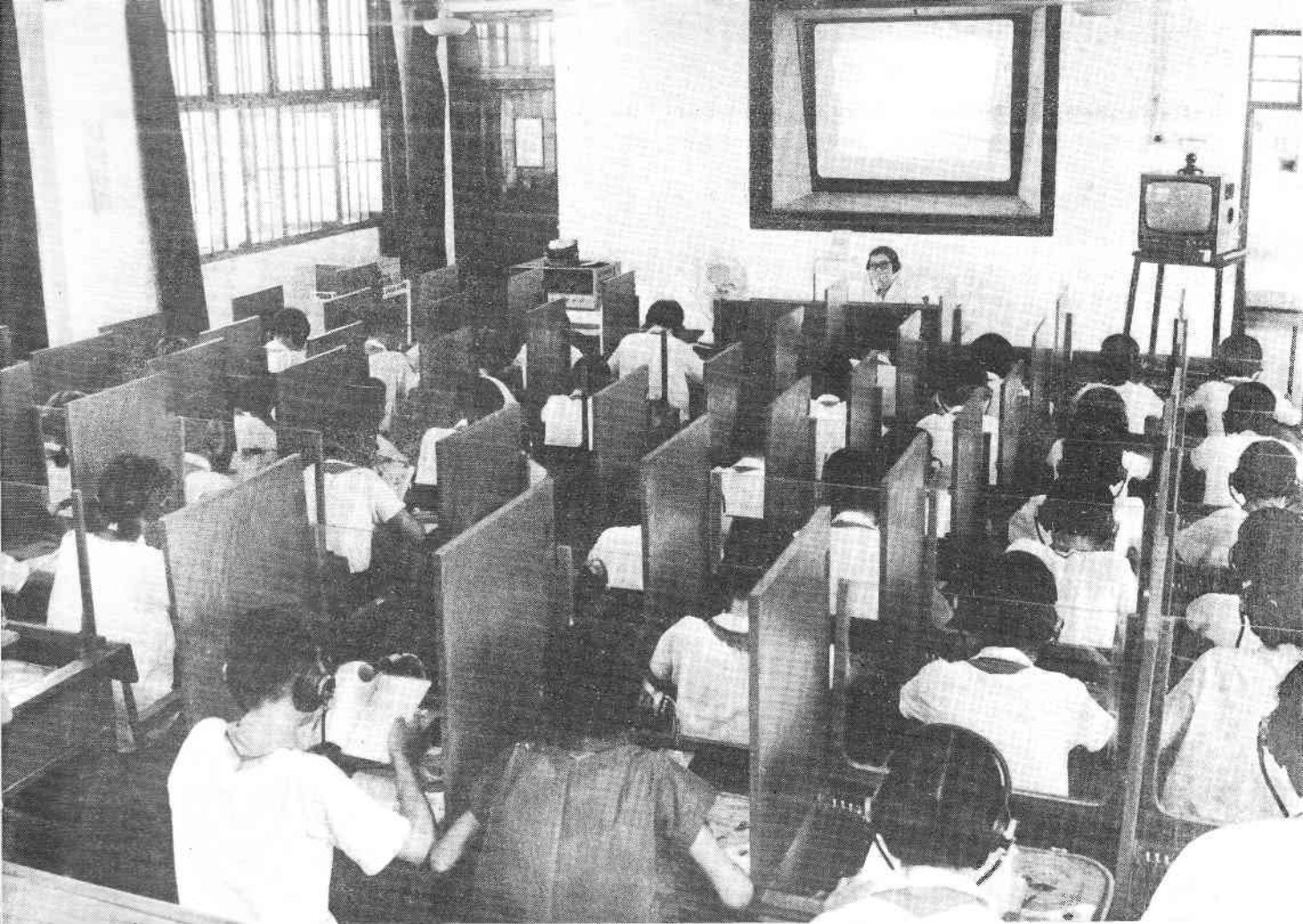
Practicing.

Youngsters at a children's palace reading a letter from an American friend.



Trial voyage. Photos by Zhu Yongqing





An audio-visual education lab in a Shanghai middle school.

Xia Daoling

years of age are being given regular health checkups. Furthermore the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences is undertaking a study of nutrition in order to popularize the most nutritious foods for children.

This year the All-China Federation of Women will convene a conference to sum up experience and discuss ways of improving nurseries and kindergartens. Already last year a national forum on the publication of books for children pledged to print over 1,000 titles for June 1, International Children's Day. The People's Fine Arts Publishing House will publish more picture books for children. Film studios are working on children's films and preparing a children's film week. Even the educational value of stamp collecting has not been overlooked. In accord with the suggestion of the UN, China will

issue commemorative stamps for the International Year of the Child. UNESCO's coming Exhibition of Children's Drawings on the theme "My Life in the Year 2000" has aroused great interest in China and undoubtedly Chinese children will be represented in this exhibition.

China participated in the regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific held in Manila last year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The meeting pledged to continue cooperation in sharing experience concerning work with children even after the year 1979. This underscored the proposal now being considered in UN circles that the International Year of the Child be extended to become the International Decade of the Child. Obviously, the monumental task of fully and adequately meeting all

the needs and problems of the world's children cannot be accomplished in one year. Furthermore, new aspects of this task will require attention as the basic political, economic and social systems now retarding the development of children in many countries, both developed and developing, demand change. Thus the current positive, creative steps being taken in the 1979 International Year of the Child must be continued.

The People's Republic of China links its work of defending and educating children with the future of the nation. Though work in many aspects is still to be done, China is eager and willing to share its experience in working with children and to learn from other countries. The common goal should be to unite to create a new world of peace and friendship for all children in the world.

Today's Children: Taller and Stronger

ZHANG XUAN

Chart 1.
Body weight and height of boys from 7-14 years of age in Nanjing's urban areas

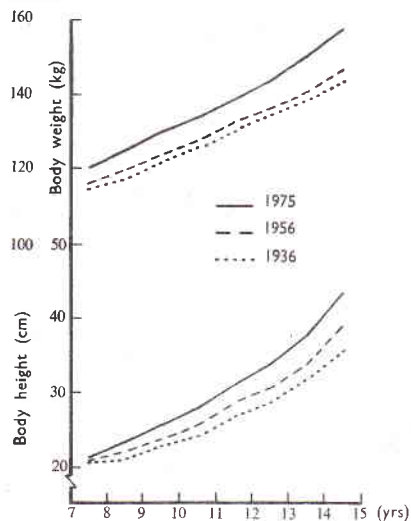
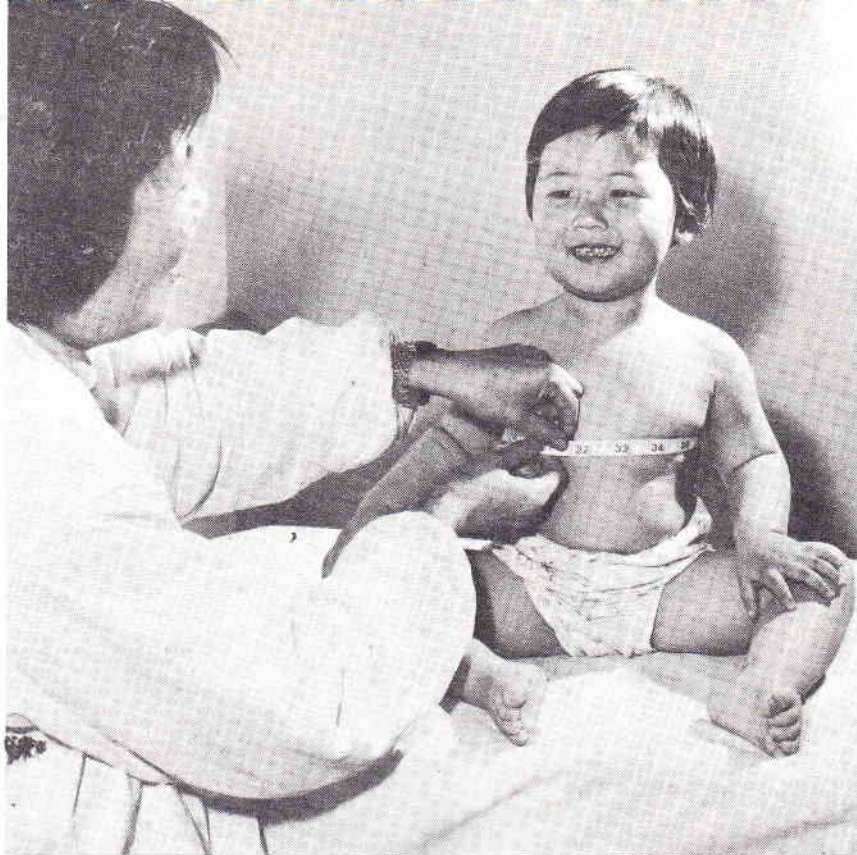
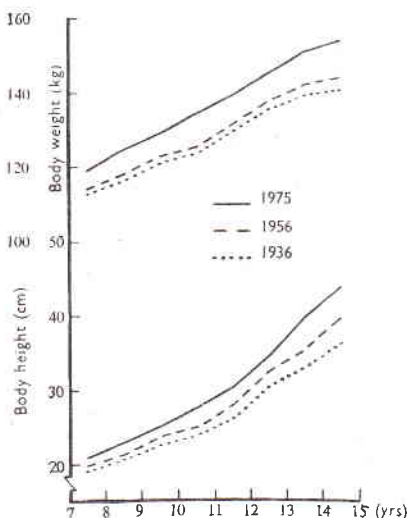


Chart 2.
Body weight and height of girls from 7-14 years of age in Nanjing's urban areas



A Shanghai child being measured for the survey.

WITH the improvement of the Chinese people's standard of living and the development of medical and health services over the past three decades, the health of China's children has improved markedly. On the average they are one centimeter taller than ten years ago, and heavier in weight (see charts). Infants in their first six months were found to put on an average of 700 grams per month, instead of 600 grams, which has been a standard figure used for some time by Chinese pediatricians when estimating infant development. This is the result of better mother-and-child health services. Children's growth is affected by many internal and external factors: custom, nutrition, exercise and childhood diseases, particularly congenital and hereditary ones. Nutrition and diseases are the two most important factors. The improvement of nutrition and greatly lowered incidence of disease are among the

main reasons for the faster growth.

These facts were found in a survey made in 1975 among some 273,000 children in nine cities and the counties surrounding them. It was carried out by the Institute of Pediatrics of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and other units involving some 1,000 pediatricians, nurses and child health workers. Boys and girls of Han nationality were surveyed in 33 age divisions, from newborn infants to the age of 17. Measurements included height, weight, seated height and chest and head circumference.

Because differences in life style and geographical conditions affect physical development, the survey was done in nine cities selected by the Ministry of Public Health in various parts of the country. Beijing, Harbin and Xi'an representing the north; Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuhan for central China; and Guangzhou, Fuzhou and Kunming for the south.

The survey did reveal differences between north and south.

ZHANG XUAN is an assistant researcher in the Institute of Pediatrics of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Both boys and girls are taller and heavier in the north than in the south. The average weight for newborn boys is 3.33 kilograms in the north and 3.16 in the south. Similar figures for length are 51 centimeters and 50.3 centimeters. Girls of 17 in the north weigh an average of 49.06 kg., while in the south 47.44 kg. Their average height is 157.6 cm. in the north and 156.1 in the south.

City-Country Differences

The survey also revealed that in China, as in most of the world, there is a difference in the physical development of children in rural areas and in the cities. Its exist-

ence in China is due to the difference between city and countryside left over from the old society, and it indicates that the emphasis in medical and health work should still be put on the countryside and remote areas.

In the old society scant attention was paid to child health, to say nothing of an investigation into children's health. Occasionally a few pediatricians did try to carry out some kind of survey but, limited by locality and number of children, these were bound to be inadequate. After liberation in 1949, children's hospitals and clinics in many parts of China did make some effort in this direction. But since the surveys were carried

out locally at different time-periods, and data was not obtained by uniform standards, these too were inadequate for scientific analysis. The 1975 survey was the first one since liberation done on such a large scale under unified leadership of the Ministry of Public Health.

The complete statistics of the national and representative regional surveys have been compiled into books along with other related medical materials for the reference of child health, public health, sports and cultural units, and to provide pediatricians, barefoot doctors and other medical personnel a basis for improving their work.

FABLES FOR TODAY

ZHENG BOSHEN

The Stupid Bookworm

ONE day a bookworm crawled out from a book and met a spider.

"How do you do?" said the bookworm politely.

"Who are you?" asked the spider.

"Ha, ha!" the bookworm laughed and said, "You even don't know me. How ignorant you are! We bookworms are the most learned in the world!"

"But I've heard that men are the most learned in the world." The spider's words made the bookworm laugh again.

"There is nothing marvelous about men," said the bookworm. "When they pick up a book they

have to turn from page to page. But not us. When we get into a book we eat up every word and every page. Men have to use their brains to learn. What a bother! We simply swallow the pages whole."

The spider could not help laughing. Then, pretending to seek the bookworm's advice, he asked, "Then how can I acquire knowledge?"

"Naturally you should follow my example. Get into a book and eat up the pages."

"Suppose I eat you up. Then won't I become the most learned in the world?"

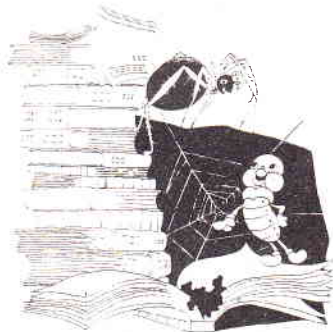
The frightened bookworm could find no way to refute the argument he himself had given.

The Vase and the Pot

A MAN who had moved into a new house was sorting through his things to throw away anything he considered unfit for his new home. He picked up a vase, polished it carefully, put some flowers in it and viewed the result with satisfaction. It looked fine in his new house, he thought. Then his eyes fell on a clay pot for boiling medicinal herbs which had been hidden in one corner. "I'll throw away that coarse and ugly pot," he said.

Not long afterward the man fell seriously ill. He saw a doctor and brought home some medicinal herbs and then remembered the pot. Though he had a high fever he searched the rubbish heap for it but found only a few broken pieces. From the rubbish pile he seemed to hear a sarcastic voice, "Go and boil your herbs in the vase."

"I'll do that," he said defiantly. He placed the herbs in the vase and then put it on the fire. Soon it cracked and fell apart. The more he suffered with his illness, the more he thought of that pot.



Drawings by Jiang Chengan

When a Young Man Gets into Trouble

YOU YUWEN

As China goes about improving her socialist legal system, one story which has been given prominence in the press concerns a young man known as Liu Daping who recently entered college to study electronics. In 1975 Liu Daping — that is not his real name — had been tried and sentenced for a series of robberies committed with other youths. His story shows both the problems that have been created in Chinese society over the past decade, and the changes that are taking place.

LIU DAPING'S father is an engineer. While the boy was still in primary school he had often expressed the hope that when he grew up he too would go to college and become an engineer. He got good marks in his studies and several times had been chosen a "three good" student, good in study, attitude and health.

When the cultural revolution began Liu Daping's parents were sent to work in a cadre school some distance away. Daping was left at home with an older sister and a brother. At 16 he became a worker in the Beijing Organic Chemicals Factory.

At first Daping worked hard and was eager to learn as much as he could about his job. Then people were called on to criticize the "purely technical viewpoint," and some, influenced by Lin Biao and gang of four thinking, interpreted this as paying attention only to work and not to politics.

For this, in fact, Daping's father had been criticized at his job in the Ministry of Coal Industry by some people who were misled into thinking this was revolution, removed from his post and sent to the cadre school. Daping had the feeling this had been done more in the spirit of punishment for his father's having education and technical ability than from a sincere desire to help his father remold himself. What was so wrong about working hard at your job? Daping was confused, bewildered.

ABOUT this time he fell in with several young men similarly disillusioned with the turn things had taken and began to spend a lot of time in their company. He started to smoke and drink. He had been put in charge of his shop's mutual assistance savings fund to which participants contributed regularly every payday in order to have a fund from which to borrow small sums if they ran short. One day one of these young men who had been very friendly with Daping asked him for an unauthorized loan of 60 yuan from this fund.

The end of the year came, when depositors were supposed to receive their money back, but the 60 yuan still had not been returned. Daping wrote his mother asking for money to cover the deficit, but she wrote back saying she could not send it at this time. Daping was getting desperate. This friend suggested a way out — that he steal a bicycle — and offered to help him sell it. Daping

promised himself that after the deficit was made up he would "go straight." But this first theft was followed by a second and a third. Soon Daping was deeply involved with a gang of thieves.

Suspecting some such situation, the older workers at the factory had done what they could to pull Daping back from the brink. But their advice had little relation to the realities of his own life. Hadn't his father been a model of uprightness? A university graduate from before the liberation, he had put all his energies into his job at the coal ministry after liberation, and had joined the Communist Party. But what did it get him? So much for honesty and uprightness!

At the time some people were doing a lot of things in the name of revolution which actually amounted to beating up people, smashing and taking things. It was such actions and not conscientious hard work that were being praised and encouraged in the press, which was controlled by the gang of four. And as for his own work at the factory, Daping thought, no one cared whether you worked well or badly, did more or did less.

THE activities of Daping and his companions became more and more flagrant, including waylaying people on the street and taking their valuables. When their arrest seemed imminent, his sister phoned their father. He was shocked. When he arrived back from the cadre school a few days later he did not scold his son but

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only asked him in a grief-stricken voice, "What do you intend to do?"

"Whatever you say," replied Daping.

"Then go and give yourself up to the police." For the first time in his life the father shed tears in the presence of his son. Daping went to the police.

The case was to be tried in the intermediate court. The court official put in charge of Daping's case was a veteran judicial officer who had himself been removed from his job and sent to the countryside at the outset of the cultural revolution. At that time the Lin Biao forces, working closely with those who later became the gang of four, had called for smashing the existing judicial and public security organs, claiming that they were serving a revisionist line. This was really in order to put in their own people. When he was transferred back to the court in 1975 the judicial officer was disturbed to see how the crime rate among minors had soared. He gave Daping's case much thought. His job was to study the case and decide on the punishment. He was well aware of the harm done to society by lawbreakers such as Liu Daping. Nevertheless, he could not bring himself to give a stiff sentence to the young man, for he saw Daping as both a predator on society and a victim of circumstances.

A sense of disquiet filled this veteran judicial officer as he reviewed Daping's story. Young men like him were sons of the people, they should have been able to contribute to socialist construction. They too were victims of the gang of four and had been turned into a menace to society. "Save these youngsters!" was the silent cry that rose from his heart.

Daping's giving himself up had materially aided investigation of the case. So the old law worker recommended giving him a two-year suspended sentence during which he would remain on probation. This was considerably lighter than that given the others in the gang. Daping's factory was to take

charge of his re-education. This proposal was endorsed by the court.

LIU DAPING returned to his shop with feelings of apprehension about how people would receive him. To his surprise the section leader gave him back his former job. The older workers made special efforts to give him more technical training. In the evenings he studied, played chess or went to films with his co-workers as before. His feeling of bitterness gave way to new hope.

One day his section leader told him that he had been selected to help make some technical innovations. He could hardly believe his ears. The plant leaders and his co-workers really trusted and believed in him! This affected him more than anything else during that period. He worked hard at his new task, often putting in extra hours. To correct a mechanical fault he volunteered to climb a high metal framework in a driving rain. Three times he discovered situations which might have led to serious accidents, and reported them for correction. He was given a factorywide commendation.

On the bus one day on the way home from work he saw a watch drop unnoticed from another passenger's hand. How easy it would be to pick it up. Taking watches had been one of the things he had done in the past. Then the thought flashed through his mind: Now I can make up for my past mistakes. He picked up the watch and returned it to its owner. When the latter thanked him profusely, Daping thought to himself, "Don't thank me, thank the Communist Party and my fellow workers."

In February 1977 on the recommendation of Liu Daping's co-workers and the factory leaders, the court terminated his probationary period before the time was up.

ANOTHER advance, another hurdle. In the autumn of 1977 under new educational regulations

set up after the fall of the gang of four, the first college entrance exams were to be held. Liu Daping really wished he could try out to enter college and make himself a person even more useful to the country. But even if he did pass, could a person with a criminal record be accepted? The shop Communist Party committee encouraged him to take the test. Before, for college entrance the gang of four had had all kinds of restrictions about class background, locality, recommendation from work leaders. Now the policy was, they told him, that anyone who made a good enough score could be accepted. Daping took the test but got no notification to enrol in a college, even though his score had been sufficiently high.

When the time for the college entrance exam came around in 1978 the factory Party committee urged Daping to try again. This time his score was even better, and the factory authorities went to the court and asked, "Are the doors of our colleges to be forever closed to those with prison records?" The court added to his records at the enrollment commission a report reaffirming that Daping had satisfactorily reformed. A reporter from the *Beijing Daily* heard of the case, interviewed Daping and wrote an article voicing a strong appeal on his behalf. Liu Daping is now studying in college.



Between Husband and Wife

LIU HONGFA



Xuan Chengshu's family.

XUAN CHENGSHU, a woman of the Korean nationality in northeast China is a capable salesclerk in the drygoods section of a department store in the city of Jilin. Recently at a national meeting in Beijing she was cited as an outstanding worker.

On her return to Jilin she hurried home, eager to tell her husband and her two children. But when she opened the door, no one was home. Her husband was at work and the children were still at school. With a smile she saw her favorite dishes on the table — peppery meat, perilla leaves and sausages with wine. Everything in the house was spic-and-span.

Xuan Chengshu and her husband Huang Yitian, an outstanding worker in the Jilin Dyestuffs Plant, live in an apartment building which houses both Hans and Koreans. Their apartment is decorated in the Korean style. The cement floor is covered with a paper which has been varnished. The family takes off their shoes before entering and they eat dinner at a low table while seated on the floor.

After a while her son and daughter came back. Her daughter is one of the best students in her class and will finish middle school next year. But her son, a fourth-grader in primary school, is mischievous and doesn't like to study. Chengshu asked them, "How about your school work while I was gone?"

"We are all studying English from the radio every day," her son answered.

"We've made a plan to study every night," her daughter told her. "We've already learned the alphabet and some sentences."

What a big change in a month, she thought. Obviously her husband had worked hard.

As soon as Huang Yitian returned, Chengshu showed him a group photo of the conference representatives with Party and government leaders. When he saw his wife standing on the left behind Chairman Hua, Huang remarked, "Well, you must feel proud of yourself!"

Chengshu answered, "Thanks to your help!"

CHENGSHU had moved from her birthplace in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture to

Jilin after she married Huang. In the beginning, she couldn't speak the Han language well and knew only a few Han characters. It was very hard for her to be a salesclerk. Sometimes she even cried. Huang comforted her and encouraged her to study constantly. After that, she used every chance she got to learn from her co-workers, customers, her husband and children. Every day she jotted down words and expressions she didn't understand or couldn't say well in the Han language. Then she asked the answers when she came home.

Huang Yitian helped by taking over the housework. The news that Huang was doing the household chores soon spread through their neighborhood and many people laughed at him. A man could lose face doing this. But Huang told his wife, "The only way for women to be free is to get out of the house and work in society. That's the only way they can really be equal with men. Husbands have to share the housework with their wives. We're both Party members, so we should set an example for others." Every day Huang bought the groceries,

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cooked, washed the clothes and took their son to and from the kindergarten. Women in the neighborhood began to call him a model husband and hinted to their husbands that they should follow his example.

Because these days more synthetic fibers are being used in cloth, Chengshu needed to know how to answer customer's questions about composition, quality and how much it takes to make a jacket or pair of trousers. She borrowed technical books or found time to go to the factories to ask the workers. Sometimes she tests fastness, shrinkage, wrinkling and the composition of different materials herself. From a tailor shop she also learned how to cut clothes for people of different sizes, so she could tell customers more efficiently how much cloth they need. Huang always helped her. Once he brought her some fashion books from Shanghai, spread the patterns out on the floor and helped her learn how to cut.

IN THE DAYS when they were first in love, Chengshu gave Yitian a poem. "Friendship is a precious seed that should strike roots in good soil. When it matures and blossoms it will light up your life in every season. A flower must be tended carefully through wind and rain. The most beautiful flower is the flower that can stand storms; only true and loyal friendship is worth treasuring." They often recall this poem.

Recently it was Huang Yitian who needed help. When he was elected section supervisor he became even busier. Every day he would arrive first at the shop and be the last to leave. With a new socialist emulation campaign in full swing, he sometimes worked the night shift after a day's work. To give him more rest, Chengshu took over more of the housework.

Being a new leader with little experience, Yitian encountered many difficulties. One day he came home and without a word or supper lay down on the bed staring at the ceiling. "Don't you feel well?" his wife asked.

With a heavy sigh Huang replied, "It's no easy job to be a leader. This afternoon I criticized three workers because they were talking instead of working. They retorted, 'You're not a big boss, why should you put on airs?' How can I go on being a supervisor?"

His wife smiled and said, "Of course it's wrong to waste time talking, but you should have watched your own attitude when you criticized them." Then the two got together to discuss what method he should use in dealing with the workers, and she told about her own experience as a group leader in her store.

The next morning in the shop he first went to the three workers and told them his attitude had been wrong, then quietly pointed out that their wasting time had been wrong too. Seeing his changed attitude, the workers readily admitted their mistake.

CHENGSHU lost her parents when she was little. But her husband's parents are in good health and still working. Sometimes wives and mothers-in-law don't get along very well, in China as elsewhere. But not in Chengshu's case.

Both Chengshu and her husband earn around 60 yuan a month. With three children they have to budget carefully. At one time she mailed her parents-in-law 10 yuan every month. They wrote back, "Your wages aren't high and our income is enough. Please don't send us money anymore." Even so, she sent them money on festivals and their birthdays. About this she and her husband once had an argument.

"A few yuan less each month doesn't make our life much harder," Chengshu explained, "but it shows our goodwill toward the old ones." The two parents were very moved when they received the money and praised their daughter-in-law to everyone they met. A few months later the old couple came to visit and brought with them a new sewing machine as a present.

It was the first time his parents had been to Jilin. Huang and Chengshu took them around to see the scenic spots and song and dance performances in the theaters. The old couple had a wonderful time. All neighbors and co-workers praised them for their good family relations.

Delivering drygoods to the home of a veteran Red Armyman.





SOUTH FUJIAN—2

Zhangzhou, Home of the Narcissus

WU TONG

IN China people like to grow narcissus at home in the wintertime. It is said to be an auspicious sign if the blossoms come out just for the Spring Festival. Most of the bulbs are raised in Hubei, Hunan, Zhejiang and Fujian provinces. The best varieties are grown in the city of Zhangzhou, particularly those cultivated on the 20 hectares of land at the foot of Yuanshan Hill. Here the soil is fertile, there is ample sunshine in the morning and shade in the afternoon.

Nearly every peasant family raises bulbs. The beds are about 1.5 meters by several meters in size. Each autumn they are covered

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with three or four inches of rice straw and then dug out again the following July. Three years later they are ready for the market. At Yuanshan the peasants plant late rice in these fields, returning to narcissus cultivation again in the autumn after the rice is harvested. One hectare generally produces 60,000 bulbs.

Zhangzhou grows many other kinds of flowers and the city is filled with their fragrance the year round. Its streets are lined with magnolias. Most family yards have a flowering tree called the *milan* (*Aglaia odorata*). "Hundred-Flower Village" outside the city has raised and sold flowers for over 600 years. It is now part of a commune and grows 1,000 kinds of flowers on 20 hectares of beds. Its seeds are sold all over the country.

With so many flowers naturally Zhangzhou makes perfumes and aromatic oils. One factory manufactures them for use in medicines, foods and household products. When it was built in 1957 it produced 8 aromatic oils. Today it makes 54, including those of the sponge flower, magnolia, basil, eucalyptus and lemongrass. Its orchid oil is used as a fixing agent which prevents other fragrances from evaporating too fast. Its annual output of about 50 tons supplies 30 factories at home and is exported.

ZHANGZHOU has another name—"Fruit Town." It grows longans, lichees, oranges, pineapples, peaches, plums, red bay-berries, carambolas (a somewhat acid fruit much used in Chinese cooking) and others. Its bananas, grown mainly in Tianbao north of the city, are famous. Formerly there were 100 hectares of bananas here, yielding 1,500 tons a year. But the lopsided emphasis of Lin Biao and the gang of four on every place growing its own grain reduced the banana fields to only 34 hectares and the output to only one tenth by 1976 when the gang fell. Tianbao bananas almost disappeared from the market. Now back on the policy of a diversified economy in the countryside, the

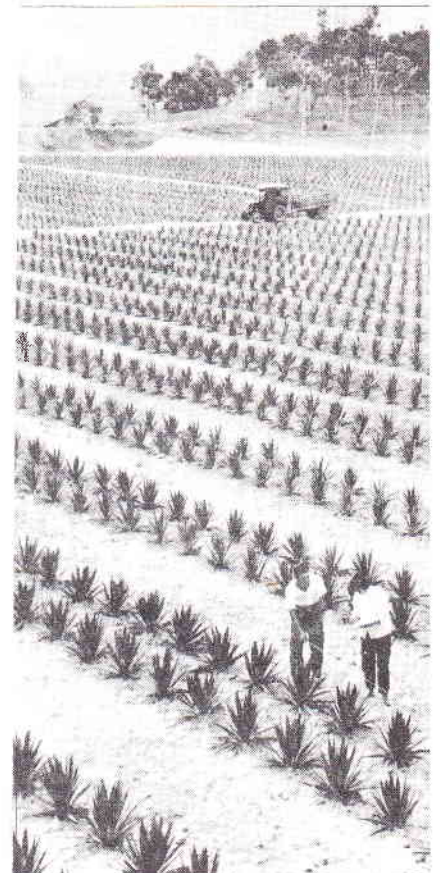
area's Tianbao bananas and other fruit are on sale again.

Zhangzhou's candied and canned fruit and fruit wines are also popular. The city makes 35 kinds of candied fruit and two dozen varieties of canned fruit. Its lichee wine has been called "China's champagne."

Zhangzhou is in Longxi prefecture, the best grain area in Fujian province. The Jiulong River runs through it southward to the sea. In the early liberation days the area's annual grain output, mainly rice, was a half million tons. Today it is 1.3 million.

Since 1949 Longxi has built 300 reservoirs, 100 water diversion projects each irrigating more than 60 hectares, 20 distribution gates and a number of medium and small-size power stations. The water conservation system built in Longhai county east of Zhangzhou in 1970 serves to irrigate

A sisal plantation of the Fujian Research Institute of Tropical Plants at the foot of Tianbao Hill in Zhangzhou.

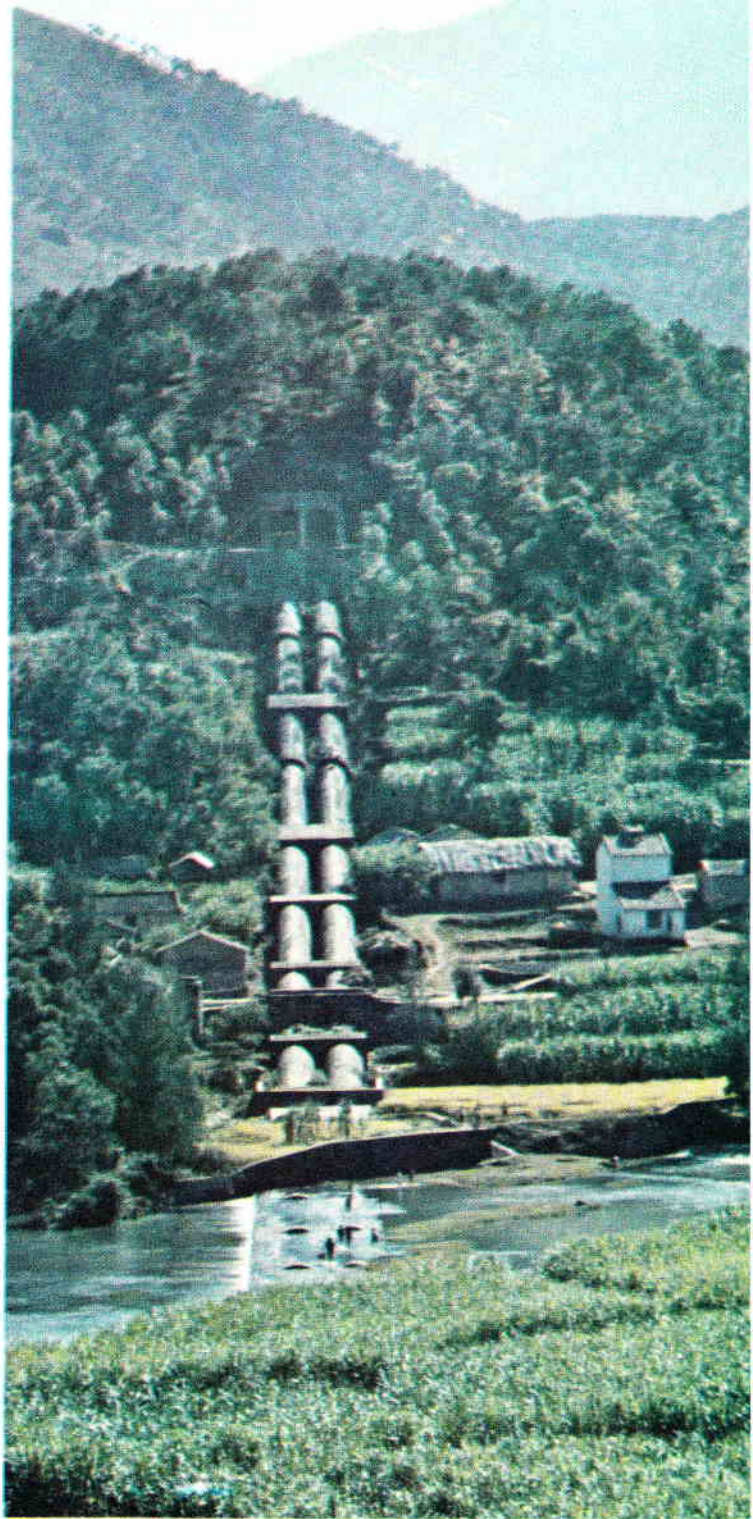




Huang Dang, a returned overseas Chinese, has raised pepper harvests by improving cultivation methods.



Tianbao bananas.



Siphons are used in the irrigation systems of Zhangzhou's communes.

Aqueduct in Shibao commune, Yunxiao county.





Another good harvest in Longhai county.



Jiulong River distribution gate.



Scene from a Zhangzhou puppet show
"The Monkey King Subdues the Demon."



The puppeteers.

Teaching how to make a puppet.

Photos by Wang Hongxun



or drain 12,000 hectares in ten communes along the lower Jiulong River. It includes a distribution gate, several pumping stations and a 110-km. canal.

Another big project is an 86-km. irrigation canal that connects Yunxiao county by aqueduct with Dongshan Island offshore, irrigating 14,660 hectares of land in the two counties. Built in 1973, it is one of the auxiliary projects of Longxi's biggest reservoir.

LONGXI prefecture has 20 state farms. One of them, Changshan Overseas Chinese Farm, is in Yunxiao county 80 km. west of Zhangzhou. It used to be poor hilly land with only seven families. Three years after liberation, 147 overseas Chinese moved here and built it into a prosperous countryside. In the first year they opened up 66 hectares of fields and grew rice, sugarcane, soybeans, peanuts and sweet potatoes. Today the farm has 16,600 hectares of fields and 16,000 people. Its economy is diversified and includes forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations. Farm work is partly mechanized. Most of its people are from various parts of southeast Asia. Some came from Vietnam last year when they were expelled by the Vietnamese government.

The farm also grows pepper, originally brought from Indonesia. It was not grown in pre-liberation

China. After liberation, Yunnan and Hainan Island began to grow it. In 1960 some Fujian scientific research units and farms decided to introduce it. It was first planted on the Overseas Chinese Farm, but only 38 out of 15,000 survived, and these were barren. In 1964 Huang Dang, who had grown pepper in Indonesia, was asked to help. Though Fujian is hilly and colder than tropical countries, he succeeded. The farm now has 40 hectares under pepper.

Near the farm are some rubber plantations, a fairly recent introduction. First experiments were done on the Overseas Chinese Farm. Today there are 4,000 rubber trees.

The present vice-secretary of the farm's Party committee, originally from the Philippines, was leader of the first group of overseas Chinese to come to the farm in 1952. He has been with the farm all through its growth and development—including its reverses. In the last decade or so, he points out, the Communist Party's policies on overseas Chinese and rural economy were violated and the farm's production, particularly during the time of the gang of four, fell drastically. Today, however, things have returned to normal and the Party's policies are again being carried out. Fired with the goal of modernizing China, the farm's workers are putting great efforts into produc-

tion. Harvests of grain, peanuts, sugarcane, tea, lichees have reached all-time highs. Pig raising and the income from industry and sideline occupations has increased. Wages are higher and life has improved.

ONE of the most interesting products of Zhangzhou is puppets. They are made at the Zhangzhou Handicrafts Factory. Longxi puppets have a history of 400 years and are known at home and abroad. Xu Songnian is a veteran puppet maker in the factory, as were his father and grandfather. His two sons are puppeteers in the prefecture's cultural troupe. In the old society Xu earned a precarious living making puppets. The work was entirely done by hand. Though he and his wife made over 100 a year, it was not enough to support the family. Liberation brought him a new life.

Zhangzhou is also the home of Xiang opera. This and the Gezi opera on Taiwan are the same. Originating some time ago in Fujian as a kind of singing, it was introduced to Taiwan where it developed into the present style of both singing and dancing. Taiwan Gezi troupes often came to south Fujian to perform. Thus it became today's Xiang opera, one more indication that the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are the same.

Chen Maling (second right), famous Xiang opera actress and member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, is from Taiwan province.

Lin Kaide (left), chairman of the Zhangzhou Returned Overseas Chinese Federation, visiting a returned overseas Chinese family.

Photos by Xinhua



Memories of General Peng Dehuai

HUANG KECHENG



Peng Dehuai in Shanghai, 1957.

I BEGAN to work under Comrade Peng Dehuai in May 1930 when the Third Corps of the Red Army was formed. Through 40 years together, we fought in battle, faced danger and rejoiced over victories. He was a strict teacher and good friend to me. In my heart I will always carry the memory of his noble character and his courage in battle.

Peng Dehuai was born in a peasant family in Xiangtan county, Hunan province in 1898. After sending him to a private school in the village for two years his family took him out because they couldn't afford it any more. So at the age of 11 he went to work for a landlord as a cowherd. Later he worked as a coal miner and coolie transporting earth. The bullying and exploitation he suffered gave him a bitter hatred for the landlords and capitalists and made him ready to rebel against the old society.

In 1915 Xiangtan was hit by famine. Everywhere peasants were dying of starvation. But the landlords demanded that the peasants pay their rent and debts as usual. To save themselves, the people organized groups to seize the grain the landlords had in their storehouses. They were brutally suppressed.

HUANG KECHENG is a Central Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Seventeen-year-old Peng Dehuai led several hundred men to break into a landlord's granary and take most of his grain. He longed to find a way out for the workers and peasants and the liberation of the Chinese nation. He joined the Hunan provincial army in 1916. In 1919, then a company commander, Peng organized some of the men and the progressive officers into the Save the Poor Society. In the winter of 1920 after it sent one of its men to kill a despotic landlord named Ou, Peng had to flee for his life.

Peng entered the Hunan Military Officers' Training School in 1923. After graduation he served first as company and then battalion commander. With members of the Save the Poor Society in the army as the nucleus he organized a soldiers' committee which raised the demands: oppose the partition of China by the imperialist powers, overthrow the feudal landlords, and land to the tillers. The committee was active in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism.

DURING the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27) Peng took part in the Northern Expedition against the imperialist-backed northern warlords. His battalion fought heroically and won many battles. While the expeditionary forces were besieging the city of Wuchang in the autumn 1926 Peng, then an acting regimental commander, met a Communist named Duan Dechang. Duan talked to him about the Chinese Communist Party and suggested that a man with his feelings might like to read the *Communist Manifesto*, an outline of *Capital* and other such works. In this way Peng found the correct road to the liberation of the workers and peasants and the whole nation.

A few months later Chiang Kai-shek, heading the reactionaries in the Kuomintang party, turned against the revolution and began massacring the Communists. The revolution ended in failure in 1927. Despite the white terror that followed, Peng Dehuai joined the Chinese Communist Party early in 1928.

Trying to save the revolution, the Communists had launched uprisings at Nanchang, in the Hunan-Jiangxi border region (the Autumn Harvest Uprising),



Peng Dehuai (third left) with Zhou Enlai (third right), Ye Jianying (first left) and the headquarters staff of the First Front Red Army, Fujian province, 1933.

Guangzhou and southern Hunan, and Mao Zedong and Zhu De had led a portion of these forces to the Jinggang (Chingkang) Mountains in Jiangxi province to set up a revolutionary base. All this inspired Peng Dehuai to stage the famous Pingjiang Uprising in 1928. His troops from there were reorganized as the Fifth Red Army with Peng as commander. It took up guerrilla warfare along the borders of Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi provinces and set up a revolutionary base there.

In November Peng Dehuai led his troops to the Jinggang Mountains. After many bitter battles against Kuomintang and local landlord armies they joined forces with the Fourth Red Army under Chairman Mao and Zhu De at Ninggang on December 11, 1928. Under Chairman Mao's leadership Peng Dehuai won many victories in Jiangxi and Fujian provinces in the area of which the Jinggang Mountains were the center.

After Chiang Kai-shek began his "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the revolutionary base areas Peng's troops, supported by the masses and in coordination with other units, played a great role in smashing the enemy forces again and again. Later when the Red Army decided to leave the Jinggang Mountains, Peng Dehuai's units fought hundreds of thousands of Chiang's troops which were trying to encircle the Red Army and block its way northward on the 25,000-li (12,500-kilometer) Long March.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) Peng Dehuai was deputy commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army, which is what the Red Army was reorganized as after the Kuomintang-Communist united front was established to fight the Japanese. While the Kuomintang troops fled before the swift advance of the Japanese invaders, Peng assisted Zhu De to lead the Eighth Route Army against the Japanese. In the Japanese-occupied areas they mobilized the masses for guerrilla warfare and built up a big anti-Japanese base in north China. They defeated numerous Japanese "mopping up" campaigns and also thwarted provocations and attacks on them

by Kuomintang troops. Carrying out Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, Peng Dehuai fought until the final victory over Japan.

IN the War of Liberation (1946-49) Peng Dehuai won outstanding merit in defending Yanan, where Chairman Mao had his headquarters. As soon as the war with Japan had ended, Chiang Kai-shek had concentrated his forces to attack the Communist-led areas. In the defense of Yanan Peng led his troops against a force ten times his strength with calm calculation. Resolutely following Chairman Mao's strategic decisions and relying on the masses, his troops won one battle after another and liberated that vast area with Yanan as its center. Peng won the acclaim of the people and the praise of Chairman Mao.

In 1950 when the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to strangle the new China in her cradle extended the war in Korea to the Yalu River on China's border Peng Dehuai was chosen by Chairman Mao to command the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. Though poorly equipped, they fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Korean People's Army against an enemy armed with the most modern weapons and in the end the U.S. imperialists were forced to sign an armistice. After his return from the war Peng carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in building up the army and made important contributions to China's national defense and economic construction.

In northern Shaanxi, late 1936 (left). Eighth Route Army Deputy Commander-in-Chief Peng Dehuai at the frontline directing the hundred-regiment campaign against the Japanese, 1940.



THROUGH the decades of bitter and heroic armed struggle Peng Dehuai became well known as a proletarian military strategist.

Soon after the Fourth and Fifth Red Armies had joined forces in December 1928, the warlords in Hunan and Jiangxi provinces mustered 18 regiments to encircle the Jinggang Mountains. When the Fourth Red Army decided to withdraw to southern Jiangxi, Chairman Mao decided to leave behind a portion of the Fifth Red Army which was commanded by Peng Dehuai to draw the enemy's attention from the Fourth Army on its southward march. It was a dangerous task. Many of the Fifth Red Army officers thought that instead they should march northward to enlarge the old Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi border area. Peng Dehuai was influential in persuading them to stay in the interest of the revolution as a whole.

Three days after the Fourth Red Army had left, enemy troops converged on the Jinggang Mountains

Peng Dehuai (first right) discussing tactics during the defense of Yanan, March 1948.



At an artillery position during the Korean War.



from all directions. The battle raged for three days and nights. The Fifth Red Army wiped out a large number of enemy effectives, but still had to break out of the enemy encirclement. It finally did so after many encounters, but was reduced to only 300 men. Even so, it sought every opportunity to attack the enemy in order to aid the Fourth Red Army.

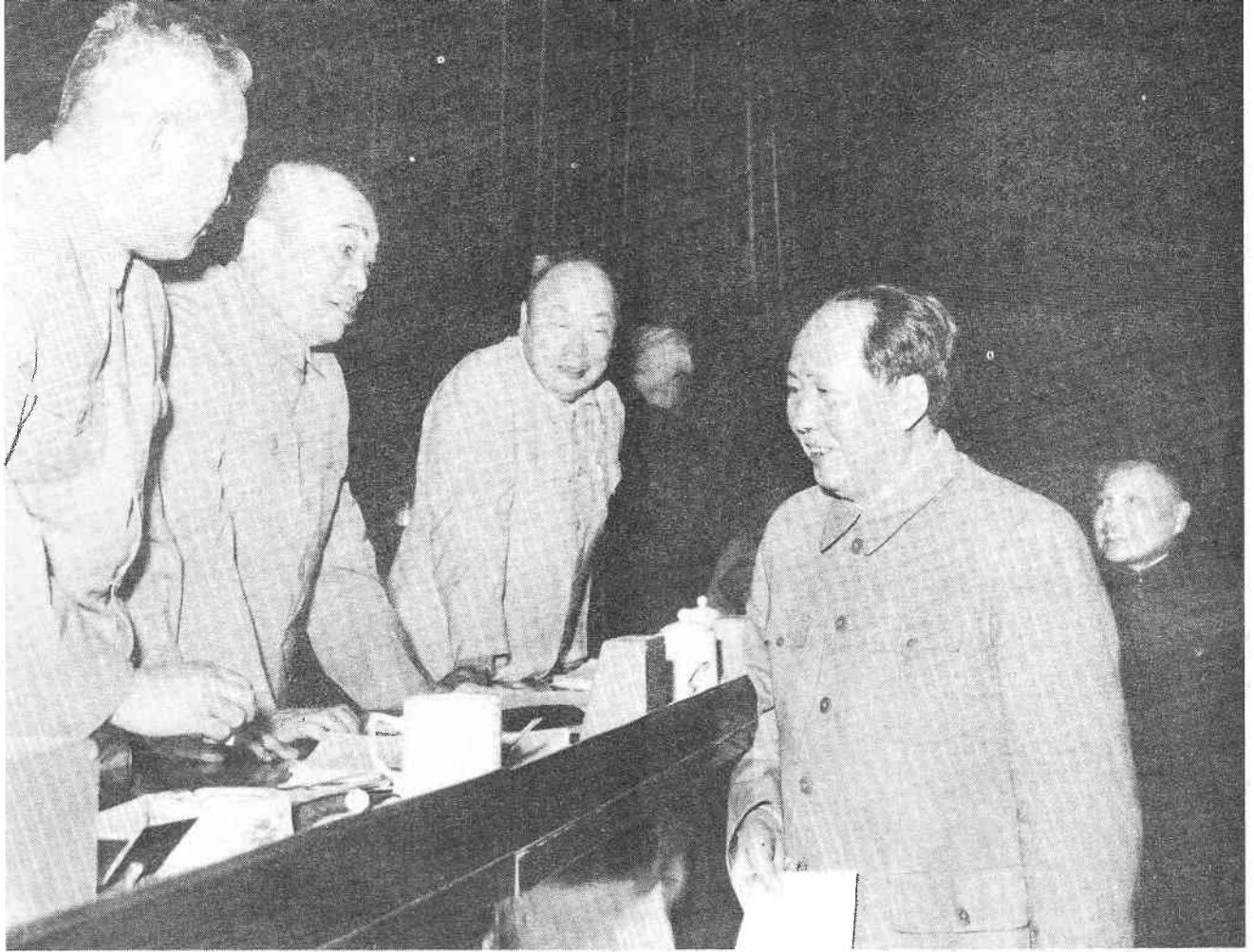
Often in adverse circumstances Peng Dehuai was able to pit a small, weak force against a much stronger enemy — and win. In 1930 he commanded the Red Army Third Corps' capture of Changsha, the only provincial capital taken by the Red Army in that period. To take the city his troops defeated an enemy force twice their number. Against every one of Chiang's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns Peng, following Chairman Mao's military thinking, fought with daring and wiped out large numbers of enemy forces. His fame spread far and wide. His work against Chiang's second campaign was particularly outstanding. Working in close cooperation with the Red Army First Corps, Peng's units won three decisive battles one after another to defeat the second encirclement.

Late in 1934 the Red Army Third Corps under Peng's leadership left with other units on the Long March. With the Red Army First Corps, in daring attacks they seized the strategic Loushan Pass in Guizhou province. This enabled the Red Army to double back and take the city of Zunyi for a second time and get out of an encirclement by Chiang Kai-shek's forces. This battle at Loushan Pass wiped out more enemy troops than any other battle on the Long March.

IN 1946 the Liberation War had begun. The People's Liberation Army had only 25,000 poorly-armed men in the north Shaanxi area. Chiang Kai-shek poured in 230,000 troops equipped with modern weapons from the United States. Yet, in his famous defense of Yanan Peng, following Chairman Mao's principles such as "attack dispersed, isolated enemy forces first; attack concentrated, strong forces later," "make wiping out the enemy's effective strength the main objective" and "strive to wipe out the enemy when he is on the move," won one brilliant victory after another.

With careful planning Peng lured the Kuomintang 31st brigade into a trap at Qinghuabian northeast of Yanan. With this ambush his force wiped out all the 2,900 men and captured the brigade commander. Then, applying Chairman Mao's tactic of subjecting the enemy to "wear and tear" he led the enemy around by the nose inside the liberated area. When the enemy was exhausted and did not know where to turn Peng's force attacked the 135th brigade at Yangma River north of Qinghuabian and wiped out the entire brigade of 4,700 men, including its commander.

Hard on this battle, in another at Panlong south of the Yangma River Peng's troops wiped out 6,700



With Chairman Mao, Deng Xiaoping (first right), Li Xiannlan (first left) and Chen Yi (third left) at the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, May 1958.

enemy soldiers of the 167th brigade and captured its commander, known as one of the four strong men of the Kuomintang warlord Hu Zongnan.

In 1947, to commend Peng on these achievements, at a military conference Chairman Mao presented him with a copy of a poem he had written about him ten years earlier.

*The mountains are high, the valleys deep,
And long is the road.
Our great army marches freely everywhere.
Who is the one who dares to face the enemy
with sword drawn?
Only our General Peng.*

Peng Dehuai commented: "‘Only our General Peng’ should be changed to ‘Only our heroic Red Army’."

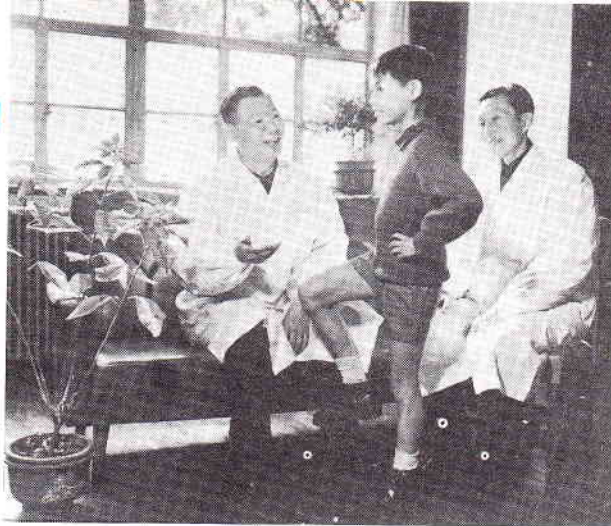
PENG DEHUI often said that a commander himself had to be fearless in order for his men to have the courage to strike and win. He lived up to his own advice. In order to give correct orders he often went to the front lines to investigate at the risk of his life. His command posts were so close to the front line that we lower-ranking officers would

complain that there was no place for us to set up ours. Once during an operation in northwest China Wang Zhen, Column Commander under Peng, was shocked to see General Peng Dehuai coming to the front amidst a rain of bullets. "Why are you here?" Wang demanded to know.

"You can be here, why not I?" Peng answered with a smile. For Peng's own safety Wang had to order his bodyguards to pull him away. This custom of Peng's was well known to the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. When Peng was in Korea, the Party committee of the Chinese People's Volunteers received a special telegram warning them to watch out for his safety.

On his return from the Korean War, Peng Dehuai devoted himself to strengthening China's national defense. He took charge of the daily work of the Central Committee's Military Commission. Out of respect for the old marshals almost every week he would invite those who were in the capital to a conference to consult on matters of strategy, defense construction, army building, defense research, arms production and the people's militia. He often worked late into the night to solve problems.

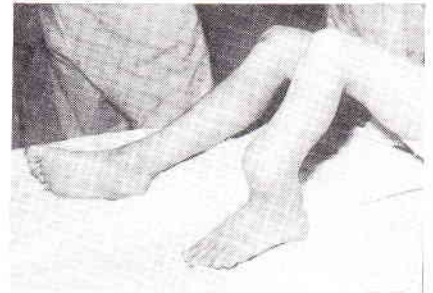
(to be continued)



Dr. Chen Zhongwei (left) and Dr. Wang Yan examine how a boy's left leg works after surgery.

Huang Zongwei

The left leg before surgery.



MICROSURGERY IN CHINA

CHEN ZHONGWEI

MICROSURGERY emerged in the early 60s. Operating microscopes provide a more accurate and safer way for repairing and suturing micro-tissues too difficult to see with the naked eye. They are particularly useful in skin and muscle transplants and nerve, blood vessel and intestinal repair. They give satisfactory results in operations on blocked lymph and cerebral vessels and in removing the pituitary gland and intra-ventricular tumors.

The development of microsurgery in China was spurred by the need to suture tiny blood vessels when rejoining severed limbs. In 1963 our hospital successfully replanted the completely severed right hand of a worker. Since the survival of the replant depends on the proper joining of the blood vessels, surgical workers soon paid more attention to microsurgery.

Beginning in 1964, surgeons in Beijing and Shanghai started ex-

periments and research on micro-vascular anastomosis, replantation of rabbit's ears and free skin flap transplantation on animals. In early 1966 the replantation of severed fingers and free transplantation of a toe for reconstruction of a thumb opened a new chapter in China's microsurgery. In recent years China's microsurgery has made rapid progress and gained notable achievements at advanced world standards.

Rejoining and Transplanting

Our first success in replanting a severed finger was in 1966. By the end of last year over 400 cases had been done in our hospital. At the early stage we used low-power optical microscopes and only 56 percent of the cases were successful. Since 1973 we have been using two-man surgical microscopes and atraumatic (non-injury) needles 18 microns in diameter. This has raised the successful cases to 92 percent. Now this technique is used not only in cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou (Canton) but in county and factory hospitals in many parts of the country.

Our hospital has also made significant progress in bone transplantation using microsurgery. In July 1977 we performed China's first free fibula transplant with blood vessels attached. The patient was an eight-year-old boy from a village in Jiangsu province. Six centimeters of his humerus had been eaten away by osteomyelitis.

An operation of long-segment bone transplantation was necessary. Formerly we had to cut all the blood vessels on the bone graft because they couldn't be sutured. Then the graft had to go through a process from necrosis to regeneration. Different degrees of bone withering occurred. This was especially common in long-segment bone transplantation. The bone graft often failed to revive even after several operations and a long period of plaster stabilization.

To overcome this, we decided to adopt microsurgery. We took a piece of bone with blood vessels attached from the boy's lower left leg. We transplanted the graft and joined the blood vessels with the arteries and veins of the arm. The immediate establishment of blood circulation on the bone graft

CHEN ZHONGWEI, a well-known orthopedic surgeon, is head of the Orthopedics Department of the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital.

avoided bone withering and necrosis. Thus, with strong resistance against infection, the graft survived and the boy regained the function of his arm quickly. In three months the boy could carry weight with his two hands.

In November 1977 we took another step forward in free fibula transplantation. We used it in a case of congenital pseudo-arthritis of the tibia. This disease, often occurring in children, was difficult for the orthopedics department to handle. No results were obtained even after several operations. Some bone specialists thought the best method was early amputation.



Xinhua
Operation under surgical microscopes.

Our first case was a seven-year-old boy. A deformity of his left leg made his left foot turn upward to the right. This made walking very difficult. In 1975 he had undergone an operation in a Shanghai hospital but with no improvement. The operation left a 7-cm. gap in his bone. We did a free fibula transplant with blood vessels attached and got desirable results. Several months later he could walk and soon was running and jumping like other boys. Since

then we have performed nine similar operations with good results.

Free fibula transplantation can be used to repair bone damage or defects left after injury or the removal of tumors. Today other hospitals have also begun such surgery, including cases of congenital pseudo-arthritis of the tibia.

Thumb Reconstruction

To lose the thumb is to lose half the hand's function. For a long time specialists in China and abroad have sought ways to reconstruct the thumb. But not a single one was satisfactory. Today with microsurgery Chinese surgeons have made a breakthrough with free transplantation of a toe for reconstruction of the thumb.

In February 1966, medical workers at the Huashan Hospital of the Shanghai First Medical College reconstructed a thumb for a machinist with his second toe (the removal of the second toe does not harm the foot's function). In the past, thumb reconstruction had had to go through three or four operations over a period of several months. This time the suturing of blood vessels, nerves and tendons was all done in one operation. This is far better than the old method in reestablishing blood circulation, feeling, function of the joints and the appearance of the hand. In recent years over 70 cases have been reported with 96 percent success.

In 1973 the Huashan Hospital successfully transplanted a free skin flap from the lower abdomen to repair a defect left by removal of a tumor on the face. This success was attained only two months after a similar operation had been done abroad.

Free skin flap transplantation is an important method for repairing the lower abdomen, inner thigh or head left by disease or injury. In the past the small blood vessels could not be linked, so the operation had to be carried out in several steps. This resulted in prolonged treatment and great discomfort for the patients. With microsurgery

today, one operation suffices. The skin graft is usually taken from the lower abdomen, inner thigh or the back of the foot. In addition to simple skin flaps there are complex ones with nerves, muscles and tendons attached.

Today many hospitals in China have begun such operations. By the end of 1978 over 300 thumb reconstructions and 169 free skin flap transplants had been done with a success rate above 90 percent for both.

The free transplantation of the greater omentum, a fold of the peritoneum, is a more advanced technique. Since 1977 seven successful cases have been reported from the Beijing Jishuitan Hospital, the No. 9 People's Hospital of the Shanghai Second Medical College and the General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army. The method was used to repair leg ulcers, scalp ruptures, cranial damage and semi-facial atrophy.

A new procedure in microsurgery is free transplantation of a segment of the intestines for the reconstruction of a defect of the esophagus. Previous methods used in attempts to repair such defects were unsatisfactory. In October 1977 the Shanghai No. 9 People's Hospital successfully repaired a blocked esophagus caused by chemical burns. By the end of last year five such operations had been performed in this and the Shanghai Thoracic Surgical Hospital with good results. Two types of intestines were used. One is a segment of the jejunum and the other is a segment of the jejunum with a mesenteric vascular pedicle at the proximal end. The longest segment used was 20 cm.

Microsurgery has also been used in ENT, eye, cardiovascular, obstetrics and abdominal, urological and thoracic surgery.

Although microsurgery has been used in China with a certain degree of success, much remains to be done in the study of micro-anatomy, the production of more and better operating microscopes and related equipment, and the wider use of this new method of surgery.

Revisiting the Mountains of the Yao People

(Part II)

FEI XIAOTONG



Yao girl.

Zhang Yan

I SPENT one evening with two leaders of the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County — Mo Yiming, secretary of the county Party committee, and vice-secretary Li Shengping. We sat around a glowing brazier and talked about the changes that autonomy had brought to the Dayao Mountains.

Fifty-four-year-old Li Shengping, a Zhuang from a neighboring county, had occupied leading posts in Jinxiu ever since liberation here in 1950. Forty-year-old Mo Yiming is a Yao cadre trained by Li after liberation and a graduate of the Central South Institute for Nationalities. The pair are close as brothers and complementary in temperament — Mo outgoing, humorous, brisk and efficient; Li down-to-earth, deliberate and taciturn. They make a perfect team.

In fact, the two were a good illustration of how the nationality policies that so changed the Dayao Mountains had actually been put into effect. A cardinal point of those policies was autonomy for minority nationalities. This, in short, meant they should manage their own affairs — the only way to bring about equality and unity between nationalities.

For a people so long subjected to national and class oppression, so economically impoverished and culturally backward as were the Yaos in the Dayao Mountains, to become their own masters and eventually an advanced people they had first of all in the past to smash the shackles of the chauvinism of the Han rulers. But it had been well-nigh impossible for the Yaos to do that on their own. Time and again in history they had revolted against this oppression, only to be put down again with terrible losses. Final victory came only after the Chinese Communist Party united all the nationalities in China in a

FEI XIAOTONG, 69, is a professor at the Central Institute for Nationalities, a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Deputy Director of the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The first part of this article appeared in the May issue of *China Reconstructs*.

concerted effort to topple the three mountains crushing the Chinese people — feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat capitalism. In the case of the Yaos, liberation came in the shape of the People's Liberation Army. This army, led by the Communist Party and incorporating members of all China's nationalities, rallied the Yaos and others in these mountains and fought by their side to eradicate the remnant forces of the reactionary Kuomintang entrenched in the region.

By the same token, concerted efforts by all nationalities were necessary for any single minority people to rid itself of its backwardness and poverty, failing which any real equality between the peoples would be out of the question. In the Dayao Mountains, in particular, there was only a handful of Yao Communist Party members at the time of the region's liberation. Carrying out the Party's regional autonomy policy required the participation of cadres from China's more advanced nationalities. If a predominantly Yao people's regime was eventually to be set up in these mountains where national and class relationships were so complicated, there had to be experienced Han and Zhuang cadres to help.

Li Shengping is typical of those cadres of other nationalities who worked in close cooperation to liberate and build up the Dayao Mountains. A Zhuang by origin, Li had been a standing member of the county Party committee ever since the region's liberation.

As I discussed with him the growth of Yao nationality cadres, the door opened and another guest came in. He too had once been a standing member of Jinxiu county's Party committee. A Han born in northeast China, he had also come to Guangxi as a member of a government work team sent to the Dayao Mountain region. He joined in our conversation with the remark that his task had been to train a Yao successor within three years. But he stayed on a dozen years training more Yao cadres. Nodding toward Mo Yiming, he said, "He was a youngster then,



The author, Fei Xiaotong (left) with Secretary Li Shengping (right) Zhang Yan
of the Jinxiu Party committee at the county's power station.

but now he's grown up and taken over our tasks." There had only been one Yao at the top level when the autonomous county was set up. Now six of the nine leading cadres were Yaos, the others being a Zhuang' and two Hans.

Outside assistance also helped to promote Yao development in material aspects. An example was their Central Power Station. Its equipment was manufactured in Fujian (Fukien) province, funds for it came from a special government subsidy for minority nationality districts, the designing was done by engineers sent by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Yao technicians were trained in schools in Nanning. "If this district hadn't been an autonomous county," Li said, "special considerations and benefits such as these wouldn't have been available." The county's revenue in the early years was less than the state subsidies and goods it received. Subsequent increases in income came from the profits of enterprises built with state assistance.

"If that's the case," I remarked, "why can't the autonomous districts go on relying on cadres of more advanced nationalities and on state subsidies, as it was in the beginning?"

"No," Li replied, shaking his head. "If the Yaos are to be responsible for their own district, then it must be Yao cadres in charge of administration. Two cadres can say the same thing, but when a Yao cadre says it, the people here are more willing to believe him, and things get done faster. As for the more advanced nationalities helping the minorities materially and culturally — of course, that's necessary. But you've also got to realize it's impossible to build up this region without the participation and efforts of the minorities themselves. The area is already making important contributions to the country and, properly developed, can become an inexhaustible source of electricity and lumber for socialist construction." Thus, a veteran Zhuang cadre with 30 years service to the Yaos.

THE Yaos had attained political equality with other nationalities, but, I asked, what had been done to eliminate the inequalities among the Yaos themselves? This question drew out a moving story from the post-liberation history of the region.

In 1951, a government delegation investigating the problems of



Li Peizhen (second left), a Yao woman, is vice-chairman of the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County Revolutionary Committee.



Yao women embroidering.

minority nationalities arrived in the Dayao Mountains. Their work uncovered serious contradictions between the Mountain-owner and Migrant Yaos. The delegation consulted both groups and suggested concluding a "solidarity pact." This eventually took place — following the established form and etiquette of the "tablet" system. The terms of the pact were carved on a tablet and representatives of the groups pledged their observance by drinking bowls of "chicken's blood wine" before it — a Yao ceremony used only on the most solemn occasions.

The main points in the pact were these: an end to special privileges, free use of uncultivated land and reduction of rents and interest. The Yaos one and all said, "If even the Hans and the Yaos treat each other as equals, why can't we Yaos do the same among ourselves?" This pact proved to be an effective means of unifying the Yaos. Roughly 1,600 cases involving major inter-group disputes were peacefully settled in the years following its conclusion, and Yao solidarity was greatly strengthened.

But the pact was not a fundamental solution to the contradictions among the Yaos because it did not touch the feudal land-ownership system. The land reform movement which began in 1954 did this. Land held by land-

lords was confiscated and distributed among 2,000 land-destitute peasant families. This, in effect, removed the economic basis for the contradiction between the Mountain-owners and Migrants, since all the landlords in the mountains belonged to the first group, and most of the landless peasants to the latter group.

The earlier conclusion of the solidarity pact, plus years of reeducation, had raised the class consciousness of the Yaos, and now the rank-and-file Mountain-owner Yaos saw that only a small minority in their own group got any benefit from discriminating against the Migrants. They realized that the poverty and backwardness of the Migrants had been brought about by this landowner minority through the traditional tablet system. It also became apparent that both the Migrants and the exploited tenant-peasants among the Mountain-owners wanted feudal privileges abolished. Thus it was that once the contradictions among the Yaos that had camouflaged the class contradictions were shown up for what they really were, solidarity was reinforced — this time on a class basis.

LAND reform in the Dayao Mountains was followed by a movement for agricultural cooperation. The change in the system of ownership in production once again

helped strengthen Yao solidarity. It was in such a spirit that the slogan "Welcome the Migrants down from the mountains" was raised. Many Migrants moved down to the rivers, where the one-time "Mountain-owners" marked off paddy fields for their use. In this way a good many Migrants, who for hundreds of years had led a wandering and dispersed existence, now began to settle down in permanent communities. Grateful to the erstwhile Mountain-owners for their unselfish cooperation in sharing the land, the Migrants took pains to develop cordial and intimate relations with their benefactors. At the same time they threw their energies into land reclamation and paddy-field construction, and in the space of twenty-odd years reached living standards much the same as those of other Yao groups.

I went to see a production team that had been set up in this fashion — the Fenzhan team. It consisted of about two dozen households, mostly Migrant Yaos who had moved down here in 1958 from the remote, heavily-forested mountains 900 meters above sea level at the headwaters of the Jinxiu River. They had started with 1.4 hectares of paddy fields given them by the Mountain-owners. They built new paddy fields every year and by now had four hectares under cultivation. At first the rice they grew every year was three tons

short of their needs. Today, however, the 300 kilograms every person gets per year is entirely their own production, and a five-ton surplus is sold to the government.

Most of the villagers had gone off to the fields when I arrived and I was entertained by an elderly retired cadre. He was a Han. After working in these mountains for a good many years, he had decided to remain here because he wanted to continue helping the Yaos. He was not able to do much physical labor, but he went on serving his Yao neighbors as an adviser. He apparently knew all there was to know about each family and individual in the village. As he told me about the life here he ticked off on his fingers the inhabitants who owned bicycles, sewing machines, radios and wristwatches—all things the Migrants had never even seen in former times. With a chuckle he remarked, "The Migrant Yaos aren't migrants any longer. They've settled down in tile-roofed houses." By replacing the primitive slash-and-burn planting methods with settled farming—a transition of historic importance—the Yaos had crossed a threshold in mankind's advance.

In the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County there are several dozen villages of resettled Migrant Yaos similar to the Fenzhan production team. Not all the Migrants—who are more than half the population in the region—have settled down yet, but a big step forward has been taken in this direction.

I visited a good many households seeking information on the economic changes in the Dayao Mountains. As could be expected, the Mountain-owners, who all along had been paddy cultivators and relatively affluent, were still better off than the newly-settled Migrants. Their standard of living was generally on a par with that of the Hans and Zhuangs living outside the mountains.

TAKING the county as a whole, ample evidence of the econom-

ic changes was supplied by a few basic figures. Grain production, 8,070 tons in 1958, went up to 12,740 tons by the year 1977—a 58 percent increase. A number of paddy-planting teams have harvested 7.5 tons or more per hectare for several years. At the time of liberation, in these remote backwoods no sound of machinery had ever disturbed the singing of the birds except that of a small thermoelectric plant. By 1977, twenty-odd years later, a dozen factories had sprung up for things such as agricultural machinery, industrial chemicals, printing, automobile repairs, paper-making and grain processing. Gross output value multiplied 13 times over 1957. Electricity output rose from 18,500 kwh. in 1957 to 2,195,400 kwh. in 1977, or 40.5 kwh. per capita.

Living standards have gone up. Retail sales, 980,000 yuan in 1957, jumped to 4,130,000 yuan in 1977, a 321 percent increase. Correspondingly, income increased three-fold and the people's savings accounts five-fold.

Advances in culture and education have also been outstanding.

Only one middle school and 88 primary schools existed in the county in 1957. By 1977 middle schools and primary schools numbered 327. The Yaos had never seen a movie before liberation, and when the visiting central government delegation showed the first films in 1951, gunfire on the soundtrack sometimes sent audiences running away in terror. Now every commune had its movie house and each brigade sends its projection team on tours of the villages. Everyone can see a film at least once a week. Jinxiu's cultural troupes have developed the Yaos' traditional music and dances. Their programs frequently win prizes and high praise at provincial and national song and dance festivals. I saw some of their performances during my visit to the region, and came away deeply impressed.

I also looked in at the Jinxiu People's Hospital. It was founded in 1956, and by now each commune, brigade and team had its own medical and health set-up. County medical personnel numbered 57 in 1956; by 1977 there were 203,

(Continued on P. 61)

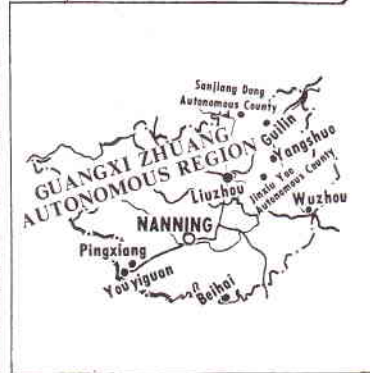
Yao cadres and commune members make plans for the future. Photos by Jinxiu



The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region



A main street in Nanning, capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Tan Zhiqiang*



Students in the Guangxi Institute for Nationalities. *Bao Gang*

THE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China bordering Viet Nam is over 230,000 square kilometers in area. Its 30 million people are of the Zhuang and 11 other nationalities: Han, Yao, Dong, Miao, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui and Gelao. Nanning is its capital. Where a minority nationality other than Zhuang lives in a compact community within the region, an autonomous county has been established.

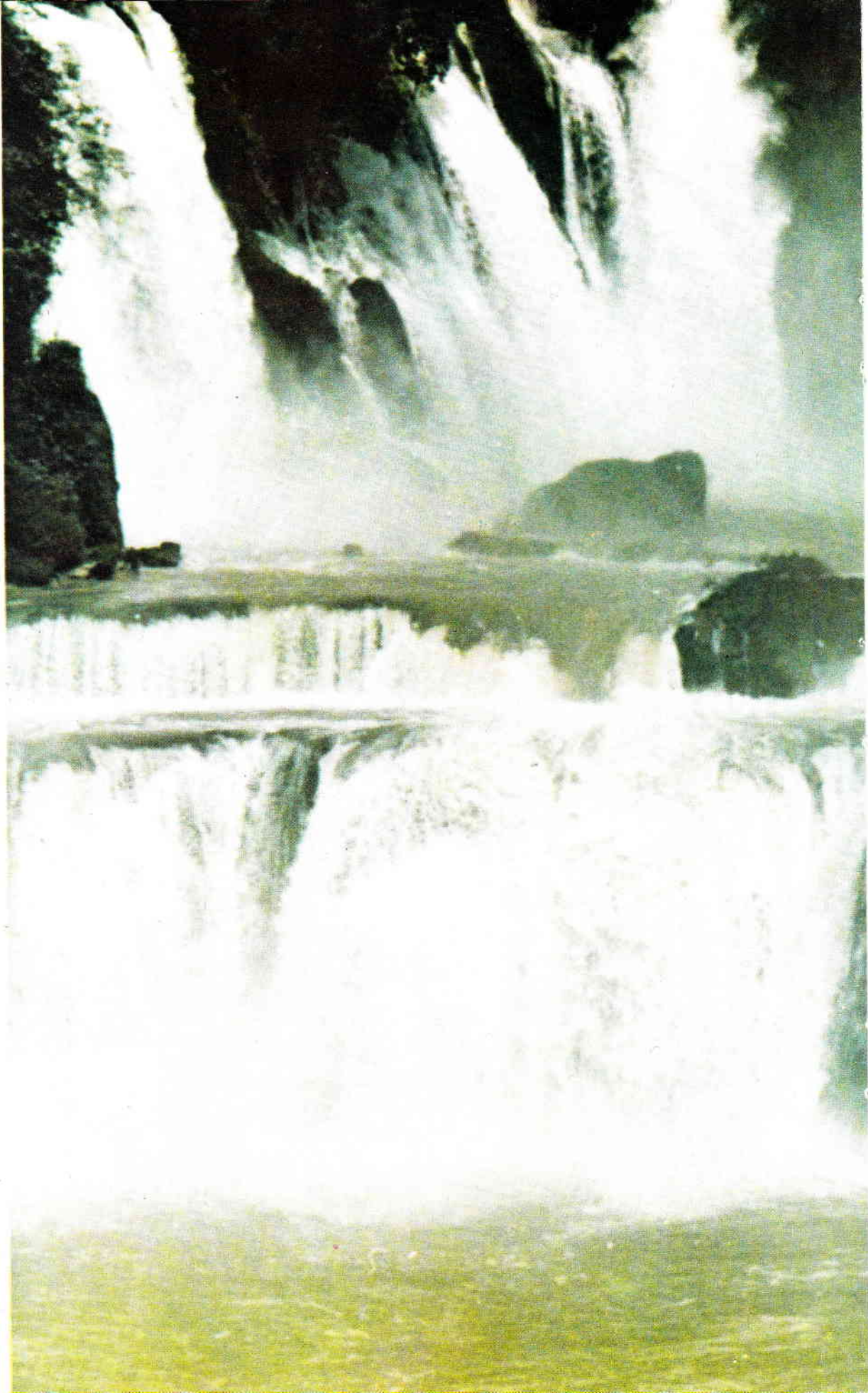
The Zhuangs are the biggest minority nationality in China. Ninety percent of them, about 11 million, live in Guangxi. They have their own written language. Because of close relations with the Hans over the centuries, many of them speak the Han language. Subtropical Guangxi is crisscrossed with rivers and mountains, and green the year round. It is famous for its scenic places. The landscape of Guilin (Kweilin) is said to be the best in the country. Rice is the main crop. The region is rich in manganese, tin, wolfram, lead, zinc, aluminium and other minerals. The northwestern part of the region produces timber.

Since 1949 and especially since March 5, 1958 when the autonomous region was set up, economic construction has gone ahead fairly rapidly.

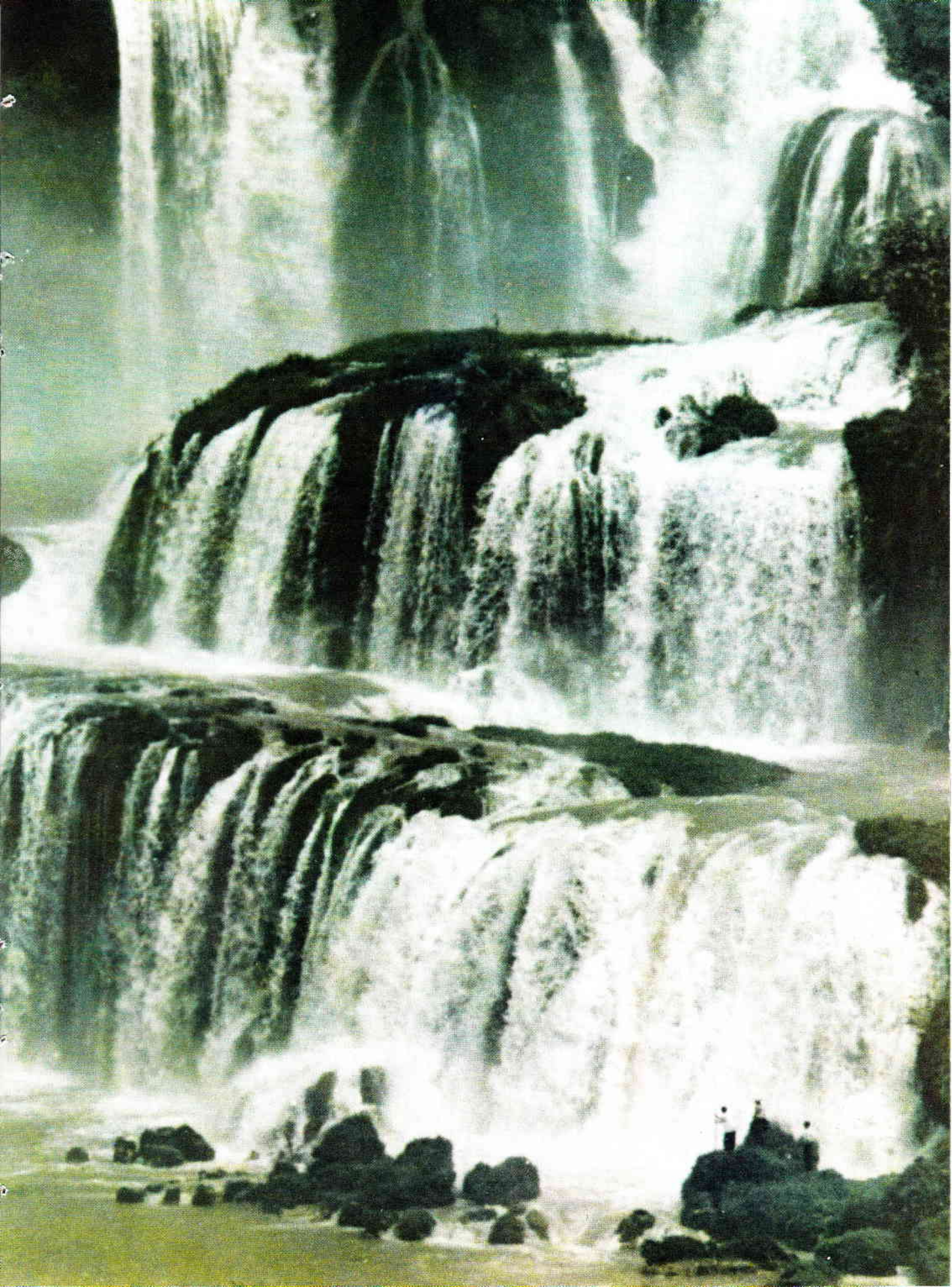


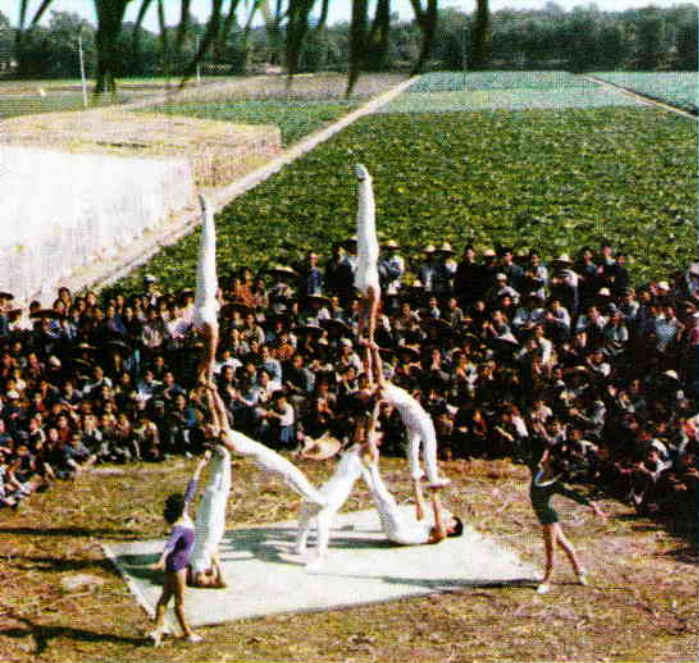
Springtime.

Tan Zhiqiang



A waterfall in
Daxin county.
Tan Zhiqiang





Gymnasts give an outdoor performance.

Zhou Jianguo



A cadre (right) at a worksite.

Xinhua

Spraying insecticide.

Zhou Jianguo



MINERALS FOR CHINA'S MODERNIZATION



Sun Daguang
Wang Hongxun

Interview with Sun Daguang, Director, State Geological Bureau

To achieve her aim of modernization by the end of the century China will need ever more mineral resources. Can she meet her needs? What are the prospects for exploitation of mineral resources? What are China's geologists doing? Can they overcome the handicaps of China's backward technology? We recently put these questions and others to Sun Daguang, Director of the State Geological Bureau. Below are the highlights of the interview.

Q. What are the chief minerals China urgently needs in her modernization?

A. A wide variety of resources are needed. Iron, manganese, copper, aluminum, chromium, nickel, lead, zinc, coal, oil, natural gas, gypsum, kaolin, silica and limestone are needed for our basic industries like metallurgy, chemicals, building materials and fuel. Phosphorus, sulphur, potassium and arsenic are needed by agriculture. Rare metals and rare-earth elements are demanded for use in national defense, space, computer and laser technology.

Q. Can China's geological prospecting keep pace with her needs for resources?

A. Our needs are increasing rapidly but we are confident that we will find new deposits to meet our future needs. Between liberation in 1949 and 1977, the last year for which complete statistics are available, we found a vast supply of minerals, but by 1990 our needs will be greater than the total deposits found in that previous period. For example, if our annual steel output reaches 60 million tons, we will require an annual 500 million tons of iron ore, and the manganese and copper to go with it. The need for energy resources is also mounting rapidly but we have found new reserves of petroleum, natural gas and coal in many places. (See "What about Energy in China?" in the April issue of *China Reconstructs*.)

We have guaranteed sources for the major projects scheduled to be completed by 1985, with the exception of a very few minerals. In recent years we have put a lot of manpower and equipment into exploration in areas known to contain ore. For iron these include Xichang county in southwestern Si-

chuan province, Luanxian county in eastern Hebei, Lujiang county in central Anhui and Lanxian county in western Shanxi province; for copper ore, Dexing county in northeastern Jiangxi and for phosphorus, Wengan county in central Guizhou. More new mines than were expected have been located.

Today our main energies are being directed to finding minerals to supply projects to be started after 1985. China's vast land and sea areas contain broad possibilities for minerals of all kinds. Many promising areas await prospecting.

Q. Some foreign economists have stated that China is short in chromium and nickel and needs to import all she uses. Is this true?

A. So far we have found enough deposits of nickel for our own use but our supply of chromium ore is still insufficient. Recently we discovered several big deposits of high-grade chromium on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau, and some promising fields in other parts of the country.

No country, even with rich natural resources, can be entirely self-sufficient in all minerals. We have found all of the world's 140 industrially useful minerals in our country, and have known deposits of all but 10. China is one of the few countries in the world with such a wide variety of minerals. Her deposits of 17 minerals including wolfram, antimony, tin, coal, iron, copper, sulphur, phosphorus and petroleum are among the largest in the world.

China lacks a few, partly because of her natural endowment, but also at present because of her low technical level. These lacks can be made up through foreign trade, which will benefit both ourselves and the seller country, and through developing materials



A gas field in Sichuan province.

Xinhua

which can substitute for minerals which are in short supply.

Q. We have heard that last year Chinese geologists found many new big mineral deposits and also that reserves in mines already in production have been found to be larger than expected. Is this true?

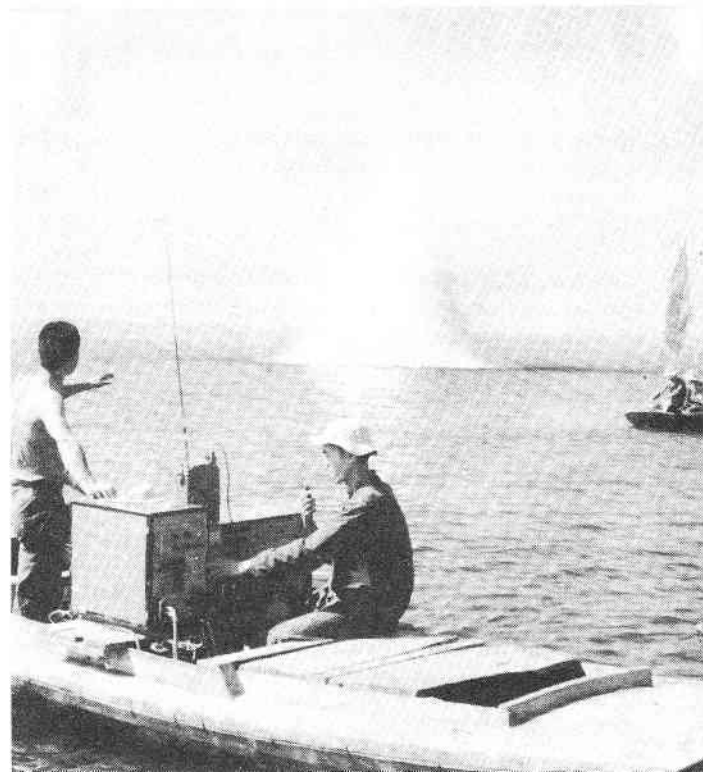
A. Yes, we made some quite good finds last year. We overfulfilled the state plan for prospecting in 20 main resources. The reserves of iron, coal, platinum, copper, manganese, phosphorus and pyrite located in 1978 were greater than those found in 1977. We also found considerable deposits of 17 minerals not included in the plan, such as rutile and fluorite. Aero-geophysical prospecting did more work last year than ever before. An aeromagnetic survey covering the Huanghai (Yellow) Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea begun in 1975 was completed last year. Now we have data on the geological structure of our offshore areas and on the prospects for natural gas and undersea oil.

Q. Are there any finds that have particular significance for modernization?

A. Last year we focused our investigation on areas which have or probably have ores, and their peripheries. We found nearly 100 new thick deposits of ores including iron in Yunnan and Qinghai. For the first time volcanic-type reserves of copper, lead and zinc were discovered in Sichuan province. Bauxite ore of fine quality was found in Pingguo county in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The largest silver lode ever found in China was located in Henan province, a big platinum mine in Yunnan, a large copper deposit was found in Tibet

Prospecting for undersea resources.

Xinhua



and another of 8,000,000 tons in Jiangxi province which has enabled us to designate it as one of China's nine non-ferrous metals centers. Lead and zinc resources in western Yunnan, which are expected to exceed 10,000,000 tons, will soon be exploited with modern technology.

Q. Is lack of technicians and equipment an obstacle to China's mineral exploitation?

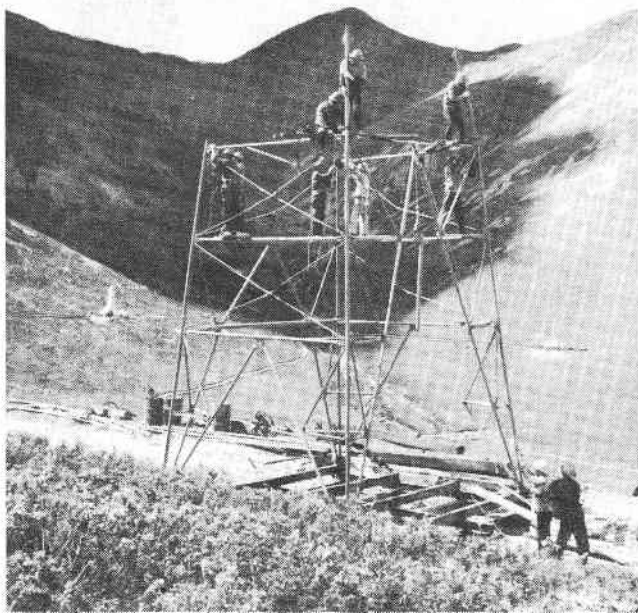
A. I'll answer the part about technicians by discussing it historically. Shortly after the founding of the people's republic in 1949 we started planning for a general geological survey. At that time there were only 200 geologists and 800 geological workers. To supplement their efforts the Ministry of Geology called on all the people to supply information that might lead to discovery of minerals. Our technology was also extremely backward.

Now our geological force has grown considerably. We have a great number of experienced geologists and several hundred thousand trained geological workers. But there is still a definite gap between the demands of rapid industrial development and what we are able at present to achieve in research and discovery of new deposits, technology and management.

Q. How do you propose to catch up with the world's advanced?

A. We are systematically adopting aerial prospecting, remote sensing and high-efficiency geophysical and geochemical prospecting; promoting the use of advanced probing and drilling equipment; extending the use of computers and speeding up technical innovations to modernize our geological work. We plan

The Hengduan Mountains in eastern Tibet could be rich in metallic minerals. Geologists above are finding out.
Yuan Kezhong

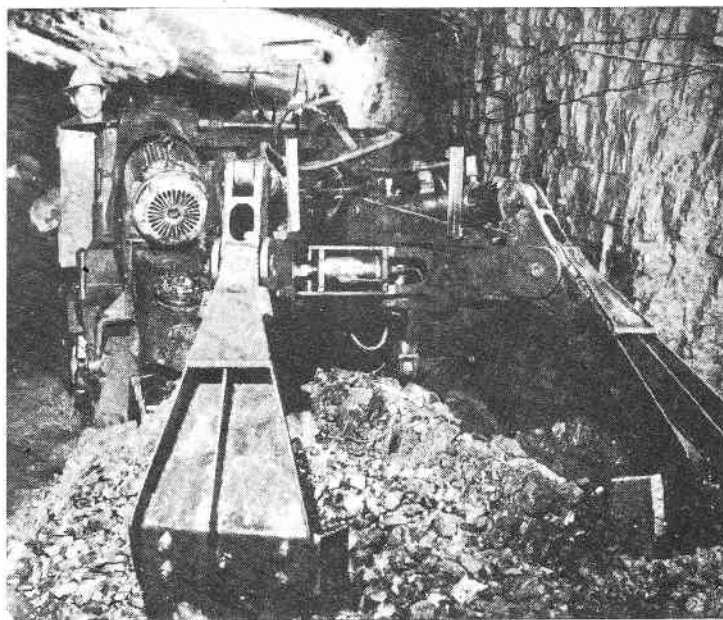


to establish remote-sensing centers in north and south China, a remote-sensing information center in Beijing and remote-sensing data interpretation centers and general computer stations in a dozen provinces. At the same time we will strive to strengthen our undergirding in basic theory.

For modernizing our geological work quickly we have called on leaders at all levels and technicians and workers to improve their technical knowledge and study scientific management. We are already working on improving our management and, to improve our efficiency, reorganizing and setting up some companies devoted to one specialized operation.

Q. What place is there for import of advanced technology and for international cooperation?

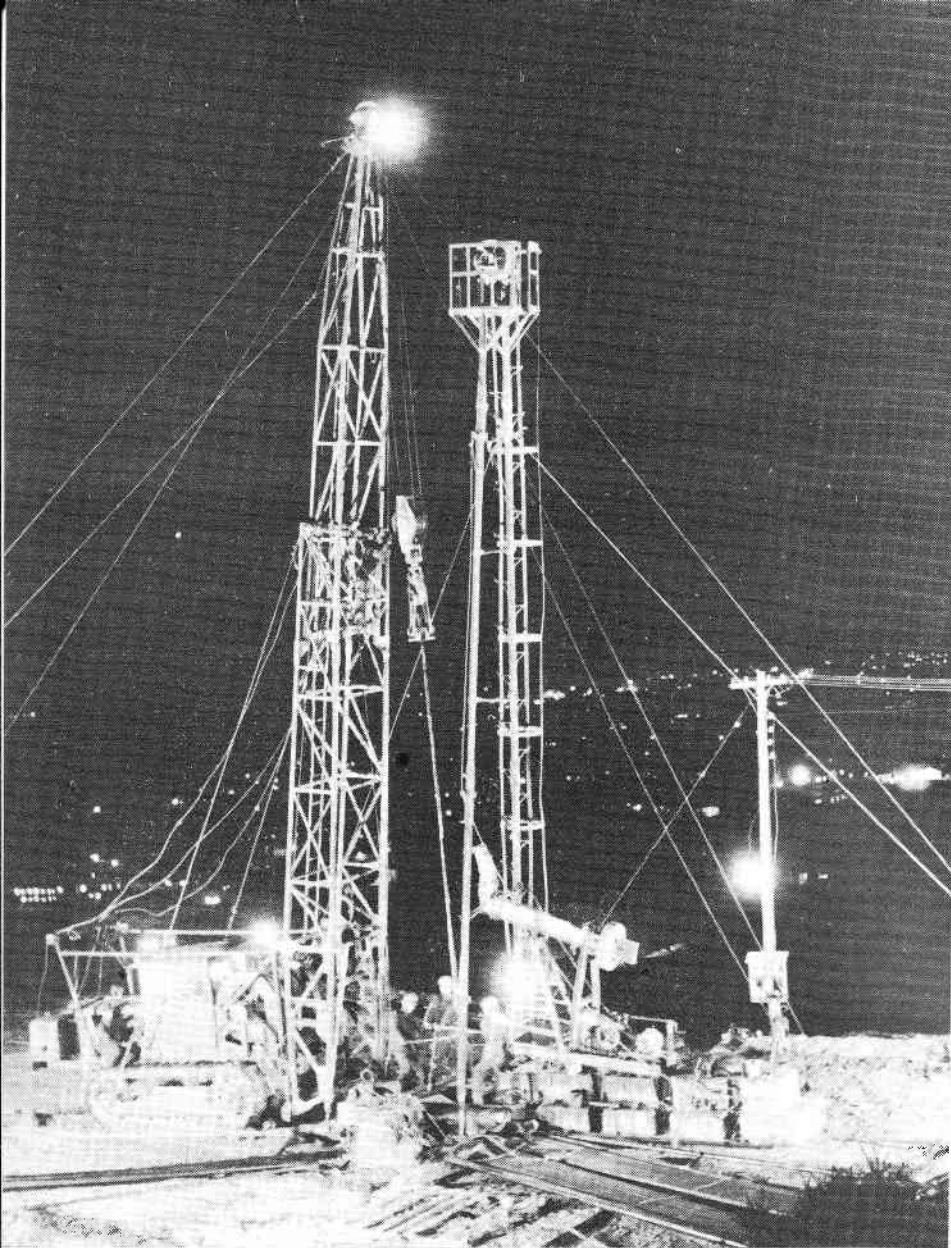
A. Broad prospects exist for technical cooperation with other countries in geology. We will send technicians abroad to learn of new developments, invite



Xinhua

A rock loader designed and made by workers at a mercury mine in Xinhuang county, Hunan province, with help from the Changsha Mining Institute.

specialists from foreign countries to lecture and send students to study abroad. We will also import advanced equipment and technology and engage in joint studies on special subjects with geologists abroad. We will soon sign bilateral agreements with France and West Germany. Work on some of the items will begin this year. Preparations are now under way for a joint Chinese-French study of the orogenic zone of the Himalaya Mountains. Cooperation will be further developed with the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan. We will also take part in activities organized by United Nations units concerned with economic development and resources.



Reopening an abandoned well.

THE Yumen oil field is China's oldest. Today every oil field opened up since liberation has workers from Yumen. In fact, it is said that "where there is oil there are people from Yumen."

According to historical records, as early as 1,700 years ago people took oil out of the river nearby and used it for illumination and lubricating cart wheels. In August 1938 a team under geologist Sun Jianchu penetrated the sparsely populated desert on camels and proved that the oil at Yumen was worth exploiting. Poor conditions, however, kept its output at less than 50,000 tons a year before liberation. Its refinery had only one distillery. Using coal as fuel, it turned out less than 40,000 tons a year. Both drilling and extraction covered an area of only two square kilometers. The oil workers lived in low, dark hillside caves that can still be seen today west of the river.

Great changes have taken place at Yumen. Busy highways cross each other, derricks extend out through the plain surrounded by the snow-capped Qilian (Chilien) Mountains and trainloads of oil leave for other parts of China. Today it is a petroleum complex with 20,000 staff and workers producing 600,000 tons per year.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) Yumen produced 44.8

QIU JIAN is a staff reporter for *China Reconstructs*.

An old worker in the refinery's catalytic cracking section teaches young workers how to keep a pump in good condition.



Yumen Oil Field Plays Its Part

QIU JIAN

percent of the oil China used then. Wang Jinxi, who later earned the name "Iron Man" in the Daqing oil field, set the highest drilling record in that period. Yumen became China's pioneer oil base in prospecting, drilling, extracting, oil refining, scientific research and above-ground construction.

In the early 60s, with the opening of fields such as Daqing, Yumen was no longer the biggest. But its staff and workers played a great part in building new oil fields.

In 1960 Yumen workers got word that a big field had been located in the northeast. Many of them applied to go. Yumen workers, engineers and the well-known driller Wang Jinxi took part in opening Daqing and building it to the point where China became self-sufficient in oil three years later.

In 1964 Yumen sent workers to the new Shengli field on Bohai Gulf. Asked why they had traveled such a long way to come to Shengli, the men from Yumen said, "Haven't you ever heard the song 'Where there is oil, there is my home'?"

Since 1960, over 65,000 people and 2,398 pieces of equipment (equivalent to 43 percent of its present equipment) have gone from Yumen to new fields. Once a new field badly needed a cement conveyor which could save the labor of 60 workers. The Yumen workers sent the only one they had and then carried their own cement on their backs. Yumen also sent its own newly-built mobile kitchen to another field.

In the spring of 1970, Yumen had sent so many workers and machines to help new fields that fulfilling its quota became difficult. Workers in the machinery plant, for example, complained that "mechanical workers can't do their job without tools anymore than cooks can prepare meals without pans." But a mass campaign in the oil field to build new equipment from old machines and scrap overcame the problem. For instance, the rivet and forge shop had given two of its three pneumatic hammers to other fields. The

one left could not meet the production schedule. Working closely with the processing shop, the workers built two one-ton pneumatic hammers in three months. In less than two years the plant made 53 pieces of needed equipment, including overhead cranes, planers, arc furnaces and a 1,000-ton hydraulic press.

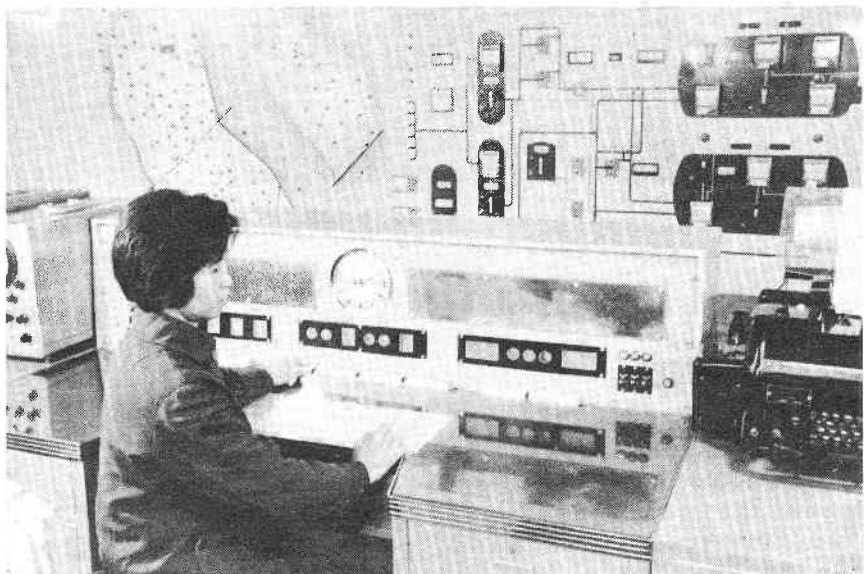
In 1970 Yumen decided to expand its Baiyang River field, the smallest. But the drilling machine they needed had been sent to a new field. Running all over the field in the severe cold, the workers collected 30 tons of scrap, built a new rig and drilled 25 wells that year. This enlarged Yumen's drill-

Driller Wu Chuanhe, also trained at Yumen, improved the air-pressure throttle of a water well injection unit to help speed up multi-strata surveying.

Yumen continually sends its technical personnel to new fields to help solve production problems. In 1973 it took ten days for Yumen workers to help an extracting team in the northeast standardize 36 wells so that their production would increase steadily.

In 1975 it sent 20 teachers' teams from its workers' university to four other oil fields to train local technicians to be trouble shooters.

Besides all this, Yumen maintains a petroleum research depart-



Remote control panel.

Photos by Xinhua

ing area 56 percent and its crude oil output 54 percent.

To help new oil fields, Yumen also trained large numbers of technical personnel for them in its "July 21st" Workers' University established in 1970 in which eight-month courses on mechanics and underground operations were given.

Well-maintainer Wang Yanshan of the Shengli field, trained at Yumen, gave lectures and taught his co-workers how to operate the turntable and clamp, and the techniques of fishing lost equipment.

It has built China's first modern catalytic cracking installation, thus keeping refining in pace with expanding crude oil production. In 1975 it built four 1,000-h.p., 1,000-atmospheric pressure crushers providing new means of prospecting, exploiting and accelerating extraction. The Yumen oil field has been exploited for 40 years, yet its workers and staff have been able to prevent a fall in oil production and keep the output high and stable. Today they are working to automate the field by 1980.

The Western End of the



Jiayuguan Pass.

THE Great Wall which stretches 6,000 kilometers across north China mountains contained many strategic passes, such as Shanhai-guan at the eastern end on the Bohai Gulf and Juyongguan, 50 kilometers northwest of Beijing. Jiayuguan at the western end in Gansu (Kansu) province is known for its interesting construction and workmanship.

Jiayuguan Pass was a strategic one and an important communication center in Chinese history. It faced the snow-capped Qilian (Chilien) Mountains on the south and an extension of the Mazong Mountains to the north. It was through this pass that Zhang Qian, envoy of Emperor Wu Di of the Western Han dynasty, went to the western regions (Sinkiang and Central Asia). At that time commercial and cultural contacts with western countries were growing rapidly. Silk constantly flowed to

the west and the Old Silk Road passed through here.

Jiayuguan was built in 1372 when the first Ming emperor Zhu Yuanzhang ordered the Great Wall repaired and strengthened to prevent the return from the north of the dethroned Yuan dynasty rulers. It consisted of an inner and outer city. The ladder-shaped inner city was surrounded by a brick-and-stone wall 11.7 meters high and 730 meters in circumference. It contained an eastern and a western gate on which magnificent towers were built facing each other. Watchtowers stood at the corners of the wall. A stone tablet outside the western gate proclaimed that this was the "Strategic Pass Under Heaven."

Legend says that before the building began the craftsmen so carefully worked out their plan and the materials required that when the construction was com-

pleted only one brick was left over. Today, a brick still lying in a watchtower is said to be that original one.

Archeological Finds

Many relics of gold, silver, bronze, iron, bone, stone, pottery and silk have been unearthed here. They are displayed in the Jiayuguan exhibition hall. Among the most interesting are several hundred bricks with color paintings excavated from nearby tombs in 1972. These picture farming, silkworm raising, animal husbandry, well digging, hunting, land reclamation, army barracks, kitchens, banquets, music, gambling, chess playing and officials going on journeys. They show the political, economic and cultural life, and class and tribal relations 1,600 years ago. Painted in vigorous and flowing strokes, "Slaughtering a Cow" is one of

Great Wall

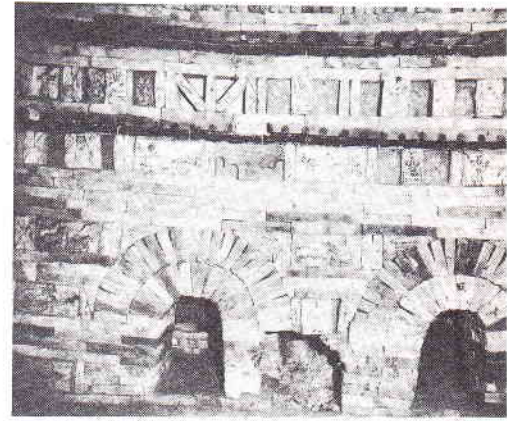


Wang Fuzhun

them. The artist painted the animal's legs trembling and its eyes red to show its fear. Another painting depicts the class relations between a lord and his servant. A high official wearing a crown sits on a couch with a fan while a servant raises a big fork of barbecued pork for him.

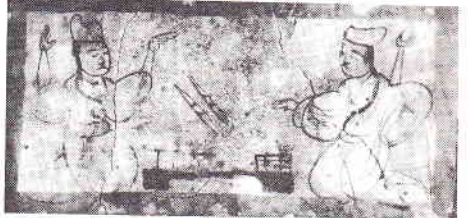
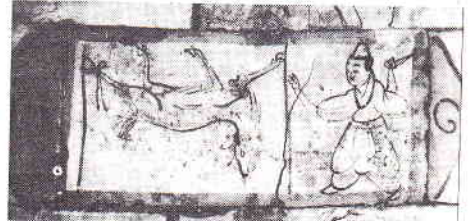
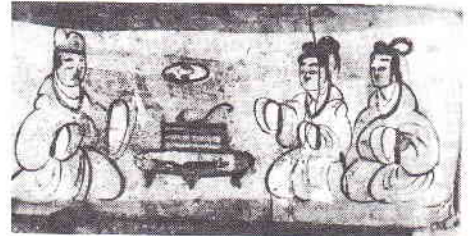
A valley northwest of Jiayuguan contains over 100 engraved and painted figures extending along a cliff for almost a kilometer. There are human figures, horses, cattle, sheep, tigers, deer, wild geese and hunting scenes. Simple and rough,

(Continued on P. 55)



Wei and Jin dynasty tombs excavated in 1972 outside Jiayuguan.

Bricks with color paintings — drinking wine, slaughtering sheep, mulberry picking and acrobatics.



A commune threshing ground outside Jiayuguan. Photos by Jia Xuan



He Xiangning with her son Liao Chengzhi.

My Mother and Her Paintings

LIAO CHENGZHI

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by the veteran revolutionary He Xiangning took place in the National Art Gallery last February and the comrades in charge have asked me to write about it. I wondered for a long time what to write. Some friends suggested reminiscences and I myself have been wanting to jot down what I saw and heard during my boyhood. Trivial as these notes may be, they can serve as topics for chats over a cup of tea or a few glasses of wine. Besides, since there are really not many people left who know about these matters, it might be useful to write them down. As I happen to have been hospitalized for a minor ailment—nothing that could prove fatal—I shall take this opportunity to write about my mother's paintings and her life. This will discharge my present duty and make a start for the memoirs I hope to write later. How they'll come out, of course, is hard to say now.

To be honest, I am completely ignorant in the subject of art. For me to talk about Mother's paintings is the height of presumption. But never mind. I shall just pour out my recollections for the criticism of true connoisseurs.

Mother never really thought she would become a painter. She was born in 1878 in a large and typically feudal family in Hongkong. There is quite a story about how she came to marry my father. He had lost his parents in Honolulu when he was 17. His marriage had much to do with his father's last instructions. Because overseas Chinese in the United States were discriminated against, he told my father on his deathbed that he should follow the customs of our Hakka (name for Han people from north China who migrated to Guangdong long, long ago—Ed.) forbears and take a wife with unbound feet, especially because women with bound feet were

LIAO CHENGZHI is Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

looked down upon in foreign countries. After my father had escorted my grandfather's coffin back to the motherland for burial, he set out to look for a wife as instructed. But where was he to find one? At that time there were very few women without bound feet.

There is no story without coincidences. From childhood my mother had often overheard relatives or visitors talking about the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (a major peasant uprising in the mid-19th century—Ed.). They said the peasant insurgents opposed binding women's feet, and she made up her mind at all costs never to bind her own. Her parents were furious and tried every means to have her feet bound, but she would cut the cloth with her scissors at night. The next day her feet were bound again, and again at night the cloth was snipped into flying butterflies. After several dozen rounds of such struggles my grandparents finally gave in and let her do as she pleased. The explanation is simple: my mother had three brothers and eight sisters. Being the ninth child in the family she was able to slip through the net. "My, what a good time I had," my mother used to say after she was exempted from this cruel custom. With unbound feet she could race around, bound up hills, climb trees, frolic wherever she wanted to.

As chance would have it, her father heard that there was a young man openly proclaiming that he wanted to find a wife with unbound feet. Wasn't this a god-send? So without undergoing tedious formalities the parents had the two young people married.

AFTER the marriage, they hit it off very well. There is much that could be written about that too, but I'll pass it over for the time being.

They soon found living in a big feudal family intolerable. Since it was then all the rage to study abroad in order to help make our country rich and strong, they took advantage of the prevailing trend and went to Japan to study. My

mother defrayed all their expenses from her dowry. When they reached Tokyo she enrolled in a women's college at Meguro. However, in less than a year she was pregnant and had to give up her studies. After my sister Mengxing was born, my mother took her to my grandfather's home in Hongkong, then returned to Japan.

Then, sponsored by Li Zhongshi, she joined the Tongmeng Hui (the Chinese Revolutionary League) led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the aim of which was to overthrow the feudal rule of the Qing dynasty. That was how she met Dr. Sun. Later she recommended my father and Hu Hanmin¹ for membership. After joining the League she stayed in the office, kept watch for Sun Yat-sen, did the cooking and worked as a liaison officer and filing clerk.

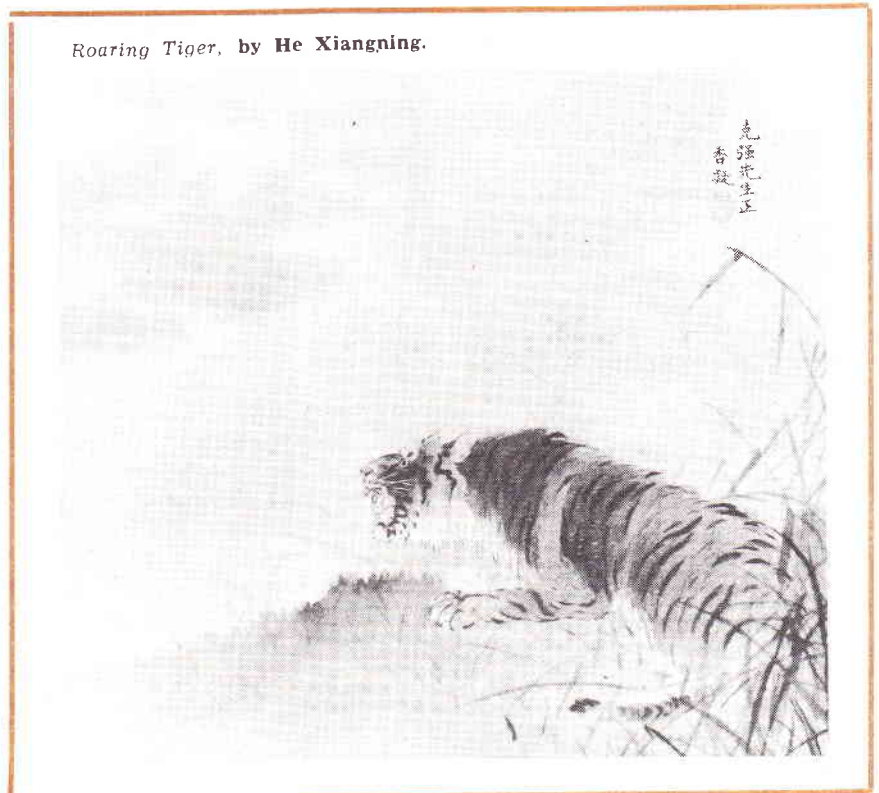
In order to draw and embroider army flags, insignia and designs for the armed uprising being organized by Sun Yat-sen she began to study painting at an art school for women at Ueno in Tokyo. My father encouraged her in this. And so, to her own surprise, she took up painting.

Although she produced many paintings in her life, only about 90 were displayed in the exhibition. As an underground worker her life was fraught with danger, and often she had to abandon everything to take flight. This happened more times than I can remember. She lost many paintings in these sudden moves and very few have remained with her or her relatives and friends.

THE style of her painting underwent changes as time went on. In the first period while she was studying in Japan her works showed a distinctly Japanese style. She studied under Tanaka Rishou, an outstanding painter of the Meiji period, and learned from him to handle a wide range of subjects, although she never mastered figure painting. Her early works show the influence of his style. This period lasted until around 1920, the eve of the outbreak of China's revolution against

1. Hu Hanmin joined the Tongmeng Hui in 1905, then when the Kuomintang reorganized in 1924 he became head of its right wing.

Roaring Tiger, by He Xiangning.



imperialism and feudalism. With bright colors and vivid images these Japanese-style paintings reflect her joy in the revolutionary life she shared with my father and her vivacious, optimistic nature despite the dangers to which they were exposed.

Prominent among her works of this period are lions, tigers, deer, monkeys, landscapes and flower paintings. She so loved chrysanthemums that, in addition to painting them, she used to make clusters of them out of silk pasted on thick paper.

One of her best works of this period was *Lions Gazing West*, which my father and Mr. Zhu Zhixin² appreciated very much. But it was lost when Chen Jiongming³ shelled Guanyin Hill where Dr. Sun lived, and is nowhere to be found now.

Another small scroll, *A Roaring Tiger*, which was given to Mr. Huang Xing⁴ in 1911, was recovered by chance after liberation. Very pleased, my mother had it included in a large album called *The People's Republic of China* published in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of liberation, and again in the *Collection of Poems and Paintings by He Xiangning* published in 1963. In the early 60s I met some of Huang Xing's descendants in Shanghai and returned the scroll to its rightful owners. For all I know it is still in their possession.

After her return to China, my mother stayed in Shanghai for more than a year and then went to Guangzhou (Canton). During these months Sun Yat-sen inaugurated the magazine *Construction* and my parents were very active. First they had to make contact with an envoy sent to Shanghai by Lenin. In my parents' house in Minhou Lane,

2. Zhu Zhixin was the first to translate works on socialism in the early period of the Tongmeng Hui. He was later killed by Guangxi warlords.

3. Chen Jiongming was a Guangdong warlord who pretended to cooperate with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Then in 1922 he betrayed the revolution and made a sudden attack on Dr. Sun's residence.

4. Huang Xing was one of the military leaders in the revolution led by Dr. Sun.

Changbin Road (which still stands there) a Russian language training class was organized. Mr. Li Zhangda once stayed and took lessons there before he went to study in the Soviet Union.

My father wrote for *Construction* and at the same time worked as an English teacher. From time to time he also went to Zhangzhou in Fujian province to help prepare to fight back to Guangdong. My mother, I remember, was too busy to paint much then. However, copies of two of the tigers and one of the paintings of flowers in the 1963 collection probably belong to this period. Unfortunately the originals have disappeared.

that. They often bickered until finally my mother would throw down her brush and say, "If you know so much, why don't you paint it yourself?" Only after he had apologized profusely would she pick up her brush again with a vindicated toss of her head. Fellow painters who dropped in occasionally were their friends Gao Jianfu and Gao Qifeng, while Yao Liruo was a frequent visitor. What others there were I cannot remember now. Father was so keen on giving her paintings away that none of this period were kept.

THAT good time did not last long. In June 1922 when Chen



With Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen).

Mother went to Guangzhou before Chen Jiongming turned renegade. Influenced by the Lingnan School⁵ there, her style underwent another change. Now ignoring her paints, palette and the silk stretched taut on frames, she concentrated on painting with ink and color washes on paper. My father would make comments by her side, picking fault with this or

5. A school of modern Chinese traditional painting which stresses painting from nature with bright colors. The composition and brushwork conform to no conventional pattern.

Jiongming bombarded Guanyin Hill, my father was arrested and imprisoned at Shilong. My sister and I were sent to Hongkong, only Mother remained behind in danger. Trying to rescue my father she went to see Dr. Sun Yat-sen on board the warship *Yong Feng*, then hurried from place to place in wind and rain although she had a bad case of dysentery at the time. How could she be in the mood to paint? She did not do a single work during this period. As Lu Xun said, in tense struggles when blood is shed



Mao Zedong greets He Xiangning at a meeting in 1961 commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. With Chairman Mao: Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and Guo Moruo.



He Xiangning and Premier Zhou at a 1956 exhibit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's works at Bi Yun Temple, Beijing.

people cannot attend to literature and so it is difficult to have any writing.

My father was released and accepted a new assignment to go to Japan as the representative of Sun Yat-sen to negotiate with Lenin's envoy for cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. Mother naturally accompanied him. They traveled on the pretext of taking their "sick" daughter to recuperate at a hot springs, and inspecting the raw silk industry in Japan. This was for fear that the Japanese government would otherwise refuse them admittance.

My father's plan succeeded, and he started talks with the Soviet representative at Atami. I was not with them, I was studying in the middle school attached to Lingnan University, so I cannot say whether my mother did any painting at this time. Probably none at all or very little. They had not been there long when her father died and she had to go back to Hongkong.

In 1923 when the negotiations were nearly finished, Sun Yat-sen led his troops back to Guangzhou. There he made arrangements for the First National Congress of the Kuomintang and defined his Three Great Policies: alliance with

Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers.

In 1925 Dr. Sun was seriously ill. Mother followed him to Beijing. I remember that after my father was assassinated by the Kuomintang Rightists on August 20, 1925, only three years after she got him out of jail, she sighed, "I only succeeded in prolonging his life for three years." During those three years she did very few paintings, devoting all her time to working for the cooperation between the two parties, the establishment of the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy and the Guangzhou-Hongkong strike. When the Northern Expeditionary Army set off on its northern march against the warlords in 1926, she went with the West Route Army. How could she paint in such circumstances?

IN 1927 when she sat down at her easel again, the sky was mantled with dark clouds. She witnessed Chiang Kai-shek's Shanghai massacre of workers, peasants and Communists, whose mutilated bodies littered the ground while their butchers donned official robes and congratulated each other on their promotions. These were no other

than the former "good friends" and "sworn brothers" of the Tongmeng Hui — swine who murdered my father, now all in Nanjing fawning on each other as "brothers" in Chiang's group. Mother was well aware that it was hopeless to expect the Kuomintang, with these hangers-on, to resurrect the Three Great Policies. What was to be done? She could find no way out. So she poured her grief and anger into her work as a painter.

She concentrated on painting plum blossoms, pine trees, chrysanthemums and occasionally tigers and lions. Most of all she painted plum blossoms which refuse to bow to winter and which shed their fragrance in the bitter cold, and the pines that remain ever green. When fighting broke out among the warlords, she decided to go to Europe. But that was no easy matter; she would need money. To raise the money she held exhibitions of calligraphy and paintings and sold her works in Shanghai, Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya and Singapore. Patriotic overseas Chinese respected her and she raised enough to cover three years' expenses.

In Paris she worked energetically. The six scrolls of pine trees, chrysanthemums, bamboos and

Exhibition of He Xiangning's Paintings

PAINTINGS by He Xiangning, well-known revolutionary who died in 1972 at the age of 96, were exhibited in the National Art Gallery in Beijing from mid-February to mid-March this year.

He Xiangning was the wife of Liao Zhongkai, one of Sun Yat-sen's main supporters and assistant. She was also closely involved with Sun Yat-sen and worked to the end of her long life for China's revolutionary cause. She was president of the Union of Chinese Artists. All of the nearly 1,000 paintings that survive closely reflect her revolutionary life, thoughts and feelings in different periods.

The exhibition also included two samples of Liao Zhongkai's calligraphy and samples of He Xiangning's poems written in the calligraphy of Zhao Puchu and Qi Gong.

The exhibition was divided into four parts. The first part comprised 14 of her earliest paintings. The 15 paintings in the second part were done in the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1927 the Nanjing government betrayed the revolution and disaster hovered over China. During this period He Xiangning painted plum blossoms and pine trees as an expression of revolutionary courage and determination. After the Japanese invaded the northeast in 1931 and then attacked Shanghai in 1932, she returned to the motherland from France. The Kuomintang was busy fighting the Communists in the name of "internal pacification before resistance to foreign invasion." Together with well-known persons in the cultural field such as the poet Liu Yazi and Chen Shuren who stood in opposition to the Nanjing government, she organized a society named "Friends in the Wintertime." Its members did paintings and wrote poems together to express their fury against the Kuomintang.

The five paintings in the third part were done during the war against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1946-49). To help promote the national united front against the aggression and to aid the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, He Xiangning, then in Hongkong, collected donations, selling or giving her paintings to overseas Chinese. After Hongkong fell to the enemy, she went to Guilin where she lived mainly from her painting. Few of her works of this period can be found.

The fourth part included over 55 paintings done after liberation. These reveal her love for her socialist motherland led by the Chinese Communist Party, her pride in its beauty and the achievements of its people in building a new society. As the poet Zhao Puchu put it, "This artist and her paintings will be remembered from generation to generation."

sparrows displayed at this exhibition were done in Paris. She was offered a high price for them but because she treasured the noted poet Liu Yazi's⁶ inscriptions on them she would not let them go. I still have some of her works from those years.

IN 1931 the Japanese occupied China's three northeastern provinces and in 1932 attacked Shanghai. Mother immediately returned to China and plunged into the resistance against Japanese aggression and the national salvation movement.

The Nanjing Kuomintang government threw cold water on the heroic defenders of Shanghai so that the resistance there came to a premature end. Then the He-Umezu Agreement⁷ was signed. After the fall of the northeast, north China was threatened. But Chiang Kai-shek was busy fighting the Communists in the name of "internal pacification before resistance to foreign invasion." The country was in danger of annexation and the people of ruin.

Meanwhile my mother contracted serious heart trouble. But when she got better, together with some old friends such as Jing Hengyi and Chen Shuren who adhered to the Three Great Policies and refused to serve the Nanjing government, she organized a society called "Friends in the Wintertime." Liu Yazi wrote poems for the paintings these artists did to vent their fury. She did a great many paintings in this period, quite a few of which I still have. She and her associates painted pines and bamboos, as well as plum blossoms and narcissus. Almost all depicted flowering in defiance of the bitter cold.

There was a story about this period referred to in the 1963 album. Mr. Liu Yazi inscribed a poem on a painting created jointly by my mother and a friend. It read:

*For whom is she mending this
land ravaged by war?
In spite of her talented hand,
mist and clouds are rising.
Disappointed but calm in
heart,
She hobbles on with her cane,
seeking other recluses.*

His meaning was that she had broken with the Nanjing government. Yu Youren heard this from someone and turned up uninvited a few days later. He also wrote a poem:

6. Liu Yazi (1887-1958) was a progressive poet.

7. A secret agreement with the Japanese invaders signed by He Yingqin, the Kuomintang government's representative in north China.



我觀秋景畫白雲夕陽中
下院寂靜草色如紅如黃
幽景中收寫法規

十一月五日國畫院 王愷大書
王愷

王愷
[Red Seal]

Maple Tree (1929)



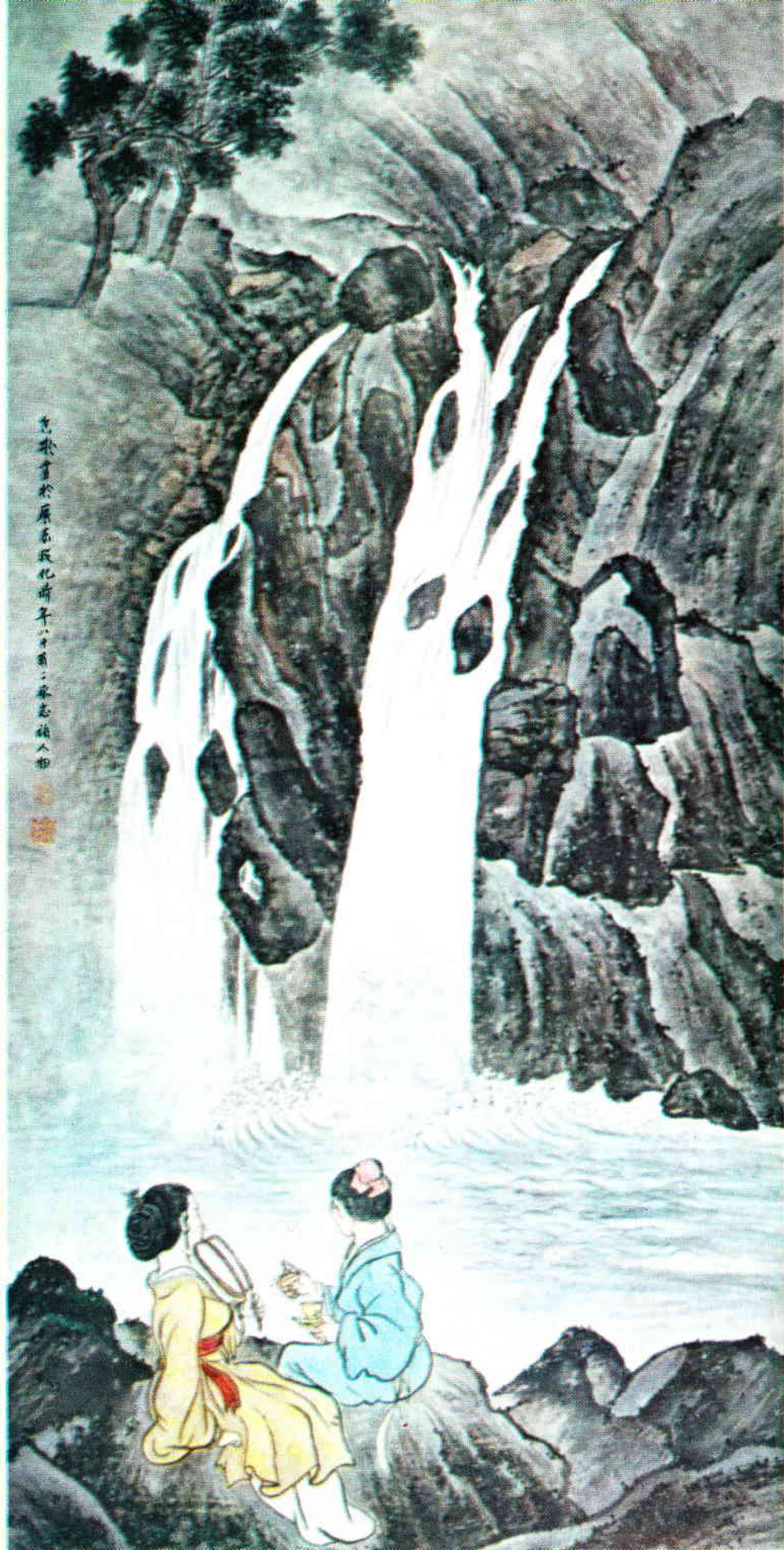
Tiger (1934)



Plum Blossoms (1958)

Towering Pine (1960)





Figures against Landscape
(Painted in 1960 by
He Xiangning and her
son Liao Chengzhi. Liao
painted the figures.)

*She can aid the green mountains
Not by drawing them;
May she cease living as a recluse
That her fame may spread
through the land.*

This was obviously aimed at trying to reconcile her with the Nanjing government, and after that we ignored him.

Nearly all the poems and paintings of that period had this spirit of defiance. Mother's pine trees and plum blossoms became more vigorous and powerful. When Chiang Kai-shek had my father's coffin removed from Guangzhou to Nanjing, he indirectly scoffed at Hu Hanmin. At a ceremony to remove the coffin my mother lashed out at both Chiang and Hu, so that Wang Jingwei⁸ who sided with Chiang slunk away.

WHEN the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao issued the August First Appeal calling for a halt to the civil war and a united resistance to Japanese aggression, Mother was among the first to support it and persuaded many others to sign a petition requesting the Nanjing government to clarify its stand. This kept her so busy that her painting slowed down. The Xi'an Incident in 1936 forced Chiang Kai-shek to resist the Japanese invaders, and in 1937 the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out. Being old my mother moved back to Hongkong where she had more time to paint. Actually her main task was to help Soong Ching Ling, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, organize the China Defense League and collect donations for the Eighth Route and New Fourth armies led by the Communist Party.

In Hongkong Mother had contact with many overseas Chinese. From 1938 to 1941 she publicized the war of resistance among them, saying that the best way for them to join the resistance was to aid the Eighth Route Army. In return for their donations she gave them paintings. What the total number was I have forgotten. The themes continued to be pine trees, plum

blossoms, chrysanthemums and occasionally landscapes.

When Hongkong fell into enemy hands she moved to western Guangxi, leading a wandering life for four years during which she did little painting. Her luggage was simple. She had lost her paint brushes and colors and therefore had to paint with whatever brush and paper she could find. A representative work of that period is a green plum blossom, strong as steel, which seems to be exuding fragrance.

Throughout the whole of the War of Liberation (1946-1949) she stayed at her old home in Hongkong and once again had the opportunity to purchase brushes and mix colors for painting. She was confident that the Kuomintang government in Nanjing would be defeated and the Communist Party in Yanan would triumph. The style of her painting changed again. Her themes were still plum blossoms, pine trees, chrysanthemums and landscapes but now they expressed an exuberance instead of her former grief and anger. Although she was over seventy, her plum blossom boughs had a vigor that few young artists could equal. After the whole mainland was liberated she went on painting in this style until she was 94. She died on September 1, 1972 at the age of 96.

Some of her later works such as landscapes are rather stiff, but her plum branches strong as iron reflect her own character, her life-long defiance of adversity, hatred of the enemy and love for her friends.

Letting my fancy wander, I have written nearly 5,000 words, far more than I intended. However, I felt I had to write something to introduce my mother's life and her paintings. I hope readers will not shake their heads and sigh after reading these rambling reminiscences. Alas, here I must stop.

Beijing Hospital
January 25, 1979

8. Wang Jingwei (1883-1944) was one of the leaders of the Kuomintang. At the beginning of the war of resistance he capitulated to the Japanese invaders and formed a puppet government.

(Continued from P. 45)

the figures in shallow lines are unique and lifelike. Archeologists tentatively consider them to be genre paintings reflecting nomadic life in ancient northwest China. They suggest the long history and culture of the area.

A New City

Before liberation only frontier guards, famine refugees and exiles came to desolate Jiayuguan. An ancient poet described it as a place where "wild grass covers thousands of mountains and sand dunes."

Today it is a rising industrial center with 100,000 people. It has mines and a dozen large and medium-size plants, including metallurgy, machinery, electric goods, power, chemicals and cement. Each year it ships iron, coke, fertilizers, cement and agricultural machinery to other parts of China.

Jiuquan (Wine Spring) 20 kilometers east of Jiayuguan is a quiet county town under green trees. It was an important military base and economic and cultural center established by Emperor Wu Di of the Western Han dynasty.

East of the town is Jiuquan Lake Park. Here is a well said to be the source of Wine Spring. A legend accounts for the name. During the Han dynasty General Huo Qubing held a feast here to celebrate his victory over the Xiongnu (Huns). (See history in the March 1979 issue of *China Reconstructs*.) There was not enough wine for everyone so he poured the wine into the spring and invited all to drink. Thus, "Wine Spring." Though it isn't known whether the well is actually the spring, its pure water has a special taste for making good tea and wine.

This area also produces a crystal-like wine cup made of a local jade. After polishing it sparkles with natural dark or light yellow spots, giving the cup the name "Night Glow." An ancient verse, "Delicious wine in a night-glow cup," describes the greatest enjoyment a wine drinker can have.

Modernizing the Textile Industry



Monitoring the passage of carded yarn in a control room at Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 12.

SHANGHAI'S hundred-year-old textile industry, whose products are known throughout the world, has raised labor productivity by 2.5 times since liberation in 1949, though the total number of spindles and looms has been reduced by 20 percent and number of workers from 430,000 to 390,000. Value of output has risen six-fold. Below are some illustrations of how it has been done.

Multiplying by Subtracting

Though the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 12 is 57 years old and has many machines dating from the 20s and 30s and bearing British or Japanese nameplates like Platt, Howard and Toyota, it has added some new equipment and made good use of the old. It was recently cited as a "Vanguard in Technical Innovation." The key

WU FUMIN is a Xinhua News Agency reporter in Shanghai.

parts of the old machines have been renewed and productivity improved. Capacity of carding machines, for instance, has been raised from 6 kilograms per hour shortly after liberation to the present 28. Spindle revolutions have gone up from 8,000 per minute to 18,000 and hourly output per thousand spindles from 18 kg. to 45 — the highest in China.

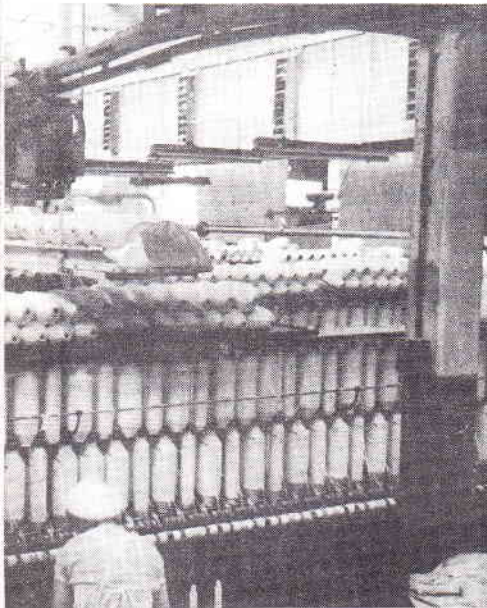
Unloading of cotton bales at the mill's own dock on the Huangpu River once done by 60 workers with shoulder-poles, is now done by a 70-meter-long conveyor belt. Now a single crane operator lifts the bales from the ship's hold onto the belt which carries them directly into the warehouse. The mill has 16 such conveyors connecting operations from unloading to packing and shipping. The progress of carded yarn through various processes on its way to the spinning frames is monitored on a

television screen in the control room.

Electrically-operated traveling chairs and mechanical doffers, tube changers and knotters have greatly lightened the work load. Cotton blending, the first process in the mill, used to involve opening the bales by hand and tearing the cotton into small pieces to be fed into the scutchers. A worker had to bend his back 6,000 times in an 8-hour day. Now there are mechanical grabbers and breakers to do the job, and the cotton is blown into the scutchers by compressed air. The workers used to call this bale-opening process "the tiger's mouth" — most injurious to health. Even a mask was insufficient protection against the lint and dust. Now suction devices have lowered the dust content of the air from 15 to less than 3 milligrams per cubic meter of air.

The changes in Mill No. 12 are typical of those in Shanghai's

WU FUMIN



Huang Tianbao

textile industry as a whole. Two waves of innovation have converted the two million spindles in the city first to roller-bearing spindles, and then to high-speed ones with separated neck and end bearings. All the city's 50,000 looms, originally of many different types and makes, have been converted into looms of the same type with automatic shuttle-change. City-wide average output per machine per eight hours has risen from 3.6 meters in 1950 to 5.6 meters today. One worker can tend 30 looms, against 8 before. Manpower thus saved through mechanization has been transferred to new industries.

Toward Electronic Control

Shanghai Glove Plant No. 1 is in an old-fashioned wooden building in a small lane. It was here, however, that China's first

workshop of computer-group-controlled machines went into operation two years ago. Three computers in a small room control the processes for 150 knitting machines. This is the most recent step in a campaign for modernization which has been going on since 1958. Workers recall that previously they had to operate the machines by crank or treadle and keep count of the numbers knitted in their heads. One person making 50 pairs of gloves a day had to turn a crank 40,000 times. Such labor left the workers with one shoulder higher than another and neurasthenia.

Since then four campaigns of innovation have helped the glove industry gradually achieve mechanization, semi-automation and finally full automation. Though the number of workers has been cut from 7,500 to 2,000, annual production has gone up from 710,000 dozen to 2 million dozen, a tenfold rise in productivity. Following the glove factory's lead, progress has been made in automa-

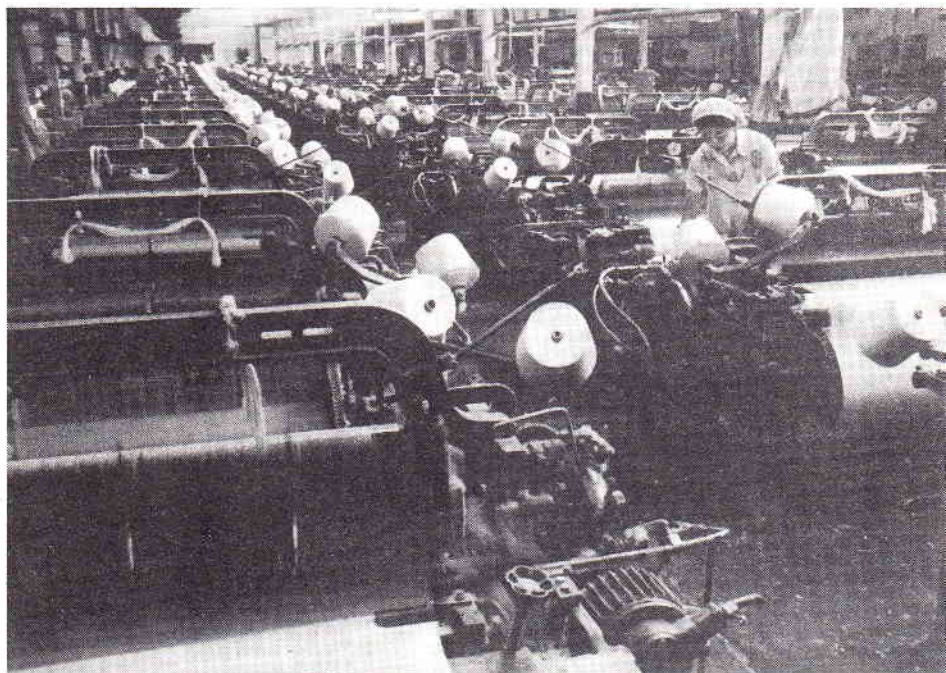
tion in the sweater, hosiery and ribbon weaving plants.

Doing It Themselves

Fabrics of dacron and other polyester synthetic fibers, a rarity in China not many years ago, are now quite common. When China turned to making these fibers, a new problem arose: special equipment was needed for their production such as equipment for sodium chloride and hydrogen peroxide bleaching, thermosol dyeing and heat setting. There are now 400 sets of such equipment in Shanghai, most of them made by textile workers themselves.

When Printing and Dyeing Plant No. 11 wanted to make its own hydrogen peroxide bleaching equipment it could not obtain enough stainless steel. They welded together 500 scraps of stainless steel with a total of 700 meters of welds. When the Hongguang Underwear Dyeing and Weaving Plant wanted to set up a dacron production line it found it did not

One of the jet loom workshop at Shanghai Weaving Mill No. 2.



have enough room. To gain more space the workers dug a pit and placed one machine in it beneath another. Finding that the shaft of one machine was longer than their room they cut a hole in the wall so that the end of the shaft could extend outside.

Mechanization in almost all of the many plants under the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Company has brought them a long way from the time when cloth was moved through the bleach with bamboo poles.

Up From Very Little

In this way Shanghai has modernized to produce several hundred million meters of dacron and several dozen million meters of mixed polyester and viscose fiber a year. Since liberation the state has spent 500 million yuan to improve old facilities in Shanghai's nearly 500 textile plants. By making these changes it was able to take in 40 billion yuan in taxes and profits from the industry in the same period.

Modernization has taken place in all lines of the industry, including cotton, wool, silk and linen spinning and weaving, knitwear, toweling and bedsheet manufacture and textile machinery. Workers started with simple innovations and moved on to more complicated ones. An idea would be tried out in one mill and then

Learning improved methods from each other in a labor emulation campaign.
Photos by Xinhua



A new type of dacron is produced at Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Plant No. 7.

introduced throughout the industry. In the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) work began to turn the metropolis into a center for producing high-quality export textiles, introducing better products for the Chinese market and developing new technology.

The changes in sweater knitting are an example. In 1956 the woolen sweater industry was reorganized from small mills, co-operatives and individual producers. Its then-14 mills had 7,000 workers. The shops were in run-down condition and a large proportion of the machines were

hand-operated. Many mills did not have even a single motor. There have been four technical innovation campaigns since 1958. In the late 60s electronic techniques were introduced with help from Shanghai Radio Plant No. 13, Textile Machinery Plant No. 7 and 20 other units. Now 1,200 of the city's 1,700 knitting machines are electronically controlled, while the rest are mechanically automated. In the Shanghai Woolen Sweater Plant No. 8, the process from beginning to end, involving 60 knitting machines, is directed automatically from the computer-group-control room.

A New Life on the Mainland

CANG XUAN

ONE night in August 1969 a young platoon leader in the 92nd Division of the Taiwan Kuomintang army stood on the west shore of Houyupo Island (one of the Jinmen Islands) looking at the mainland less than 4,000 meters away. A few lights glimmered faintly. The barracks behind him were dark and silent. He glanced eastward toward Taiwan, mentally saying goodbye to his mother and relatives, then stepped quietly into the sea and began swimming. . . .

This was 24-year-old Zhou Zhende, graduate of the Kuomintang's School for Infantry Officers, who had slowly come to the conviction that the Taiwan Strait separating one of the motherland's provinces from the others should not be used to make enemies among the people on either side.

Zhou Zhende had been born in Xianxian county, south of Beijing in Hebei (Hopei) province. His father, a Kuomintang army officer, was sent to Taiwan before China was liberated. In 1948 when Zhou was three, his mother took him and his sister to Taiwan.

Zhou's childhood on the island province was comfortable. His family was well-off, and influential friends often came to visit. In Taiwan a pupil needs a "guarantor" to go to school. Zhou's guarantor was the director of a shipping company. In his second year in junior middle school, his father died. Without the father's Kuomintang position, the family fortunes began to go downhill. The shipping head withdrew as Zhou Zhende's school guarantor and Zhou began to understand the selfish relation-

ships between people in such a society. He made up his mind that the only way out was to study hard and to stand out above the others.

The family now could not afford to send him to university. But wanting to serve his "country" and realizing that he had to have further education, in 1964 he enrolled in the School for Infantry Officers where all expenses were free. Three years later he graduated third in his class and was assigned as platoon leader in the Kuomintang 275th Regiment of the 92nd Division. After a period of service in Taiwan he was transferred to the Jinmen Islands just off the mainland and still held by the Kuomintang.

From Jinmen, across a narrow stretch of water, he had been able to hear clearly broadcasts over loudspeakers from the mainland. Little by little he learned of the progress being made in his motherland—the building of the Nanjing bridge over the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, the repelling of Soviet troops on Zhenbao Island in the northeast, the development of industry and agriculture. Gradually a respect for Chairman Mao and the Party's leadership grew and a longing to return planted itself in his mind. China was undeniably one country and the idea of separation was no longer tolerable. . . .

NOW, as he waded ashore on the mainland, though uncertain of his welcome he knew he had made the right decision. He was promptly challenged by defense

militiamen but treated courteously and taken to headquarters where he was given dry clothes and hot food. Later a meeting was held to welcome him, he was given a reward and praised for his action. Soon he was visiting Fuzhou, Shanghai, Beijing and other cities. He saw factories and communes, and went to Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's hometown. Everywhere he saw the people's achievements and felt their pride in collective work. China was no longer a nation bullied by others and her people were their own masters. Zhou felt proud to be Chinese.

Zhou wanted to work for the new China and hoped he could live near his birthplace. The people's government met both wishes by assigning him a job as a repair mechanic in the Cangzhou Paper Mill. Cangzhou is only 80 kilometers from his hometown.

The paper mill is the largest factory in the city and some of its products go abroad. Zhou had been interested in science and machinery in middle school and had wanted to become an engineer. Now he had the chance. He began studying the operation of all kinds of machines, keeping notes and writing down problems. At night he read technical books and tried to find solutions, sometimes going back to the factory to talk to experienced workers. Gradually his technical and theoretical knowledge expanded and a half year later he was transferred to the factory's designing group.

Soon a special group was formed to work on a polyvinyl chloride



Zhou Zhende at home.



Photos by Chen Yanping and Su Junjie
The leaders of the Political Consultative Conference of Hebei province visit Zhou's family.

project that would use the chlorine gas turned out by the caustic soda shop. It was one of the city's main projects. The plant's deputy head Xiao knew that Zhou Zhende was good in the technical field so he brought him into the group and sent him to other factories to study the processes involved. He was also sent to design discussions being held in a Beijing design institute. When he returned to the factory his wide knowledge and constructive suggestions caused the leaders to place him in charge of the group.

Yet the influence of Taiwan society still affected Zhou Zhende. He still felt different from his co-workers, partly because he felt he was an outsider and partly because in Taiwan technicians stand above ordinary workers. He was careful in everything he did, trying to avoid trouble. Though many workers often came to see him, he never went to others' homes. Nevertheless, both the leaders and the workers liked and trusted him—a thing that moved him very much and made him feel ashamed of his doubts and worries. One day he asked Old Xiao, "Would it be possible for me to pay you a visit?" Xiao laughed. "Why not? I've been waiting for you to come for a long time."

This was the beginning of better relations between him and the workers. After months of hard work, Zhou's group completed the project. One day a refrigeration

machine suddenly refused to start no matter what the workers did. A thorough examination found the fault in the way it had been designed. The unit was corrected and the machine functioned again.

But that night when Old Xiao came back home he found Zhou waiting for him. "I'm responsible for the machine breakdown today. I should be severely criticized."

Xiao looked at him a moment, then handed him a cigarette and said, "You're too worried, Zhou. It's only a minor problem." He paused. "Besides, you need to learn that work means struggle. Anything we do has contradictions and problems. None of us is familiar with this type of project. Who can guarantee there won't be any mistakes? You're just tired and too anxious. You should take better care of yourself." Zhou began to relax and feel encouraged and at home.

AFTER several years of practical work, Zhou Zhende realized that his knowledge was still fragmentary and not enough to do a really good job in the work. He wanted basic training and systematic study. He told this to the factory's Party committee. In 1973 they sent him to Beijing University to study in the high polymer chemical section. In Taiwan he couldn't go to university, here they sent him!

Zhou studied hard and mastered the subject and also attended courses on petroleum chemistry, improved his English and studied Japanese. He spent several hundred yuan for books on the chemical industry. In 1975 he won high praise for his demonstration of the synthesis of a functional group polymer. In 1977 when he graduated, he took back with him a great amount of drawings, technical data, reports on experiments and other material that would be useful in the mill's innovation plans.

Back in Cangzhou, Zhou was put at the head of the mill's technical group. Feeling keenly the hopes the Party and the people had placed in him, he was determined to contribute to the country's modernization drive and work for the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.

His first step was a "mass-line" one. He went into every shop and section investigating conditions and problems. He organized files for all the machines and equipment in the mill, worked out revisions of different technical processes and completed an overall plan for an innovation program for the entire mill. He studied and adopted advanced foreign technique.

For example, one of the main products of the chemical shop is tablet soda lye. But the equipment was out of date, the labor was intense and inefficient. Zhou went to work with the workers,

locating problems. Two technicians were sent to help. They improved the machines and set up automatic control facilities.

In the polymerization process, how good the "initiator" is governs quality—which was not high enough. Zhou went to another plant which had succeeded in making a new type of initiator. Bringing back samples, he experimented until he found a way to adapt it to their process. The method raised the mill's polymerization of vinyl chloride by 40 percent. In the last two years Zhou had made 11 important innovations of this kind, improving working conditions, solving pollution problems and raising labor efficiency.

When he returned from university Zhou began to hold classes for the workers to help raise their theoretical and technical levels. Giving six hours a week to this, he saw it as a way to increase production. He combines theory with practice in his classes, making his lessons easy to understand and connecting them with the mill's production processes.

ZHOU ZHENDE is now an outstanding engineer, often commended for his work. He took part in both the Fourth People's Political Consultative Conference and the Fifth People's Congress of Hebei province. Finally, at a meeting of technical pacemakers held in Cangzhou, Zhou Zhende's long, patient hard work was commended. In recognition of the "fine quality and high quantity" of his contributions, he was given the title of engineer.

Zhou Zhende now has a family. His wife is Su Tongzhen, who works in the mill's laboratory. Workers from every shop in the mill came to their wedding. They have a son. They hope to bring Zhou's mother to live with them. Looking back over the past ten years he has spent on the mainland, Zhou is certain he chose the correct road. Unable in Taiwan to fulfill his long-held dream of serving his country, he is now part of the nation's concerted effort to build a modern society.

(Continued from P. 33)

among whom 67 were local minority people. The county's brigades were now served by 106 barefoot doctors, and production teams by 448 health workers and 328 midwives. On my first trip into these mountains I had noted the shockingly high infant mortality rate resulting from primitive and unsanitary delivery methods. These practices have now virtually disappeared.

THE foregoing figures were perhaps sufficient to justify the sensation I got during my recent return to the region—that of having come to an entirely different land. But this was only a comparison between past and present. Placed beside the more advanced regions in China, the Dayao Mountains are still a backward region. And a cursory glance at the economic potential still undeveloped in these mountains is enough to show that today's achievements are no more than a starting point toward a great future.

Mo Yiming, the young Party secretary, proved to be as imaginative as he was tireless. He is not in the least satisfied with results already gained. Unfolding a map he pointed to highways marked on it but not yet finished. He apologized repeatedly for an uncompleted highway that prevented me from going to Guchen, a Hualan Yao village I had visited 43 years ago. The county's uncompleted highway network places serious limitations on economic development. Once transport and communications catch up, timber and native products industries in this autonomous county will make rapid advances.

Here I must mention the harm done to this minority region by the destructive policies of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the last decade. For one thing, no attention was paid to the special features of this

mountain district and orders were issued that Jinxiu—primarily a woodland area—should become self-sufficient in grain. The effect was disastrous to both forestry and farming. Serious damage was done to the forests, erosion set in, and rivers that irrigated farmland in seven adjacent counties dried up at their source. I found evidence of this simply by looking at the hillslopes facing the hostel where I was staying. Where luxuriant groves of trees had once stood now lay a stretch of semi-arid "dry farmland," manifestly incapable of producing much grain.

An estimated 3,300 hectares of forestland was cut, causing enormous losses in timber. Because a good part of the work force was diverted to extensive planting on land which did not yield much, such traditionally famous crops as tea-seed oil, tung oil, vanilla and edible fungi were neglected. This deprived the local peasants of a good part of their income. A more far-reaching aftermath of forest destruction was the loss of water and soil. Fields were alternately waterlogged in rainy seasons and parched during dry spells. Now corrective measures are being taken and the damage sustained will be repaired in the next few years.

Today, as the Chinese nation sets out on its "Long March" toward modernization, it is to be expected that a minority nationality with a low point of departure, such as the Yaos, will be put to greater tests than other national groups. But the Yaos never bow before difficulties, tempered as they have been by centuries of struggle with adverse natural circumstances and reactionary social forces. There is little doubt that these hardy, industrious people will make the best of their present opportunities—opportunities better than any they have ever had.



Axi in Guilin.

Zhang Shuicheng

'I Love to Paint'

IN the International Children's Painting Contest held in Finland in 1977 "Guilin Landscape," a painting in Chinese traditional style by Axi, a five-year-old boy, won first prize. Last winter in the Shanghai Children's Painting Contest a water color of a cat by him was judged one of the best entries.

Axi, whose real name is Tan Wenxi, is now seven years old and a member of the Maonan nationality, one of the minority nationalities in south China. His father is an artist in the Lingchuan county cultural center in the Guangxi Zhuang (Kwangsi Chuang) Autonomous Region. Axi is learning to paint from his father and a traditional-style painter named Li Luogong who lives next door.

When Axi was only three he loved to sit and watch them paint. "Whatever they drew looked true to life," he says now, "but actually it was even more beautiful than real life. How I also wanted to draw! One day I asked Daddy for some paper. He was very happy when I told him I wanted to draw. He bought me pencils, crayons and a sketch book and began to teach me."

He tells this story: "I sketched cats, trees, flowers and houses, but they never turned out as nice as Papa's or Grandpa Li's. At first I thought it was because my brush wasn't good enough. How I

wished I could try Grandpa Li's or Papa's! But when I tried out my father's brush, I found it didn't change anything. My paintings still came out the same. Then Papa explained to me that learning to paint is not so easy. You have to observe a lot, think a lot and practice a lot. He gave me a lesson every day. I didn't understand everything he said but I tried hard to do what he told me."

After about eight months Axi took a pile of his work to Grandpa Li. The old man was encouraging. He said the pictures showed boldness and individuality and promised to teach Axi. "That was the day I decided to be an artist like Grandpa and Papa," Axi says.

His father bought him a whole set of art supplies like grown-ups use. Every evening when he got back from kindergarten he practiced sketching and drawing. He began learning the fundamentals of Chinese traditional painting.

I LIKE drawing cats and landscapes best," Axi says. "Grandpa Li has a painting of a cat by the traditional painter Zhang Zhengyu. I used to look at it several times a day. Later someone gave me a cat for a pet. At first I was afraid of it, but after playing with it for a while I love it, and I think it loves me too. A cat's so in-

teresting! Sometimes when it licks my face its eyes become narrow slits with its eyebrows standing erect. Sometimes it leaps about or crouches with its back arched, ready to pounce on a string I'm teasing it with. When it sits facing me I can see its paws with their sharp claws. But when it washes its face or plays with me, the claws are drawn in and all you can see is a pair of silky soft balls. Its eyes grow brightest in the dark. Sometimes what my cat does makes people double over with laughter. I want to express it all — its mischief and its expressions — down on paper. My cat's always glad to see me. Sometimes when I'm eating it will come to play with me. Then I have to put down my chopsticks and try to sketch it right then and there. For a while all I could do was think of cats. I was crazy about them.

"One day Granny went shopping and told me to look after my little sister. I thought up a great way to make her happy. I painted my face with ink to look like a cat's, complete with whiskers. To make my eyes look bigger I put on Granny's spectacles. Then I jumped about and mewed like a cat. My sister was so scared she started crying. I went over to comfort her, but she got even more frightened and ran away. I chased after her trying to explain, and bumped into Granny who was just return-



Study of a cat in six postures.



Elephant Trunk Hill—a Guilin scene.

Painted by Axi

ing. I got a sound spanking for that."

THEIR home is on the upper Lijiang River. Sometimes Axi's father takes him with on trips to the countryside, and encourages him to draw there. "Sometimes when I sketch beside a river, I suddenly feel as if I am in a beautiful painting myself, surrounded by fantastically-shaped stones, crystal waters and tall trees," Axi says.

He loves to tell of his trip with his father to Guilin when he was five. "It's considered the most beautiful place in all of China. That's when I discovered there were places even more lovely than my hometown. We went up the river in a passenger boat from Guilin to Yangshuo. The rolling green hills were dotted with red flowers. Clumps of bamboo shaped like feather dusters grew on the river banks. As the reflection rippled in the water, it seemed like our boat was gliding over the hilltops. I painted lots and lots of pictures and the scenes I didn't have time to put down on paper I tried to keep in my mind.

"That night when we got to Yangshuo Daddy and I were really excited. If the staff of the hotel hadn't urged us to get some rest, we might have painted all through the night. I went to bed but even after I shut my eyes I would see the funny-shaped mountains. I switched on the light and went on painting in bed. I don't know what time I fell asleep but when I woke up the next morning I heard many people talking. Without even taking time to wash my face, I dashed down to the river so that I could start painting some more."

AXI says that if he doesn't paint every day he feels "something is missing."

He did 170 pictures the month he was at Yangshuo and has done altogether 3,000 paintings. Some of his big landscapes are 1.6 meters wide while the small ones are only the size of a matchbox. He shows his pictures to Grandpa Li who explains the good or bad of each. "He tells me why the waters of the Lijiang should be painted green and why the hilltops in the foreground should be darker than

the hills in the distance. He also tells me stories about famous artists when I ask how they painted so well," says Axi.

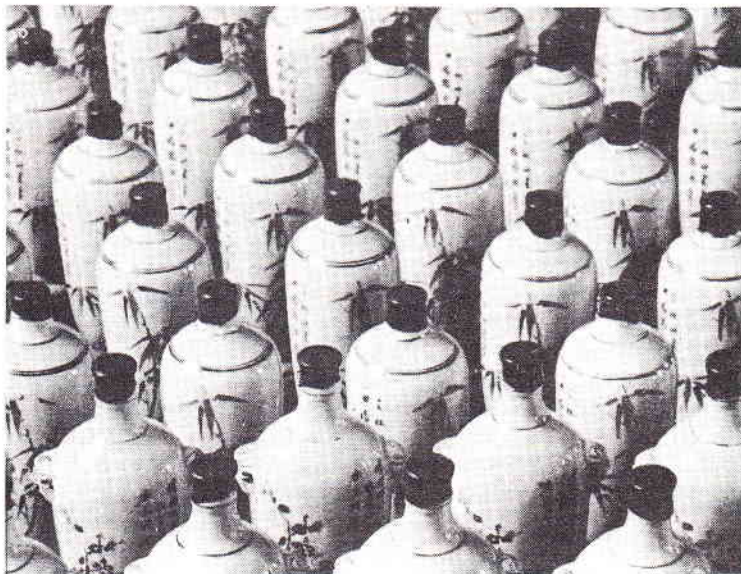
Axi was particularly impressed when Grandpa Li told him that when the famous landscape painter Li Keran (Li Ke-jan) wanted to become familiar with the terrain he set out from Guilin on foot. He spent 28 days hiking over hills and wading through streams to get to Yangshuo. Axi made up his mind to be like him and with his father hiked three times from Guilin to Yangshuo. "I followed him across every brook and hilltop," Axi relates, "and got to see the landscape from different angles."

Some of Axi's paintings have been published in magazines and newspapers.

He says his father is very strict with him. "He also makes me study Chinese, arithmetic, and English. Now I can recite 20 poems from the Tang dynasty and have drawn pictures about them. I still haven't painted all the scenes I want to of Guilin. Some day I hope to travel all over my country and the rest of the world to paint the most beautiful places."

One of Axi's Guilin landscapes.





Do You Know?

CHINA'S WINES AND SPIRITS

A VARIETY OF wines and spirits have been developed in China over the centuries, each with its own distinct flavor. Some of the most famous are Shaoxing wine, and spirits like Fen, Maotai, Luzhou Daqu and Xifeng. Alcohol has been produced for several millenniums. In fact, in a recent archeological excavation of the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.), wine was found in bronze pots. A clear dark green in color, it is 2,200 years old and therefore the oldest extant alcohol in China.

Produced in a county of the same name in Zhejiang province, Shaoxing wine is brewed from choice glutinous rice and the clear waters of Jianhu Lake. According to historical records, it was already famous in 502 A.D. After fermentation, this wine is sealed and stored in earthen jars for some years, and is then blended with newly-distilled wine. Aged Shaoxing wine has a distinctive heavy bouquet and a mellow flavor.

There are many kinds of Shaoxing wine, named according to their quality and storage time. One of the most popular is supposed to be brewed when a daughter is born into a household and then buried in the ground while she is growing up. On her wedding day, the parents unearth the jar of

wine and serve it to the guests. Since brides in China are traditionally clad in red, the color of happiness, this wine is called Nüer Hong, or "Crimson Daughter."

APRICOT BLOSSOM village in Fenyang county, Shanxi province, is the home of Fen spirits. As early as 550 A.D. it produced this clear-colored, full-bodied liquor. By the Tang dynasty (618-907) Fen was famous throughout China. The spring from which the water was drawn to make this liquor still exists today and the art of fermenting Fen has been passed down unbroken for generations.

Made from red sorghum using barley and sweet peas as yeast, it is fermented for 21 days in a wide-bodied jar with a small mouth. China's famous author, Lu Xun, once remarked of Fen, "After imbibing it I close my eyes and savor the taste. It leaves me sober and refreshed, like standing in a field after rain."

MAOTAI, produced in a town by the same name in Guizhou province, has a history two centuries long. It is renown both in China and abroad as the white lightning used for toasts at state

banquets in the Great Hall of the People.

Maotai requires a special fermentation process. After the first fermentation and distillation, the liquor is poured back into vats. In the second distillation the liquor is separated out and the good brew is set aside and the inferior Maotai is fermented again. In this way, the contents of a vat are fermented eight times in the course of an eight-month cycle. The clear fiery Maotai is then aged for two or three years before bottling.

XIFENG spirits are produced in Liulin town, Fengxiang county, in Shaanxi province where there are many ancient wells with fine clear water. The process of making Xifeng is complicated and detailed. Different yeasts are piled in four layers in a vat and left to ferment for several years. After the new liquor is distilled it is poured into woven wicker containers lined with paper coated with animal blood and aged for three years before being bottled.

Xifeng spirits are a blend of sour, sweet, bitter and spicy flavors which taste refreshing to the seasoned palate. The Song dynasty poet, Su Shi, once was an official in Fengxiang. In one of his poems

he likened Xifeng spirits to the fine willows of the East Lake (near Wuhan) and the delicate hands of a woman.

DAQU, produced in Luzhou, Sichuan province, is distinguished for its long aging process. Some of this liquor has been stored for as long as 380 years. The earthen walls of the cellar have become darkened from years of soaking up the wine and their aroma penetrates the newly-stored liquor, slowly giving Daqu its unique mellow flavor.

These famous wines and spirits are bottled in exquisite jars which are themselves works of art. Some of the containers are so beautiful they are treasured as vases or ornaments long after their contents have been consumed. Some are made of delicate porcelain; others from cut glass. In contrast, Maotai comes in plain white cylindrical porcelain jars with a red and gold label.

CHINA produces about 100 different tonic wines and spirits throughout the country. One of the more well-known is Zhuyeqing, or Green Bamboo Leaf Liquor, made of bamboo leaves, orange peel, costusroot (a kind of Chinese medicine), and nine other herbs

steeped in Fen spirits. Another famous tonic liquor is Wujiapi. These pungent tonic wines produced by blending medicinal herbs and spirits are believed to be beneficial in curing some ailments.

At holidays and festivals, Chinese like to get together over a cup of wine. In the past some people preferred drinking alone in the moonlight under flowering trees. An ancient folk song portrays people imbibing wine to relieve their fatigue after a day's weary labor: "At sunset I sit in front of my door, with a cup of wine in hand, and I feel as happy as a god."

Wine shops are common in China's cities and larger towns, especially in the spots which produce famous wines and spirits. In Shaoxing, for example, the saying goes that three out of ten stores are wine shops.

THERE are many legends concerning wine in Chinese history. One of the most popular of these concerns Du Kang, an official in the Zhou dynasty (1066-221 B.C.). Du Kang loved drinking and was skilled in making wines. After retirement he returned to his home village where he opened a wine shop, selling the fine liquor he brewed himself. The spirits,

which he named Dukang, became famous far and wide.

One day, a drunkard arrived at his shop, volubly praising Dukang wine and downing great quantities of it. When he wanted to pay, Du Kang refused to accept his coins, saying, "The quality of my wine can only be judged after three years, so I will ask you to pay at that time." The drunkard returned home and fell into a deep sleep that lasted for many days, his body enveloped in the fragrance of the wine. Thinking he had died of alcohol poisoning, his family tearfully buried him. Three years later, Du Kang came to collect the money for his wine. Believing they had captured the murderer, the family demanded he forfeit his life. With a smile, Du Kang ordered the family to dig up the grave, which they did. To their surprise, the drunkard sat up, crying, "Great wine! Great wine!" From then on, the fame of Dukang wine spread throughout the land.

CAO CAO, the renown strategist of the Three Kingdoms period, lauded it: "Only Dukang wine can dispel my sorrow." This wine, which can still be obtained today, was served to Kakuei Tanaka, the former Japanese Prime Minister during his 1972 visit to China. Unfortunately there is no record of his opinion.

Workers and technicians tasting Fen wine for quality.



Jars of Shaoxing wine ready for shipment.



The Northern and Southern Dynasties

JIAO JIAN



Dynasties came and went but musicians still played the *qin*, as shown by figurine dated to early Northern Wei unearthed at Xi'an, Shaanxi province.

IN the period known as the Northern and Southern dynasties, China remained divided into north, the valley of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, and south, the valley of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. In each of these areas states succeeded each other one after another.

The dates for this Northern and Southern dynasties period are generally given as 420-581, reckoned from the breakup of the Eastern Jin dynasty in the south.

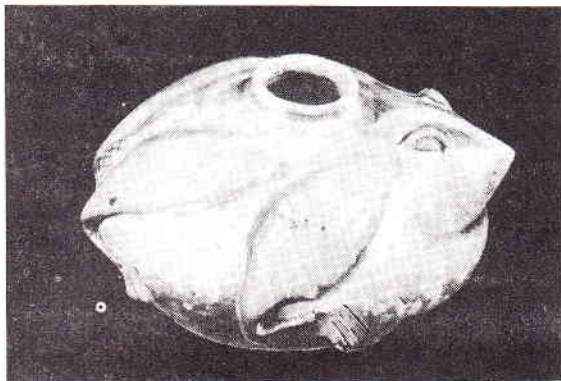
The battle of Feishui had determined that no northern state was going to be able at that time to conquer the south. After it, the many small kingdoms in the north were overcome by a new wave of nomad invaders. These were the Toba from Inner Mongolia, a branch of the Xianbei people. In 386 they set up the Northern Wei dynasty, the first of the five which are known as the Northern dynasties. By 439 they had brought all of the Huanghe River valley under their control.

In the south, after the Eastern Jin dynasty ended in 420, generals one after another kept pushing each other off the throne, resulting in a series of four short-lived regimes known as the Southern dynasties.

Development in the South

Agriculture in the south, particularly in present-day Zhejiang and southern Jiangsu provinces, had been stimulated by newer techniques brought by peasants fleeing the war-torn north. More land was brought under cultivation, water control projects were built and wide use of oxen for plowing made two crops a year possible, one of wheat and one of rice. Agriculture also flourished in Jiangxi, Hubei and Hunan, and somewhat later in Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi as the people in the mountains came into greater contact with the outside and did more farming.

Most of the land opened up by the common people was taken over by landlords, who also claimed



Celadon was one of the fastest-developing types of porcelain in this period and came into use over a wide area. A large jar and a water container for mixing ink from a tomb in Guizhou province in the far south.



the forests and the lakes and demanded payment wherever woodcutting or fishing was done. Big landlords were particularly concentrated in southern Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces. Some held property in several counties.

One tendency which had begun in the Kingdom of Wei (220-265), one of the Three Kingdoms of the previous period, had been carried to the capital of the south and continued through the southern dynasties. This was for the scholar-officials from the biggest landlord families who had served the court generation after generation, to become more and more

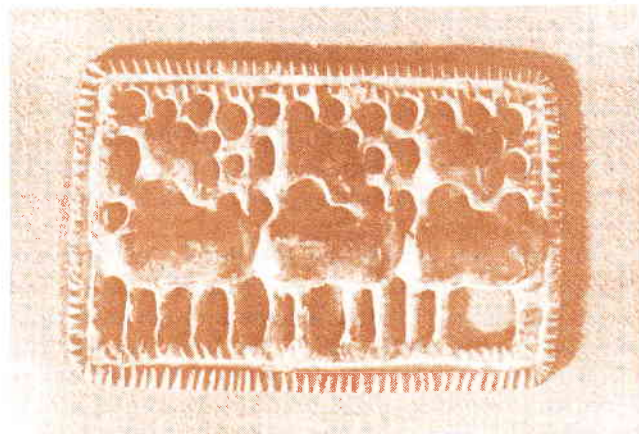
decadent and divorced from the people. They were a very tight circle controlling the most important official posts. The only way an outsider could be promoted to such a post was by appointment for performing an outstanding military service.

They developed into a clique of effete, decadent parasites. Most of them had never seen the people working in the fields. They wore tall hats, wide, loose-fitting garments and platform shoes. Their faces were clean-shaven, rouged and powdered. "Such was their grace as they entered or departed," wrote a contemporary, "that they looked like fairies." When they went out they rode in chariots and when they walked they had attendants to support them. They considered it beneath their dignity to marry or associate with those outside of their circle. Their children got somebody else to write examinations and poems in their name.

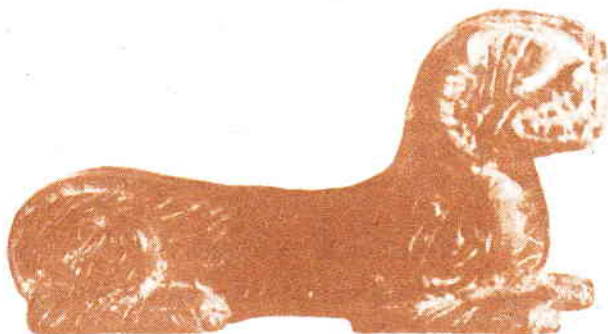
Toward the end of the Southern dynasties this caste had degenerated so much that officials from among the smaller, more vigorous landlords gained the powerful posts.

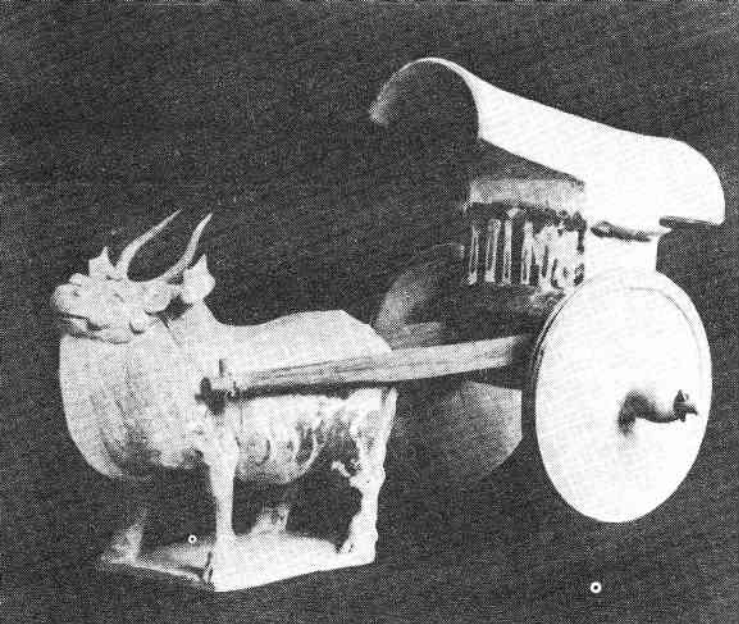
Northern Wei Dynasty and Integration

North China had been unified by Northern Wei in 439. In 494 its emperor Xiao Wen Di moved the



Mixture of Han and Toba culture is shown in two bronze finds in a Northern Wei tomb in southern Inner Mongolia: nomad-style belt ornament and tiger tally used by Han officials to identify messengers.





Ceramic cart from tomb dated to Northern Qi shows a common means of transport of the time.

capital from Pingcheng (near Datong in Shanxi province) to Luoyang in Henan, the heart of north China, which had a rich cultural life and convenient land and water communications. This brought the Tobas into closer contact with the big Han landlords of the Huanghe River valley. Xiao Wen Di adopted the Han system of government and took measures to encourage the Tobas to assimilate the more advanced culture of the Han people. He ordered the Toba nobles to take Han surnames and to intermarry with the Hans. He also encouraged them to dress in the Han style and to speak the Han language. In the meantime the Xianbei, Xiongnu, Jie, Di and Qiang people who had come as nomads into the Han areas had settled down. They learned farming from the Hans while the latter learned more about stockraising from them.

One of the things the Northern Wei emperor Xiao Wen Di learned from previous Han rulers was to assuage unrest and gain income through letting out more land. The crown was a big landowner and in 485 the emperor parceled out part of its holdings to peasants at the rate of 2.6 hectares of open cornfield per man and half that per woman. A plot had to be returned to the government when the holder died or became too old to work it. Each adult male also received for himself and his heirs 1.3 hectares of mulberry groves for feeding silkworms. For use of the fields each couple had to pay two piculs of grain and a bolt of silk or hempen cloth each year, and the man had to do corvee labor and military service when called upon. These measures helped restore farm production in the north and brought the former nomads within the fold of the feudal system.

Rebellion in the North

The land distribution did not stop the landlords from purchasing and appropriating land. On the

contrary, they were able to amalgamate still larger estates. The vulgar display of wealth by these people and the nobles contrasted sharply with the poverty of the heavily-exploited peasants.

Particularly notorious as oppressors were the officers of the frontier garrisons north of Pingcheng. They seized the best land and forced their soldiers to serve them as tillers, woodcutters and blacksmiths. Not satisfied with the proceeds of this exploitation, these officers cheated them out of their pay and rations. A rebellion which began in 523 among the soldiers spread to peasants in northern Gansu and Shaanxi and north of the Great Wall. The former nomad peoples and Hans united against their oppressors. Hopelessly out-numbered, the rebels were defeated after two years' struggle.

To prevent further uprisings along the frontier, the Northern Wei government transported some 200,000 rebels to various places in Hebei. But once there the rebels organized an uprising on a still bigger scale which broke out at Shanggu (today's Yanqing county northwest of Beijing) in August 525.

The rebel army swelled to hundreds of thousands and the struggle spread to many parts of the Northern Wei domain. The government had to throw all of its armed forces into suppressing the rebellion. The insurgents were in the end defeated, but their activities had started the disintegration of Northern Wei.

The Northern Dynasties

<i>Dynasty</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Capital</i>
Northern Wei	386-534	Pingcheng (near Datong, Shanxi) and Luoyang (Henan)
Eastern Wei	534-550	Ye (southwest of today's Linzhang, Hebei)
Western Wei	535-557	Changan (today's Xi'an, Shaanxi)
Northern Qi	550-577	Ye
Northern Zhou	557-581	Changan

The Southern Dynasties

(All at Jiankang, today's Nanjing)

Song	420-479
Qi	479-502
Liang	502-557
Chen	557-589

Lesson 6

Making a Telephone Call

(在加拿大访华旅游团史密斯先生的房间里)
 (Zài Jiānádà fǎng Huá lǚyóutuán Shímìsī
 (At Canada visit China tourist group Smith
 xiānsheng de fángjiānli)
 Mister room in)

史密斯: (拿起电话)
 Shímìsī: (Ná qǐ diànhuà)
 Smith: (Picks up telephone)

喂! 总机。请接外线。
 Wèi! Zǒngjī. Qǐng jiē wàixiàn.
 Hello, switchboard. Please connect outside line.

总机: 接外线请先拨0,
 Zǒngjī: Jiē wàixiàn qǐng xiān bō líng,
 Switchboard: Connect outside line please first dial 0,
 然后再拨电话号码。
 ránhòu zài bō diànhuà hàomǎ.
 afterward again dial phone number.

史密斯: (拨电话号码) 喂! 是
 Shímìsī: (Bō diànhuà hàomǎ) Wèi! Shì
 Smith: (Dials telephone number) Hello. Is (this)
 中山大学吗?
 Zhōngshān Dàxué ma?
 Zhongshan University?

电话声: 是。
 Diànhuàshēng: Shì.
 Tel. voice: Is.

史密斯: 请接314分机。
 Shímìsī: Qǐng jiē sān yī sì fēnjī.
 Smith: Please connect 314 extension.

电话声: 占线, 请等一会儿, 但
 Diànhuàshēng: Zhànxiàn, qǐng děng yíhuìr, dàn
 Tel. voice: Occupied line, please wait a moment, but

不要挂掉。(一分钟后)
 búyào guà diào. (Yí fēnzhōng hòu)
 don't hang up. (A minute later)

接通了, 请讲话。
 Jiētōng le, qǐng jiǎnghuà.
 (You're) connected, please speak.

史密斯: 喂! 我找张成同志。
 Shímìsī: Wèi! Wǒ zhǎo Zhāng Chéng tóngzhì.
 Smith: Hello, I want Zhang Cheng Comrade.

电话声: 他现在出去了。你是哪里呀?
 Diànhuàshēng: Tā xiànzài chūqù le. Nǐ shì nǎlǐ ya?
 Tel. voice: He now has gone out. You are where?

史密斯: 我是张成的朋友, 从
 Shímìsī: Wǒ shì Zhāng Chéng de péngyou, cóng
 Smith: I am Zhang Cheng's friend, from
 加拿大来的。
 Jiānádà lái de.
 Canada come.

电话声: 哦, 你有什么事让我
 Diànhuàshēng: Ō, nǐ yǒu shénme shì ràng wǒ
 Tel. voice: Oh, you have what matter let me
 告诉他吗?
 gàosù tā ma?
 tell him?

史密斯: 请告诉他, 我想去看他。
 Shímìsī: Qǐng gàosù tā, wǒ xiǎng qù kàn tā.
 Smith: Please tell him I want to see him.

电话声: 请你留个地址。等张成
 Diànhuàshēng: Qǐng nǐ liú gè dìzhǐ. Dèng Zhāng Chéng
 Tel. voice: Please you leave an address. Wait Zhang Cheng
 回来后, 我请他和你
 huílai hòu, wǒ qǐng tā hé nǐ
 come back after, I ask him with you
 联系。
 liánxi.
 contact.

史密斯: 好, 我住在东方宾馆,
 Shímìsī: Hǎo, wǒ zhù zài Dōngfāng Bīnguǎn,
 Smith: Fine. I stay at Oriental Hotel,
 305 房间。
 sān líng wǔ fángjiān.
 305 room.

电话声: 我记下来了。
 Diànhuàshēng: Wǒ jì xià lái le.
 Tel. voice: I write (it) down.

史密斯: 谢谢你。
 Shímìsī: Xièxie nǐ.
 Smith: Thank you.

电话声: 不客气。
 Diànhuàshēng: Bú kè qì.
 Tel. voice: No guest air.

* * *

(电话铃响)
 (Diànhuàlíng xiǎng)
 (Telephone rings)

史密斯: 喂!
 Shímìsī: Wèi!
 Smith: Hello!

张: 你是史密斯先生吗?
 Zhāng: Nǐ shì Shímìsī xiānsheng ma?
 Zhang: You are Smith Mister?

史密斯: 我就是。
 Shímìsī: Wǒ jiù shì.
 Smith: I am.

张: 你好吗? 我是张成。
 Zhāng: Nǐ hǎo ma? Wǒ shì Zhāng Chéng.
 Zhang: You well? I'm Zhang Cheng.

史密斯: 哦! 你好吗? 好几年没见了。我给你的信收到了吗?
 Shímìsī: O! Nǐ hǎo ma? Hǎo jǐ nián méi jiàn le. Wǒ gěi nǐ de xìn shōudào le ma?
 Smith: Oh! You well? Several years (I) not see (you). I give (to) you letter received?

张: 收到了。你的身体怎么样?
 Zhāng: Shōudào le. Nǐ de shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?
 Zhang: Received. Your health (is) how?

史密斯: 我的身体很好。你夫人好吗?
 Shímìsī: Wǒ de shēntǐ hěnhǎo. Nǐ fūren hǎo ma?
 Smith: My health very good. Your wife (is) well?

张: 我夫人很好, 谢谢你。她问你
 Zhāng: Wǒ fūren hěnhǎo, xièxiè nǐ. Tā wèn
 Zhang: My wife very well, thank you. She asks
 你好。我们盼望你能到
 nǐ hǎo. Wǒmen pànwàng nǐ néng dào
 you well. We hope you can (to)
 我们家来。你什么时候来?
 wǒmen jiā lái. Nǐ shénme shíhòu lái?
 our home come. You what time come?

史密斯: 如果你有时间, 我现在就到
 Shímìsī: Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu shíjiān, wǒ xiànzài jiù dào
 Smith: If you have time, I right now (to)
 你家去。
 nǐ jiā qù.
 your home go.

张: 那么, 我们在家等你。
 Zhāng: Nàme, Wǒmen zài jiā děng nǐ.
 Zhang: Then we at home wait (for) you.

史密斯: 好, 一会儿见!
 Shímìsī: Hǎo, yíhuìr jiàn!
 Smith: Fine, (in) a moment see (you).

张: 一会儿见!
 Zhāng: Yíhuìr jiàn!
 Zhang: (In) a moment see (you).

Translation

(In the room of Mr. Smith of the Canadian China tour group)
 Smith: (Picks up phone) Hello switchboard, outside line please.
 Switchboard: For an outside line dial 0, then dial the phone number.

Smith: (Dials) Hello, is this Zhongshan University?
 Voice: Yes, it is.
 Smith: Extension 314 please.
 Voice: The line is busy. Please wait a moment. Don't hang up. (A minute later) You're connected. Go ahead.
 Smith: Hello. I would like to speak to Comrade Zhang Cheng.
 Voice: He's out now. Who is this?
 Smith: I'm a friend of Zhang Cheng's from Canada.
 Voice: Oh, would you like me to give him a message?
 Smith: Please tell him I'd like to see him.
 Voice: Please give me your address. When he comes back I'll ask him to get in touch with you.
 Smith: Fine. I'm staying in the Oriental Hotel. My room number is 305.
 Voice: I've taken it down.
 Smith: Thank you.
 Voice: You're welcome.

* * *

(The phone rings.)

Smith: Hello.
 Zhang: Is this Mr. Smith?
 Smith: Yes.
 Zhang: How are you? This is Zhang Cheng.
 Smith: Oh, how are you? I haven't seen you for several years. Did you get my letter?
 Zhang: Yes. I did. How's your health?
 Smith: My health is very good. How's your wife?
 Zhang: My wife's very well, thank you. She sends you her regards. We hope you can come to our house. When can you come?
 Smith: I'll come right now if you're free.
 Zhang: Fine, we'll be expecting you.
 Smith: Fine. See you in a while.
 Zhang: See you in a while.

Notes

1. **Nǐ shì nǎlǐ ya?** 你是哪里呀? for "who's calling?" In China these words, which actually mean "Where are you?" are the most common way of asking over the phone "Who are you?" or "Who's calling?" The expected answer to this question is not the place where you are calling from but your name or other identification. Similarly, over the phone the sentence **Qǐng nǐ liú gè dìzhǐ** 请你留个地址 (Please give me your address) has the broader meaning of "Tell me where he can reach you," which could include a telephone number.

2. **Lái 来 and qù 去 for coming and going.** As in English, if the direction of the action is toward the speaker, the verb **lái 来** (come) is used, and if away from the speaker, **qù 去** (go) is used. Examples: **Zuótiān wǒ de fùqīn lái Běijīng le** 昨天我的父亲来北京了 (My father came to Peking yesterday). **Tā shàng xīngqī qù Shànghǎi le** 他上星期去上海了 (He went to Shanghai last week).



Lion

He Xiangning (1914)

