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# NEW CHINA'S FIRST QUARTER-CENTURY

# NEW CHINA'S

## *First Quarter-Century*

A quarter of a century has already passed since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Zedong the Chinese people have succeeded brilliantly in every task, changing the old, poor and backward China into an industrially prosperous socialist new China. How have these earth-shaking changes been effected? What effort have the industrial and agricultural workers made in achieving their goals? To what extent have China's industry and agriculture advanced?

These are some of the questions about new China which are answered in this selection of reprinted articles first by the Hsinhua News Agency and then Chinese newspapers. We hope New China's First Quarter-Century will be of interest and use to our foreign friends.

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*Editor's Note*

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The Former  
IMPERIAL  
PALACES



故宮鳥瞰

**T**HE Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties, popularly known as the Forbidden City, began to be built in 1406-1420 (4th-18th years of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign). Later, they were reconstructed or restored. They have a history of over 500 years.

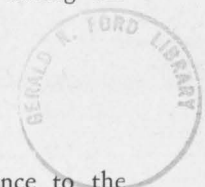
Occupying an area of 720,000 square metres with over 9,000 rooms, the palaces are the largest and most complete group of ancient buildings which China has preserved to the present. The grandeur and magnificence of the structure fully demonstrate the wisdom, talent and highly accomplished building technique of China's ancient labouring people.

The palaces are mainly divided into two parts. The front part consists of the Three Big Halls — T'ai Ho Tien (Hall of Supreme Harmony), Chung Ho Tien (Hall of Middle Harmony) and Pao Ho Tien (Hall of Preserving Harmony). From here the Ming and Ch'ing emperors issued edicts and decrees and held important ceremonies. The rear part consists of Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung (Palace of Heavenly Purity), Chiao T'ai Tien (Hall of Union), K'un Ning Kung (Palace of Earthly Tranquility), the Six East and West Palaces, and Yü Hua Yüan (Imperial Garden). These were places where the emperors studied and dealt with state affairs and where they and their families lived and spent their leisure hours.

The palaces were the centre of political rule during the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties.

## Wu Men

Wu Men (Meridian Gate) is the front entrance to the Forbidden City. It was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and repaired in 1647 (4th year of Ch'ing Emperor Shun Chih's reign).



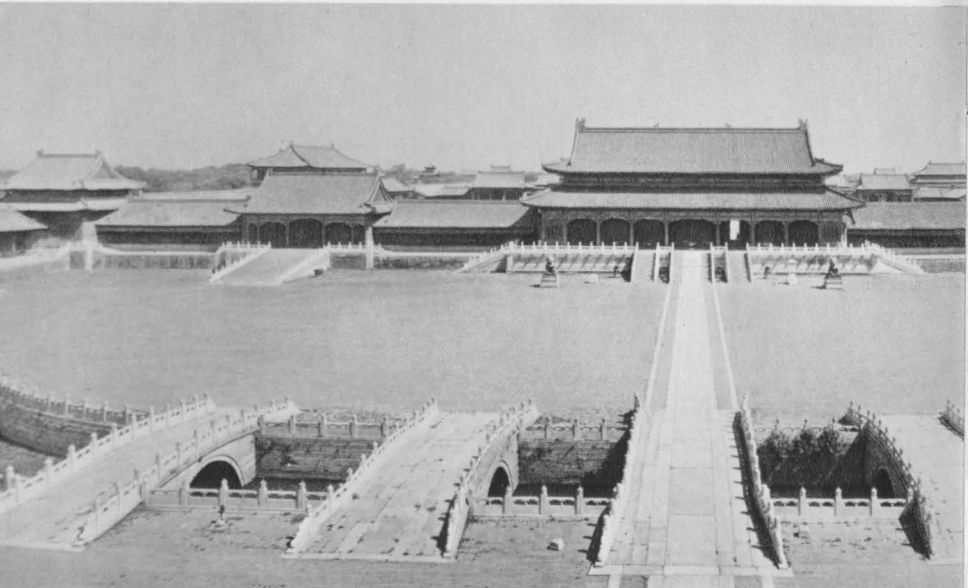


Meridian Gate



Bronze Lion at Gate  
of Supreme Harmony

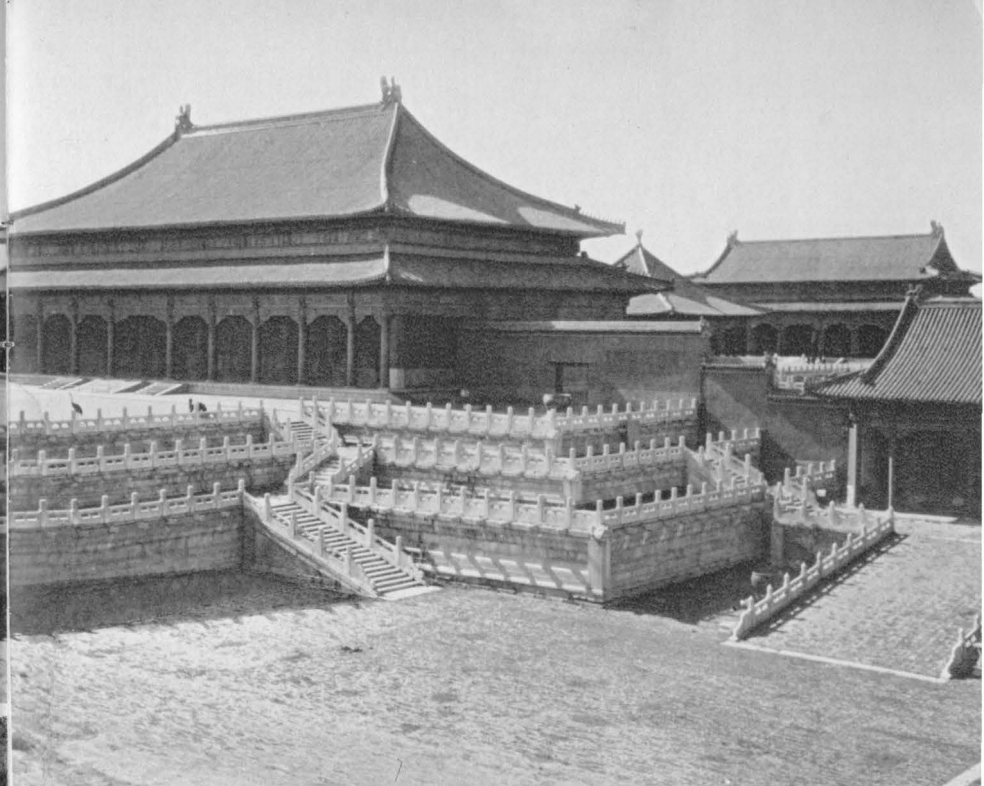
Gate of Supreme Harmony,  
Gold Stream Bridge



## T'ai Ho Tien

T'ai Ho Tien (Hall of Supreme Harmony), popularly called "Hall of Golden Bells", was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1697 (36th year of Ch'ing Emperor K'ang Hsi's reign). It is 35 metres high and has an area of 2,377 square metres. It is the tallest and largest of the palace buildings.





The interior of Hall of Supreme Harmony

A view of Hall of Supreme Harmony

Here the Ming and Ch'ing emperors held important ceremonies on occasions of accession, birthday, lunar New Year, or the winter solstice.

### Chung Ho Tien

Chung Ho Tien (Hall of Middle Harmony) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1627 (7th year of T'ien Ch'i's reign). It was repaired in 1690 (29th year of Ch'ing Emperor K'ang Hsi's reign).

Before holding ceremonies in T'ai Ho Tien, the emperor first came here to receive the attendants.



## Pao Ho Tien

Pao Ho Tien (Hall of Preserving Harmony) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign), rebuilt in 1625 (5th year of T'ien Ch'i's reign), and repaired in 1765 (30th year of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung's reign).

In 1789 (54th year of Ch'ien Lung's reign), this hall became the site of the "palace examination", which was the highest stage in the feudal imperial examination system. Those who passed this examination were called Chin Shih and the first three on the list were called Chuang Yüan, Pang Yen and T'an Hua.



The steps and balustrade of Hall of Preserving Harmony



Stepping stone carved with clouds and dragons at the back of Hall of Preserving Harmony

### Carved Stone at the "Dragon Pavement" behind Pao Ho Tien

This is the largest stone carving in the palaces, a work of Ming period. It was recarved in 1761 (26th year of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung's reign). It is 16.57 metres long, 3.07 metres wide and 1.70 metres thick and weighs about 250 tons.

## Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung

Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung (Palace of Heavenly Purity) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign). It was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The last time it was rebuilt in 1798 (3rd year of Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing's reign).

From the Ming to early Ch'ing period the emperor lived and handled routine affairs here. Ch'ing Emperor Yung Cheng moved to Yang Hsin Tien (Hall of Mental Cultivation) but still gave audience to officials of different ranks here.

Palace of Heavenly Purity

Gate of Heavenly Purity



## Chiao T'ai Tien

Chiao T'ai Tien (Hall of Union) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1655 (12th year of Ch'ing Emperor Shun Chih's reign). Here the Ch'ing empresses held birthday celebrations.

In 1746 (11th year of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung's reign) the emperor's 25 seals were kept here.

There is also a clepsydra (water clock) which was a time piece in ancient China. This method of recording time by dripping water was invented about 2,500 years ago, a creation of Chinese labouring people in ancient times. This water clock was made in 1745 (10th year of Ch'ien Lung's reign). On the west side is a striking-clock (mechanical clock) made by the Works Department of the Board of Imperial Household in 1797 (2nd year of Chia Ch'ing's reign).

## K'un Ning Kung

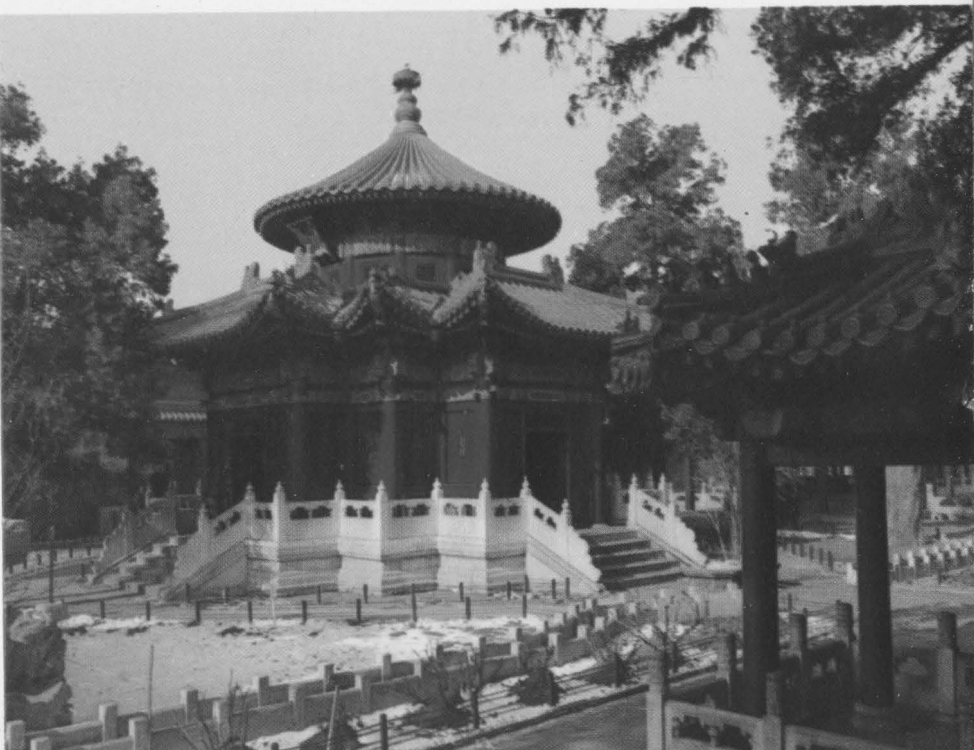
K'un Ning Kung (Palace of Earthly Tranquility) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1655 (12th year of Ch'ing Emperor Shun Chih's reign).

The Ming empresses lived here. The Ch'ing rulers changed this place into a place for offering sacrifices to gods. The Eastern Side-room was the emperor's bridal chamber.

## Yu Hua Yuan

Yü Hua Yüan (Imperial Garden) was built in Ming period. It has an area of over 7,000 square metres. There are pines and cypresses several hundred years old interposed with rocks

Imperial Garden



of various kinds. To the north side is a rockery hill. It was a place where the Ming and Ch'ing emperors passed their leisure hours.

## Ch'in An Tien

Built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign), Ch'in An Tien (Hall of Royal Peace) was rebuilt in 1535 (14th year of Ming Emperor Chia Ching's reign). Its flat roof of four-slope style is rarely seen in ancient architecture. The balustrades with Ming stone carvings are fine works of art.

Here the Ming and Ch'ing emperors offered sacrifices to the Taoist God Hsüan-wu.

## Grand Council

In 1729 (7th year of Ch'ing Emperor Yung Cheng's reign) the Ch'ing emperor established the Grand Council. With the assistance of the Grand Counsellors, the emperor dealt with the military and political affairs. This is the Grand Counsellors on-duty room.

## Yang Hsin Tien

Yang Hsin Tien (Hall of Mental Cultivation) was built in Ming period and repaired during Ch'ing Emperor Yung Cheng's reign. In the 200 years from Yung Cheng's time to the end of the Ch'ing rule, the emperor mostly lived and handled routine affairs here.

The central room was where the emperor received officials of different ranks. The western room was his office in which he read and wrote orders on the memorials submitted by officials and discussed military and political affairs with civil and military officials. The eastern room was where Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi took charge of state affairs "behind a screen". It was here that the Ch'ing government signed the



Eastern Side-room of Hall of Mental Cultivation

document of abdication after the Revolution of 1911. The back room was the emperor's bed-room. Close by the western room is the Three-Rare Hall, so-called because the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung kept here three rare pieces of calligraphy — *"The Clear Sky after Pleasant Snow"* by Wang Hsi-chih, the *"Mid-Autumn"* by Wang Hsien-chih and the *"Po Yüan"* by Wang Hsün, all of the Tsin Dynasty (4th century).

### T'ai Chi Tien

Built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign), T'ai Chi Tien (Hall of the Absolute) was first called Wei Yang Kung (Palace of endlessness), then renamed Ch'i Hsiang

Kung (Palace of Blessings) in Chia Ching period of Ming Dynasty . In 1683 (22nd year of the Ch'ing Emperor K'ang Hsi's reign), it was rebuilt. Later it was named T'ai Chi Tien. It was also where the empresses and imperial concubines of Ming and Ch'ing periods lived.

### T'i Yuan Tien

Originally it was Ch'ang Ch'un Men (Eternal Spring Gate) rebuilt into T'i Yüan Tien (Hall of Manifest Origin), in 1810 (15th year of Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing's reign). Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi once lived here.

### Ch'ang Ch'un Kung

Ch'ang Ch'un Kung (Palace of Eternal Spring) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1683 (22nd year of Ch'ing Emperor K'ang Hsi's reign). When Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi lived here, she often attended opera.

A view of Palace of Eternal Spring



## Yi K'un Kung

Yi K'un Kung (Palace of Blessings to Mother Earth) was built in 1417 (15th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign). It was originally called Wan An Kung (Myriad Peace Palace). It took the present name during the reign of Ming Emperor Chia Ching. It was rebuilt in 1655 (12th year of Ch'ing Emperor Shun Chih's reign). In the Ming and Ch'ing period the empresses and imperial concubines lived here.

## T'i Ho Tien

T'i Ho Tien (Hall of Manifest Harmony) was rebuilt from Ch'u Hsiu Men (Gate of Gathering Excellence) in 1802 (7th year of Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing's reign). When Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi celebrated her fiftieth birthday, a banquet was held here.

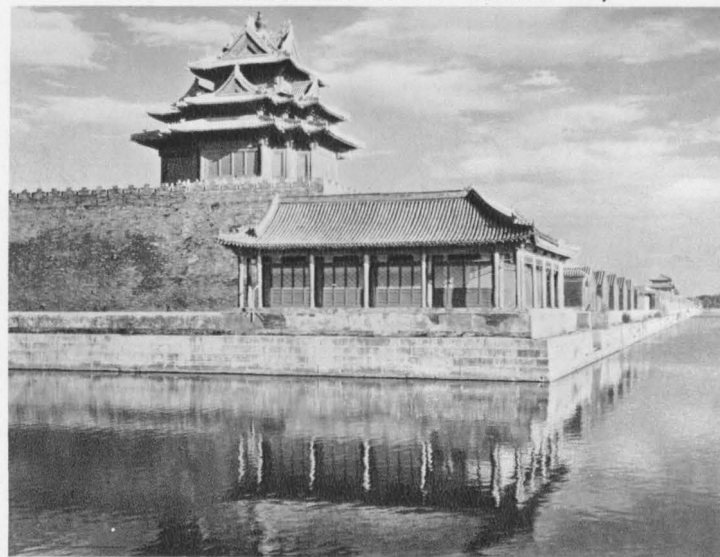
Eastern Side-room of the Palace of Gathering Excellence



## Ch'u Hsiu Kung

Ch'u Hsiu Kung (Palace of Gathering Excellence) was built in 1420 (18th year of Ming Emperor Yung Lo's reign) and rebuilt in 1655 (12th year of Ch'ing Emperor Shun Chih's reign). The empresses and imperial concubines of Ming and Ch'ing courts lived here. Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi once lived here.

One of the corner towers of the Forbidden City



## List of Emperors of Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties

### Ming (A.D. 1368 — 1644)

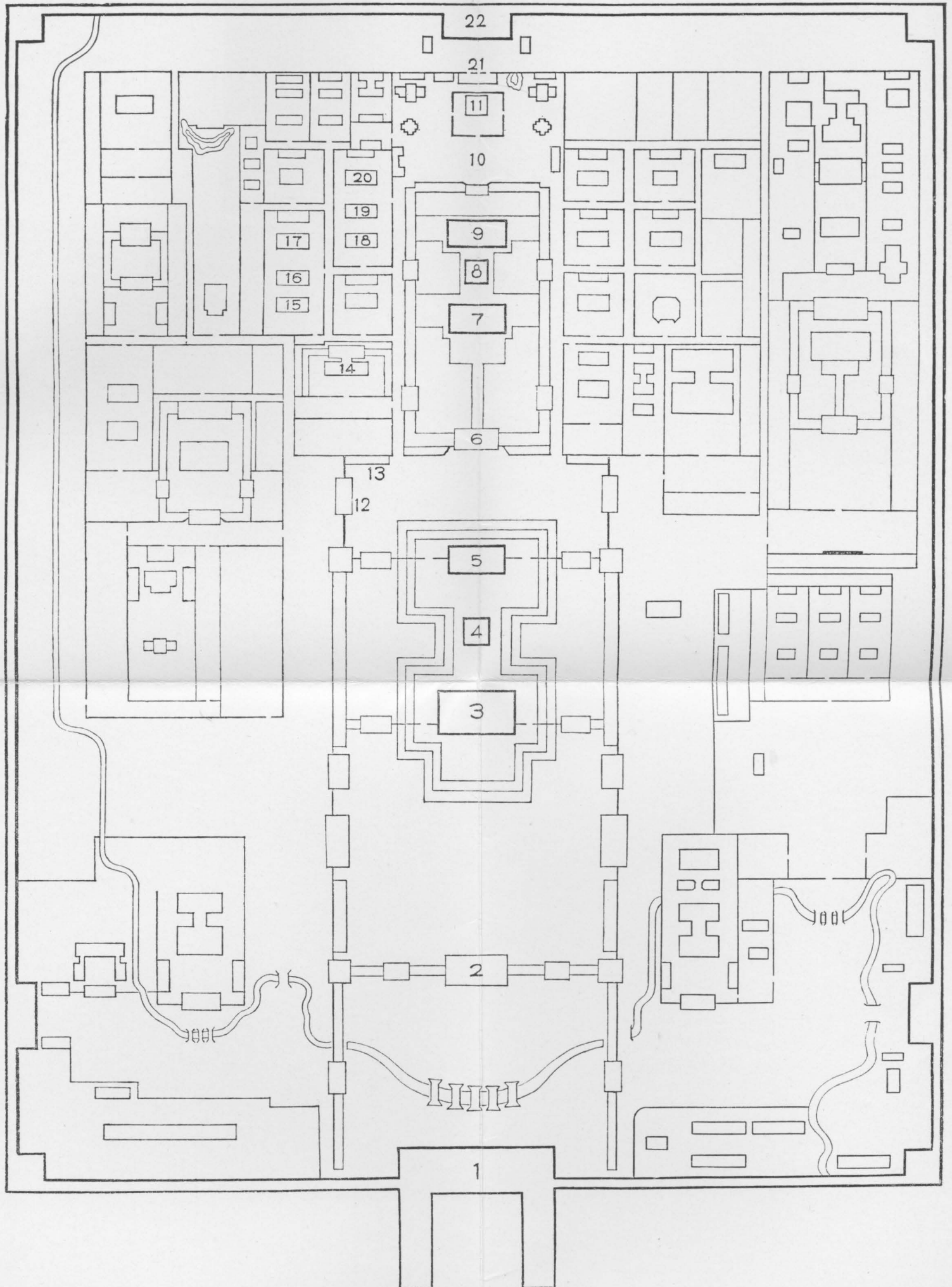
|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Hung Wu     | 1368 — 1398 |
| Chien Wen   | 1399 — 1402 |
| Yung Lo     | 1403 — 1424 |
| Hung Hsi    | 1425        |
| Hsüan Teh   | 1426 — 1435 |
| Cheng T'ung | 1436 — 1449 |
| Ching T'ai  | 1450 — 1456 |
| T'ien Shun  | 1457 — 1464 |
| Ch'eng Hua  | 1465 — 1487 |
| Hung Chih   | 1488 — 1505 |
| Cheng Teh   | 1506 — 1521 |
| Chia Ching  | 1522 — 1566 |
| Lung Ch'ing | 1567 — 1572 |
| Wan Li      | 1573 — 1620 |
| T'ai Ch'ang | 1620        |
| T'ien Ch'i  | 1621 — 1627 |
| Ch'ung Chen | 1628 — 1644 |

### Ch'ing (A.D. 1644 — 1911)

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Shun Chih   | 1644 — 1661 |
| K'ang Hsi   | 1622 — 1722 |
| Yung Cheng  | 1723 — 1735 |
| Ch'ien Lung | 1736 — 1795 |
| Chia Ch'ing | 1796 — 1820 |
| Tao Kuang   | 1821 — 1850 |
| Hsien Feng  | 1851 — 1861 |
| T'ung Chih  | 1862 — 1874 |
| Kuang Hsü   | 1875 — 1908 |
| Hsüan T'ung | 1909 — 1911 |

# PALACE MUSEUM

## Visitors' Guide Map



- |                              |                                 |                              |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Wu Men Gate               | 9. K'un Ning Kung Palace        | 16. T'i Yüan Tien Hall       |
| 2. T'ai Ho Men Gate          | 10. Imperial Garden             | 17. Ch'ang Ch'un Kung Palace |
| 3. T'ai Ho Tien Hall         | 11. Ch'in An Tien Hall          | 18. Yi K'un Kung Palace      |
| 4. Chung Ho Tien Hall        | 12. Lung Tsung Men Gate         | 19. T'i Ho Tien Hall         |
| 5. Pao Ho Tien Hall          | 13. Office of the Grand Council | 20. Ch'u Hsiu Kung Palace    |
| 6. Ch'ien Ch'ing Men Gate    | 14. Yang Hsin Tien Hall         | 21. Shun Chen Men Gate       |
| 7. Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung Palace | 15. T'ai Chi Tien Hall          | 22. Shen Wu Men Gate         |
| 8. Chiao T'ai Tien Hall      |                                 |                              |



The Sun Dial, a time piece invented in China at very early times, was already very popular among the people during the Ch'in and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-A.D. 220). The Sun Dials in the palaces were set up in the Ming or early Ch'ing period.



**Chia Liang**  
A measure which had existed in China's early history. It was a standard measure in feudal society.

*Front cover:* Gate of  
Supreme Harmony  
*Inside cover:* A pano-  
rama view of the palaces

故 宮

# SONG OF THE YIMENG MOUNTAINS

- A Modern Revolutionary Ballet -

China Ballet Troupe

## SYNOPSIS

Autumn 1947. In the Yimeng Mountain Region.

### Prologue

Evening.

Outside Yiho Village.

Amidst gunfire and smoke, Sister Ying and other villagers bid farewell to her husband, Lu Ying, and the armed working team<sup>1</sup> led by him, who have been fighting guerrilla warfare in the mountains.

In the wake of rifle shots, the run-away despot landlord Lai Chin-fu leads his "Home-going legion"<sup>2</sup> back to the mountain village. A Kuomintang bandit officer gives the despot landlord a towel which the PLA platoon leader Fang Tieh-chun lost when he was wounded, and orders the landlord to get hold of the wounded PLA man within three days.

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1. (translator's note: Armed working teams, consisting of cadres drawn from various organizations -- the Communist Party, the governments in the Liberated Areas, the people's army and mass organizations -- and equipped with some weapons, were small working teams which went

deep into the enemy-occupied areas to organize the masses and strike blows at the enemy.)

2. (translator's note: "Home-going legions" were made up of landlords and local tyrants who fled from the Liberated Areas to the Kuomintang areas, and who had been organized by the Kuomintang into these reactionary armed bands to attack the Liberated Areas together with the Kuomintang troops.)

### Scene One

Two days later. From dawn to noon.

On Ching Shih Ridge.

Lu Ying and two members of the armed working team have been instructed to find Platoon Leader Fang. Unable to locate him, Lu Ying decides to return alone to the village to continue the search.

Badly wounded and in great pain, Fang Tieh-chun staunchly endeavours to catch up with his unit, but he faints from loss of blood and extreme thirst.

Sister Ying who is picking edible weeds in the gully comes upon the PLA officer. The sight of this badly wounded comrade fills her with anxiety. For a moment she doesn't know what to do, for it is too far away to get water for him from home, and it is unsafe for the wounded comrade to be left alone there. Suddenly, she hits upon an idea: "Why not save the wounded comrade with my own milk?"

The despot landlord and his gang search high and low for the wounded officer.

Sister Ying devises a clever way to hide her comrade.

## Scene Two

From dusk to night.

At Sister Ying's house.

The bandits of the "home-going legion" put the village under fire and sword, and wantonly loot the villagers' grain.

After she gets home, sister Ying lulls her baby to sleep. Then she deftly catches and kills her hen and lights the stove to make chicken soup for the wounded comrade.

Her husband, Lu Ying, returns and is delighted to learn that she has saved Platoon Leader Fang. He decides to go back immediately to the mountain and lead the armed working team to transfer the wounded comrade to a place of safety.

The despot landlord and his "home-going legion" break into Sister Ying's house. Sister Ying is undaunted by enemy threats and torture and remains true to the revolution. Bruised all over, she faints away.

The cunning enemy resorts to the plot of letting Sister Ying escape so as to follow her to the hiding place of the wounded officer. Seeing through the enemy's scheme, Sister Ying cleverly turns it to her own advantage. She pushes open the window and tricks the enemy into thinking that she had jumped out of it. They rush off in hot pursuit. Then Sister Ying, with a bamboo basket in her arm, hurries off to the mountain.

## Scene Three

Dawn.

The hiding place of Platoon Leader Fang on Ching Shih Ridge.

Platoon Leader Fang emerges from his hiding place. He painfully

does physical exercise in the hope of returning soon to the front.

Braving difficulties and risks, Sister Ying and Chu Lan bring the chicken soup and food to Platoon Leader Fang. Deeply moved, he expresses his determination to fight valiantly against the enemy after his recovery so as to repay the villagers for their kindness.

In their search for the wounded officer, the "home-going legion" now comes up the mountain.

Sister Ying deliberately attracts the enemies' attention so as to protect her comrade.

#### Scene Four

Dusk

On the edge of the village.

The "home-going legion", who failed to find the wounded PLA officer, then threatens to kill Sister Ying if she doesn't reveal the whereabouts of the wounded PLA officer. She denounces them with righteous anger. In desperation, the despot landlord snatches away her baby and shouts ruthlessly: "Whom do you want, your baby or the wounded soldier?"

"Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve

Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies."

In order to save the wounded PLA man, Sister Ying is ready to bear the greatest sacrifice.

At this critical moment, Platoon Leader Fang steps out of hiding and declares boldly: "Here I am!"

All of a sudden, shouts and gun-fire are heard on all sides.

Lu Ying arrives on the scene with his armed working team. They wipe out the "home-going legion" and put the despot landlord to death.

Sister Ying, her baby and the platoon leader are all saved. The mountain village is liberated. Cheers ring across the skies in praise of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

#### Epilogue

A few days later.

The towering Yimeng Mountains stand majestically over Yiho Village where red flags flutter in the wind. High-ranking officers and men of the PLA respectfully express their gratitude to Sister Ying and the other villagers.

Platoon Leader Fang bids farewell to the villagers and returns to the front with fond memories of their loving concern.

## The Forbidden City (Palace Museum)

The Forbidden City was the residence of the Emperor and his household during dynasties over a 500-year period.

Common people were forbidden access to the 250-acre expanse, located in the geographic center of Peking, protected by walls more than 35-feet-high and a moat 160-feet-wide.

The Forbidden City began to be built in 1406 by the third Ming Emperor, Yung Lo, after his decision in 1403 to establish the capital of his empire at Peking. The work was done primarily from 1407-1420, with more than 200,000 workmen employed.

The Forbidden City comprises about one-sixth of the Imperial City, an area also walled which surrounded the Forbidden City. The Imperial City housed the administrative and maintenance organizations, granaries, stables, orchards, parks, residences of officials and princes, and some of the palaces and pleasure gardens of the Emperor.

The outer buildings of the Forbidden City became a museum in 1914, with more than 20,000 relics on display. Treasures in the Jade Rooms to be visited by Mrs. Ford range from the Imperial jewels and garments to a five-ton piece of jade.

Also included in Mrs. Ford's visit is Yu Hua Yuan (The Imperial Garden), an area of more than 7,000 square metres built during the Ming period. There are pines and cypresses several hundred years old interposed with rocks of several kinds. To the north side is a rockery hill. It was here that the Ming and Ch'ing emperors passed their leisure hours.

The Forbidden City was also known as the "Purple Forbidden City." Purple was symbolically attributed to the North Star and was used here to show that the Imperial Residence was a cosmic center.



## THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

The Temple of Heaven is the most famous temple in all of China. It is not really a temple in the classic sense of the word. It is a triumphal avenue eight hundred yards long with three terraces rising from it: The Temple of Annual Prayer, The Temple of the Universal God, and The Altar of Heaven.

The Temple is a unique and privileged spot. Every year, at the moment of winter solstice, the Emperor came here to make solemn sacrifice. This ceremony dates back to pre-historic days. On his role of "Son of Heaven" the sovereign took upon himself the sins of all the people, offering himself as a kind of sacrifice to his Father. For this he put on a costume of dark blue and quit the imperial palaces on the eve of the holy day, escorted by soldiers and officials, by musicians, and by princes of the royal blood. Every gate and every window overlooking his route had to be closed tight.

The Temple of Annual Prayer is a high building covered with a three-tiered roof, also in blue tile, first built by Yung Lo but rebuilt since 1899. It is the exact replica of what it was over 500 years ago. It was here the Emperor spent a night of fasting and prayer.

The Temple of the Universal God is located to the south at the other end of the Sacred Way. It is a circular pavillion covered with tiles of deep blue. It is here the Emperor burned incense and honored his ancestors.

Nearby is the Altar of Heaven where a ceremony involving sacrificed oxen was performed in elaborate detail. Scrolls of silk were unrolled, and priests recited ancient prayers. Musicians played sacred melodies and the Emperor's ceremonial role was at its peak.

## The Ming Tombs (Shih San Ling)

The 13 tombs of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty lie in an amphitheater formed by low purple mountains 26 miles north of Peking.

An impressive five-arch gateway, built of marble in 1541, announces the approach to the Tombs. About a mile beyond is the Ta-hung Men (Great Red Gate). Everyone in China, including the reigning emperor, was forced to dismount here and walk along the "sacred way" or "way of the spirit." (The body of the deceased was carried along the route at the funeral ceremony.)

On down 500 yards is the Stele Pavilion (Pei T'ing), erected in 1426. And beyond this, the avenue of animals, followed by the avenue of human statues, all dating from the 15th century. The mythical beasts were said to be animals of good omen. The men, horses and elephants were erected to serve the dead in the next world.

Four miles from the first gateway is the Chang Ling, chief tomb, where the 15th century emperor Yung Lo is buried. The columns in this tomb are so large that two people with outstretched arms can barely encircle one. The tomb was excavated in 1957.

Most of the tombs consist of a round artificial burial mound known as a tumulus, under which the remains are buried in a palatial vault, and a rectangular compound of gates, courtyards, halls and pavilions laid out to resemble a giant keyhole. Once the Emperor had been buried, the passage leading to the vault was sealed, theoretically forever.

The tombs were originally protected by a long wall in the valley and by guard posts on the hilltops. Only individuals in charge of upkeep could enter the enclosure.



## The Great Wall

Built 22 centuries ago as a defense against invaders, the Great Wall winds snakelike from east to west across more than 1500 miles of China. Arched gateways were built at intervals, ramps led up to the wall, and watchtowers were placed at strategic points.

Considered one of the world's oldest and largest engineering projects, the Wall is between 22 and 26 feet high with a width ranging from 21 feet at the base and 19 feet at the top. The top of the wall with its built-up sides was used as a roadway and was wide enough to take five horses abreast.

The Wall gradually fell into disrepair over the past few hundred years, but has now been restored at three famous points: The Shan hai guan Pass, the Ba da ling Fort and the Jia yu guan Pass. The Ba da ling Fort is the point closest to Peking. At this site, there is an arched gateway through the wall as well as steps leading to the top, where there is a two-story watchtower.

### The Peking #1 Carpet Factory

The Peking Carpet Factory produces primarily handmade rugs and tapestries. They are produced mainly for export, mostly to European countries.

The Factory employes more than 1,500 workers, 60 per cent of whom are women. It began with about two dozen employees in 1949.

More than 100 different designs are produced here, in one of five basic styles: Peking, antique, artistic, multicolor and unicolor. The process begins in the design room, where workers draw and trace designs. It continues in the weaving rooms, where workers sit at floor-to-ceiling loom devices and hand pull and cut each thread into the carpet design. The rugs are cut, and patterns defined by a scissors process in another department, and are washed before going to the shipping room. Threads used in the carpet-making are dyed on the premises also.

It takes anywhere from three to six months to produce a carpet and about three years to fully train a weaver. The Factory produces about 60,000 square meters of carpet a year in more than 100 different colors.

To: Office of Information,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

From: Patti Matson

Re: Press who will accompany Susan Ford to The Great Wall

There will be a total of 32 press. They include:

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Charles Harrity        | Associated Press           |
| Dennis Cook            | United Press International |
| Naomi Nover            | Nover News Service         |
| Ann Compton            | ABC                        |
| Doug Allmond           | "                          |
| Phil Mishoe            | "                          |
| Bill Knowles           | "                          |
| Jeff Gralnik           | "                          |
| Mike Duffy             | "                          |
| Phil Jones             | CBS                        |
| Bruce Powell           | CBS                        |
| Tom Baldwin            | CBS                        |
| Tom Brokaw             | NBC                        |
| Herb Dudnick Herb      | "                          |
| Richard Sansevere      | "                          |
| Robert Decker          | "                          |
| Ted Knap               | Scripps-Howard             |
| Cliff Evans            | RKO                        |
| Phil Jurey             | Voice of America           |
| Walt Rogers            | AP                         |
| Roger Gittines         | UPI                        |
| Marty Schram           | Newsday                    |
| Eddie Adams            | Time                       |
| Roy Rowan              | People                     |
| Lou Cannon             | Washington Post            |
| Ernest Furgurson       | Baltimore Sun              |
| Garry Trudeau          | Universal Press Syndicate  |
| Dennis Farney          | Wall Street Journal        |
| Eunice Johnson         | Johnson Publications       |
| Bill Kovach            | New York Times             |
| Paul Brinkley - Rogers | Newsweek                   |
| Matthew Seiden         | Baltimore Sun              |



FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS RESIDENT IN PEKING

November 29, 1975

| <u>COUNTRY</u>                 | <u>ORGANIZATION</u>                 | <u>NAME</u>                | <u>ADDRESS</u>          | <u>TELEPHONE</u>   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Albania                        | ZERI I POPULLIT                     | Niko Nishku                | SLT 10-1-33             | 522915             |
| Australia                      | AUSTRALIAN BROAD-CASTING COMMISSION | Warren Duncan              | CCY 8-122               | 522410             |
| Australia                      | SYDNEY MORNING HERALD               | Yvonne Preston             | CCY 10-72               | 522778             |
| Britain                        | REUTERS                             | David Rogers               | SLT 2-21                | 521921             |
|                                |                                     | Peter Griffiths            | SLT 2-21                | 521921             |
| Britain                        | DAILY TELEGRAPH, SUNDAY TELEGRAPH   | Clare Hollingworth         | Hsinchiao Hotel Rm. 491 | 557731             |
| Britain                        | THE TIMES                           | David Bonavia              | CKMW 1-3-62             | 521974             |
| Bulgaria                       | BTA                                 | Ivan Gaitandjiev           | CCY 2-15                | 521955             |
| Canada                         | SOUTHAM NEWS SERVICE                | John Walker                | CCY 11-1-15             | 522170             |
| Canada                         | GLOBE & MAIL                        | Ross Munro                 | SLT 2-2-31              | 521661             |
| Cuba                           | PRENSA LATINA                       | Marta Sosa                 | CCY 7-3-63              | 521831-374-468     |
| Czechoslovakia                 | CTK                                 | Jiri Brotanek              | CCY 10-43               | 522704             |
| France                         | AFP                                 | Rene Flipo                 | CCY 10-83<br>Office     | 521992             |
|                                |                                     |                            | CCY 7-2-24<br>Residence | 521870             |
| France                         | LE MONDE                            | Alain Jacob                | Peking Hotel            | 558331<br>Rm. 4062 |
| German Democratic              | ADN                                 | Irmtraud Fessen-<br>Henjes | CCY 7-3-62              | 521805             |
| Federal Republic<br>of Germany | DPA                                 | Hans Bargmann              | SLT 1-31                | 521473             |
| Federal Republic<br>of Germany | DIE WELT                            | Gerd Ruge                  | CKMW 1-1-11             | 522241             |
| Federal Republic<br>of Germany | FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE              | Ulrich Grudinski           | CKMW 1-3-71             | 522280             |

| <u>NAME</u>                            | <u>ORGANIZATION</u>   | <u>NAME</u>                | <u>ADDRESS</u>       | <u>TELEPHONE</u> |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Hungary                                | MTI   | Aczel Endre                | CCY 2-10             | 521831-466       |
| Italy                                  | ANSA  | Ada Princigalli            | SLT 2-81             | 521954           |
| Italy                                  | ANSA  | Pier Zanatta               | SLT 2-81             | 521954           |
| Japan                                  | JIJI PRESS  | Hitomi Kentaro             | CKMW 9-1-13          | 522924           |
| Japan                                  | KYODO NEWS SERVICE  | Fukuhara Koichi            | CCY 8-41<br>(Office) | 522680           |
| Japan                                  | KYODO NEWS SERVICE  | Ito Tadashi                | CCY 8-41             | 522680           |
| Japan                                  | ASAHI SHIMBUN   | Tadokoro Takehiko          | CCY 8-62             | 621998-096       |
| Japan                                  | HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN<br>CHUNICHI SHIMBUN<br>NISHINIHON SHIMBUN    | Kataoka Shigeo             | SLT 8-22             | 521674           |
| Japan                                  | MAINICHI SHIMBUN  | Ishikawa Sho               | CKMW 10-1-13         | 522856           |
| Japan                                  | NHK   | Kobayashi Kazuo            | SLT 2-3-33           | 521251           |
| Japan                                  | NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN  | Nakazora Yoshihiko         | SLT 2-3-21           | 521664           |
| Japan                                  | NTV   | Fujikawa Takaya            | SLT 5-1-32           | 522720           |
| Japan                                  | Yomiuri   | Kamai Takuzo               | SLT 10-2-72          | 522053           |
| Korea                                  | KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY                                    | Om Tae Ryong               | Korean Embassy       | 521186           |
| Korea                                  | RODONG SINMUN   | Kim Jin Son                | Korean Embassy       | 521186           |
| Norway<br>Denmark<br>Finland, Sweden   | NORDIC NEWS AGENCIES  | Jaakko Erik<br>Kaurinkoski | SLT 2-1-12           | 521622           |
| Sweden<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br>Norway | DAGENS NYHETER<br>POLITIKEN<br>HELSINGIN SANOMAT<br>DAGBLADET | Hannes Ingvar Oja          | CCY 10-32            | 522886           |
| Poland                                 | PAP   | Stanislaw Barteczko        | Polish Embassy       | 521918           |
| Poland                                 | TRYBUNA LUDU  | Jerzy Lobman               | Polish Embassy       | 521918           |

| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>ORGANIZATION</u>  | <u>NAME</u>       | <u>ADDRESS</u>        | <u>TELEPHONE</u> |
|----------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Romania        | SCINTELA<br>RUMANIAN NEWS<br>AGENCY<br>RUMANIAN RADIO & TV | Ilie Tecuta       | CCY 5-1-1             | 521945           |
| U.S.S.R.       | TASS   | Artour A. Blinov  | CCY 1-9               | 621895           |
| U.S.S.R.       | TASS   | Alexandar Romanov | CCY 1-9               | 521895           |
| Vietnam        | NHAN DAN<br>Vietnam News Agency                            | Le Tu' Vinh       | Vietnamese<br>Embassy | 521131           |
| Vietnam        | VNTTX  | Pham Thanh Ha     | Vietnamese<br>Embassy | 521131           |
| Yugoslavia     | TANJUG   | Mihailo Saranovic | CCY 9-25              | 522406           |
| Yugoslavia     | POLITIKA   | Dragoslav Rancic  | CCY 8-54              | 622874           |



MINZU HOTEL

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Visitors Center is on the 5th Floor, Room 514.
2. The telephone number of the hotel is 668541. The extension number corresponds with each room number. To contact someone in any other room, just dial the desired room number. For outside calls, dial "0" then dial the desired number.
3. Just press the bell to call the service attendant. Leave your laundry in the laundry bag, but hand any clothes you want pressed to the attendant.
4. The restaurant is at the eastern end of the lobby. Service hours are as follows:

|           |       |   |       |
|-----------|-------|---|-------|
| Breakfast | 7:30  | - | 8:30  |
| Lunch     | 12:00 | - | 13:30 |
| Dinner    | 19:00 | - | 20:30 |
5. Beer, orangeade, soda water and mineral water is available at the service desk on each floor.
6. There is a small shop and a post and telegraph office in the lobby.
7. The barbershop, the hairdresser's and billiard room are on the 10th floor.
8. There is a clinic in Room 558 on the 5th floor.
9. Please leave your room key at the service desk when going out so that the attendant may clean the room.
10. Non-resident visitors of hotel guests should be met in the lobby. Visitors are not allowed in the rooms.



USLO

USLO office hours are Monday through Friday, 0830-1230; 1330-1730. Security personnel are on duty 24 hours a day at USLO and will be kept informed of the location of the USLO duty officer at all times. Please contact the USLO Security Officer on urgent matters during non-working hours.

THE MINZU HOTEL

The Minzu Hotel is about 4.3 miles from USLO (10-15 minutes by car). The telephone number is 668-541. Room extensions are the same as the room number. To dial out of the hotel, first dial "0", wait for the signal indicating connection with the outside line, then dial the desired telephone number.

The Visitor's Center is located in Room 514. A USLO receptionist will be available daily from 0800-2200 to answer inquiries, pass messages, etc.

The Minzu Hotel has a barbershop and women's hairdressers. The hotel provides laundry and dry cleaning service, and one-day service is available if requested.

Traveller's checks and foreign currency may be exchanged at the Bank of China branch in the hotel (times will be announced during the visit). Exchange services are also available at the Bank of China branches in the Friendship Store (the first outside door to the left of the main entrance) from 0900-1830, and at the Peking Hotel (every day 0800-1130; 1400-1730).

The dining room is located to the right of the main lobby as you enter.

For further information, consult the hotel's service information sheet in your room or check with the Visitor's Control Center.

PACKAGES

USLO has neither a package wrapping service nor FPO facilities. Local packing and shipping costs are expensive and cannot be estimated in advance. Please make purchases you can pack in your suitcase or conveniently carry aboard your aircraft.



### PHOTOGRAPHY IN PEKING

Historic buildings and monuments present no problem, but you should not photograph the airport, bridges, obvious military facilities and equipment, wall posters, soldiers and policemen. Ask permission before taking photographs in which individuals are the obvious primary subject. Taking such pictures without permission is considered discourteous and has been known to lead to embarrassing incidents.

### PROTOCOL

The Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will staff an office at the Minzu Hotel with English-speaking personnel. It is located in Room 214. An English-speaking interpreter is located in Room 527. USLO and Department of State personnel will man the Visitors Center (Villa No. 5) at the Villa.

### SHOPPING

The Friendship Store has a complete range of local goods, Chinese export products and handicraft items. Similar items are available at the handicraft shop, department stores and other shops along Wang Fu Ch'ing Street which is the north-south street just east of the new wing of the Peking Hotel and perpendicular to Ch'ang An, the wide east-west boulevard. There are a number of shops selling prints, antique, porcelains, and copies of porcelains on Liu Li Chang Street. The shopping and sightseeing information sheet has additional information.

### TIME

Peking is 13 hours ahead of Washington.

### VEHICLES

The transportation information sheet gives additional information.

### USEFUL PHRASES

Attached are some useful terms in English and Chinese. You may show the Chinese for your destination to your driver.



PHRASESCHINESE

|                             |                 |      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Greetings (any time of day) | (knee how)      | 你好   |
| Thank you                   | (seeyeh-seeyeh) | 谢    |
| Goodbye                     | (tsigh-jee-en)  | 再见   |
| Please wait                 |                 | 请等一等 |
| Don't wait                  |                 | 不必等  |
| Stop                        |                 | 请停车  |

DESTINATIONS

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| U.S. Liaison Office                                 | 美国联络处 |
| Guest House   | 宾馆    |
| Minzu Hotel   | 民族饭店  |
| Friendship Store                                    | 友谊商店  |
| International Club                                  | 国际俱乐部 |
| Great Hall of the People                            | 人民大会堂 |
| Imperial Palace Museum<br>(formerly Forbidden City) | 故宫    |
| Liu Li Ch'ang Street                                | 琉璃厂   |
| Wang Fu Ch'ing Street                               | 王府井   |
| Summer Palace                                       | 颐和园   |
| Temple of Heaven                                    | 天坛    |
| Zoo   | 动物园   |
| Hsin Chiao Hotel                                    | 新侨饭店  |
| Peking Hotel  | 北京饭店  |



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|---|-------|
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| International Club                                  | 国际俱乐部 |
| Great Hall of the People                            | 人民大会堂 |
| Imperial Palace Museum<br>(formerly Forbidden City) | 故宫    |
| Liu Li Ch'ang Street                                | 琉璃厂   |
| Wang Fu Ch'ing Street                               | 王府井   |
| Summer Palace                                       | 颐和园   |
| Temple of Heaven                                    | 天坛    |
| Zoo   | 动物园   |
| Hsin Chiao Hotel                                    | 新侨饭店  |
| Peking Hotel  | 北京饭店  |



TIMES OF TV NEWS ITEMS

|                                  | ABC          | NBC             | CBS         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <u>Administration News</u>       |              |                 |             |
| 1. Ford/Mao                      | 2:00 (lead)  | 2:50 (lead)     | 1:30 (lead) |
| 2. Susan/China                   | 1:30 (2)     | 1:25 (15)       | 1:00 (2)    |
| 3. China/Ballet                  | 1:50 (17)    | :30 (14)        | :45 (4)     |
| 4. Moynihan/Africa               | 1:25 (13)    | 1:15 (5)        | 1:45 (7)    |
|                                  | 1:40 (Smith) |                 |             |
| 5. Fords/Temple Of Heavens       |              | :35 (13)        | :30 (3)     |
| 6. SC/Firearms                   | :18 (4)      |                 |             |
| <u>Other Major News</u>          |              |                 |             |
|                                  |              | 1:00 (Brinkley) |             |
| 1. Senate/FBI                    | 2:20 (3)     | 2:10 (6)        | 1:45 (11)   |
| 2. House/NY Aid                  | :15 (10)     | 2:00 (7)        | :25 (10)    |
| 3. Plane Collision               | 2:55 (5)     |                 | :25 (15)    |
| 4. Aircraft Carrier Call         | :17 (6)      |                 |             |
| 5. Lebanon/Raid                  | :15 (7)      | 1:20 (3)        | 1:45 (5)    |
| 6. Holland/Train Hijack          | :30 (8)      | :20 (2)         | :25 (6)     |
| 7. USSR/Production               | 1:55 (9)     |                 | :25 (9)     |
| 8. Senate/Fair Trade             | :15 (11)     |                 |             |
| 9. Stocks Down                   | :15 (12)     | :15 (8)         | :15 (13)    |
| 10 House/Zurwalt                 | 1:40 (14)    |                 | 2:30 (8)    |
| 11 Marijuana                     | :25 (16)     |                 |             |
| 12 UN/PLO                        |              | 1:05 (4)        |             |
| 13 Demo Gov Convention           |              | 2:20 (9)        | 2:15 (12)   |
| 14 Sen/Fair Trade Law            |              | :15 (11)        |             |
| 15 Chinese Educ. System          |              | 3:45 (12)       | 2:15 (17)   |
| 16 Tree Rustling                 |              |                 | 1:30 (14)   |
| 17 Heisman Trophy                |              |                 | :35 (16)    |
| 18 Observation On China/Cronkite |              |                 | 3:40 (18)   |







department of state \* november 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: People's Republic of China

**GEOGRAPHY**

The People's Republic of China (P.R.C.), located in eastern Asia, is the third largest country in the world in terms of total area (after the U.S.S.R. and Canada). It shares common borders with North Korea, the U.S.S.R.,

the Mongolian People's Republic, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Laos, and North Vietnam. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong and the Portuguese Overseas Province of Macao are on the P.R.C.'s southern coastline.

Two-thirds of China's area is moun-

tainous or semidesert; only about one-tenth is cultivated. Ninety percent of the people live on one-sixth of the land, primarily in the fertile plains and deltas of the east.

The country lies almost entirely in the Temperate Zone. Only portions of the southernmost area—the Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangtung and the autonomous region of Kwangsi Chuang—are within the tropics. Monsoonal climate is a major influence, with summers hot and humid throughout much of the country and winters dry and unusually cool or cold for the given latitude. The concentration of rain in the summer frequently results in torrential downpours and is a major cause of the floods which often afflict China.

**PROFILE**

**Geography**

AREA: 3,691,502 sq. mi. (Urban: 15%).  
CAPITAL: Peking (pop. 7.6 million).  
OTHER CITIES: Shanghai (11 million), Tientsin (4 million), Canton (3 million), Shenyang (3 million), Wuhan (2.7 million).

**People**

POPULATION: 920 million (1974 est.).  
ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2% (est.).  
DENSITY: 243 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Han Chinese 94%; Mongol, Korean, Manchu, Uighur, Muslim, Chuang, Tibetan, and others. RELIGIONS: Atheist; declining numbers of Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, and adherents of tribal religions. IDEOLOGY: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought. LANGUAGES: Standard Chinese, based on Peking dialect (official);<sup>1</sup> other principal dialects—Cantonese, Shanghai, Fukienese, Hakka. ADULT LITERACY: 50-55% (est.). LIFE EXPECTANCY: 55-60 yrs. (est.).

**Government**

TYPE: Communist state. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: January 17, 1975. VOTING AGE: 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 21 Provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 3 special municipalities.

FLAG: Five yellow stars, one large and four small, located in the upper left corner of a red field.

**Economy**

GNP: \$223 billion (1974 est.). 1952-74 GNP GROWTH RATE: 4.7%. PER CAPITA GNP: \$243 (1974 est.).

AGRICULTURE: Arable land 11%. Rural population 85%. Products—rice, wheat, corn, millet, cotton, sweet potatoes.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Iron and steel, coal, machine building, textiles, light industrial products, armaments.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydroelectric potential.

TRADE: Exports—\$5.9 billion (1974 est.): textile yarn and fabric, animals, meat, fish, clothing, fruits, vegetables, food grains, agricultural raw materials, iron, steel, nonferrous metals, machinery, light industrial products. Partners—Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, FRG, France, Italy, UK, US. Imports—\$6.7 billion (1974 est.): food grains, chemical fertilizer, machinery and equipment, iron, steel, nonferrous metals, complete plants, textile fibers. Partners—Japan, US, Canada, FRG, UK, Australia, France.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: approx. 2 jen min pi=US\$1.  
ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED: \$3.5 billion (1956-74).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN and most of its specialized agencies.

<sup>1</sup>Chinese names in this publication are transliterated according to the Wade-Giles method rather than the Chinese system of romanization, Pin Yin.



517853 10-75

The national language of the P.R.C. is based on the Peking dialect of Mandarin Chinese. Other principal dialects include Cantonese, Shanghai, Fukienese, and Hakka. Chinese dialects are the only modern languages written entirely in nonphonetic ideographs. Some minority peoples in the P.R.C. have their own languages.

### EDUCATION

The expansion of education to support modernization became an urgent program of the P.R.C. beginning in 1949. It is estimated that at that time the 450 million people in China over 7 years of age averaged less than 2 years of education per capita. Enrollments quadrupled in the following 10-year period, reaching about 100 million and raising the number of years in school to about 3.5 per capita. By 1959 enrollment in primary schools was nearly universal, junior secondary enrollment was nearly universal in cities and nearby rural areas, while senior secondary and higher education enrollments were quite narrow and restricted. Educational advancement was by examination, with extreme competition for admittance to senior secondary and higher education. While standards suffered in the rapid growth from 1949 to 1959, they were noticeably improved in the 1959-66 period when the average number of school years reached about 5.5 per capita. In 1966 there were about 116 million students in the P.R.C.

As a result, a flood of graduates entered the labor market after 1959 and found the cities not expanding or providing the urban and industrial jobs they expected. A growing educated, alienated elite began to form, believing it was better trained and motivated to lead the revolution than the less educated old cadres who had led the guerrilla legions out of the backward rural areas.

The "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" launched in 1966, a fundamental political and cultural upheaval, resulted in major changes in Chinese education, as well as in the party and the government. Schools and universities were closed for several years as activist Chinese youths,

known as Red Guards, became engaged in a movement to purge elements in the top leadership and remold the middle echelons of the bureaucracy. Millions of educated, urban youths were assigned to the countryside.

The new educational system, still being formed, provides for a universal 9-year primary-secondary curriculum for youths 7-15 years of age. The schools no longer will be operated by the central Ministry of Education but will be run and financed by local organizations—in the rural areas, by the communes; and in the cities, by the factories and neighborhood organizations. Teachers will be paid local wage rates, and curricula and costs will be shaped by local desires and needs. Virtually all secondary school graduates are to go to work at age 16, and candidates for higher education will be selected from those aged 18-25, as nominated by local work units throughout China on the basis of job performance and political attitudes. A very few outstanding students are being permitted to enter the universities directly from high school.

This system expands enrollments at lower grades while curtailing enrollments at higher levels, consonant with the need for more technicians and other mid-level personnel. Examinations are downgraded in importance, reducing the sense of elite status at higher grade levels and emphasizing the importance of ideological qualifications.

### HISTORY

China is among the oldest of the world's civilizations. The earliest evidence of Chinese civilization is set at about 1500 B.C. As with most ancient civilizations, China's beginnings are obscure, but under successive dynasties Chinese culture prospered and advanced to a point where achievements in literature, philosophy, art, and craftsmanship were among the highest attained by man.

The advent of Western ideas had profound consequences for traditional China. Weak in the scientific field and untouched by the industrial revolution, China was no match for 19th-

### TRAVEL NOTES

Chinese officials have said that general tourism cannot yet be encouraged, because facilities for visitors are limited. The Chinese have given visas, however, to groups and individuals in various fields of interest to them, such as education, journalism, medicine, science, and sports.

To apply for tourist travel to the People's Republic of China, US citizens should write to the China International Travel Service, Peking, People's Republic of China, sending a copy of the letter, if they wish, with a covering letter, to the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China, 2300 Connecticut Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. In the letter state the purpose, proposed time, and duration of the visit and include biographic data.

US citizens do not need permission from the US Government to travel to the PRC. There is no longer a restriction on the use of a US passport for travel to that country. The restriction appearing in passports issued some time ago will be deleted upon request at any passport agency in the US or at any US embassy or consulate abroad.

century Western expansionism. A series of military and political humiliations at the hands of the West slowly awakened Chinese intellectuals to the need for drastic changes in the traditional society if China were to be preserved as an entity.

The process of change in a society structured by more than 3,000 years of civilization has not been an easy one, and China in the 20th century has been rent by political, economic, and intellectual chaos and revolution in its search for accommodation with the modern world.

### 20th Century

Recognition of China's inability under its Mandarin-Confucian system of government to deal either with internal difficulties or with foreign encroachments started a great ferment among China's intellectuals. Many liberals hoped to reform the Imperial system; others, like Sun Yat-sen, sought to overthrow it completely and establish a modern republic.

## TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN THE P.R.C. (1974 est.)

### Transportation:

*Railroads*—27,000 miles.

*Highways*—435,000 miles; about 25% all-weather, improved surface roads; about 25% improved earth roads; about 50% unimproved earth roads.

*Inland waterways*—105,000 miles; 25% navigable by steamer.

*Merchant Marine*—Average ship size about 16,000 DWT; total tonnage about 5 million DWT.

*Ports*—9 major ports; 10 secondary ports.

*Aviation*—85-90 domestic routes serving more than 70 cities; 7 international airports.

### Telecommunications:

*Telephones*—About 1 million in service.

*Television*—30 main stations; about 300,000 TV receivers.

*Radio*—150-250 AM stations; about 45 million receivers.

The Manchu Empire (Ch'ing Dynasty) was brought down by the revolution touched off on October 10, 1911, and in its place rose the shaky structure of the Republic of China. The new government barely survived the impact of World War I, which Japan used as an excuse to move into Shantung and to present China with a stringent list of demands. After the death in 1916 of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Republic's first president, the unstable government was all but shattered in the warlord era.

In the 1920's a new leader arose, Chiang Kai-shek, a protege of Sun Yat-sen. Chiang began pulling together pieces of a fragmented China. The Kuomintang (KMT)—Nationalist Party—was reorganized with the assistance of Soviet advisers. An increasingly uneasy association between the KMT, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and the Soviet advisers continued until 1927. Chiang then drove the Communists out of the KMT and out of the government. He destroyed most of

their party organization and virtually paralyzed their ranks throughout China. The Communist survivors fled to the mountains of Kiangsi in south-central China.

In their historic "Long March" of 1934-35 the Communists, driven out of the mountains by the KMT, retreated to Shensi Province in the northwest. Despite continued hardships, they reorganized their forces under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung. The bitter struggle between the KMT and the CCP continued even while both sides were engaged in the war against Japan, finally culminating in the Communist defeat of the KMT forces in 1949. Chiang Kai-shek moved his KMT government and elements of the armed forces to the island of Taiwan. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was formally proclaimed.

The Communists assumed control of a country that had been exhausted by nearly a generation of conflict, war, and social upheavals; whose economy had been disrupted, with many of its industrial centers either damaged or destroyed; and whose people had become disillusioned by inflation and the inability of the government concurrently to solve China's economic problems and meet the political challenge of the Communists. As a result, many Chinese were ready for a change and willing to take a chance with any political organization that gave promise of establishing order and restoring the economy.

The Chinese Communist leaders initially proclaimed the objective of transforming a weak and traditionally backward China into a militarily strong, modern, industrial state. The economic progress of the Chinese Communists in the years of rehabilitation following 1949 was impressive. They succeeded in curbing inflation, restoring the transportation network, and rebuilding many of the industrial plants destroyed during World War II, although the strains of the Korean war created serious financial difficulties.

Between 1949 and 1966 the P.R.C. had a typically Communist government, similar to that of the U.S.S.R. The authority of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee (CCP-CC) reached into every phase of

Chinese life through an extensive organization extending down to the village and city block. Strong military and security forces supplemented the ranks of CCP members, who held key power positions in the state government apparatus and in the functional youth, labor, and women's organizations and thus exercised effective control over the entire country.

### The Cultural Revolution

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution changed this situation. Begun in the spring of 1966, this most massive, pervasive, and disruptive of all Chinese Communist political campaigns was the result of several interacting processes: (1) an attempt by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to purge and remold his party bureaucracy, which he felt had degenerated and was leading the country toward Soviet-style "goulash communism"; (2) Mao's effort to inspire and test a younger generation that had never experienced war or revolution; and (3) deep-seated and longstanding domestic and foreign policy disputes among the top leadership, many of whom increasingly questioned the applicability of Mao's revolutionary principles to the problems of administering a complex nation-state.

By the time the movement entered a consolidation phase in the summer of 1968, millions of CCP and government officials and ordinary Chinese had come under criticism, and the party structure was virtually shattered. Key political, economic, and military officials had been purged, including among others, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the CCP Secretary General and Vice Premier. The disruption engendered by the Cultural Revolution also led to extensive involvement by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in the political and economic life of the country.

### Developments Since 1968

By the autumn of 1968 the Chinese leadership had become increasingly concerned with the excesses of the Red Guard groups throughout China. Efforts were made in the latter part of 1968 and in early 1969 to stabilize the domestic political situation. These ef-

forts culminated in April 1969 with the convening of the 9th National Party Congress which reinstated formal party structures and reconstituted the Politburo and Central Committee of the CCP. Minister of National Defense Lin Piao was formally designated successor to Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the Central Committee.

The dominant trend of the post-9th Party Congress period was one of moderation and stability in domestic and foreign policies.

Although the 9th Party Congress seemed to have formally ended the active phase of the Cultural Revolution, conflicting factions still existed within the CCP leadership. An important indicator of this continuing factionalism was the purge of Defense Minister Lin Piao in September 1971. According to Chinese accounts, Lin mounted an abortive coup against Mao and was subsequently killed in a plane crash while fleeing the country.

The 10th Party Congress, convened in August 1973, reaffirmed the accomplishments of the Cultural Revolution and the policy line of the 9th Party Congress, although it denounced Lin Piao as a traitor. During the fall of 1973 a campaign was launched attacking the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius; and in early 1974 this was merged with a campaign attacking Lin Piao. The announced target of the campaign was backsliding from the objectives and policies of the Cultural Revolution. It was followed by a campaign to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat—begun after the 4th National People's Congress held in January 1975—which exhorts the people to study theory in order to guard against the resurgence of "bourgeois tendencies." In August 1975 a new campaign was initiated to criticize the "capitulationist" aspects of the 14th century Chinese novel, *Shui Hu Chuan*.

In recent years the government has placed renewed emphasis on pragmatic policies and plans which were codified and endorsed by the 4th National People's Congress. Some, but by no means all, of the officials criticized and dismissed during the Cultural Revolution have been publicly reinstated, including Teng Hsiao-p'ing, now the ranking Vice Premier, Chief of Staff of

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the PLA, member of the Politburo Standing Committee, and Vice Chairman of the CCP-CC.

## GOVERNMENT

A new national Constitution was adopted by the 4th National People's Congress on January 17, 1975, to replace the one promulgated in 1954.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>For the full text of the 1975 Constitution, see *China Reconstructs*, vol. XXIV, no. 3. Peking: 1975.

The new Constitution defined the P.R.C. as "a Socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat," whereas the previous document had theoretically sanctioned a multiclass and multiparty framework. The Chinese Communist Party's leadership role over the state organs is clearly delineated, in contrast to the 1954 Constitution which specified that the powers of state were to be shared between the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, and the State Chairman. The latter position,

which had been vacant since Liu Shao-ch'i's effective dismissal in 1968, was abolished, and its authority as head of the armed forces was transferred to the Party Chairman. This measure, along with other new constitutional provisions, institutionally strengthens the preeminence of the party over the state.

The P.R.C.'s legal system, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, almost exclusively criminal rather than civil, was virtually suspended during the Cultural Revolution. It is now being revived. The highest judicial body is the Supreme People's Court, but many essentially judicial functions are entrusted to the Public Security organs. The new Constitution makes the courts accountable to the people's congresses at corresponding levels, and stipulates that the "mass line" is to be applied in both public security and trial work. Major counterrevolutionary cases are to be accompanied by mobilization of the masses for discussion and criticism.

#### National People's Congress

The National People's Congress (NPC) is constitutionally the P.R.C.'s highest organ of state authority. Its representatives are indirectly elected for a term of 5 years. NPC sessions are to be convened annually, although "when necessary, the session may be advanced or postponed." In practice the NPC has met rarely. The National People's Congress held in January 1975 was only the fourth and took place a decade after the previous one. The NPC serves to endorse nominations to the State Council (Cabinet), amendments to the Constitution, and state policy plans—all formulated by the Chinese Communist Party.

Executive responsibility for the state is vested in the State Council, whose members include the Premier, 12 Vice Premiers, and 29 Ministers. Headed by Chou En-lai since its inception in 1954, the State Council directs and coordinates a huge bureaucracy of ministries, commissions, and special agencies. In accordance with Mao's dictum that the government be streamlined, and also apparently to strengthen central control, a number of ministries have been consolidated.

#### Chinese Communist Party

The highest body of the Chinese Communist Party is the National Party Congress. The Congress elects a Central Committee, which in turn elects a Politburo as well as the Party Chairman and other top party leaders. The Politburo elects the Standing Committee, the most prestigious party body and the one with final decisionmaking authority.

The 10th National Party Congress in August 1973 elected a New Central Committee of 319 full and alternate members and adopted a new party constitution. The new constitution increased the number of party vice-chairmen from one to five. Chinese reports on the congress revealed that there are now 28 million party members in the P.R.C.

#### Provincial Structure

China's 21 Provinces are Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien, Heilungkiang, Honan, Hopeh, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Kansu, Kirin, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Liaoning, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Szechwan, Tsinghai, and Yunnan. The five autonomous regions—inhabited primarily by minority ethnic groups—are Kwangsi Chuang, Inner Mongolia, Nighsia Hui, Sinkiang Uighur, and Tibet. The three centrally governed municipalities are Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin. These are further subdivided into prefectures, counties, and municipalities.

The Revolutionary Committee emerged from the Cultural Revolution as the principal governmental organ at the provincial and basic levels. Originally referred to as an alliance of military representatives, cadres, and mass representatives, Revolutionary Committees are now described as an alliance of the young, middle aged, and old. This reflects a change in the composition of the Revolutionary Committees and their parallel Party Committees as the role of the military on the committees has lessened.

#### Principal Government Officials

##### MEMBERS OF THE POLITBURO:

##### Standing Committee Members:

Mao Tse-tung—Chairman of the Central Committee (CC) of the Chinese

##### Communist Party (CCP)

Chou En-lai—Vice-Chairman of the CCP-CC; Premier, State Council  
Teng Hsiao-p'ing—Vice-Chairman of the CCP-CC; Vice Premier, State Council; Chief of Staff, PLA  
Wang Hung-wen—Vice-Chairman of the CCP-CC  
K'ang Sheng—Vice-Chairman of the CCP-CC  
Yeh Chien-ying—Vice-Chairman of the CCP-CC; Vice-Chairman, Military Commission CCP  
Chang Ch'un-ch'iao—Vice Premier, State Council; First Secretary, Shanghai Party Committee; Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Head, General Political Department, PLA  
Chu Te—Chairman, National People's Congress

##### Other Full Members of Politburo:

Chiang Ch'ing (Madame Mao Tse-tung)  
Liu Po-ch'eng—Vice-Chairman, National People's Congress  
Yao Wen-yuan—Second Secretary, Shanghai CCP; Vice-Chairman, Shanghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee  
Li Hsien-nien—Vice Premier, State Council; Minister of Finance  
Li Te-sheng—Commander, Shen-yang Military Region  
Hua Kuo-feng—Vice Premier, State Council; Minister of Public Security; First Secretary, Hunan Provincial CCP; Acting Chairman, Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee  
Wu Te—First Secretary, Peking CCP; Chairman Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Second Political Commissar, Peking Military Region; Vice-Chairman, National People's Congress; Secretary-General, 4th National People's Congress  
Ch'en Yung-kuei—Vice Premier, State Council; Secretary, Shansi Provincial CCP; Vice-Chairman, Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee  
Wei Kuo-ch'ing—Vice-Chairman, National People's Congress; First Secretary, Kwangsi Provincial CCP; Chairman, Kwangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; First Polit-

ical Commissar, Canton Military Region

Hsu Shih-yu—Commander, Canton Military Region  
Ch'en Hsi-lien—Commander, Peking Military Region  
Wang Tung-hsing—Director, General Office, CCP-CC  
Chi Teng-k'uei—First Political Commissar, Peking Military Region

##### ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE POLITBURO:

Wu Kuei-hsien—Vice Premier, State Council; Secretary, Shensi Provincial CCP; Model Worker  
Su Chen-hua—Deputy Commander, Navy  
Ni Chih-fu—Secretary, Peking CCP; Vice-Chairman, Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chairman, Peking Trade Union Council  
Sai Fu-ting—Vice-Chairman, National People's Congress; First Secretary, Sinkiang Provincial CCP; Chairman, Sinkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; First Political Commissar, Sinkiang Military Region

##### MINISTERS

Sha Feng—Agriculture and Forestry  
Fan Tzu-yu—Commerce  
Fang I—Economic Relations with Foreign Countries  
Li Hsien-nien—Finance  
Chou Jung-hsin—Education  
K'ang Shih-en—Petroleum and Chemicals  
Ch'iao Kuan-hua—Foreign Affairs  
Yu Ch'iu-li—State Planning Commission  
Li Ch'iang—Foreign Trade  
Yeh Fei—Communications  
Yeh Chien-ying—National Defense  
Hua Kuo-feng—Public Security

##### OTHER OFFICIALS

Kuo Mo-jo—President, China Academy of Sciences  
Keng Piao—Director, International Liaison Department, CCP  
Chou P'ei-yuan—Vice President, China Scientific and Technical Association  
Chou Ch'iu-yeh—Vice President, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs  
Ch'iao P'ei-hsin—General Manager, Bank of China

Yang Kung-su—Director, China Travel and Tourism Bureau  
Chu Mu-chih—Director, New China News Agency  
Wang Yao-ting—Chairman, China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade  
Huang Hua—Permanent Representative (Ambassador) to U.N.; Member, CCP-CC  
Huang Chen—Chief, P.R.C. Liaison Office in the U.S.; Member, CCP-CC.

The P.R.C. maintains a Liaison Office in the U.S. at 2300 Connecticut Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

#### ECONOMY

##### First 5-Year Plan

During the "rehabilitation" period of 1949, the P.R.C. organized and restored farm and industrial production and expanded fiscal controls and savings, enabling the inauguration of the first 5-year plan (1953-57). This plan was based on the Soviet model, which called for a rapid expansion of industry based on savings extracted from the agricultural sector. By the end of 1952 most sectors of industry had recovered or surpassed the pre-World War II production levels.

According to official Chinese data, net material product (a Soviet concept roughly equivalent to total industrial and agricultural production plus construction, transportation, and trade related to material production) showed an average annual growth of 9 percent during this period, reflecting mainly an 18 percent annual growth in industrial and handicraft output. China's economic growth rate managed to keep well abreast of the population growth rate—officially estimated at 2.2 percent as a result of the 1953 census—although the needs of the growing population clearly limited the capital available to finance the development effort.

The rapid rise in industrial economic output during the first 5-year plan was due primarily to two factors: Soviet aid and agricultural savings.

The whole development effort, in the end, rested on agricultural outputs and the savings derived from these surpluses. Massive amounts of invest-

ment for basic economic development were derived from the agricultural sector of the economy. The "socialist transformation" of agriculture was accelerated following the publication of the first 5-year plan in July 1955, which revealed that completion of the collectivization process was scheduled for 15 years. Collectivization was viewed as a method of mobilizing domestic resources for development and raising farm production without increasing state investment.

Poor harvests in 1956, however, meant that severe dislocations in investments, output, and trade occurred and were reflected in a general economic retrenchment by 1957. The outline of the second 5-year plan (1958-62), announced in the latter half of 1956, continued the goals and priorities of the first plan, with a slightly increased emphasis on agriculture. Through 1956 and 1957 Chinese planners studied means of translating rural labor surpluses into realized output, including proposals for decentralized administration and rural industrialization.

##### The "Great Leap Forward"

The second 5-year plan had barely gotten underway in 1958 when a new economic program termed the "Great Leap Forward" was launched. A key element of the new program was the establishment of communes throughout China. It was hoped that a campaign of "3 years' hard effort" would so raise investment, production, and savings as to create a rapid-growth economy. Policies of the "Great Leap Forward" included the construction of "backyard steel plants," deep plowing, ambitious water conservation projects, and development of rural industry. Urban population rose sharply as industries greatly expanded their labor forces. Cost controls and technical constraints were ignored as restrictive to the growth of labor employment.

Hopes for a leap in farm productivity were so high that the cultivated acreage allocated to food production was reduced by nearly 30 percent. This confidence in the productive power of the agricultural base was shattered when farm outputs dropped sharply in 1959 and fell further in

1960 under the additional influence of adverse weather. Compounding these domestic difficulties was the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet assistance and technicians in August 1960 due to the intensification of the Sino-Soviet dispute. By late 1960 the "Great Leap Forward" was abandoned in practice.

#### Readjustment and Upsurge

A 5-year hiatus in planned development followed the "Great Leap," as Chinese planners launched an effort to restore balance and a soundly based productivity to the economy. This involved two programs termed "readjustment" (1961-63) and "upsurge" (1964-65). In the first period retrenchment policies curtailed investment, closed uneconomic enterprises, cut social expenditures, and expelled the surplus urban population to the rural areas, thereby reducing the urban population from 130 million to 110 million. In the rural areas commune administration was progressively decentralized, placing the accounting unit and production authority at the level of the "team" of 20-30 households and permitting increased scope for individual household production through private plots and free markets. Thus, the peasant was permitted to find his own way to restore farm productivity.

With good weather, there was a favorable harvest in 1962, and production turned upward in 1963. Having rationalized economic organization and developed domestic technology, the government was able to achieve a rapid recovery in production during 1964-65. In the cities, there was an upsurge in the efficiency and productivity of existing enterprises. In the rural areas, a substantial modernization program was begun, with the government again asserting its leadership through a sophisticated mixture of direct and indirect controls. Though private production activities were still permitted, the growth in farm output was now more dependent on communal agriculture utilizing increased fertilizer supplies, irrigation, and the provision of improved seeds.

During these periods development planning radically revised the Soviet model, which had been adopted in the 1950's. The planners abandoned the

goal of rapid, heavy industrialization and directed their attention to the dominant agricultural sector of the economy. Accordingly, until 1980 emphasis was to be on farm modernization, together with population control efforts, while industrial efforts would be aimed more at consolidating than expanding the industrial base, seeking a high level of efficiency, technology, and autarky.

#### Third 5-Year Plan, Cultural Revolution, and Fourth 5-Year Plan

While there was little debate over the planning assumptions, the end of the recovery period precipitated a struggle over the implementation of the plans. One leadership group—the followers of Liu Shao-ch'i then-Chairman of the P.R.C.—saw the problem as primarily a technical one, requiring the economic use of resources under a stable and rational party leadership. Another group—led by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the CCP—argued that the proposed austerity and great social change required revolutionary measures, involving guided social upheaval, universal involvement and commitment, imposed egalitarianism, and an end to the growing elitist pockets of privilege and bureaucratic stagnation.

By 1966 industrial production had reached a level nearly 70 percent greater than that of 1957. The year 1967 was the second year of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and the ensuing struggle disrupted urban production, particularly from mid-1967 to mid-1968. The decline in industrial production was complicated by the disruption of the transportation system for the delivery of raw materials and the shipment of finished products.

Farm production was little affected and bumper harvests in 1967 and 1970 sustained stability through the third 5-year plan (1966-70). By late 1968 industrial production showed considerable improvement over 1967. Industrial growth averaged about 20 percent annually during 1969 and 1970, reflecting recovery effects, but in 1971 (the first year of the fourth 5-year plan) dropped to a more normal but still respectable growth pace of about 10 percent. From early 1969

through 1971 the stress in industry centered on the needs of agriculture.

The economic growth rate was around 8 percent during 1972 and 1973 but slowed to less than 4 percent in 1974. In 1975 the fourth 5-year plan ends. Premier Chou En-Lai, in his January 13, 1975, report to the NPC, stated that future planning for the economy would proceed in two stages. The completion of the fifth 5-year plan in 1980 is to mark the establishment of an "independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system" which will form the basis for a sustained drive to achieve the goal of placing China in the front ranks of the modern, industrialized nations by the end of the century. Recent P.R.C. statements have stressed that the economic order of priorities is agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry.

#### Statistics

As Chinese authorities have not published nationwide statistics in recent years, it has been difficult to make hard quantitative assessments of the Chinese economy. Nevertheless, rough unofficial Western estimates of production in key areas have been made. (See chart on page 9.)

#### Trade and Aid

Since 1960 the P.R.C.'s pattern of trade has shifted from Eastern Europe to non-Communist states in Western Europe and the Pacific. In 1960 some 70 percent of its trade was with the Communist bloc (mainly the U.S.S.R.) and 30 percent with the rest of the world. By 1965 this ratio had reversed itself, and about 80 percent of the P.R.C.'s trade is now with the non-Communist countries. A major portion of its purchases from the West during the past several years has consisted of large grain imports (4-8 million tons a year)—mainly from Canada, Australia, and the United States—to supplement domestic food supplies. In addition the Chinese have purchased high-technology industrial products, including a large number of complete plants.

Although itself a developing country, the P.R.C. has a continuing program of foreign economic aid. It has extended credits and grants to de-

| KEY STATISTICS                                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (estimates)                                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Industrial Output Index (1957=100) . . . . .      | 202  | 222  | 265  | 313  | 341  | 371  | 416  | 432  |
| Production:                                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Coal (mil. met. tons) . . . . .                   | 190  | 205  | 258  | 310  | 335  | 356  | 377  | 389  |
| Crude oil (mil. met. tons) . . . . .              | 13.9 | 15.2 | 20.3 | 28.5 | 36.7 | 43   | 54.5 | 65.3 |
| Electric power (bil. kwh) . . . . .               | 45   | 50   | 60   | 72   | 86   | 93   | 101  | 108  |
| Steel (mil. met. tons) . . . . .                  | 12   | 14   | 16   | 17.8 | 21   | 23   | 25.5 | 23.8 |
| Trucks (thous.) . . . . .                         | 34   | 31   | 60   | 70   | 86   | 100  | 110  |      |
| Grain (mil. met. tons) . . . . .                  | 230  | 215  | 220  | 240  | 246  | 240  | 250  | 255  |
| Cement (mil. met. tons) . . . . .                 | 14.2 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 23   | 27.5 | 29.9 | 31.6 |
| GNP (1973 \$US bil.) . . . . .                    | 141  | 142  | 157  | 179  | 190  | 197  | 217  | 223  |
| Total Foreign Trade (current \$US bil.) . . . . . | 3.90 | 3.76 | 3.86 | 4.29 | 4.72 | 5.92 | 9.88 | 13.7 |
| Exports (f.o.b. \$US bil.) . . . . .              | 1.95 | 1.94 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.41 | 3.08 | 4.90 | 6.3  |
| Imports (c.i.f. \$US bil.) . . . . .              | 1.95 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 2.24 | 2.31 | 2.84 | 4.98 | 7.4  |

veloping countries, with Africa and the Near East being the primary beneficiaries. These programs totaled about \$3.5 billion for the period 1956-74; about \$2.4 billion of this amount had been expended between 1970-74. Almost 60 percent of P.R.C. economic aid to developing countries in the 1970's has gone to Africa. Most Chinese aid commitments are to small projects, although the TanZam railway—connecting Lusaka, Zambia, with Dar es Salaam, Tanzania—is the most ambitious aid project ever undertaken in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In the period 1970-74, in the wake of economic recovery and a new bid for world influence, the P.R.C. extended nearly \$1.2 billion in credits and grants to seven countries—Tanzania (\$277 million) and Zambia (\$262 million), mainly for the TanZam railway; Pakistan (\$250 million); Sri Lanka (\$114 million); Somalia (\$111 million); Zaire (\$100 million); and Ethiopia (\$84 million). Additionally, the Chinese have provided military equipment to Pakistan, Tanzania, and Zaire.

The P.R.C. also gives assistance to Communist countries. From 1968 to 1974 the P.R.C. was a major aid donor to North Viet-Nam. Other Communist recipients of military assistance have been North Korea, Albania, and Cambodia. Generally they have received infantry weapons and transportation equipment.

China's foreign assistance program has been cut back from the record level of \$710 million committed in

1970 to a 1974 amount of \$200 million.

#### Agriculture, Industry, and Mineral Resources

Basically, the P.R.C. has an agricultural economy, although about 89 percent of the land is unsuited for agricultural purposes because of high altitude and other topographic or climatic conditions. Consequently, maximum yield must be obtained from the 11 percent of land that is arable (mainly in the east). Although intensive cultivation techniques already secure high yields of food per acre, China's main hope lies in substantially increasing these yields even further through improved technology. Because virtually all arable land is used for crops, there is limited animal husbandry in the country; however, the P.R.C. is the world's largest pork producer.

China is the world's largest producer of many important food crops, including rice, sweet potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, millet, barley, peanuts, and tea. Major industrial crops consist of cotton, other fibers, and various oilseeds. The portion of the industrial crop that is exported comprises a principal source of foreign exchange.

An expanding but inadequate manufacturing sector supplies the needs for capital and consumer goods. Major industries are iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, and textiles. Shortages exist in the manufacture of complex machinery and equipment.

The P.R.C. has extensive deposits of iron and coal. Other minerals include tin, tungsten, antimony, salt, and magnetite. There are substantial reserves of crude oil (estimated at about 3 billion tons) and natural gas. The P.R.C. produced about 65 million metric tons of petroleum in 1974, and production is expanding rapidly. Exports began in 1973 and are expected to increase considerably in the next few years, particularly to Japan. Refineries are located throughout the country near centers of production and demand.

#### DEFENSE

The maintenance of a large military establishment, which absorbs about 10 percent of the GNP, places a substantial burden on the Chinese economy. The P.R.C.'s Armed Forces number about 3 million persons—over 80 percent ground forces. While the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is chiefly a land-based force, China has the world's third largest navy, composed largely of coastal patrol craft and a growing number of submarines and destroyers. China's air force is structured around fighter and interceptor aircraft.

Chinese strategic doctrine envisages that any major war will be fought primarily as a defensive, guerrilla conflict. The regular units of the PLA are backed by a civil militia of over 7 million persons. The PLA's capacity to wage major offensive operations is greatly restricted by limited logistical resources and transport facilities.

The PLA plays an important role in domestic politics. The disruption engendered by the Cultural Revolution led to the PLA's assuming increased domestic administrative functions. However, since 1971, as the Chinese Communist Party has reasserted its control, the PLA's role has been increasingly confined to purely military affairs.

China is divided into 11 military regions and further subdivided into 26 military districts which are subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense. Political control over the PLA is exercised by the CCP's Military Affairs Committee through a parallel, but interlocking, chain of command.

The P.R.C.'s nuclear weapons program, aided at an earlier stage by the Soviet Union, resulted in the detonation of a nuclear device at Lop Nor in western China on October 16, 1964. Since then the Chinese have conducted 16 additional tests, including one underground and four thermonuclear, while pushing development of a missile delivery system for such weapons. They have successfully deployed limited numbers of medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBM) and intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBM). There is evidence that the Chinese have been working on a limited intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) system, but the development appears to be in an early stage.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

The People's Republic of China seeks a distinctive world role within several geopolitical arenas. It has virtually achieved recognition as the major political (although not economic) power in Asia; it champions the developing Third World; and it is the world's most vigorous spokesman against "superpower hegemony."

A major goal of the P.R.C. since its inception has been to achieve international recognition for its authority as the Government of China including Taiwan. The 1970's have witnessed major breakthroughs for the P.R.C. with regard to this goal. The People's Republic of China assumed the China seat in the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council in 1971 and has been

increasingly active in U.N. affairs. The number of countries that have established diplomatic relations with the P.R.C. has risen rapidly in the last few years to 104 at present.

The P.R.C. currently describes the world as being divided into three parts which "are both interconnected and in contradiction to each other." These consist of two "superpowers," the U.S. and U.S.S.R., depicted as "contending for world hegemony"; the developing countries of the Third World, "the main force combating colonialism, imperialism, and particularly the superpowers"; and, in between, the "second world" consisting of developed countries such as Japan and those of Eastern and Western Europe. The P.R.C. identifies itself with the Third World. It holds, however, that political and economic relations among all countries should be based on "the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." It declares its opposition to "the establishment of hegemony and spheres of influence by any country in any part of the world in violation of these principles."

In recent years, the P.R.C. has been increasingly concerned with countering Soviet world power. It has sought to encourage closer relations with other major powers, such as the United States, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe, to offset Soviet influence within the Asian region and internationally. However, sharp differences between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have not prevented the two countries from engaging in correct state relations, intermittent border negotiations, and limited trade.

## U.S.-P.R.C. RELATIONS

Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China in October 1949, American diplomats remained in China to see what the new government's attitude would be toward the United States. The new regime demonstrated no interest in an official American presence, however, and all

U.S. Government representation was withdrawn in early 1950. Any lingering hope of improving relations was ended by the Korean conflict. Partly because of the Korean conflict and the mutual antagonism it produced, there was little opportunity throughout the 1950's to improve relations, although some efforts were made. In 1954 bilateral contacts were instituted, first between consular officials at Geneva and then in 1955 at the ambassadorial level, again at Geneva and later at Warsaw, Poland. On September 10, 1955, the P.R.C. and the U.S. issued an announcement, agreed to jointly concerning the repatriation of nationals.

This was the only concrete arrangement reached by the two sides in the talks. But while these talks failed to produce important changes in the relations of the two nations, they at least served to give both governments a clearer understanding of each other's views on questions of mutual interest, such as reducing the hazard of war by miscalculation. The last session of the talks was held in February 1970.

In the late 1960's the U.S. Government began taking steps designed to relax tension between the United States and the People's Republic of China. These steps ultimately included the elimination of restrictions on the use of U.S. passports for travel to the P.R.C. and removal of the 20-year embargo on trade by permitting imports from the P.R.C. and authorizing exports on the same basis as to most other Communist countries.

On July 15, 1971, President Richard M. Nixon announced that he had sent his Assistant for National Security Affairs, Dr. Henry Kissinger, to Peking for meetings with Premier Chou En-lai from July 9-11. Dr. Kissinger returned to the United States with an invitation from the Premier for President Nixon to visit the P.R.C.

Another trip to Peking in October 1971 by Dr. Kissinger paved the way for President Nixon's historic visit to the P.R.C. in February 1972. A joint communique was issued in Shanghai at the end of the President's visit (and is popularly known by the name of that city).<sup>3</sup> It noted that: "There are es-

<sup>3</sup>For the full text of the Shanghai communique, see the *Department of State Bulletin* dated Mar. 20, 1972.

sential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." The communique outlined a number of other agreed principles, which President Nixon described as a framework for our relations and a yardstick by which to measure each other's performance. These principles include:

-International disputes should be settled without the threat or use of force.

-Progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interest of all countries.

-Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

-Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region, and each is opposed to any efforts to establish such hegemony.

-Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party nor to enter into agreements with the other directed at other states.

Both sides further agreed to:

-Expand exchanges in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports, and journalism;

-Facilitate the development of bilateral trade; and

-Stay in contact through various official channels.

The two sides also reviewed the longstanding serious disputes between them. The P.R.C. stated that Taiwan is

a province of China, that the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair, and that all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from the island. The United States acknowledged that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China of which Taiwan is a part, declared that it does not challenge that position, and reaffirmed its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With the prospect of such a settlement in mind, the United States affirmed the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan, pledging in the meantime to progressively reduce our military presence in Taiwan as tension in the area diminishes.

Since President Nixon's visit, both sides have pursued the normalization of their relations in accordance with the Shanghai communique:

-Many thousands of U.S. citizens have visited the P.R.C.

-Increasing numbers of U.S. businessmen have visited the semiannual Canton trade fair.

-U.S. trade with the P.R.C. rose from \$100 million in 1972 to more than \$800 million in 1973 and about \$934 million in 1974. Because of reduced Chinese purchases of U.S. grain, trade in 1975 will probably be at a level of around \$500 million.

-More than 50 exchanges have been facilitated by the two governments, including the 1973 visit of the Philadelphia Orchestra and the 1975 exhibition in the United States of the Archaeological Finds of the P.R.C. These exchanges have covered a broad range of cultural, scientific, and educational concerns. Other exchanges have been arranged directly between the Chinese and private American individuals and groups.

-Secretary Kissinger visited Peking for talks with Chinese leaders in June 1972, February 1973, November 1973, November 1974, and October 1975. During his visit in November 1974, it was agreed that President Gerald R. Ford would visit the People's Republic of China in 1975.

-Liaison Offices were established in Peking and Washington, D.C., in May 1973.

President Ford summarized the U.S. position on normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China in his address before a joint session of the Congress on April 10, 1975:

"With the People's Republic of China, we are firmly fixed on the course set forth in the Shanghai communique. Stability in Asia and the world requires our constructive relations with one-fourth of the human race. After two decades of mutual isolation and hostility, we have, in recent years, built a promising foundation. Deep differences in our philosophy and social systems will endure, but so should our mutual long-term interests and the goals to which our countries have jointly subscribed in Shanghai.

"I will visit China later this year to reaffirm these interests and to accelerate our relations. . . ."

The White House announced on November 13 that President Ford would visit the P.R.C. December 1-5.

## Principal U.S. Officials

Chief, U.S. Liaison Office—George Bush  
Deputy Chief—Harry E.T. Thayer

The U.S. Liaison Office in the P.R.C. is located at 17 Guanghua Road, Peking.

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## THE GREAT WALL

Built 22 centuries ago as a defense against invaders, The Great Wall winds snakelike from east to west across more than 1,500 miles of China. Arched gateways were built at intervals, ramps led up to the wall, and watchtowers were placed at strategic points.

Considered one of the world's oldest and largest engineering projects, the Wall is between 22 and 26 feet high with a width ranging from 21 feet at the base to 19 feet at the top. The top of the Wall with its built-up sides was used as a roadway and was wide enough to take five horses abreast.

The Wall gradually fell into disrepair throughout the past few hundred years, but has now been restored at three famous points: the Shan hai guan Pass, the Ba da ling Fort and the Jia yu guan Pass. The Ba da ling Fort is the point closest to Peking. At this site, there is an arched gateway through the Wall as well as steps leading to the top, where there is a two-story watchtower.

The Ba da ling Fort portion of the Wall is about 50 miles northwest of Peking.

# # # # #



## The Forbidden City (Palace Museum)

The Forbidden City was the residence of the Emperor and his household during dynasties over a 500-year period.

Common people were forbidden access to the 250-acre expanse, located in the geographic center of Peking, protected by walls more than 35-feet-high and a moat 160-feet-wide.

The Forbidden City began to be built in 1406 by the third Ming Emperor, Yung Lo, after his decision in 1403 to establish the capital of his empire at Peking. The work was done primarily from 1407-1420, with more than 200,000 workmen employed.

The Forbidden City comprises about one-sixth of the Imperial City, an area also walled which surrounded the Forbidden City. The Imperial City housed the administrative and maintenance organizations, granaries, stables, orchards, parks, residences of officials and princes, and some of the palaces and pleasure gardens of the Emperor.

The outer buildings of the Forbidden City became a museum in 1914, with more than 20,000 relics on display. Artifacts in the Hall of Treasures where Mrs. Ford will visit range from the Imperial Jewels and garments to a five-ton piece of jade.

Also included in Mrs. Ford's visit is Yu Hua Yuan (The Imperial Garden), an area of more than 7,000 square metres built during the Ming period. There are pines and cypresses several hundred years old interposed with rocks of several kinds. To the north side is a rockery hill. It was here that the Ming and Ch'ing emperors passed their leisure hours.

The Forbidden City was also known as the "Purple Forbidden City." Purple was symbolically attributed to the North Star and was used here to show that the Imperial Residence was a cosmic center.

The Forbidden City was not open to the general public until the late 1960s.



## The Peking #1 Carpet Factory

The Peking Carpet Factory produces primarily handmade rugs and tapestries. They are produced mainly for export, mostly to European countries.

The Factory employs more than 1,500 workers, 60 per cent of whom are women. It began with about two dozen employees in 1949.

More than 100 different designs are produced here, in one of five basic styles: Peking, antique, artistic, multicolor and unicolor. The process begins in the design room, where workers draw and trace designs. It continues in the weaving rooms, where workers sit at floor-to-ceiling loom devices and hand pull and cut each thread into the carpet design. The rugs are cut, and patterns defined by a scissors process in another department, and are washed before going to the shipping room. Threads used in the carpet-making are dyed on the premises also.

It takes anywhere from three to six months to produce a carpet, and about 2 1/2 years of apprenticeship to fully train a weaver. The Factory produces about 60,000 square meters of carpet a year and uses more than 100 different colors.

It would, for example, take seven people working five months to produce a rug 128 feet square (about 10 rows a day.)

There are seven carpet factories in Peking.

# # # #



## REVOLUTIONIZED CHINESE OPERA

One of the areas of Chinese life most affected by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the performing arts. Chiang Ching, Mao Tsetung's wife, sought to transform the traditional Peking Opera into a revolutionary medium which would express the triumphs and virtues of the Communist revolution. These innovations implement Mao's instructions that the literary and performing arts should function primarily as political instruments for education of the people. "Art for art's sake" should not exist, according to Mao.

The Revolutionary Opera deals with 20th century themes and is sung and spoken in modern standard Chinese. It has retained traditional music but sometimes adds such Western-originated instruments as the piano to the Chinese orchestra. Traditional gestures have been retained, but the colorful and fanciful costumes of the past have been replaced by the uniforms of the 20th century China. The opera is designed to indoctrinate and entertain at the same time.



### The #3 Hospital affiliated with the Peking Medical College

This is a general hospital with 615 beds. It serves more than 2,000 patients a day on an average and employes over 600 doctors, nurses and technical personnel.

The man in charge is Chen Pei Yuan, vice director of the Revolutionary Committee of the #3 Hospital.

There are 14 general hospitals in Peking, though many more which specialize.

### The Red Star Commune

A Chinese commune is a self-sufficient unit of primarily agricultural production.

Susan will receive a briefing on the commune, visit the machine tool repair shop, the dairy farm and some living quarters.

The Red Star Commune has 27,000 acres which is farmed, primarily wheat. There are 17,000 households on the premises, with 82,000 people.

It is divided into 10 administrative districts and 159 production brigades.

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# # # #

## The Dance School of the Central May 7 Art College

One of two dance schools in the country, the Central May 7 Art College was founded in 1971. Its purpose is to teach its students to dance professionally.

The Dance School has an enrollment of 250 students who range in age from 12 to 15 years old. The students, both male and female, are chosen to attend the school through auditions and interviews held throughout the country.

The students receive dance instruction ranging from gymnastic basics for their particular dance form to ballet and folk dancing. They live on the premises of the school in a dormitory and receive their general education and vocational training at the school as well.

Mrs. Ford will visit a number of classrooms:

- 1) 16-year-old girls, folk dancing (Tibetan, Mongolian, Han dances)
- 2) 16-year-old males, basic training for national folk dancing
- 3) 14-year-old girls, 3rd year class, basic training for ballet
- 4) 13-15 year-old girls, Shensi Province folk dance
- 5) 11-13-year-old girls, basic somersault for ballet
- 6) 13-15 year-old males, 4th year, basic training for ballet
- 7) performance in auditorium, both ballet and folk

The Dance School in Peking is similar in function to one in Shanghai. In addition, there are a number of artistic schools in China which include dance in their instruction.

## The Ming Tombs (Shih San Ling)

The 13 tombs of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty lie in an amphitheater formed by low purple mountains 26 miles north of Peking.

An impressive five-arch gateway, built of marble in 1541, announces the approach to the Tombs. About a mile beyond is the Ta-hung Men (Great Red Gate). Everyone in China, including the reigning emperor, was forced to dismount here and walk along the "sacred way" or "way of the spirit." (The body of the deceased was carried along the route at the funeral ceremony.)

On down 500 yards is the Stele Pavilion (Pei T'ing), erected in 1426. And beyond this, the avenue of animals, followed by the avenue of human statues, all dating from the 15th century. The mythical beasts were said to be animals of good omen. The men, horses and elephants were erected to serve the dead in the next world.

Four miles from the first gateway is the Chang Ling, chief tomb, where the 15th century emperor Yung Lo is buried. The columns in this tomb are so large that two people with outstretched arms can barely encircle one. The tomb was excavated in 1957.

Most of the tombs consist of a round artificial burial mound known as a tumulus, under which the remains are buried in a palatial vault, and a rectangular compound of gates, courtyards, halls and pavilions laid out to resemble a giant keyhole. Once the Emperor had been buried, the passage leading to the vault was sealed, theoretically forever.

The tombs were originally protected by a long wall in the valley and by guard posts on the hilltops. Only individuals in charge of upkeep could enter the enclosure.

## TING LING MUSEUM

Shihsan Ling (Thirteen Tombs) are situated about 50 kilometres to the northwest of the city of Peking. They are the tombs of thirteen emperors of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Ting Ling is the tenth and the tomb of Emperor Chu Yi-chun (1573-1620) and his two Empresses. The Underground Palace of Ting Ling was the first underground construction to be excavated among the thirteen tombs. That was in 1956-57.

The main features of Ting Ling are: the remains of the Ling En Hall, (Hall of Eminent Favours), the Ming Tower, the Precious Wall and the Underground Palace, which is situated within the Precious Wall behind the Ming Tower. The Underground Palace covers a total space of 1,195 square metres and consists of five connected chambers, front, back, central, left and right, all of stone work without wood beams or pillars. The doors of the front, central and back chambers are made of marble with carved designs. The vault of the front and central chambers is 7.2 metres high and that of the left and right annex chambers 7.1 metres. In the middle chamber are emplaced three marble altars and three Dragon Urns used as Eternal Light Lamps. The back chamber is 9.5 metres high and houses the coffins.

The more than 3,000 burial articles found in the Ting Ling Underground Palace include gold, silver and jade articles, pieces of porcelain and lacquer ware, silk fabrics and clothing. Part of them are displayed in two exhibition rooms.





## THE GREAT WALL (PATALING SECTION)

The Great Wall is one of the grand works of architecture of ancient China.

In the 5th — 4th centuries B.C. in the Warring States Period, some dukedoms built defensive walls on their own fiefs in order to ward off the attacks of neighbouring lords or Hsiung Nu (Huns) in the north. After the First Emperor of the Chin dynasty unified China (3rd century B.C.), these walls were linked up to form a great wall of 10,000 *li* to guard against the northern Huns. Extensions and consolidation work were made in many later dynasties. The Pataling section of the Great Wall now being visited was built in the Ming dynasty on old foundations.

The Great Wall stretches from Shanhaikuan in the east to Chiayukuan in the west, a total length of 6,000 kilometres, passing through Hopei Province, Peking Municipality, Shansi Province, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, Shensi Province and Kansu Province in northern China.

Pataling is the outpost of Chuyungkuan, one of the important passes through the Great Wall. Here the average height of the wall is about seven metres, and the width of its top about 5.7 metres. There is a two-storied tower every few hundred metres.

After liberation, the People's Government had the Pataling section of the Wall repaired and restored to its original magnificence.



DRAFTING PAPER

## Chinese Customs and Etiquette

There are relatively minor differences between modern social usage in the PRC and more formal Western practice. Some traditional Chinese forms have carried over to the present, but they are often not evident, probably because the Chinese wish their guests to feel at ease. During the Peking visit, however, you may wish to observe the following points to avoid giving unconscious offense:

### DO

-- The traditional way of toasting at banquets has changed somewhat: there is less emphasis on details, and much less actual drinking. In toasting, you may either raise your glass to your lips without drinking any wine, or take a small sip.

-- If one of the Chinese at your banquet table raises his wine glass to you, you should match the gesture, raising the glass to your lips and taking a sip if you wish; sometime thereafter, you should reciprocate the courtesy.

-- After his formal toast at the Chinese-hosted banquet, Vice Premier Teng will descend from the rostrum and toast you personally. He will clink glasses with you and sip from his. You should raise your glass to your lips and sip if you wish. He will then probably repeat the process with other Americans at the head table. He may also clink glasses with Americans at the one or two ranking tables nearby, toasting them collectively after doing so. After you complete your formal toast, you should follow Teng's lead, toasting first him, then, other Chinese at the head table, then at other tables to which he has gone. At your return banquet, you will give the first

formal toast, and should then circulate as above. Teng will reciprocate.

-- Make the first move to rise from the table when you are the guest, and wait for the Chinese to do so at your banquet.

-- Make at least token gestures of granting precedence to Chinese counterparts in passing through doors, boarding automobiles, taking seats at banquet tables (as the guest, however, you will be expected to go first, and should acquiesce after making the necessary gesture).

-- Be precise about the use of titles when known (e.g. Mr. Vice Premier), since the Chinese do not freely substitute their equivalent of "Mr." for the titles of even low-ranking officials.

DON'T

-- Clink glasses with American members of your party.

-- Drink from the mao-t'ai or other wines except when toasting (other beverages will be provided for non-toast use).

-- Touch or put your arm around the shoulders of Chinese (especially women), some of whom may be offended by this friendly American gesture.

-- Beckon to Chinese with hand or arm gestures (this way of calling to someone is generally reserved for inferiors and children, and may be insulting to adult Chinese).

-- Stand with hands on hips or arms folded (these are traditional Chinese postures which still denote angry defiance and arrogance, respectively, to many Chinese).

November, 1975



December 4, 1975

POOL REPORT

Mrs. Ford and Susan at Carpet Factory

When Mrs. Ford and Susan arrived (in separate cars) at Peking No. 1 carpet factory, Sheila Weidenfeld said Susan had just come from an acupuncture demonstration, where she saw an ovarian cyst removed from a 17-year-old woman, a tooth removed from a 36-year-old man, and a tooth removed from an 8-year-old boy. She was there from roughly 8:45 am to about 10:25 am when she arrived at the carpet factory.

Mrs. Ford and Susan started off their tour of the carpet factory with tea and a briefing, seated at a long table covered with embroidered white cloth, with a picture of Chairman Mao looking down on them. They toured a design room, three loom rooms, a cutting room, and a display room where carpets for export (mainly to Europe) were shown. Mrs. Ford asked questions, Susan took pictures.

The cutting room is where the workers cut the wool pile to edge the intricate designs, and thus make the birds, fish, flowers and what-have-you stand out. At one point Mrs. Ford's head became tangled in strands of yarn from a loom and she said, "Maybe I'll get woven into the carpet." At another point she and Susan knelt and admired a carpet on the floor, and Mrs. Ford said, "Oh my, that would wear a long time."

According to hand-outs, the Peking No. 1 carpet factory has 1500 workers, 60% of them women. It takes seven people working five months to produce a rug 128-feet square. The factory produces tapestries as well as carpets. They're all lovely.

Philomena Jurey  
Voice of America

# # #

