PRG 1542/3/8 and PRG 1542/3/9 Two diary/notebooks kept by Elizabeth Johnstone, wife of Elliott Johnston, on her visit to China in May 1977
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Sample page from diary

Transcriber’s note
The names (place names and names of people) in the notebooks use the Wade-Giles system of transcription developed in the 19th century and used in books and publications of the time. This was replaced by the Pinyin phonetic alphabet, adopted by China on 1 January 1979, for transliteration of Chinese words into Roman script. Hanyu Pinyin was accepted by the International Organization for Standardisation in 1982 as the standard for transcribing Chinese (ISA 7098).

Names found in the transcription:

Chang Kai Chek       Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975)
Changsin             Tangshan
Chekiang             Zhejiang
Chiang Ching         Jiang Qing (1914-1991)
Chiansi              Jiansu
Ching                Qing
Chou en-lai          Zhou Enlai (1898-1976)
Hangchow             Hangzhou
Hankow               Hankou
Hopeh                Hebei
Huang Po River       Huangpu River, formerly romanised as Whangpoo
Hua (mountain)       Mount Hui – see Xihui Park
Kwangchow            Guangzhou also known as Canton
Lin Paou             Lin Biao (1907-1971)
Liu Sho Chi          Liu Shaoqi (1898-1969)
Nanking              Nanjing
Peking               Beijing
Shi (mountain)       Mount Xi – see Xihui Park
Shi Hua Park         Xihui Park
Shum Chun            Shenzen Location of border between Mainland China and Hong Kong SAR
Tachai               See Mao Zedong’s directive ‘Learn from Dazhai in agriculture’
Taching              Daqing
Tai Wu lake          Lake Tai or Lake Taihu or Tai Hu Lake – third-largest freshwater lake in China
Teiping              Taiping
Wusih                Wuxi
Yantzse River        Yangtse River
Yenan                Yan’an
Monday 2nd May 1977
Left Adelaide 7 am arriving Sydney 9.10 am (Sydney time)
Left Sydney Cathay-Pacific 12.30
2.30 Excellent lunch of salmon mousse, pork, coffee cream Drinks on the house.
Arrived Hong Kong 7.30 (9 hours flight) Temperature 28° steamy & rather unpleasant
Taken to Hotel Empress, Chatham St, Kowloon.
Went out – bought Cassettes & bought camera for Stu $90.00 (Aunt) (trav.chqs $50, $20, $20)

Tuesday 3rd May
Up at six – breakfast & off to the Station for the trip to Shum Chum – passed through suburbs
where a lot a building construction is taking place particularly high rise apartments
Lovely market gardens along the railway line very orderly & watered by the trench method
Arrived at Shum chum about 9.30 – Spent the next 2 hours getting through customs etc
Changed $200 travellers cheques for R. M. B. 415.72/ 2.08/ 413.64/
The reception rooms at the border are airy & spacy simply decorated. The lunch was superb.
Boarded the train at 1 pm for Kwangchow. Very comfortable ride first through mountainous
country with narrow plains at the base & then through miles & miles of flat agriculture land most
carefully looked after. Similar to Indonesia except the terraced fields don’t seem to go up so high
into the hills.
Arrived Kwangchow 2.45 pm and transferred to Tung Feng Hotel. – Room very simple but clean
In the evening went to Tibetan Folk Song & Dance Concert in the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall –
holds 5000 people absolutely crowded – I’m sure it was a good concert but atmosphere heavy &
I kept dropping off to sleep. Some of the songs were very popular – told afterwards that they had
been banned by the Gang of Four.

Wednesday 4th May
Left early for Commune Fuasan
Welcome by Vice Chairman
13850 households 65,800 population – 26 production brigades – 387 production teams – 65000
mu¹ of cultivated land – before liberation area very poor – per mu year of grain output 300 katies²
(2 katies = 1 kg)
80% of poor peasants had not enough to eat. After revolution grain output increased – 1966 Mao
sd we’ve got to run our own country – chemical industry mines factories etc
After cultural revolution 1966 3 crops per yr instead of 2
1976 output 1200 katies annual per mu of grain
Pig production 72,000 in 1976 – Chicken 150000 before Revol five hundred & eighty hundred.
600 katies of grain distributed to commune members per annum

¹ See https://sizes.com/units/mu.htm
² katie See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catty
Schools
Clinics – health centre in every production brigade
1 hospital
this year drought

Thurs 5th May - Historical Museum
Kwangchow – facing S China Sea – 4,300 sq km
urban city & 2 counties
population 3 million
22° C annual temp. luxuriant vegetation – 852 BC early settlement – first China trade post under
Ming Govt – since 1814 Opium War great revolutionary history
National Han Movement –
Large building with flame on top institute of the Movement
After Liberation in 1958 medium sized iron & steel plant constructed – ship building
electrical industry – machinery plants bicycle factories
Chen Hi Tower (Five Story Building) 600 yrs old – built in Ming Dynasty C13th Porcelain Museum
On 5th Floor oldest axes 5000 yrs old
On right Memorial to Dr Sun Yat Sen (Obelisk) & the Memorial Hall with blue roof
Western Han Dynasty before Eastern Han Dynasty – Celadon glaze
Horse & Camel Tang (Tung) Dynasty
1662-1722 - } Blue & White
1403-1424 } “ “
Little Red Guards (Primary School)
Red Guards Secondary School
Communist Youth League up to 18
Communist Party after 18
Then went to Friendship Store – Bought handkerchiefs & hand towels. – Next door Department
Store – masses of people – very interested in us – bought tea towels.
Back to the Hotel for lunch
Board plane for Hangchow - 1.30 pm
7.30 Gathering with US visitors
Hangchow capital of Chekiang (Zhejiang Province – 7th smallest province 1,000 sq m
70% hilly 20% plains 10% rivers & lakes
Population 36 million
Agriculture province
mild climate fertile soil
rice jute cotton peanuts
“the land of rice & fish”
City 2100 yrs old –
Capital of Wujin Kingdom
“ of ? 1127-1279 AD
One of the most beautiful cities – West Lake almost silted up – dredged after revolution – average
depth 1.8 m
Hangchow famous for silk industry – after liberat®
“ “ improved
Other industries steel tractor, automobiles now industrial city – more than 20 silk factories
Hangchow liberated 3/5/49
1972 industrial output doubled in 5 yr plan
1972 Province one official to achieve agricultural target
Gang of Four – political unrest. contacted worker in the biggest silk factory went to other factories
to leave production posts
Wanted to usurp party leadership – Hangchow not open to foreign visitors
1975 Mao came to province
Party Committee worked out a document
Nov 1975. Production increased
Unrest came again to province
Goal to modernise industry

Six months ago Gang of Four fell in China
Crimes of Gang of Four
1. Attempt to bring down number of leading cadres –
   Gang tried to bring down Premier Chou-en lai
   Cultural Revolution was a chance to bring down great leaders
2. Sabotaged cultural revolution – started by Mao – revolution started many new things – bare
   foot doctors peasant worker army relations
   At beginning C.C. worked out guidelines of revolt “ – must be conducted by reasoning
   Chiang Ching went here & there to incite factional struggles -
   “all round civil war”
   Mao
   Cost some lives & destruction of ppty
3. Frantic effort to sabotage production
   Sept 74 – Dec 76 unrest
   Mao said one of principle contradiction in socialist society was bet. Proletariat & Bourgeoisie
   – perhaps struggle was bet. old cadres & young cadres
   Story of how took away the starch in the silk factory
   “Little meek lambs”
   loss in factory 52 million yuan
4. Utterly indifferent to well being of the people
   Earthquake 1976 C.C. showed great concern for people in area
   Gang of 4 refused to go to quake area – said it was neglecting class struggle Chiang Ching
   sd what does it matter if Changsin (coal mine town of 1 million) wiped off the map – Gang
   scheming when people were in need of help
   Why were Gang of Four able to rise to power “bunch of counter-revolutionary double
   dealers” – more than a match for Lin Pao
   outwardly revolutionary
time required for them to expose themselves & for us to get to know them
Mao warned them in 1974 “Don’t let yourselves become a faction of four”
Mao sd Chiang Ching has wild ambitions
Principle of Three Dos & Three Dons
3/5/75 Mao sd If this is not settled in the 1st half of this yr it shd be settled in the 2nd half. If
not this yr then next year …
Gang of Four wld be self critical
After Mao’s death Gang of 4 stepped up their activities
Mao arranged for Hua to take over “With you in charge I am at ease”

Chiang Ching wife of Chairman Mao – why was she counter revolutionary
still classes & class struggle
Mao said “She represents herself she doesn’t represent me” She represented bourgeoisie

Friday 6\textsuperscript{th} May – 9.15 am
Hankow Experimental Tea Farm – Chairman of Revolutionary Committee
Dragon Well Tea (Green Tea)
Different varieties of tea processed from 1 plant
China has long history of producing tea. This province is a big producer. 1955 Farm set up –
prior to that waste land at first 20 workers. Mao “self-reliance” 6200 mu of tea plantations –
413 Ha – (15mu 1 Ha) – 600 mu rice fields (107 Ha) now 1400 workers & staff
Now busy season picking
400 casual workers – output increasing.
1959 214 tonnes per yr – 1976, 780 tonnes
From 1960 on started to grow more rice from 1965 self sufficient in rice – 1976 1 million
Built processing machines for grain – Built shop for repairing machinery & for processing tea
Facilities for workers primary & senior primary
12 nurseries – film projecting team – more living quarters – floor 25-30 sq metres – electricity
from Hangchow – medical clinics – on Farm – if serious sent to bigger hospitals
About 2/3\textsuperscript{rd} of workers young people – some came in during the Cultural Revol\textsuperscript{n} now married &
settled down
This province suffered from actions of Gang of Four
No stoppages in this Farm
output of tea continued to increase
We still have to extend our efforts & make greater progress
Start picking tea in early April
Visited tea production factory – saw girls picking tea & visited home of one family
2.20 pm Visit to Neighbourhood Committee
Chairman of Revolutionary Committee Mr Wang
This neighbourhood called Hsaoying N.- C.-
750 families 2500 people
over 80% of houses over a 100 yrs old
before Liberation lack of sewerage – flies rate bed bugs flees – child mortality high
All people know Chairman Mao great liberator
1952 health programme started – 1958 Mao visited
work of neighbourhood
Houses 51, 56, 42 inspected by Mao
Diseases wiped out measles typhoid malaria
Children now growing up healthy – no infant died from disease in last 19 years – 70.5 yrs
average life span
26/7/65 – Health Direction from Mao
Clinic set up. – prevention 1 or 2 yuan per yr for free medical treatment
Children checked every yr for 5 diseases
Sports developed – running calisthenics
Family planning – young people encouraged to marry late – 2 children
Went on Tour to houses visited by Mao (Story of the 2 girls playing chess)
The Primary School, The Clinic, the Kindergarten.
The Neighbourhood Committee consists 11 members
Main task to organise residents in study of Marxism-Leninism & care of people in neighbourhood
– programme of children – members are volunteer workers elected by residents
Municipal Housing Bureau looks after the housing
Hangchow Municipal Health Bureau finances Clinic
Generally all houses owned by State
The Director works in the Residential Committee as a full time paid worker
Structural hierarchy:-
Provincial,
District, Municipal,
Neighbourhood, Residential
Neighbourhood Committee set up factories for former housewives – containers for biscuits etc
14 full time workers in the Neighbourhood Com
8000 families in Neighbourhood  30,000 people
12 Residential Committees

Sat 7th May.
Silk factory – Outskirts of Hang.
Hangchow Silk Complex
Started during 1953-1957 (1st 5 Yr Plan) – Building 1956 completed 1960
3 Main Workshops
Weaving Shop
Printing & Dyeing Shops
536 weaving machines
623 weaving looms
produces 270-280 tons of silk per annum
6 million m of silk fabrics
staffed by 65% women
Improvement in factory conditions – canteen
apartments for married workers – nursery & kindergarten – primary & middle school with senior middle school attached – Rest home in factory – Library
Sporting teams
Silk industry dates back
Hangchow “home of silk”
Cultural Revolution – workers took active part to smash Liu Shao Chi and Lin Paou. In 1968 Factory Revolutionary Committee established.
Factory Party Committee born 1970
Gang of Four Political unrest – Weng Sheng Ho [?] leader of faction became Dep Chairman of Revolutionary Committee. Became member of Provincial Revolutionary Comm – main contradiction between old cadres & new cadres instead bet proletariat & bourgeoisie
95% of workers against Gang of Four – trampled on democratic centralism
Weng Sheng Ho became delegate to Party Congress in 1st half of 1974 Weng Sheng Ho said “we rebels should take power” installed his supporters in high positions
workers of factory write lies to Mao. Started a private prison at the factory – people beaten up & hair plucked out
embezzled 7000 yuan in 8 months – lived extravagantly
20,000 yuan of States money wasted by him
1975 Stoppage in factory only fulfilled 18% of plan
July 1975 V. P. came to district (7 times) to help in struggle.
Documents of Revol. Comm.
Mao condemned W. S. H.
later he was arrested
factory filled State Plan target
Root cause of trouble lay in Gang of 4
Followers continued to stir up trouble – situation took turn for worse Mar-Aug ’76 factory only filled
20% of product quota
52 million yuan loss by factory in last two yrs
Mar-April 1977 overfulfilled production quota

Answers to questions
Noise – problem to be solved – haven’t found any workers with hearing defects
Workers do same job
Unusual to change jobs
Advantage is that skills improve
Production quota – Meeting in each section report to Factory – Discussions – leading organs
make final decisions ie Revol’ Committee. Upper level Silk Committee in District
Accidents - Infrequent – full pay + 40c per day
Wages – vary 4 factors
1. political behaviour
2. attitude to labour
3. skill
4. contribution to factory
average wage 56 yuan per month ($28.00)
Pregnancy after 6 months working time reduced by 1½ hrs per day – 56 days of maternity leave
with full pay – on return lighter job given to them
if necessary – 45 minutes for breast feeding twice a day
Emulation Drive to improve their ideology production etc. over 700 become advanced workers
Trade Unions – Yes
Function help workers to study, help in emulation drive, financial assistance medical tests before assigning to job.
young workers apprenticeship varies from job to job 1-3 yrs. During apprenticeship paid 18 yuan
per month + set of working clothes
Any injured workers gets free medical care during work or after retirement
Pension separate right 70% of last wage
Retirement men 60 – women 50 – 55 for women office workers
Don’t have to retire
Welfare Factories for handicapped people

Sunday 8th
Arrived Shanghai 7/5/77 9.45
Booked into Peace Hotel
One of 3 Municipalities under direction of Province
City proper 140 sq km
Ten counties on outskirts
Greater Shanghai 10 million population
Sub-tropical weather – temp climate – over temp 15°C – Shanghai on Huang Po River
History – C4th fishing village by C13th handicrafts began to prosper. 1840 outbreak of Opium War 1 of the 5 treaty ports – Imperialists set up concessions British Jap American French & German Since then semi-feudal semi colonial 1937-1945 Shanghai occupied by Japanese. Because of concessions states within a State. Foreigners abused their position – beggars opium addicts – crime rate very high – prostitution
Old saying “Reek of meat & wine behind the gates of the rich” many died while rich lived well Suffered at hands of the Japanese & then Imperialists behind Chiang Kai Shek
Practically no heavy industry indus – light & textile indus
1/7/21 Com Party founded in Shanghai – liberated 28/5/49. Vol 5 of Selected Works of Mao recently published – Glorious revolutionary tradition – now industrial base – indus include heavy, light, textile shipbuilding, chemicals etc
Chinese people celebrating 2 great victories – defeat of Gang of Four, establishment of Chairman Hua
Gang of 4 during 10 years were building up their influence – attempted to use Shanghai to obtain State power – city now more stabilised product going up
Reception to Vol 5 of Works of Mao – developed theory & practice of Marxism Leninism to conditions of China – Articles in Vol 5 refer to events after 1949
Gang of 4 attempted to usurp State power & revert to capitalism
Travel agency employees charged with becoming experts without socialist consciousness
You are also our teachers
Programme for Shanghai
Childrens Palace – Sun morning
City Planning Talk “ pm
Acrobatics “ night
8.15 am Acupuncture Mon am
Zoo in west suburbs pm
Shanghai history Museum pm
Drama Mon night
Factory for handicapped Tues am
Shanghai Childrens Palace opened 1953. Age 7-16
2000 children take part in activities. Extra curricular activities. Training groups comprise 1500 students will go back to schools to teach. We invite parents, soldiers to give lectures to students on communism Take students to factories
Under leadership of Shanghai Municipal Youth Forum
On Jul. 1 each yr have fine arts meeting
Once in while have exchange of work of students in city to promote extra curricular activity
Each district has Childrens Palace
11 in all in Shanghai outskirts have Childrens Palace
Neighbourhoods have childrens groups to help with homework
Questions
Application by child
Recommended by school
Accepted by C.P after examination
Musical groups train for some years – scientific groups 1-2 yrs
Instruments provided by Palace – after finishing course returned to Palace
Some children have own instruments
Palace provides extra curriculum activity
Music composed by teachers or musicians of municipality
Some sporting activities but not many (I think) due to lack of space

Sunday 8th May, 2 p.m.
City construction talk by Technical worker from City Planning Bureau
Shanghai one of the Bureau Munic under direct supervision of central gov.
10 urban dist
6185 sq k 10 million
City proper 5.6 million
Concessions in Shanghai
no unified plan for city construction – density of buildings in city centre extremely high – most of
public utilities in control of imperialists – chaotic eg different voltages in diff concessions – strong
antagonism in housing too – imperialists had nice houses – labouring people lived in slums
Shanghai liberated in 1949
After 20 yrs of construction Shanghai now industrial base for China
In old days houses & factories intermingled – After Liberation Planning Committee set up to
replan city – now many industries
Planners had to decide where to put new factories & reconstruct old ones
Necessity to eliminate diff bet. town & country, manual & mental workers
We favour decentralization of industry by setting up small satellite indus. on outskirts of city –
now 10 have been planned & constructed in unified way eg Ming Hang some 32 km from city
started 1958 electric engine & ship building as main industries orig. small market town – 70,000
people – these satellite towns served with all services
Reconstruction of city has to be done step by step – we have removed some factories to the
interior – where factories located in residential areas factories removed to suburbs – reduced
hazards of waste products
before Liberation 7 cigarette factories in Shanghai now only one – rest removed to other places
For Non pollution factories created conditions for their expansion
Rationalization in City
1 million lived in Slums before Liberation – some homeless
Govt financed housing 13 million sq m of new housing 300,000 families some in city some in
satellite towns
¼ of total housing in city proper
Residential housing planned in unified way
new residential areas for workers buffer zone bet. residential area & factories – cuts down time
of travel
Facilities provided
kindergartens schools [?] lots etc
Houses sturdy & practical
5 to 6 stories – first built 2-3 story houses
some 10 story apartment apartments erected on experimental basis for purposes of saving land
New Houses have water gas etc Rent 4% - 8% of workers monthly pay
On completion of new housing area turned over to Housing Management Authority which takes charge of allocation of houses
Transformed Slum areas step by step
In early yrs after Liberation constructed roads within areas, water supply areas knocked old huts, In 1963 started to demolish old houses & replaced them with new houses
Pumping Lane 5.2 occupied by 1900 families
From 1963 demolished huts & constructed 5 story buildings. Former dwellers move back to new buildings
Interference by Gang of 4 said no more reconstruction in Shanghai

Roads & Traffic
More streets running E & W than N & S. N & S streets disconnected – generally narrow.
A new street circles the city & is linked with the satellite towns
widened & connected some roads – Demolished many buildings to widen streets
Nanking Rd in front of Peace Hotel knocked several buildings to widen road – footpaths became part of streets Built some fly over streets & tunnels
Public Transport – policy to develop public transport caps increased pollution
buses carry 6,000,000 everyday – buses now connect all suburbs with city – taxis workplaces have own buses, many use bicycles
Measures to improve traffic conditions in city
- one way streets – factories transport at night
  stagger working times in different factories
  plan to widen more streets

Environment & Sanitation
Before Liberation city littered with garbage
Mobilised masses to clean up streets
Example Formerly domestic sewerage discharged into a creek where 1500 families lived
After Liberation mobilised masses to fill up Creek now tree lined boulevard – residents re-housed
Sanitation Dept takes charge of disposing of garbage – vegetable refuse etc collected & transported to suburbs for use as fertilizer. As for inorganic garbages eg slates stored.
Human & animal waste material treated in 2 ways
In the sewered areas the waste goes to treatment factories & after treatment discharged into the River
In unsewered areas waste material collected 7 sewerage workers transport waste to country areas after treatment used as fertilizer
Special organizations to deal with waste disposal from factories
Disposal of waste material should be worked out in design of factory at time of construction
Example Printing & dyeing factories high content of caustic soda
Workers in printing factories & paper mills lay underground pipes to paper mill which use caustic soda as bleaching material
Aim to plant more trees & flowers in the City. The greening of the city gives people more places to relax – aim to extend areas – 41 Parks now – formerly 14
Racecourse in centre of city – now Northern part peoples park – southern park rally centre
Old sanitary converted into a Park
Old garbage dump converted into park
Old Japanese munition depot made into park
Trees 18,000 to 160,000

Questions
Allocation of houses
By application – examination by Housing Authority of existing conditions of present accommodation
There is a waiting list
In early post liberation years lot of money spent on housing – now more funds to renovate old houses – we do not confine our activities to urban areas – cannot use too much land to the detriment of agriculture
We require bigger rooms & better facilities
Govt has overall plan of national economy
Housing authorities have Plans – Master Plan
Each district works out its own plan must fit into overall plan.
Schools - Shanghai
Municipal Education Bureau determine number of schools.
In developing new residential areas Authorities take into account number of schools required
Same procedure with other community facilities
When clearing slums people who are to move back into area are consulted about the type of development they want

High Rise Apartments
22 ten story buildings
Sewerage has not reached all parts of city – in new areas sewerage supplied
Rain water sewerage universal
Water supply – mainly from River – treated with chemicals – quite safe to drink
All new housing has tap water in each unit
Shanghai City Construction Bureau
50,000 workers including construction workers – 200 office workers
Monday – Chung San Hosp.
Vice Chairman of Revolutionary Committee of Hospital
Teaching Hospital attached to a College –
General Hosp.
Internal medicine
Surgery
Gyno & obstet
Traditional
Internal Dept –
Heart, digestive blood
Surgery
Chest, orden, orthopaedics, neurology
Attached to Hosp is Public Health School – training school
Staff of 1196 – Women 63%
Doctors 253
Bed capacity 750
1500 outpatients daily
Founded 1936 – treatment not available to poor
Since Liberation gained new lease of life

4 Major principles
(1) Med work must serve the workers, peasants & army
(2) Prevention first
(3) Unite Western & traditional medicine
(4) Prices of medicines reduced – Biggest operation only costs 40 yuan
Devised new heart & lung machine
Devised blood vessels made of silk
Some doctors & medical staff in past still indulged in pursuit of personal fame (under influence of Liu Shao Chi [Liu Shaoqi])
With the Cultural Revolution hospital employees integrated its work with factories & countryside.
Mobile medical teams
Gang of 4 poked their noses in medical work
Wld label doctors as following line of “scapulism?” if they wanted to read literature of western doctors.
Tried to put damper on initiative of doctors and staff
Artificial joints, artificial kidneys devised by medics in China
If not for sabotage of Gang of 4 work would have been better – now determined to make greater contribution to socialist reconstruction
Visit – surgical operation
visiting ward
look at instruments

Question Time
Method of abortion – suction method
Lung Cancer incidence – ward has 65 beds – has increased – cervix, breast, lung, throat,
cancers most common
Treatment – surgical operations radio therapy
Try to diagnose at early date
Each district has TB
Prevention Centre – now overall physical check-ups – give gynecology [sic] check-ups to women regularly
Guess about 5% of spontaneous abortions – induced abortions several a week
Brain operations – Specialist brain surgery hospital associated with No 1 Medical College. Do use lung machines when necessary – machines made in China.
Heart Diseases – increased but methods of diagnosis improved. Think diet has something to do with heart diseases – colesterol [sic]
Family Planning – contraceptive pills, UID [sic].
Payment for health services
Factory workers under State labour insurance medical services free
Their children & family members pay half fee
Office workers & others enjoy free medical services – family pay full rate except where children studying
In Communes cost 1 yuan a year covers medical services.
Training of Nurses
2 years training – upon graduation get assigned to hospital –
50% of time academic study
50& practical work
Go to nursing school direct from high school –
Most of teachers nurses some doctors
Revolutionary Committee of Hospital – 23 members
6 doctors 4 nurses 5 workers rest cadres
Doctors & cadres 80 yuan per month
Nurses 60 yuan “ “
Workers 50 yuan “ “

Role of cadres
See that Hospital carries out the work. Responsible for political & ideological work. Ensure that instruction from higher authority carried out. Must bring into full play initiative of workers in hospital

Cross infection Rate within hospital 1%
Patients not given many anti-biotics
Cleanliness before operations
Training of doctors 3 years both Western & traditional

Appointment of Professor
Title of Professor based on political consciousness, still awarded by colleagues
Higher pay 160(?) yuan per month

Monday 8th May 2.30 p.m.
Leading member of Neighbourhood Revolutionary Committee
Tsao Yang Workers New Residential Area. First set up after Liberation
Construction started 1951
Covers 2 million sq metres including 910,000 build up area
2 to 5 story building with running water, gas sanitary facilities
Many educational facilities
8 middle schools
9 primary “
8 kindergartens
7 nursery
2 Hospitals 12 Medical Centres
Cultural life – cinema park, cultural hall swimming pool, book store
Department store, food market, barbers shop bank, post office
Most inhabitants industrial workers
In pre liberation days workers lived wretched life
Today workers have money in bank. Since 958 (Year of Great Leap Forward) 1966 (Cultural Revolution)
Women working in workshops wrist watches
Men retire at 60
Women at 50 – Women office workers at 55
Pension 70% of last pay
State provides burial expenses for indus workers
Happy to have Chairman Hua. Veteran workers say “Although we are old in years we are young in heart” Studying Vols. Helping in the neighbourhood, educating younger generation – tell them about the past
Nursery up.
Kindergarten 3 ½ - 6 ½
Workshop making toys
Visit some families
70,000 people 17080 families
20,000 children in
Prior to develop [sic] most of the land waste land some farming
Working units have their own Libraries
English taught in primary school from 4th grade up.
Teaching is done in mandarin or common speech
Qualification of teachers
Apply policy of walking on 2 legs” Some teachers graduate – others train on job – refresher
courses for teachers –
Not a childrens palace but childrens homes similar as childrens palace but smaller
Buildings – in the beginning 2 storeys
Smaller rooms – earlier buildings did not have bathrooms – community bathroom
Bus routes increase from 1 to 5

In the evening saw Dance Drama “Small Sword Society"

Tues 10/5/77 – am Went to Antique shops with Helen Ellis & Audrey Lane
Bought Plate
   Spoon – 19 yuan
   Brooch 5 yuan
p.m. By Train to Wusih
Played bridge with Ruth, Anne Stuart & Little Miss Sung
Talk by Chairman Travel Agency
Wusih is middle sized city with population of 650,000 in lower reaches of Yangtse River – about
halfway bet. Shanghai & Nanking
Lake in Southern park of city. Generally abundant in natural resources. Land teaming in rice &
fish
Before revolution one of the 4 rice cities of China – few light industries
Now light & heavy industry steel works chemical
Indus output last yr increased times over that of pre-liberation days
17 Communes in outskirts
170,000 people.
2 crops of rice 2 crops of wheat –
Beautiful scenery particularly around lake several health resorts – Lake – natural reservoir fish
breeding pond – one of 5 biggest in China
Factory making clay figurines
Programme – Song & Dance
Production brigade Group – pace setter in learning from Tachai
Tomorrow evening free
Visit to convalescent home
Boat trip on lake
Clay figurine factory
Visit to Park in vicinity of factory.
At Night – went to Concert by local professional group of singers & dancers
Wednes. 11/5/77
Visit to Production Brigade Commune
Hua Si,
27 Prod Brigades
Pop. 1060 living 273 households
857 mu of crop land
27% of land under control of landlords before Liberation
peasants rented land
From liberation peasants become masters – in movement for Land Reform became collective
1954 set up a mutual aid team.
In 1958 set up peoples Commune
In 1964 Mao issued call to Learn from Taichin (Tai san)
Land improved
10300 plots of land
300000 km of earth work
4000    of canals
Increase of output
Grain 1976 2704 katies per mu year
Total increase
livestock breeding, fruit
altogether 31 enterprises
Borrowed money from State to buy machinery
Now have tractors elsewhere & repaid money to State – much work mechanised
Secondary school educ^ universal.
Maps on Wall
Drawn up 15 yr plan

Question Time – Production Brigade
(1) 8 households of rich landlords in area of brigade
16 landlords & rich peasants
7 died – rest work in brigade
5 accepted into Commune
4 deprived of right to vote regarded as class enemies paid according to their work – their
children are treated as children of Commune members

(2) Used to have high incidence of malaria – campaign against flies & mosquitoes no malaria
during last 2 years – proper disposal of refuse encouraged

(3) prices of grain vary according to variety (1 jin = 1 lb) – State takes 30% Agric tax 1.5% of
total income

(4) 1965-72 1st story houses
1972-85 2 story houses to save land – the one story houses will be converted into 2 story
houses – construction of houses done by Brigade – families own their own houses
Small apartment 90 sq m 600 yuan
Larger “                      800 yuan
Payments can be made by instalments
(5) 12 Secondary school graduates from city
Average income 43 ½ yuan per month
women 40 yuan per month
Some graduates from city
18 teachers in school – 6 women
9 assigned by State to work in school
9 selected by Commune & now paid for by Brigade

(6) 11 members of Revol Comm
4 women 2 V Chairmen women
re-elected every year

(7) No production teams in this Brigade
Don't hand any of our products directly to Commune
Sold more than quota to State
Over & above State Plan sold chickens & eggs to the State

value of work day 1 yuan 50 cents
average 10 points per day – overtime gives extra points

Holidays – About 15-20 holidays for Commune members – work in country determined by season

Distribn of income
Produc. 31.6% accounted
29.4% distribn to 37.7
Agric tax 1.5%;
0.3%
3.6% retained
39.4%

Watched performance of children particularly Marshall Art

Thurs 12/5/77
8 am. Trip by Motor launch on Tai Wu lake – one of 5 largest in China – natural reservoir
Chairman of Revolutionary Committee
Tai Wu Sanitorium for Workers Wusih
Non-infectious
Before liberation this area barren hill – construction of sanatorium started 1951 – 300 patient beds 120 staff members 80 medical personal – has modern therapeutic & diagnostic equipment Western & traditional Chinese medicine practiced –
Part of welfare services for the workers. Patients come from factories, mines, transportation cultural units
Diseases of circulatory system
coronary arterio-sclerosis
duodenal ulcers, arthritis
post-operative convalescence –
admission by certificate from work place – generally speaking period of treatment 3 months –
patients receive full pay all expenses covered by State + additional amount
Inspired by teachings of Mao & Norman Bethune –
physiotherapy, walking & other activities, appropriate exercises – Recreation TV sets film
projectors – artists come to give performances – patients encouraged to rad & study state &
international affairs – take part in political movements eg. Gang of 4
People say “what the C.P has done for us is dearer than our parents”. They are determined to
recover quickly to get back to production – Patients pay something (half) towards their upkeep
60-80 cents per day
other half subsidised by factory rather than State
Tour – Patients Rooms, Dining Room – Exercise Area, Wax Poultice Ward, Acupuncture Ward,
Helio (Electrical) Therapy Ward
Question Time
Patients come from Wusih City – 1 of 4 sanatorium around the Lake – they have patients from
other parts of province
Study 1 hr every morning – group discussions in bed room – 2 rooms combine (6 patients)
Patients returning to work take their medical record with them – given to infirmary at factory for
guidance as to most suitable work worker can undertake

1.15 Sick

Tues 17/5/77 –
(1) Arts & Crafts Factory
    Air Raid Shelter
(2) Visit to Summer House
(3) Evening free
Wednes 18/5/77 (1) – May 7th Cadre School

Ser        Yes
Poor      No
Ni hew    How are you
shir shir thank you
zour sung how good morning
ching      please

Sat 14/5/77
(1) Nanking University
(2) Nanking Museum
(3) Song & Dance Performance (but most dropped out)
Sun 15/5/77
(1) Petrochemical Plant
(2) Nanking Yantzse Bridge
    Zoo & Park & Antique Shop
(3) Free Evening
Mon 16/5/77 Peking
(1) Air Travel to Peking
    Lunch at Airport
(2) Visit to Subway
  Temple of Heaven
(3) Evening Free
Mon 9/5/77
(1) Hospital
(2) New Residential Area
(3) Small Sword Society
Tues 10/5/77
(1) Antique Shops
(2) Train travelling to Wusih
(3) Concert of Local Artists
Wed 11/5/77 Wusih
(1){Visit to Production Brigade
(2){
(3)Evening Free
Thurs 12/5/77
(1) Visit to Sanatorium
  Cruise on Lake
  Shi-Hua Lake
(2) Visit to Clay figurine factory
(3) Left by train for Nanking  Arrived 7.15 pm
Fri 13/5/77 Nanking
(1) Scenic Tour including D’ Sun Yat Sens Memorial
  Beamless House
  Ming Tomb
(2) Middle School
(3) Peking Opera

Mon 2/5/77 – Travelling to Hong-Kong  At night – walk in city
Tues 3/5/77 Kwangchow
(1) Hong Kong to Shum Chum
(2) Shum Chum to Kwangchow
(3) Tibetan Dance Group
Wed 4/5/77
(1) Commune
(2) Commune
(3) Peoples Park
Thurs 5/5/77
(1) Historical Museum
(2) Travelling to Hangchow
(3) Gathering with US
Fri 6/5/77 Hanchow
(1) Experimental Tea Farm
(2) Neighbourhood Committee
(3) Film
Sat 7/5/77
(1) Silk Factory
(2) Boat Trip on West Lake
(3) Train to Shanghai
Sun 8/5/77 Shanghai
(1) Childrens Palace
(2) Talk by Planners
(3) Acrobats

Mrs Shoo} Permanent
Miss Sing} Guides
Mr Loo Kwangchow
Mr Yung
Mrs Shi - Kwangchow
{Mr Pao – Head of Travel Agency
Shanghai {Mr Yuan} interpreters
{Miss Yin}

{ Wusi{
    { Mr Li Interpreter

12. Money
13  1 Lawyers
14  2 Gang of four
15  3
16  4
17.30  5
18  6
19  7
20  8
21  9

Barbara
Helen McHugh }
Ann Levy)
Sandra}
Lyn Leader

Handbag
Wallet
Cassettes
Hand towels
Handkerchiefs
Plate

Kym & Carolyn
Fay & Elizabeth Jeffries
Brian & Don
Ruth & Elizabeth
China May '77
Elizabeth went to China with STU

Clay Figurine Factory – Wusih
Vice-Chairman of Revolutionary Committee
Hui Fung Clay Figurine Factory Wusih.
Clay figurine history of over 400 yrs – clay in this area suitable for figurines –
Prev. toy for children now regarded as a craft – in old days clay fig. workers couldn’t keep up art
In 1954 effort to call back old workers – 6000 sq m room space now 12,000 sq.m. with 600 workers
Clay hand modelled Plaster moulded
Largely supply home market, little for export. Models depict life of broad masses but also some traditional figures
Go out among people – try to depict life of people

Wusih
Shi-Hua Park – lies bet 2 mountains Shi & Hua – established during the Ming Dynasty. Natural rock shapes used in garden - Summer Garden in Peking has copied one of the gardens
great number of pavilions in traditional style – Pavilion with lanterns – pavilion with slate paintings probably original

Nanking
Arrived by train 7.15 pm
Evening Briefing
Nanking capital of Chiangsi
450,000 sq. – 3 million pop.
urban area 62 sq km – 1.3 million pop.
Lower reaches of Yantze- on Delta
People lived in Nanking 500,000 yrs ago
After Liberation excavation of graves – found objects used by people & ornaments
These are shown in Nanking Museum. Modern History of 2000 yrs. capital of 8 Dynasties – 934-905 A.D.?

Leadership of Peasants Uprising in 1368 A.D. established capital in Nanking 1851

1853 Teiping Army marched through Hunan Hopei Chiansi & established capital in Nanking

1927 Chang Kai Chek betrayed Revo"l- established reactionary Govt in Peking Apr. 23 '49 Mao ?

Before Liberation Nanking consumer city – little industry

400,000 industrial workers

1600 factories & enterprises

After Liber" Nanking become self sufficient

Now 15 institutions of high learning

380 schools

1900 middle schools

Hospitals before

now 42

Factories & Communes – own health clinics

People of Nanking uniting to win even greater victories – still have shortcomings

City construction, indus & agric. interfered with by Gang of 4

Programme

Mausoleum of Dr Sun Yat Sen

8.30. am Eastern suburb. – scenic tour

   Ming Tomb. – Friendship Store

p.m.   Lu Shing Middle School

evening Peking Opera

Sat.morning Nanking University

afternoon Nanking Museum

Sat evening Song & Dance Performance

Sun morning 8. Nanking Petrochemical Plant

afternoon Nanking Yangtse Bridge

   Park – Zoo in Park

   Antique Shop.

   evening Free

Monday 7.30 Airport to Peking

Friday, 13th May

Left Nanking Hotel at 8.30 am for Dr Sun Yat Sens Memorial.

Set in lovely park (See brochure)

(Ming Dynasty)

Beamless House Ling Gu rebuilt 1929 Pagoda – Incense Burner

Ming Tomb

1381 – Completed 1383

17 Emperors of Ming Dynasty

1st one buried here

2nd & 3rd Emp buried here

2 deposed – no tombs

Ming Emperors built many pagodas to please the gods & make them prosperous
The last of the Ching Emperors became a gardener after the 1949 Revolution –

Avenue of Animals

Nanking Middle School 2 p.m.
Chairman Revolutionary Committee of School
Called Nanking Lushing Middle School
Named after an early revolutionary
Middle school in times of Chang-Kai-Chek
After Liberation new buildings laboratory & swimming pool constructed
Under leadership of Party condemned Lui Shao-Chi Lin Paio & Gang of 4. Under Chairman Hua we are deepening our criticism of Gang of 4
2800 students in 51 classes
190 teachers & staff
In process of criticising Gang of 4 deepening our teaching experience. – carrying out policy formulated by Mao At present criticising policies of gang of 4
In 10 yrs since C-R- many of our students become workers in factories & countryside
Some graduates volunteered to go to Yenan, Tibet & other difficult areas
3 Great Differences
worker-peasant – town & country
manual & mental labour
outside class groups to study Marxist etc works
Students help on Sundays & Red letter days
recreational & other groups outside class – wireless making, aeroplane, painting
Pointed to pictures done by students (Nanking Bridge, Barefoot Doctor)
Gang of 4 opposed Parties Educational policy – Majority of students & teachers saw through fallacy
Disparaged such slogans as “It is an honour to teach for the Revol”
Object to develop students in all round way – combine education with productive labour
At present criticising Gang of 4 –
Students study politics
School has close links with factories & communes – runs workshop & school farm – machinery workshop – converters (DC into AC)
Converters now all over country
Students main task is to study Socialist Culture
Summer & winter vacation
2 examples of Gang of 4
Team to build marsh gas tanks (manure pits) – Learn from Taichai
learn electrical installation – combine theory with practice
Lui Shao Shi Lin Paou & Gang of 4 not the same – but all opposed combination of theory & practice
Advocate respect for teachers & bet students
Gang of 4 fermented anarchism & encouraged students to question teaching of their teachers
[At this stage there is a school break. It is very difficult to hear the interpreter due to the noise outside.]
No of teachers & facilities not in keeping with the demands of our work. Twice as many senior school students as in 1970. If we work hard can overcome difficulties

(1) Class in Chinese – analysis of article
(2) Mathematics
(3) English – 4th year
(4) Workshops

Students at school 13-17 ie 4 year study
Concert by Propaganda Brigade of School

Subjects
12 subjects
Chinese, Politics, Foreign Language (Eng & Russian) Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (related to Agric History. Geog (including Chinese & World Hist), Music, Fine Art

At different levels study different subjects
1st & 2nd yr students study music & fine arts

Assessment of Students
We have an examination system
2 exams each term – 2 terms

In marking take into account students ability to analyse & solve problems
If students fail in some subjects must repeat the same course
Help from teachers & class notes can take a supplementary exam if they fail again must repeat the year. 1% failure rate

Curriculum in each subject
New unified teaching curriculum in country – unified curriculum in province
Generally State outlines studies – teachers determine actual method.
Teaching material now used in school compiled in the province

In addition to 12 subjects have farm machinery as a subject & soil analysis

Examination papers
Teachers of same grade put their heads together to set papers. Students sometimes take part in setting papers – also workers, soldiers, & peasants
Final exam paper – set by school

What role does Revolutionary Committee pay in school
It is an organ with a 3 one combination
In charge of daily administrative work
members are chosen by masses & approved by higher level
5 teachers
2 students
2 workers
4 cadres

Staff – 130 teachers rest staff members
Uni students have practical experience of 1 month

Show films – students interested in music & fine arts can get instruction both in & out of school

Films for teaching all subjects
All Nanking schools teach Agric students go out for one month
School day 8 – 5.30 Break for lunch.
Schooling not compulsory

**Saturday 14 nanking University 8.30 am**
Established 1902 – very few students
1923 re-named South-East Univ.
1927 re-named Central Univ.
1949 – Nanking Univ.
Colleges – Liberal Arts Law Teachers Science Engin. Medicine
1952 – all colleges underwent re-adjustment
12 Departments
   12 Liberal Arts – 8 Sciences Chinese Hist. Foreign Lang. Politics
   Science – Physics Geology Chem Biology Astrology
   Under Depts there are Faculties – each a teaching unit
40 Faculties altogether
Foreign Lan Eng. French German Spanish Russia - + Japanese
3 Factories run by Univ.
{Chem. Fact. in Chemical Dept
{Silicon Control Rectifier
{Low Temp. Plant
On campus 3,300 students
5000 others taught by correspondence
1400 teachers – engaged in teaching & research – 1300 workers including farm & factory workers
Area 677,000 sq.m.
Buildings cover
Still insufficient for needs. Sometimes have to make use of corridors.
New building for Dept of Physics just completed 10,000 sq.m.
Library 600,000 books before Liberation now 2 million
Each Dept has its own Library
New Library on our agenda
   (1) English Class – students had 2 yrs 10 months teaching
      Red Army arrived in Yenan 1935
      Lesson in English brings in politics – “self sufficiency”
   (2) Exhibition attached to History Dept.
      Pottery vessels unearthed from school farm & Nanking suburbs
      Bronze vessels
      Jade Prayer Wheels B.C.
      Different kinds of coins – some like knives
      Bronze kettles of period of Warring States
      Lantern
      Bronze Mirrors
   (3) Acoustics Room 1955
   (4) Reverberation Room – qualities of this room opposite to those of Acoustics Room
Nanking University (cont.)
Question time
Students paid 2 yuan a month plus board & lodging
1957 Chairman Mao – everyone who receives educ'n must develop morally & intellectually -->
help others
Implementation of Chairman Mao’s directives
3 in one combination
Propaganda team joined Revolutionary Committee
Role of Committee – implements Chairman Mao’s directives
Combine teaching with practice
method of integrated teaching combined with productive labour
During 3 yrs course – 7 months practical work
Thesis on pregraduation practice
Topic of thesis determined by students according to needs of State
Time of teachers allocated to teaching or research varies according to need
In past students with high marks admitted to University
Now voluntary application, recommendation of masses approval by leaders, examin'n by
University
In science faculties some students with high marks selected for Univ. educ'n from high schools
Some experiments being carried out in shortening courses
Teaching Material improved
Earlier copied from foreign countries

Curriculum – Different faculties have different subjects
Philosophy Faculty – divided into two – Basic course & Marxist philosophy
Basic Course
  1. Theory of philosophy
  2. Political economy
Also history of philosophy of other countries
Students required to read 5 volumes of Chairman Mao & chosen works of other Marxists
Also have to learn something about natural sciences
2 periods of physical training each week.
Foreign language Eng or Russian
3 months graduation practice – writing thesis
Political Economy – Study Capital by Marx & the capitalist System
Now studying how many years suitable for each faculty
Formerly method of teaching mechanical – teacher like gramophone student like tape recorder
Now Enlightened method

Equipment – Requirements handed to School Authority which buys equipment
University works on budget
Some teaching equipment imported from abroad. – Our own factory produces some equipment

Solar Energy.
6 months ago set up solar unit – used for heating water. 20 mins to boil water – going to
experiment in storing solar energy
Nuclear Power – studied in physics Dept
Foreign Students 20 from 17 foreign countries

Teachers pay
Professor 330 Yuan per mnth
Teacher lowest 53.30 “ “ “

Women Teachers 28%
“ Students 42%

Party Congress
!
Central Committee
!
Political Bureau (Collective Leadership)
!
Standing Committee

Central Committee
Standing “ of Nat Peoples Congress
State Council
Military Commission of the Party
Central Commission

Taiwan
During 2nd World War Jap. Occupied Taiwan
1943 Potsdam Agreement – Taiwan part of Chinas territory
1949 Chang Kai Shek fled to Taiwan
1950 U.S in launching Korean war tried to stifle Chinese Revolution 7th Fleet in
1972 Shanghai Communiquè to improve China-American relations
China will not establish diplomatic relationship with America until
1) it withdraws support for Chan KaiSheks son
2) withdraws U.S troops from Taiwan
3) 5 Principles of Peaceful co-existence
1 mutual respect for territorial sovereignty non interference in internal affairs
2. mutual non-aggression
3 non interf in internal affairs
4 equality & mutual benefits
5.peaceful co-existence

Sunday 15th May
Vice chairman of Revolutionary Committee of Petro-Chemical Plant to Produce fuel
Started building 1958 – construction of plant suspended in 1960 due to Lui Shao-Chi policy
In 1963 oil products sufficient die to completion of Taching field.
In 1963 cont’d construct of plant – put in oper 1 Oct 1965
At that time processing capacity of crude oil 1 million ton per yr – 5 refining units
Produced 15 variety of products
Major products gasoline kerosene diesel oil heavy oil
During Cultural Revolution & struggle against Gang of 4 political consciousness of workers increased
New things emerged in our plant
eg. workers contingent of study workers college – July 21st College
achieved remarkable results
distillation unit – processing capacity of crude oil is 1 million tons per yr.
We organised workers to display initiative to increase capacity from 1 million to 3 million tons for this work shop
Continuing construction of plants – 10 sets of refining equipment – variety of products increased
Set up second atmospheric & vacuum distillation unit in 1976. After completion of this unit processing capacity has gone up to 5.5 million tons per year.
Variety of products has grown to more than 30
4900 workers, 1300 women
3 shifts. each shift work for 8 hours
Living quarters near plant for workers – Clinic – Hospital  Kindergarten & Nursery – School,
Workers Class – Dept Store & Dining Room
Achievements we have made are under banner of Chairman Mao
Smashed Gang of 4 in one blow
In 1977 Chairman Hua called on us to run the country well
In 1976 criticising & waging campaign against Gang of 4 - & learning from Taching
Major Products  Samples shown
(1) Crude Oil – 1 from Taching
  1 "  Shengni [Shengli]
(2) Kerosene
(3) Jet fuel
(4) Diesel oil
(5) Heavy fuel oil
(6) Petroleum coke – used in iron & steel industry
(7) liquid paraffin – detergent
(8) molecular sieve – to separate liquid paraffin from kerosene
(9) benzene – for agric insecticides
(10) petroleum – TNT
(11) Xylene – Dacron
(12) Asphalt – for roads
(13) building asphalt – damp course
(14) Sodium sulphate paper making industry}
(15) “ sulphide dye printing } By products
(16) naphthalene acid – protects timber }

2.54 sq km area of plant.

1/ Atmospheric Distillation Unit
Crude oil flows here first
Oil separated into diff kinds of products
Design capacity increased from 1 – 3 million tons – all plant made in China
2/ Unit of molecular sieve – to separate liquid paraffin from Kerosene
simple process designed by Chinese
Advantages – little construction required comparatively – pure product
3/ Control Room of Distillation Plant – Diesel Oil Kerosene
   Electrical Computer control – Board shows plan of whole plant – computer made & designed
   in China
4/ Thermo catalyst cracking unit [Thermal catalytic cracking unit] – high quality gasoline – diesel
   & heavy oil
   large quantities of gas generated from this Unit. – gas important raw material for synthetic
   materials

Question Time
Workers Club responsible for organising cultural educational & sporting activities
Organise cultural visits – amateur groups.
Workers Part-Time College – technical education – 1 or 2 technical lectures each week in each
workshop
Other lectures on plant level
Some workshops organise their own part-time lectures.
Apart from part-time colleges July 21st College run by factory
Set up in accordance with Mao directive July 68
sd schooling shd be shortened
revolutionise education
students to orig posts
College set up July 1975. The students come from better workers with at least 4 years practical
experience. – accepted on voluntary appli^n mass recommendation & final approval – 2 years
schooling
Studies in oil refining, mechanics engineering. – good results
good at linking theory with practice – study politics
39 students in first batch
Every yr some students sd to State Universities & colleges
Shift changes every 2 days
break of 42 hours – night shift workers receive extra pay
Shift workers receive health subsidy –
Workers participate in management as set out in Anschan Iron & Sheet Works charter
Several forms
Workers Management Comm
Workgroups Workshops & Factory levels
Directly take part in management
political educ^n, maintenance safety measures, attendance records, economic calculations
7 members of Factory Management Committee
Participate in setting production quota
Workers checkup group every 3 months – composed of worker reps from each workshop.
Check up on study – work & time spent on productive labour
Regularly call workers Congress – arena for hearing opinions of workers once every year – may
call additional small meetings
Pay of workers average 40 – 50 yuan. Because of young workers living in factory dormitory have
to pay for board water electricity 15c formerly now 10c per month
300 technicians in factory
Treatment of waste
Recycle for heating furnaces & boilers – small amount not recycled – burnt
Treatment plant for disposal of waste

3 Stages
Separation
Superficial
Biological Chemical treatment
Thinking of new processes
Air conditioning instead of water for temp control
Work on environmental protection
Reduction of leaking gas
Environmental Protect unit
Factory Hosp. gives yearly health check-up. Haven’t found any evidence of illness due to factory
Planting of trees

Biological treatment of waste
Forms to purify water
Environmental Control Unit – 12
Research on working of plant
Reduction of gas leakages
Reduction of use of water in processes of plant
Health of workers

19 members of Revol. Committee elected by workers & approved by higher level – 3 in 1 combin\textsuperscript{th} cadres & workers technicians Chairman appointed by Fuel & Chemical Bureau of Nanking City

New workers coming to factory assigned by Nanking Labour Bureau – mostly secondary school graduates or returning after period in country

Trade Union as well as Club.
Function educational – to promote initiative of workers organise cultural activities look after well being of workers.

Veteran technicians 140 yuan per month
veteran cadres 100 yuan

Sunday p.m.
Peking Programme
Tues
8 am Arts & Crafts factory
Air Raid Shelter
2.30 Summer Palace
Wed.
May 7th Cadre School
FORBIDDEN CITY
Thurs. 8.30 GREAT WALL & MING TOMB
Frid. Morning leave
------------------------------------------
Tien An Men Square
Min. of Fisheries & Agric
Palace of Nationalities
Telephone Exchange
Rail 10 Peking built 1958
Nat. Trade Union Building
Military Museum of PLA 1959

Subway 3.30
Construct began July ’65 Finished Oct ’69
24 km length – 17 stations
Each station has diff. marble & terrazzo.
Electric train – made in N China 80 km per hr top speed.
Carriage 19 m. long – 4 carriages connected
Each carriage hold 180 passengers air conditioned
Runs 6 am – 12 pm – 10 cents single trip fare
Design & buildings done by Chinese people. – Design not quiet enough
We are going to travel from Military Museum Station to Railway Station

Temple of Heaven – Southern part of City
Blt 1420
First Heaven & Earth worshipped here
Hall of Good Harvest
Ming & Ching Dynasties
35 m. high
Inner ring of 4 columns represents 4 seasons
Outer ring of 12 the months
Damaged by lightning – re-opened to the public 2 weeks ago

2nd building – used as kitchen when ceremonies were on

8 Gods Sun Moon Stars Time Wind Rain Thunder Lightning
Imperial Heavenly Hall 1530
8 platforms for keeping ancestral tablets of Emperors

Tuesday 17th May
Peking Arts & Crafts
Built in 1960
1300 workers
55% women –
produces filigree paintings lacquer ware
90% of products exported
cloisonné created in Ming Dynasty – blue popular – 500 yrs history
new patterns & designs evolved from old
Combined works – different crafts in one work

Room of exhibits – ivory oiece with building of diff nations
Ivory Carving
Filagree
Chinese Traditional Painting – painting on silk – painting eggs
Painting snuff bottle
Cloisonné
Lacquer ware – copper base
60 layers of lacquer – then carved before thoroughly hardened – then air dried
Jade Room – Cut by machine under slow dripping water – Design outline made on article –
worker cut out design

Air Raid Shelter
Construction started 1969
Main St 270 m long – Shelter under large shopping area of Peking
80,000 in vicinity everyday
90 entrances
10,000 people could be transferred underground within 6 minutes
Connected with other underground tunnels
Used the earth from the tunnel for making bricks
Telephone communication storage kitchen – generator for supply of electricity.
Most people involved in building shelter were shop assistants
Peoples Defence Office drew up plans
Tunnel 8 metres deep
2nd tunnel being constructed at 13 metres
Earthquake will have no effect on tunnels
Not used during first earthquake but used as temporary accommodation during later
earthquakes
Main purpose of tunnels self defence – Soviet Socialist Imperialists have ambitions. Invaded our
land in NE China
Would be able to accommodate people for several weeks in event of nuclear attack Children &
old people would be sent to countryside
Shopping in 1 of main shopping areas
2.30 pm. Visit to Summer Palace
Evening Free – Ruth down with cold – gathered in her room for a drink

Wednesday 18/5/77
7th May Cadres School
Briefing
Peking Western District Cadres School set up 282/10/68
350 staff members & trainees
215 mu area
8936 students passed through school
These schools emerged during Cultural Revolution – new type to avoid revisionism
Main task is to train teachers & cadres in Western District
½ year term for each student
40% study on Marxist works
60% to manual labour
Combination of study & manual labour
Present task struggle against Gang of 4 & take part in collective labour
The two lines.
Cadres develop high political consciousness & learn to serve people & the revolution
Cadres have experienced changed ideologically through their studies
Raised knowledge of broad masses in manual labour
Cadres are ordin labourers & servants of people not mighty overlords
Only by taking part in productive labour can the cadre understand the broad masses
Linking theory with practice
Only by linking current class struggle with practice can we understand things in a better way
Studying Chairman Mao’s directives
3 Door cadres. – from home to school, school to
Usually have book knowledge divorced from practice
Theory grows & improves out of practice – get education by listening to peasants & by working together
Our experiences have proved that School is good method of carrying out Directive
Chiang Ching sd attending school was to receive punishment – not so – is to help carry out Mao’s revolutionary line. – Beneficial to breach the 3 gaps – town & country – worker & peasant manual & mental labour
Should adhere to Party line during socialist period & carry proletarian revolution through to the end.
View
Produce room – Rice & Vegetables
Model of school & model of site used for school.
Pictures around the walls showing development of school
Entry to school – Entrance education
correct attitude – every one shd map out personal plan for his period in school
Studied – Communist Manifest, Programme of The State
Study original works – Group discussions
Lectures given – some by better students
Workers peasants teachers from Universities also give lectures
Visit to Library
1 ½ days off Sat afternoon & Sun
Receive regular wages from own place of work
Visit to Shop
“ Clinic – Doctor trainee full time Doctor working in City hospital – takes part in manual labour – free medical care
Chinese & western medicine – Chinese herbal medicine.
Auditorium – Canteen & meetings
Kitchen – most of cooks trainees come from factories schools
Dormitories
300 students divided into 4 teams
Summertime – get up at 6. in fields from 7-11, lunch 11-2, 2-6 study 7 Manual labour 6-7.30 free lights out at 10 p.m.
Bricks of dormitories originally old City wall

Question Time – Entrance to School

(1) Application by student
   Approval of working place
   Leadership must consider suitability
   Elderly people – not suitable
   Fitness qualification
   Commitment at own working place
   All cadres working in factories schools offices etc in western district will come to school
   Leading cadres & ordinary cadres

(2) Male & female students but at the moment more than ½ female – no statistics on where students come from

(3) Products of school turned over to State – school sufficient in grain & vegetables in harvesting time at other times get vegetables from city Trainees go back to original working place. All students come from city

Leading body of school

Party Committee & Revolutionary Committee – also under leadership of Western district Revol. Comm. – also under leadership of Western district Revol. Comm.
Selection of Committee by mass discussion & approval of Revol. Comm. Of West. District members changed periodically
now 7 members on Revol. Comm.
In school 2 Doctors who are full time doctors in City
Doctors mobilised into teams work in countryside for one year

Only 2/3 rds of western district cadres have passed through school – none to date repeated school

Study or work 8 hours per day Except during harvesting when extra hours worked
“Our sweat helps us to get rid of our selfishness”

Cadres who have made mistakes do not come to this school.
Common thought which is wrong Revisionists labelled Cadre Schools as concentration camps
They wanted elite study divorced from manual labour etc Revisionists regarded cadres going to school as a punishment
Mao’s directive – simply opportunity to restudy & integrate with society
Our attitude to those cadres who have been influenced by gang of 4 is to make clean sweep & improve their consciousness – suffer criticism

School doesn’t use marsh gas Planning to use gas

Teachers background – M’ Li cadre in Educ” Bureau – came in 1968 became administrator of school I came in 1974 I was a cadre working in a bank

Don’t have fixed production quota because purpose of school is basically training However strive to increase our output. – strive for self-suff in grain oil meat vegetables
Rice one crop per year
State hasn’t given us a great quota but students have set quota after mass discussion

Training of Instructors – work & study with trainees – visit other cadre schools – send cadres to University

Main task of Doctors in School is to give medical treatment but also take part in study & manual labour – take part in rice fields most

Forbidden City (Museum Palace)
Ming Emperor started construction 1406 Completed 1420
Wall around city – tower at each corner. moat
Paving
C15 front part turned into Museum
Last of Ching Emperors died 1965.
Reformed men
Square paved with 15 layers of bricks
Hall of Supreme Harmony – models on roof signified prevention of fire
Grain measure – symbol of equity & justice
Crane & tortoise also symbols of equity & justice
Hall of Harmony – for conduct of business – Throne, screen of sandalwood
Hall of Complete Harmony
Yellow (Earth) Blue (Sky) Red (Bet Heaven & Earth) Emp thought himself superior to anyone else
Hall of Preserving Harmony
Terra Cotta Horses & Figures
The Flying Horse – standing on sparrow – Tung [Tang] Dynasty – Replica
Found in Oct 1969
Lions – Male plays with ball
   Female with baby
Hall of Heavenly Purity – orig bedroom – later place of reception
4 Mirrors for warding off evil spirits
Paintings on wall done by Court painters
Last of Ming Dynasty fled – peasant uprising

9 Dragon Screen (3 in China)
Emp. regarded himself as Dragon
9 Supreme Number means longevity

Retired Emperors Quarters
Tranquillity & Longevity gate

Treasure House
Chang Kai Shek took 6000 tons of treasures
Gold ware, jade paintings
Pagoda