

# La Chine en février 1979

28 mois après la mort de Mao

(Une mission d'étude d'une délégation d'industriels français  
dont Thomson et la Compagnie Internationale pour  
l'Informatique.

par alain Gautier

Pékin











毛主席语录  
团结起来 争取更大的胜利

SECRET OFFICE  
SECRET OFFICES  
LATA-MINOR



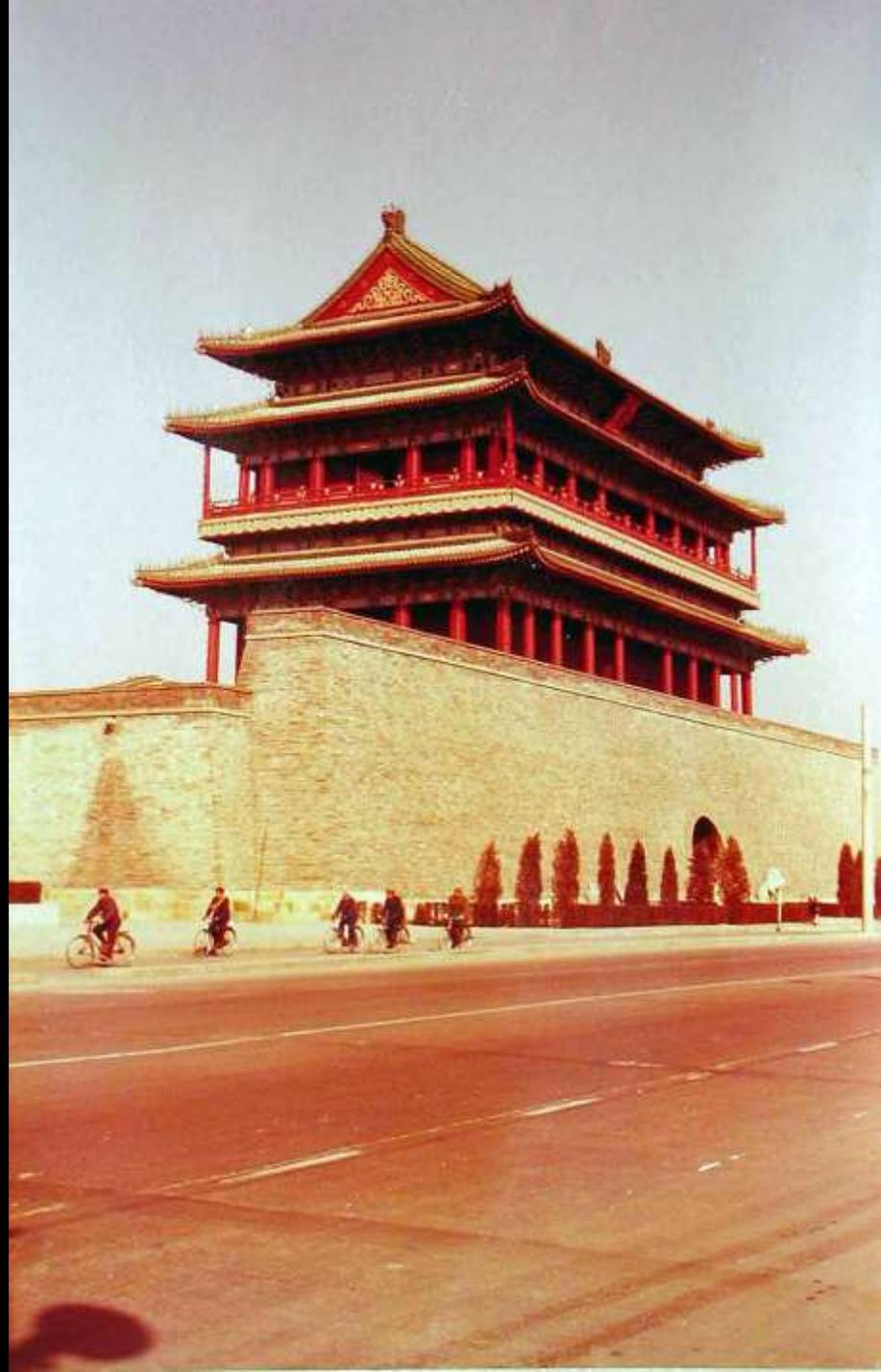




# La colline au charbon











歡迎法國朋友  
來我廠

BIENVENUE AUX  
AMIS FRANÇAIS  
A NOTRE USINE

欢迎法国朋友来我厂

BIENVENUE AUX AMIS FRANCAIS A NOTRE USINE!



在华主席英明领导下 抓纲治国 把各方面工作搞上去









Pékin vu de la fenêtre de ma chambre d'hôtel







**Notre hôtel**



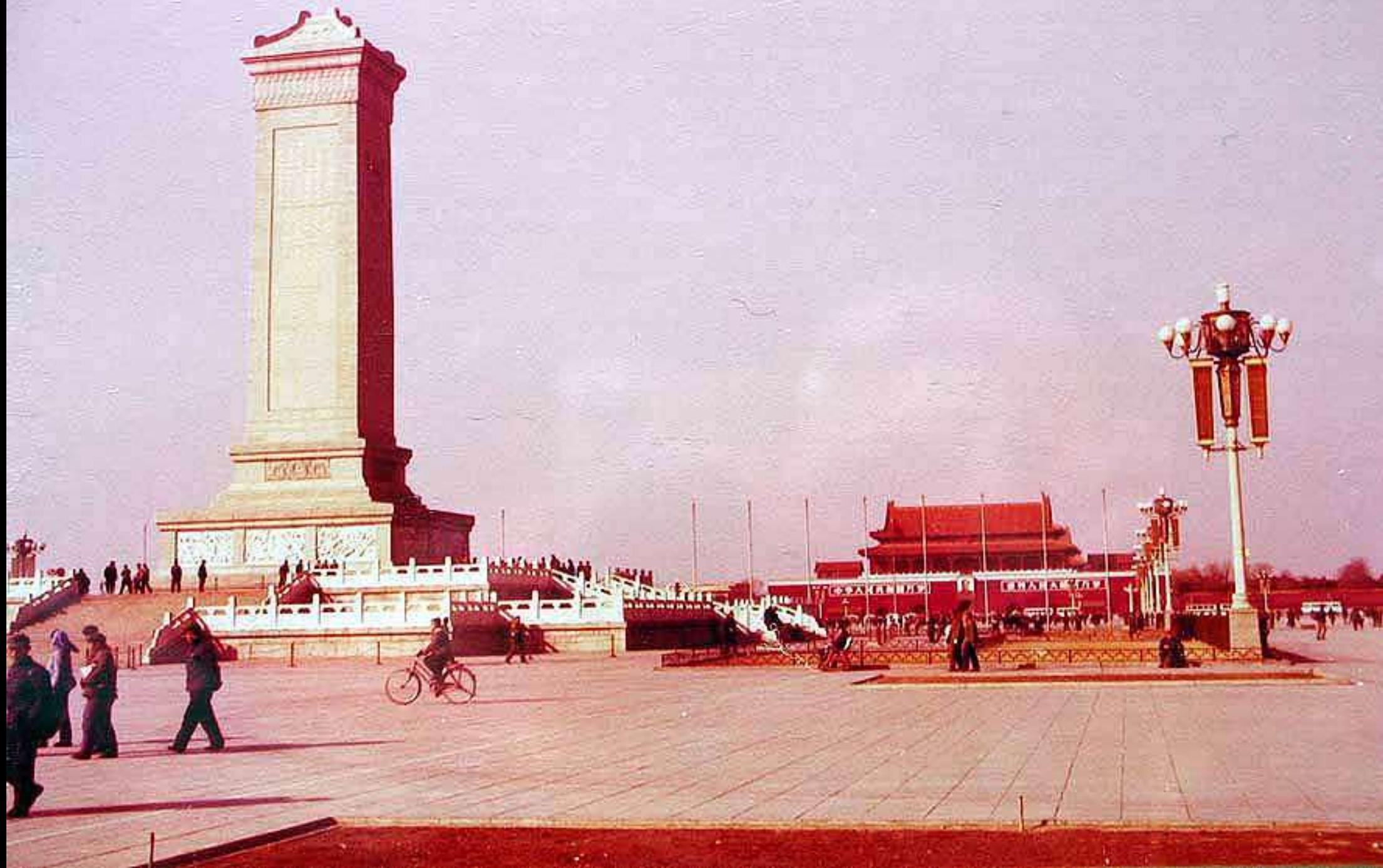


La place Tian'anmen et le mausolée de Mao













La cité interdite















Parent Parisot Gautier

La cité interdite







Le temple du ciel

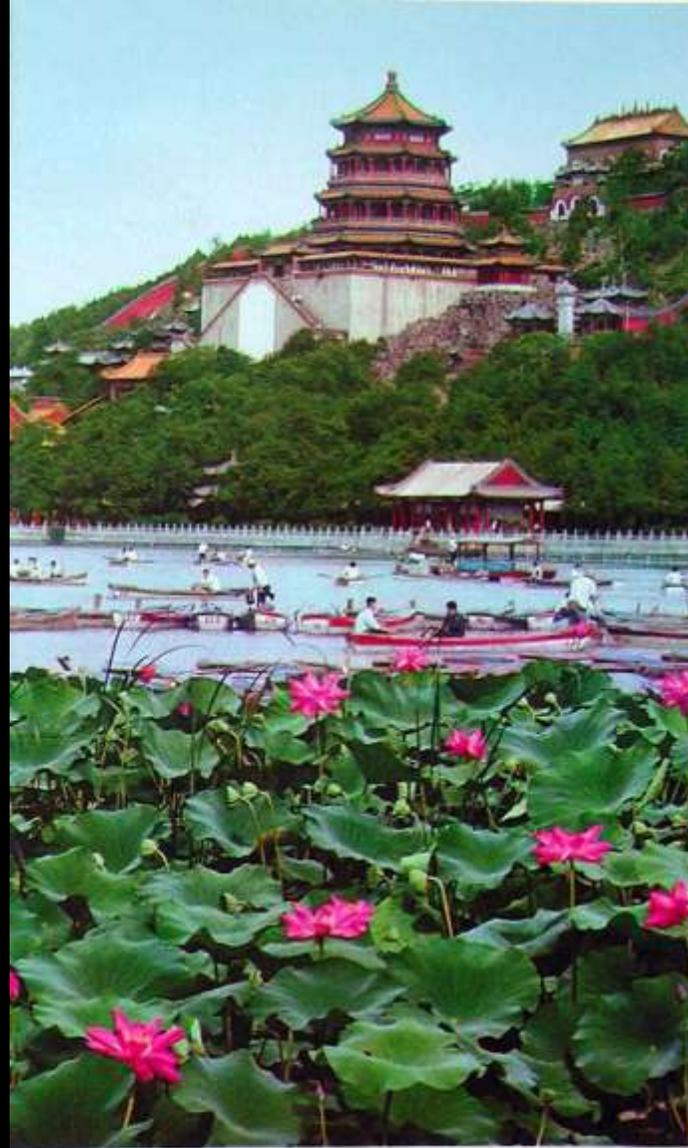












頤和園

THE SUMMER PALACE

**Y**i Ho Yuan was an imperial garden and summer palace during the Ching Dynasty. It was built in 1730 under Emperor Chien Lung who named it Ching Yi Yuan (Garden of Limpid Ripples). In 1860 it was burned down by the combined armed forces of Britain and France. In 1888 it was rebuilt by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi who gave it the present name. Sacked by the combined forces of the eight imperialist powers in 1900, it was rebuilt in 1903 for the second time.

Occupying some 290 hectares, the Summer Palace can be divided into two parts — Longevity Hill (Wan Shou Shan), in the north, and Kunming Lake (Kun Ming Hu), in the south. Water covers three fourths of the area.

It contains about 3,000 different structures. Inside the East Palace Gate (Tung Kung Men) are the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity (Jen Shou Tien), Garden of Virtuous Harmony (Teh Ho Yuan), Hall of Happiness in Longevity (Lo Shou Tang), Hall of Jade Billows (Yu Lan Tang) and Pavilion of Propriety of Weeding (Yi Yun Kuan), each has a spacious courtyard.

Beside Kunming Lake is the colourfully decorated Covered Promenade (Chang Lang), extending 700 metres. On the other side of the Promenade are the Hall That Dispels the Clouds (Pai Yun Tien), Tower of Precious Clouds (Pao Yun Ke), Pavilion for Listening to Orioles (Ting Li Kuan), Arbor of Strolling in a Picture (Hua Chung Yu) and Boat for Quiet Banquet (Ching Yen Fang).

The magnificent Tower of Incense for the Buddha (Fu Hsiang Ke) half way up the front slope of Longevity Hill overlooking the lake is the central structure. On a promontory east of Kunming Lake stands the Pavilion for Perceiving the Spring (Chih Chun Ting) amid lush willow trees. The Seventeen-Arch Bridge (Shi Chi Kung Chiao) thrown across the water like a rainbow links the east shore with the wooded South Lake Island (Nan Hu Tao). At one end of the bridge is the octagonal, heavily eaved Pavilion of Unlimited Expanse (Kuo Ju Ting) and the life-like Bronze Ox (Tung Niu). The West Dyke (Hsi Ti) decorated with six picturesque bridges runs north to south. All this adds beauty to the landscape.

The Garden of Harmonious Interest (Hsieh Chu Yuan) in the northeast corner is a garden within a garden. The lushly wooded back slope of Longevity Hill is calm and shady.

The beautiful Summer Palace is in the Chinese classical tradition. It speaks volumes for the creativeness of the labouring people.

However, before Liberation, buildings were in ruins, cultural relics had been stolen, the garden had gone to seed.

After Liberation, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government had extensive repairs made. Many trees and flowers were planted. Yi Ho Yuan has been completely rehabilitated and is one of Peking's favourite parks.



Invite-the-Moon Gate

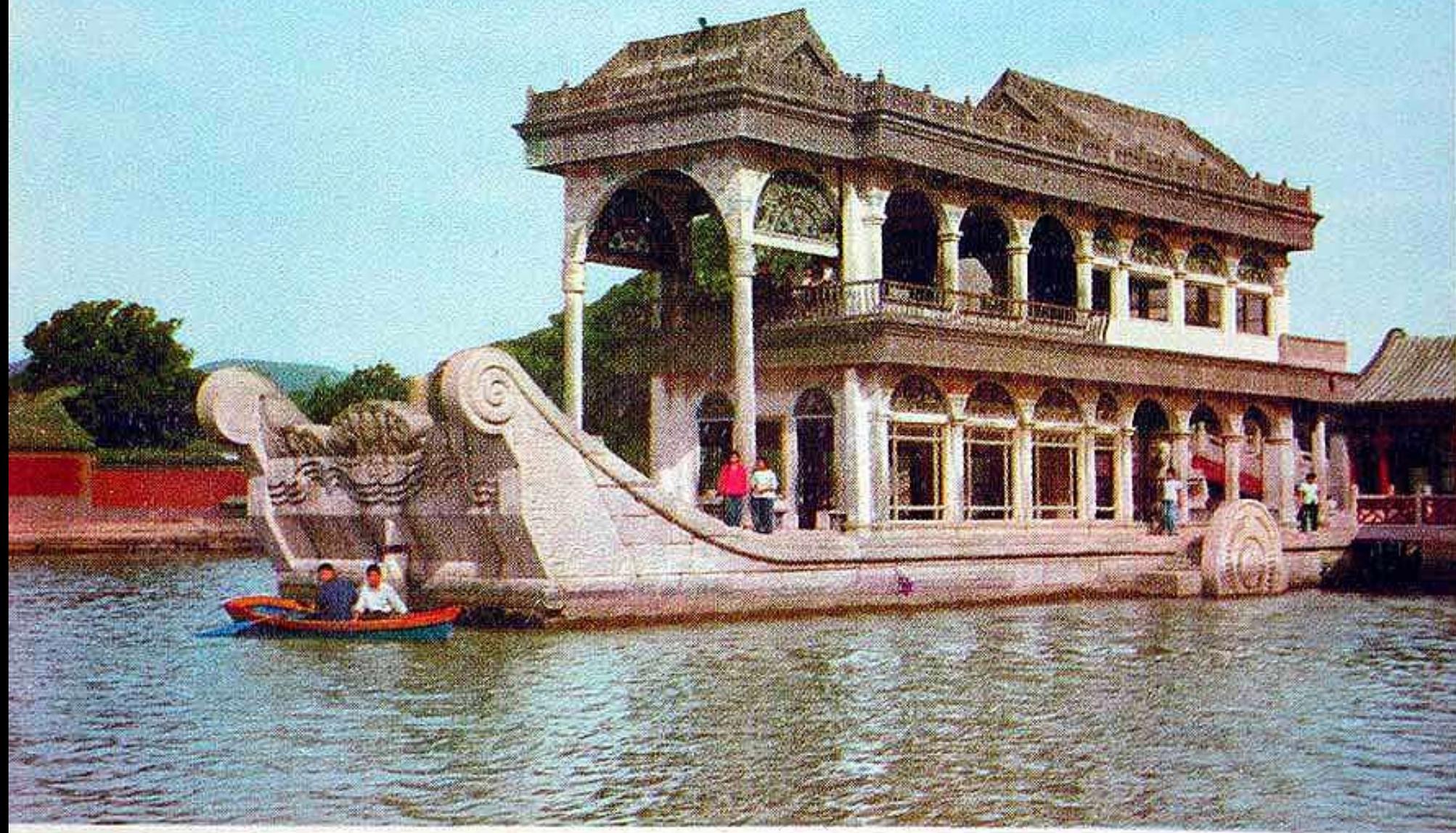


Pavilion for Perceiving the Spring

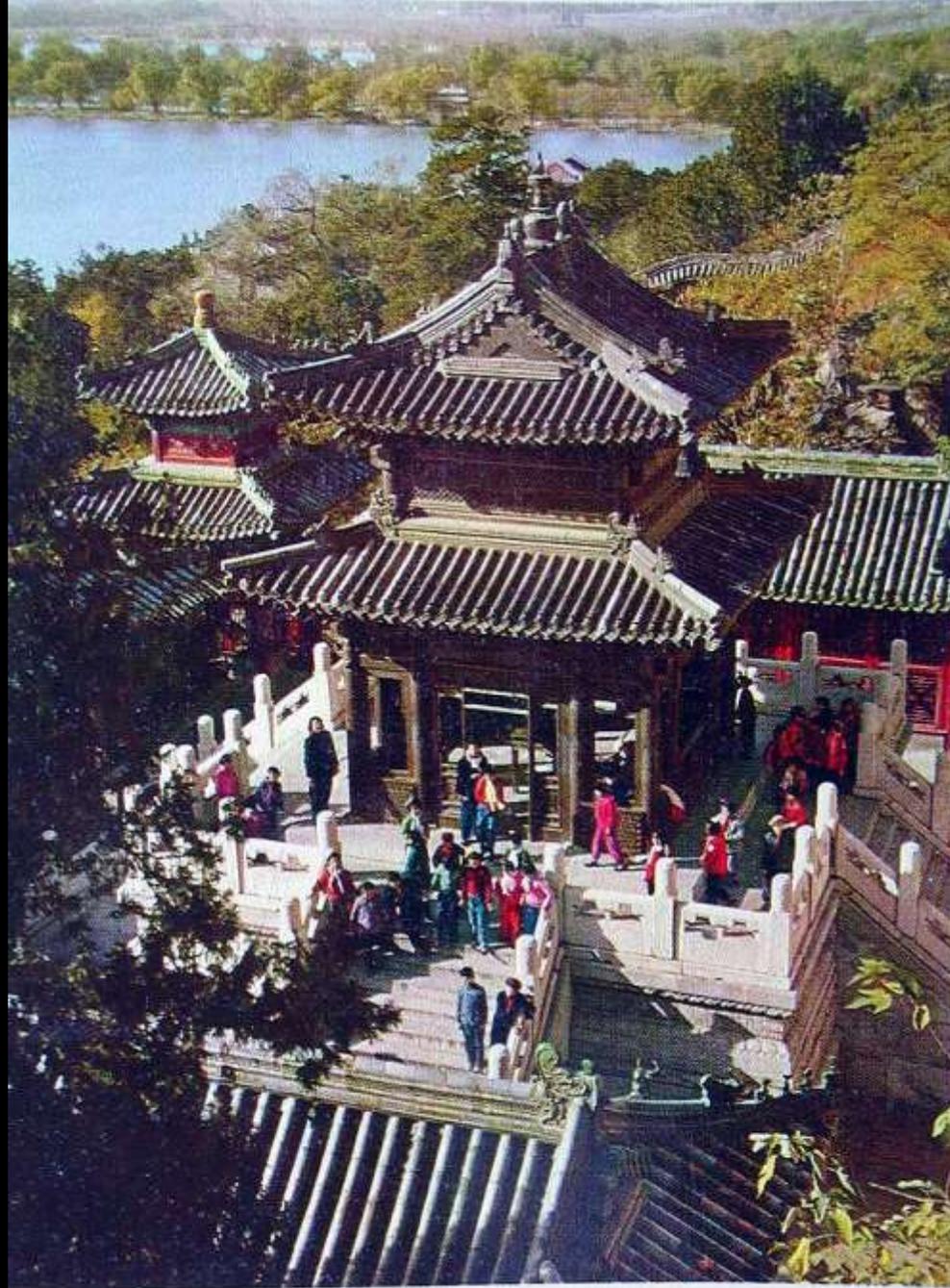




Picture-Like Scenes

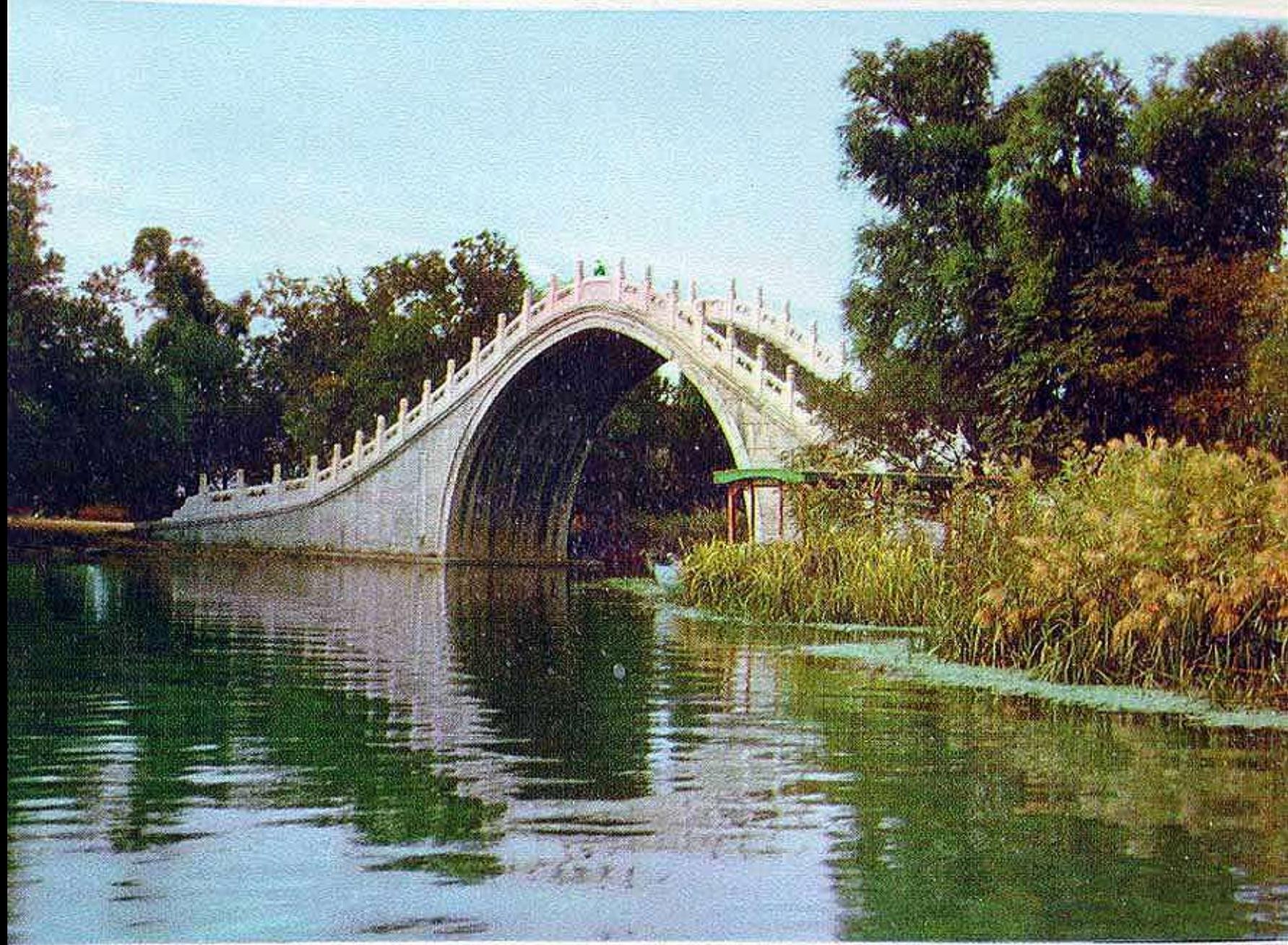


Marble Boat



Bronze Pavilion

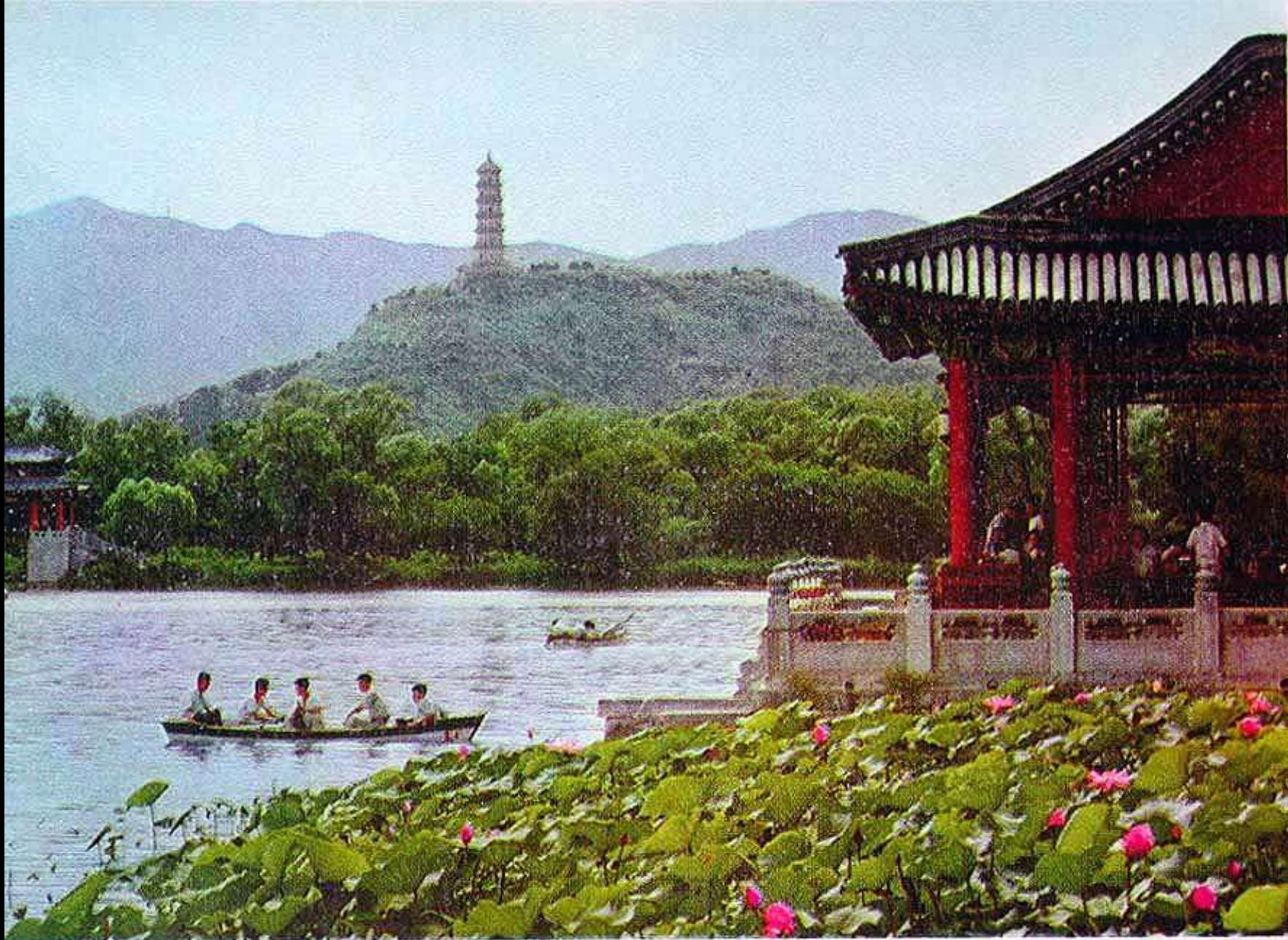




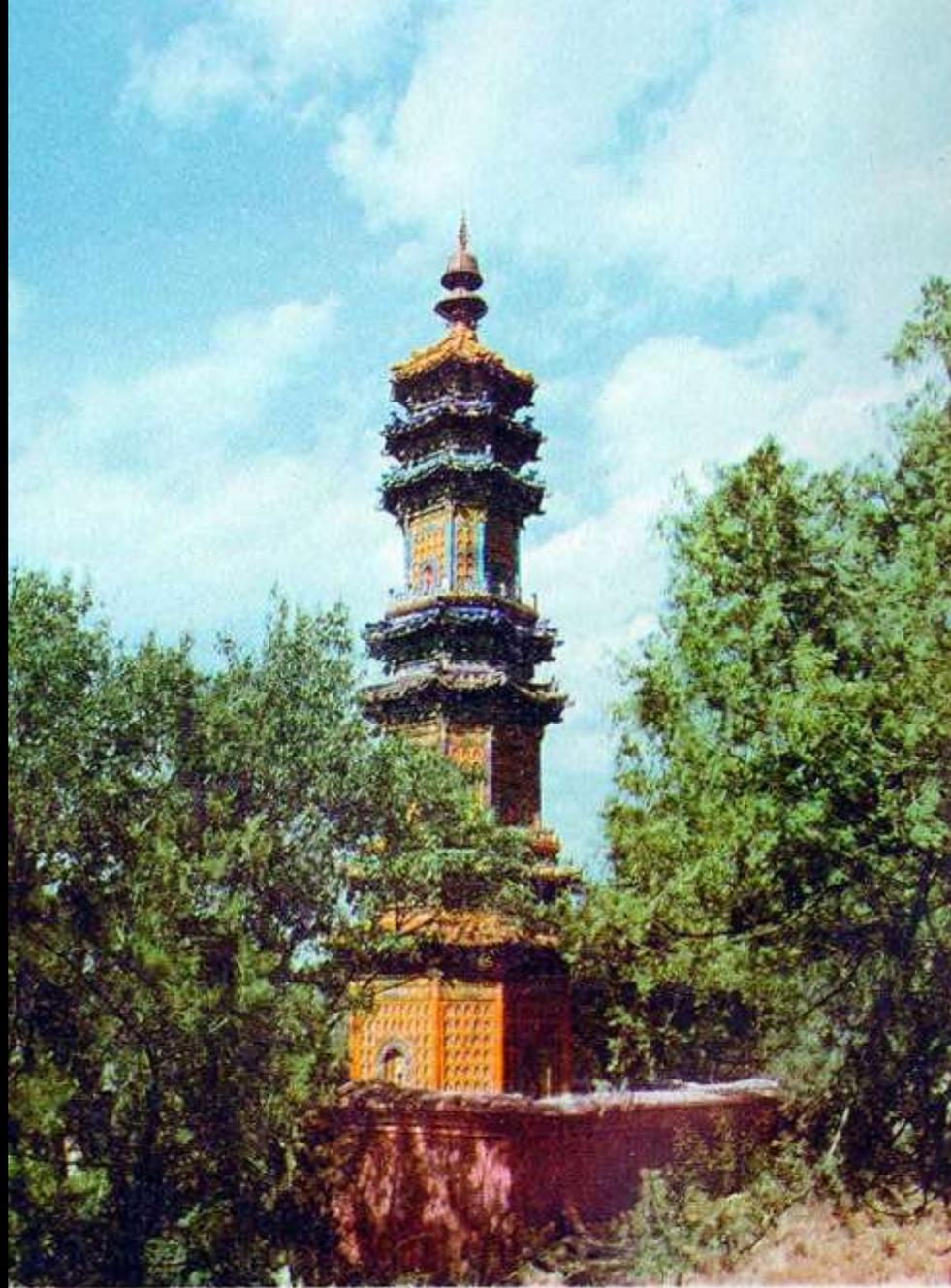
Jade Belt Bridge



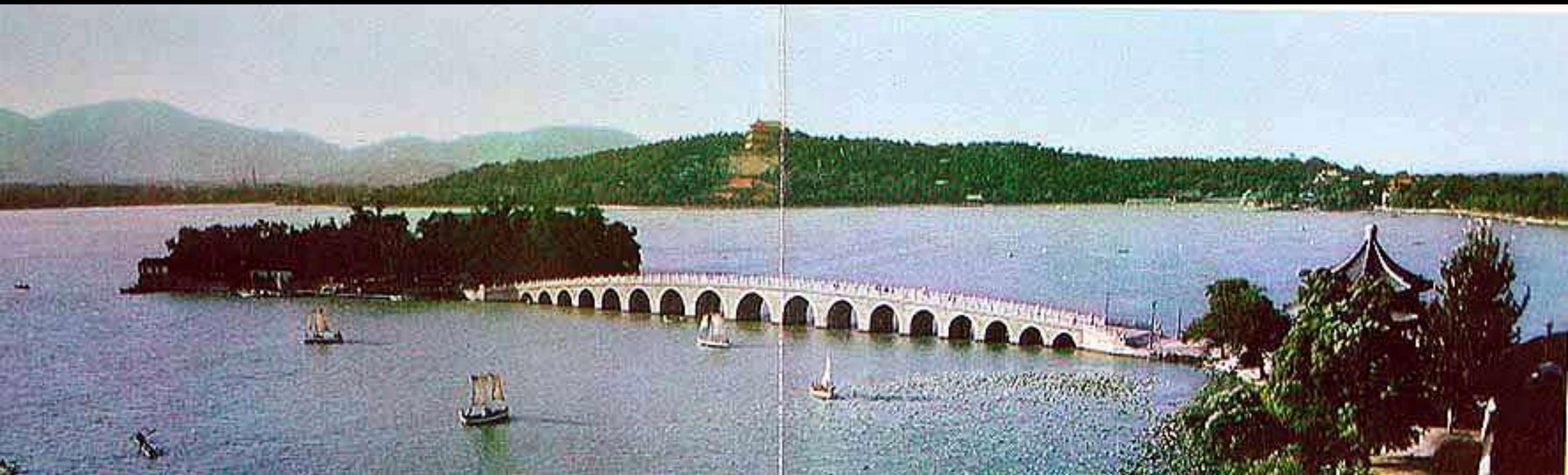
Back Lake



Pavilion of Fish and Seaweed

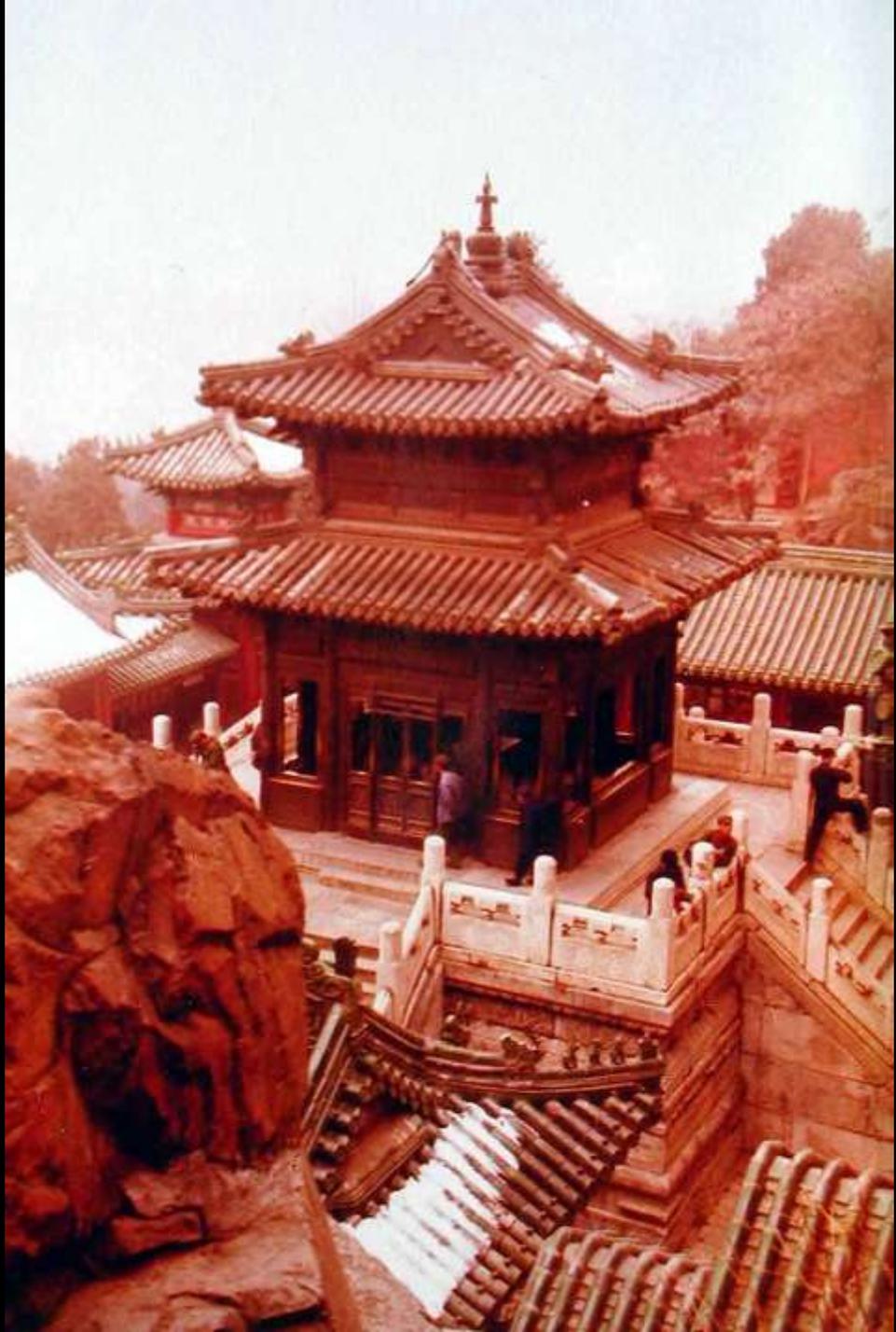


Porcelain Pagoda

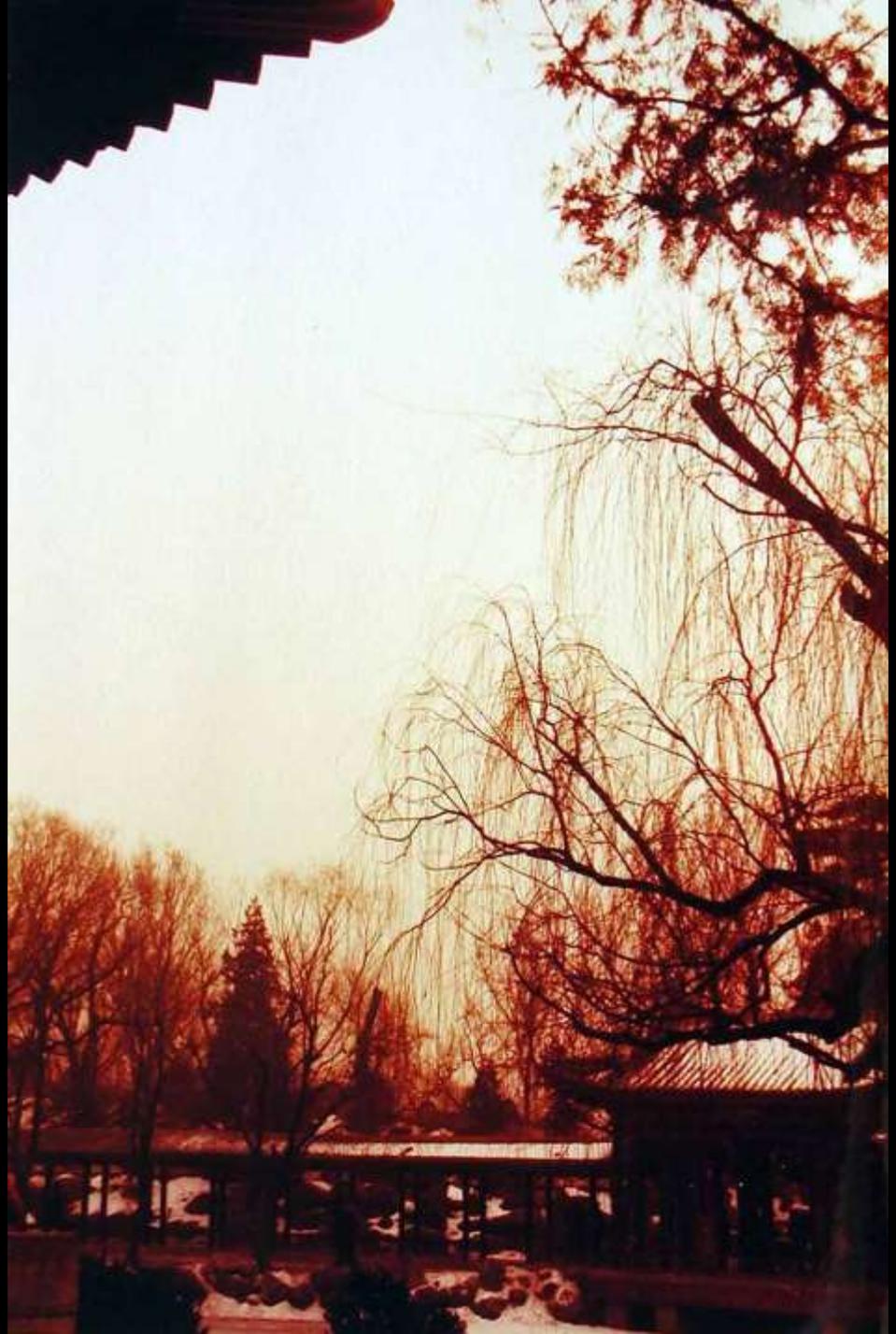








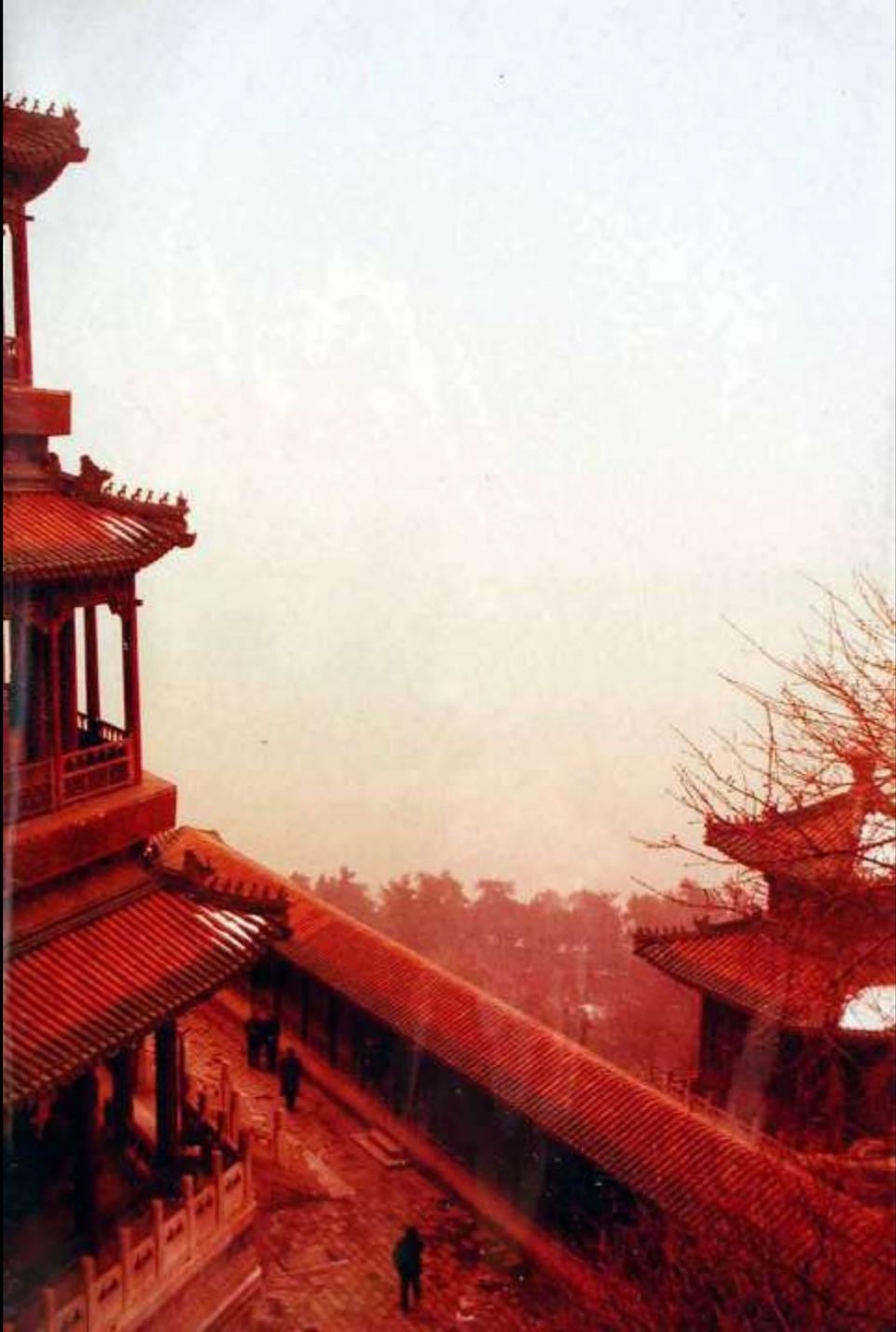
















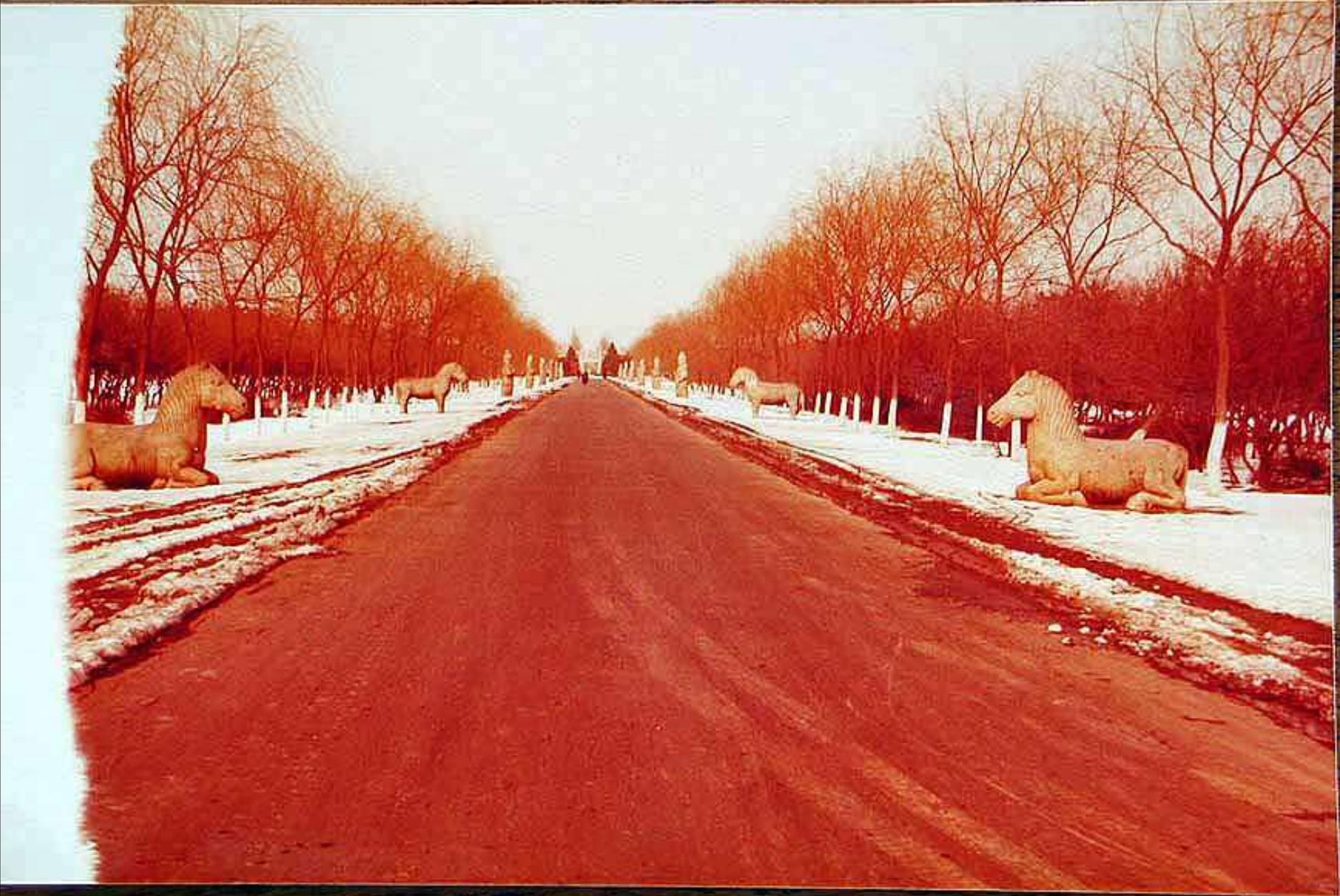


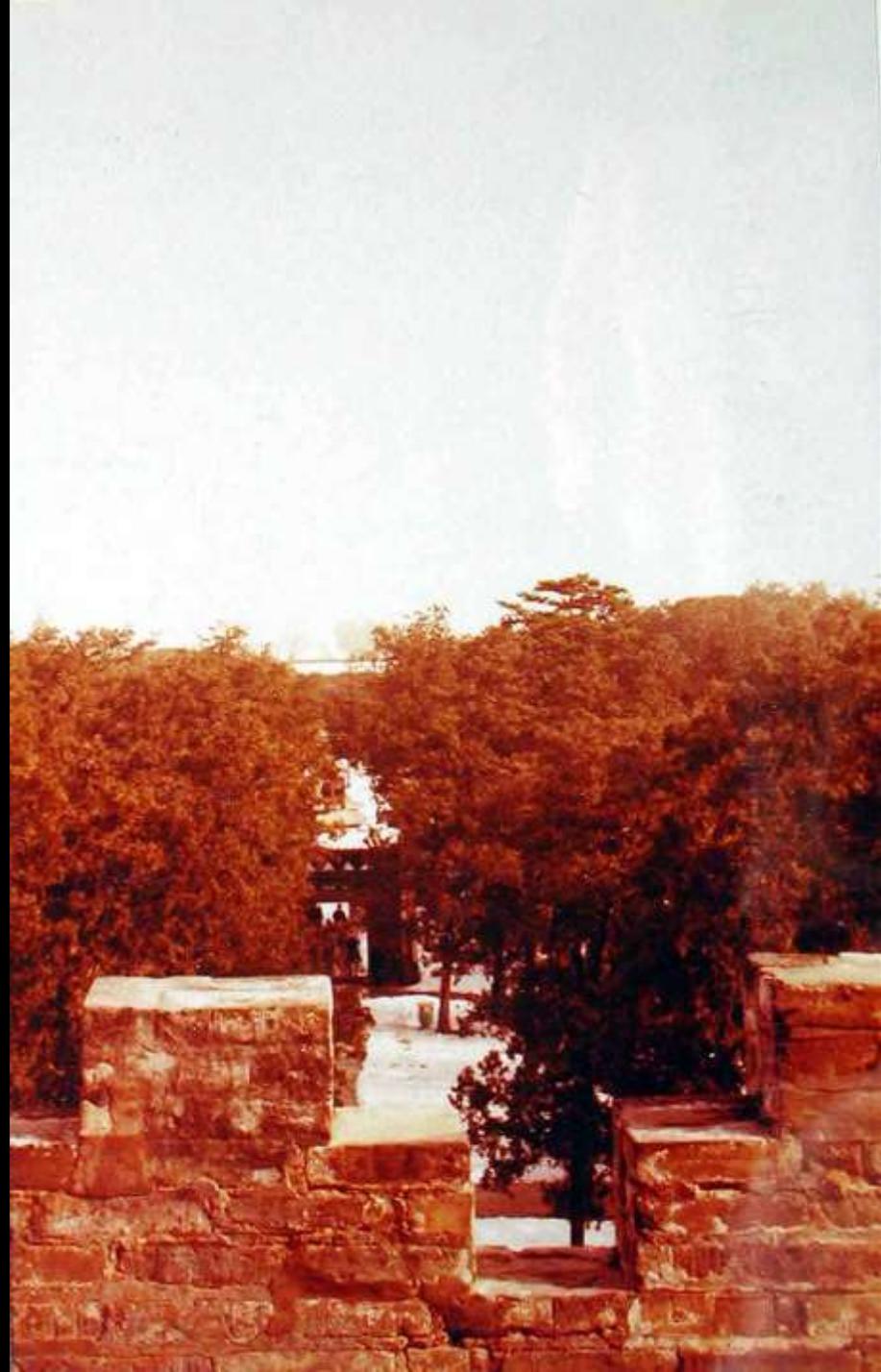




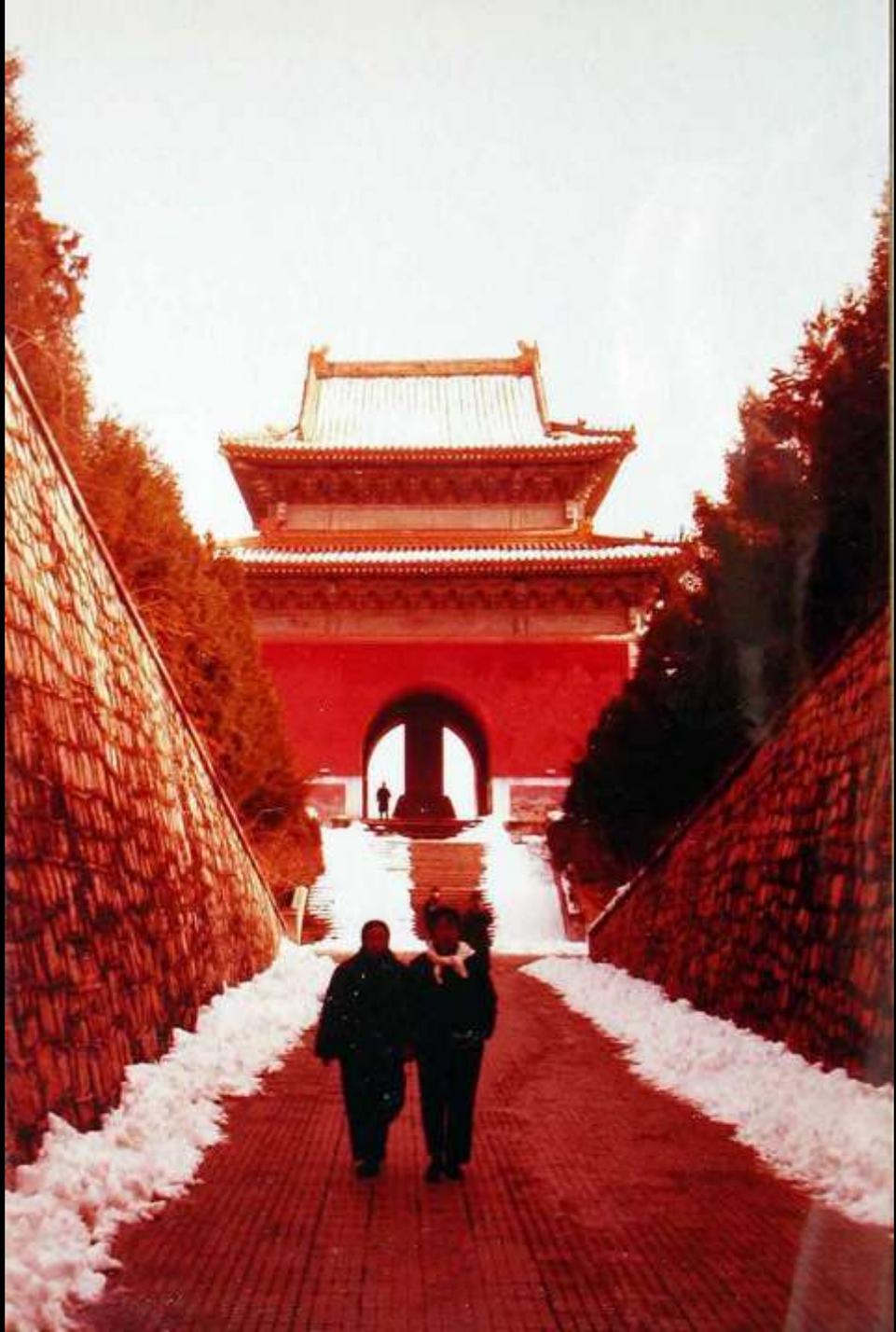
Le tombeau des Mings

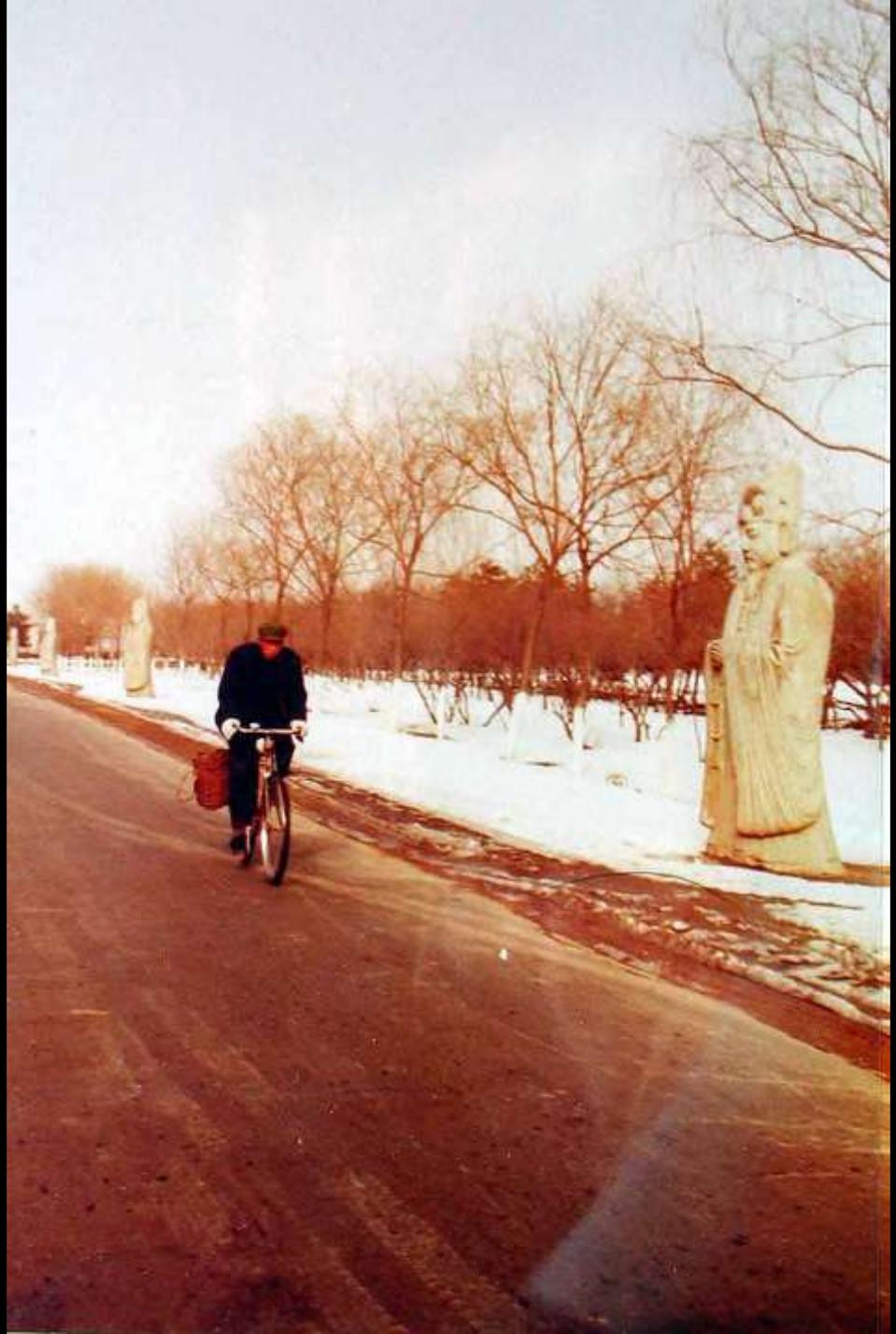
















**LONGEVITY HILL**  
(Yi Ho Yuan)  
(THE SUMMER PALACE)



**LONGEVITY HILL**

**KUNMING LAKE**

THE SUMMER PALACE

Prog. opera Peking

新 编 历 史 京 剧

# 海 瑞 罢 官

编 剧: 吴 晗

导 演: 王 雁

唱腔设计: 李 慕 良

北 京 京 剧 院 演 出

## 前 言

我国著名的明史专家吴晗同志响应毛主席的号召，提倡学习海瑞刚直不阿的精神，在写论述海瑞文章之余，于1961年发表历史京剧《海瑞罢官》，用艺术手段再现历史真实，塑造了刚直不阿的海瑞形象。这出戏曾由原北京京剧团马连良、裘盛戎等著名演员演出，受到广大观众的热烈欢迎和赞扬。

1965年，在野心家、阴谋家江青、张春桥秘密策划下，由反动文痞姚文元炮制了《评新编历史剧〈海瑞罢官〉》的反动文章，歪曲历史，捏造罪名，把《海瑞罢官》诬为“反党反社会主义的大毒草”，制造了震动全国的大冤案。作者吴晗惨遭迫害，家破人亡。有的演员含冤而死，史学界、文艺界、教育界、学术理论界一大批人受到株连，甚至连为这出戏说过几句公道话的普通观众，也受到打击和迫害。

粉碎“四人帮”后，江青、张春桥、姚文元一伙炮制黑文、破坏文化大革命罪恶行径已被揭穿，广大群众强烈呼吁为历史京剧《海瑞罢官》平反、落实政策。我们重排此戏，是为了还《海瑞罢官》以本来面貌，同时也是对“四人帮”推行的“影射史学”的一个有力批判。

## 剧 情 简 介

明朝，退休宰相徐阶，谋田霸产，纵子行凶。其子徐瑛，霸占了农民赵玉山家的田地，气死了赵家的独生儿子，又在清明节抢走赵玉山的孙女赵小兰，将赵玉山打死。

赵玉山的儿媳洪阿兰，去县衙告状，知县王明友因受了徐家的贿赂，反说洪阿兰诬告乡官，当堂斥逐，就此结案。

海瑞任江南巡抚，便服到任，查访民情，得知洪阿兰等乡民的冤枉，经调查属实，决心平反冤狱。不但依法判了徐瑛的死罪，而且当堂处理了一批贪官污吏。海瑞的母亲和夫人都为之欣慰。

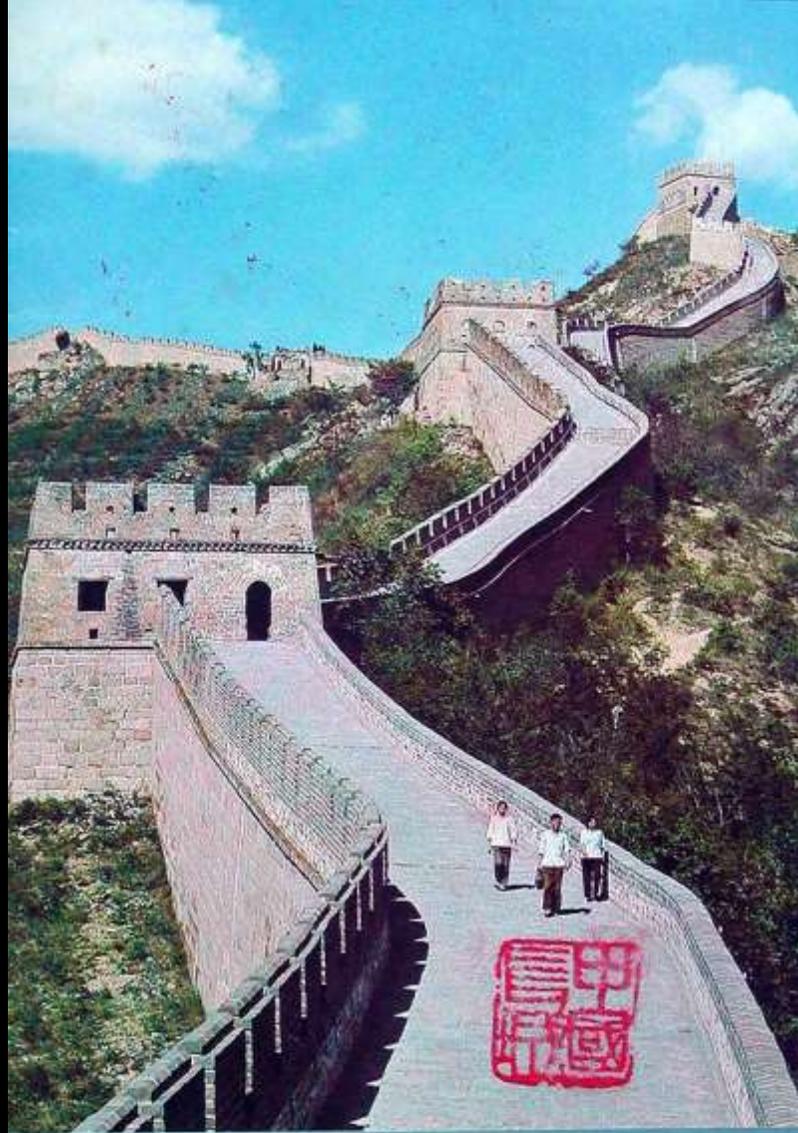
徐瑛之父徐阶，当年在朝中为官时，曾救过海瑞的性命，徐阶亲访海瑞要求海瑞从宽处理，并提出愿交田赋罪。海瑞严正驳斥了徐阶，表示绝不能因私恩而不顾国法。非但要法办徐瑛，而且要徐阶与众乡官将强占百姓的田地一律退还原主。

徐阶与众乡官联名诬告海瑞欺压百姓，鱼肉乡官。并买通京中张公公，终于罢了海瑞的官职。

海瑞在交印前，坚持下令处决了徐瑛，交印归田。

## 场 序

第一场：民 愤	第六场：审 案
第二场：勾 结	休 息
第三场：冤 案	第七场：母 训
第四场：上 任	第八场：求 情
第五场：见 徐	第九场：罢 官



# THE GREAT WALL













## THE GREAT WALL

The Great Wall, a world-famous edifice of ancient Chinese architecture, winds like a giant serpent along a myriad mountain-tops.

Starting in the east at Shanhaikuan Pass on the shores of the Gulf of Pohai, it traverses up and down over numerous mountains and valleys in five of China's northern provinces and two autonomous regions, ending up in Chiayukuan Pass in the northwest province of Kansu. As it extends over a distance of more than 12,700 li (6,350 kilometres), it is called in Chinese the Wanlichangcheng (meaning the Long Wall of Ten Thousand Li).

Back in the 5th century B.C. during the Warring States Period, some dukedoms built defensive walls on their own fiefs to consolidate their domains. After Chin Shih Huang, the first emperor of the Chin dynasty (221-206 B.C.), achieved the unification of China, he linked up and extended the walls built by the northern dukedoms Yen, Chao and Wei to form a continuous wall running from Liaotung in the east to Lintao in the northwest. This was undertaken with a view to warding off raids by chieftains of the Hsiung Nu (Hun) and other nomadic minority tribes living in that part of China's territory north of the Great Wall against the predominantly Han area to its south. Later dynasties continued to repair and extend the Wall for the same purpose. The Great Wall as it stands today dates from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) which, during its reign of over 270 years, made extensive repairs on 18 occasions to lengthen and reinforce the original earth and rock wall with slabs of stone and huge bricks.

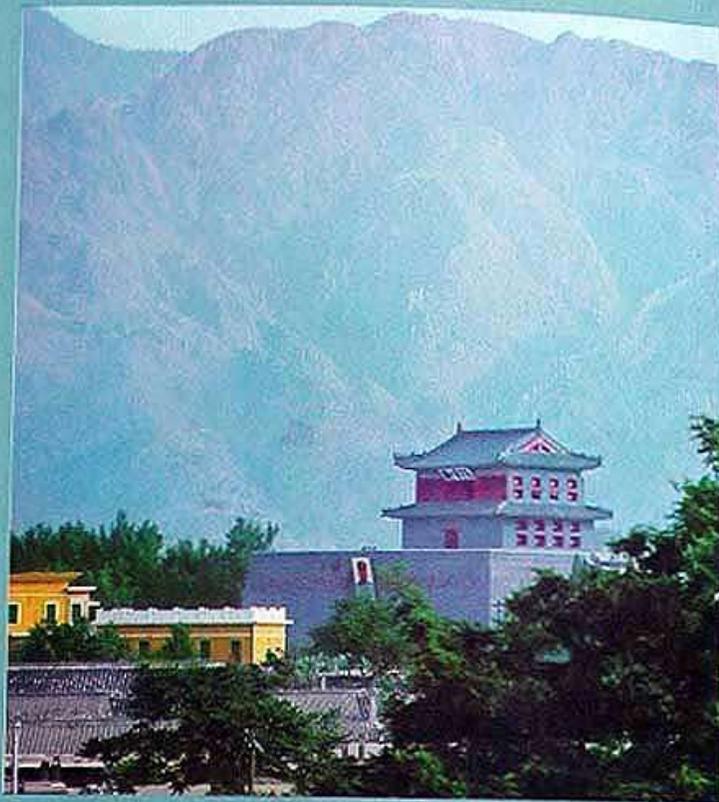
There are many passes and fortresses located at strategic points all along the Great Wall. Chuyungkuan Pass with its outpost Potaling is one such fortress, lying some 75 km. northwest of Peking and built in a deep valley more than 20 km. long. At the centre of Chuyungkuan Pass, there still stands a gateway built with slabs of finely carved marble and called a "cloud terrace" in Chinese. It was originally the base of a tower astride the road and dates back to 1245 A.D. The walls of this gateway are decorated with vivid bas-relief carvings of numerous buddhas and the four celestial guardians, which are of high artistic value. Inscriptions of the text of a Buddhist sutra in Sanskrit, Tibetan and four other languages can also be found on the walls, which provide a valuable reference for the study of these ancient languages.

Potaling is the mountain ridge some 1,000-odd metres above sea level to the north of Chuyungkuan Pass. Owing to its strategic location at this commanding height, it was defended with heavy forces in dynasties. This section of the Great Wall is extremely solid, being uniformly built with slabs of rock and giant bricks. With an average height of 7.8 metres, it is 6.5 metres in width at the base and 5.4 metres at the top, where five mounted cavalrymen or ten foot soldiers could march abreast. Steps were laid in especially steep stretches. There are ramparts, embrasures, observation apertures and crenels along the top, and gutters and waterspouts on the sides. Two-storied watch towers are located every few hundred metres.

A signal system consisting of a series of bonfire towers on top of the Great Wall served to communicate military information. News of enemy attacks thousands of miles away could be transmitted day or night and reach the capital in a few hours, so that the authorities could take prompt counter measures. This was a remarkable achievement in ancient times.

Rugged mountains or vast stretches of desert and grassland were the types of difficult terrain through which the Great Wall passed. According to a rough estimate, the project involved 180 million cubic metres of rammed earth and 60 million cubic metres of stonework. What a colossal feat it was to dig and move so much earth, brick and stone and to actually build it! It is a manifestation of the genius and talents of the working people and shows the high engineering skills of ancient Chinese builders.

Since liberation, the Great Wall has been designated by the Chinese Government as one of the country's major relics under state protection. Repairs were made in the Potaling, Shanhaikuan Pass and other sections to restore its former grandeur for sightseeing.



The Shenhakuan Pass



Vestiges of the Great Wall That Protrude Into the Bohai Sea



Section of the Great Wall Built During the Qin Dynasty



Schedule of  
Hong Kong - Whampao Pier  
Ferry Service

港穗航綫時間表  
香港—黃埔開時間表

From Hong Kong Departure Time 由香港開出 香港発	From Whampao Pier Departure Time 由黃埔開出 黃埔発
(1/1/1979 - 6/2/1979)	
7:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
12:00 noon	2:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.

### 港穗飛翔船航綫服務

來往港穗的飛翔船，可載乘客六十名，時速四十哩，全速航行時，船底昇上水面滑行，減少水中阻力，故可以高速航行之外，更可在淺水港口停泊。試航之日，全程只花二小時又四十五分左右。船上空氣調節，座位舒適。

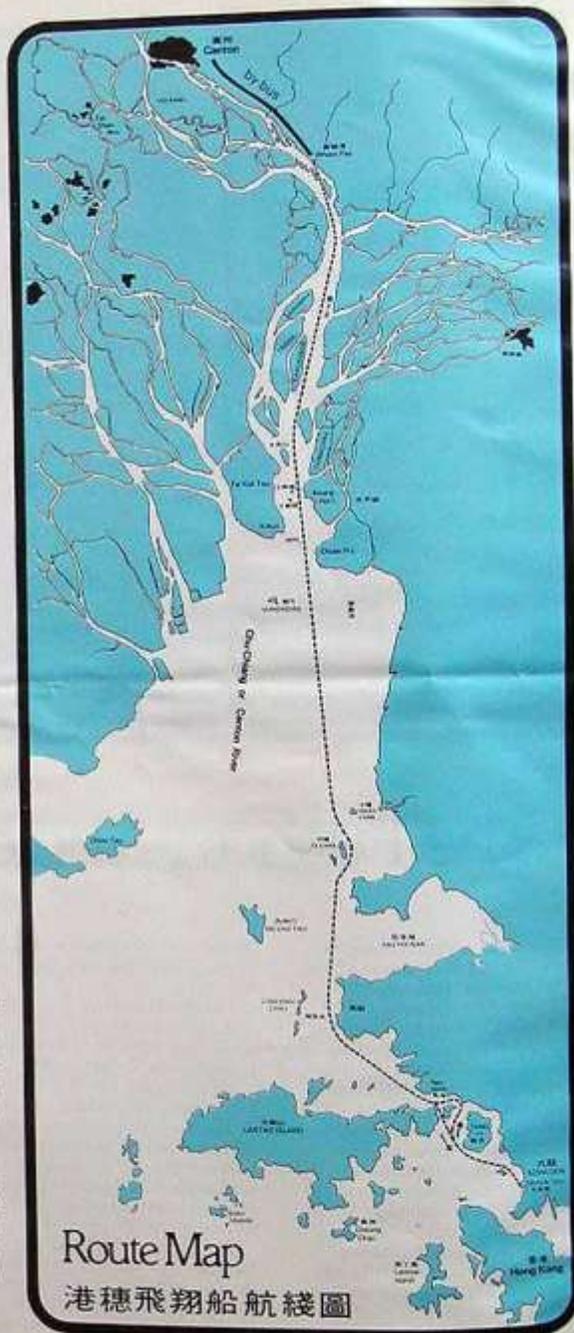
經過多年研究，證明「飛翔船」性能優良節省燃油。研究證明，以其他船隻所用同等燃油，「飛翔船」可獲得更佳的航行效果，故被視為最快捷的海上交通工具。

「飛翔船」除成為安全、快捷的木上交通工具之外，亦可作為救火、救傷、巡邏等用途。

### 香港—黃埔 Hovercraft フェリー

香港—黃埔間を走っている Hovercraft フェリーは、乗客60名を載せ、時速40マイルで、香港—黃埔間を2時間45分で走る。全速で走っている間は、航行時の阻力を落とすが為に、船底が水上に浮き、且又、それが為に、浅い港にでも停泊する事が出来るようになっている。船内はエアコンの設備がしており、シートも非常に良い。

この船は、性能が秀れているばかりでなく、燃料費も節約でき、同様の燃料で他の船舶よりも長時間航行する事が、長年の研究の結果、証明された。今日では、海上に於ける、最も速い交通工具とみなされている。Hovercraft フェリーは安全で、速い交通工具であるばかりでなく、外に、海上火災、海上事故等の救助、巡邏船等の用途にも広く使われている。



Route Map

港穗飛翔船航綫圖



菊蓉龍虎鳳  
燒鳳肝蛇片

廣州蛇餐館





魚翅全席

廣東省城

香口生果

吃石粉

好春在

吾信妙求

友

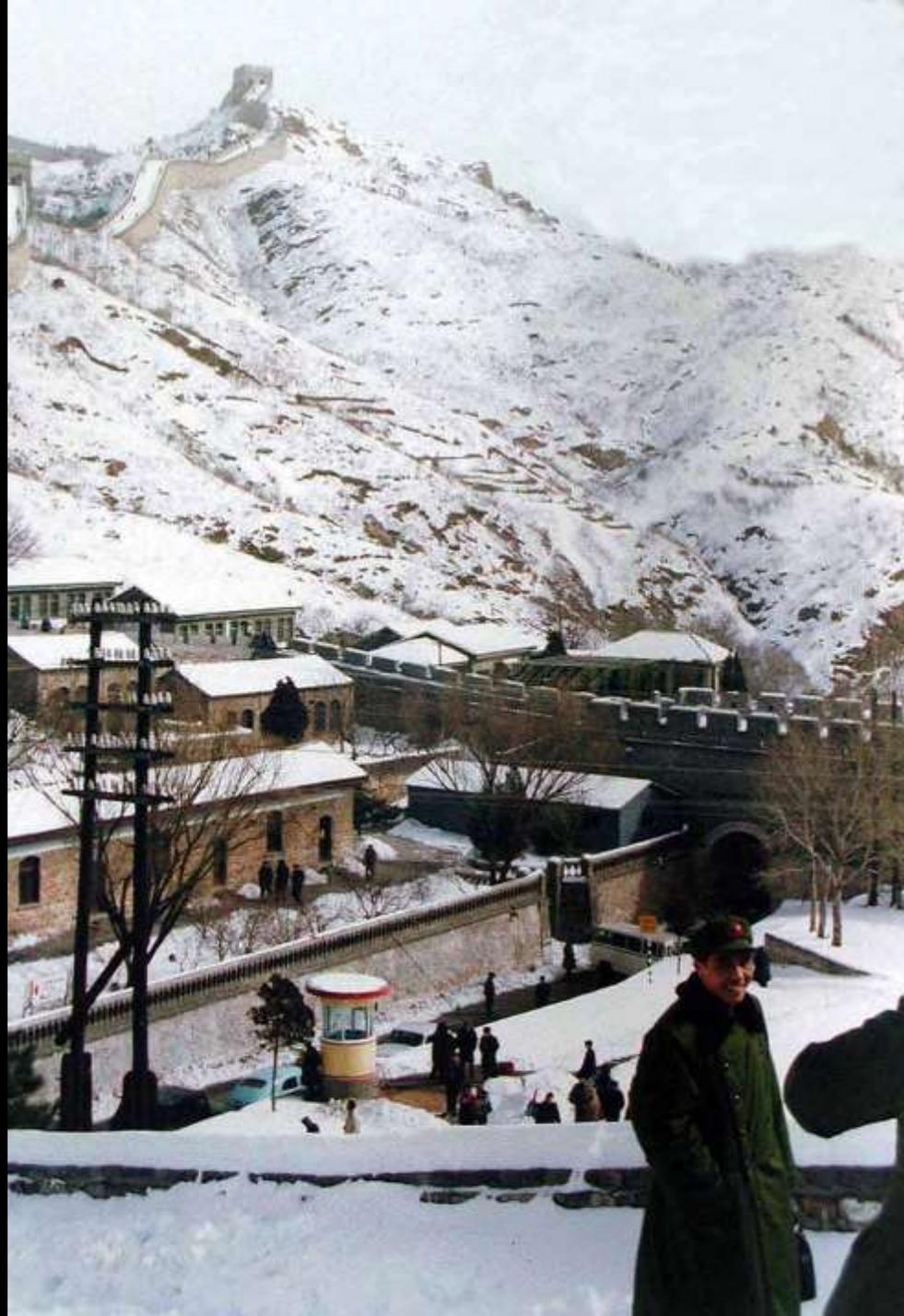
琴

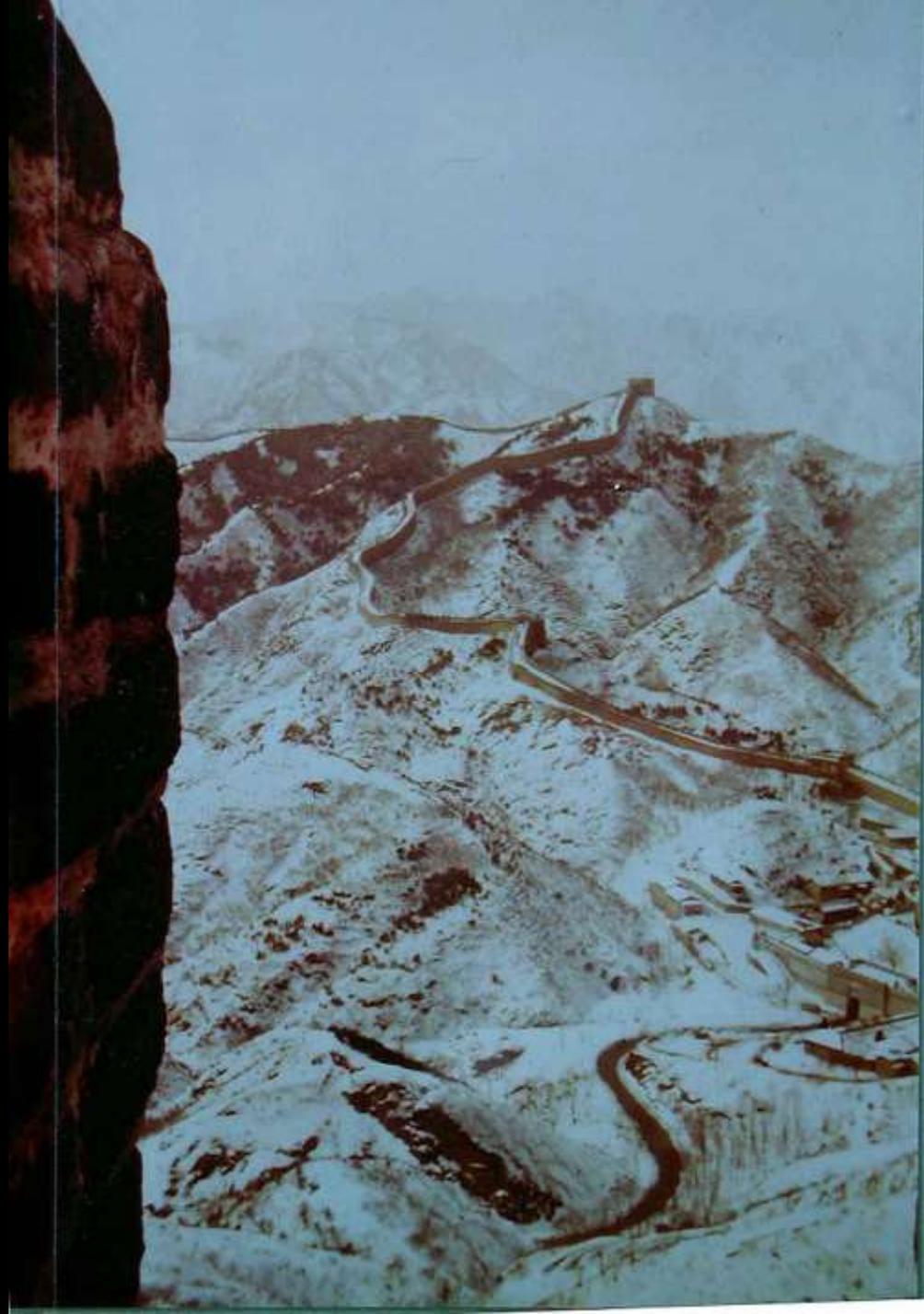
蛇







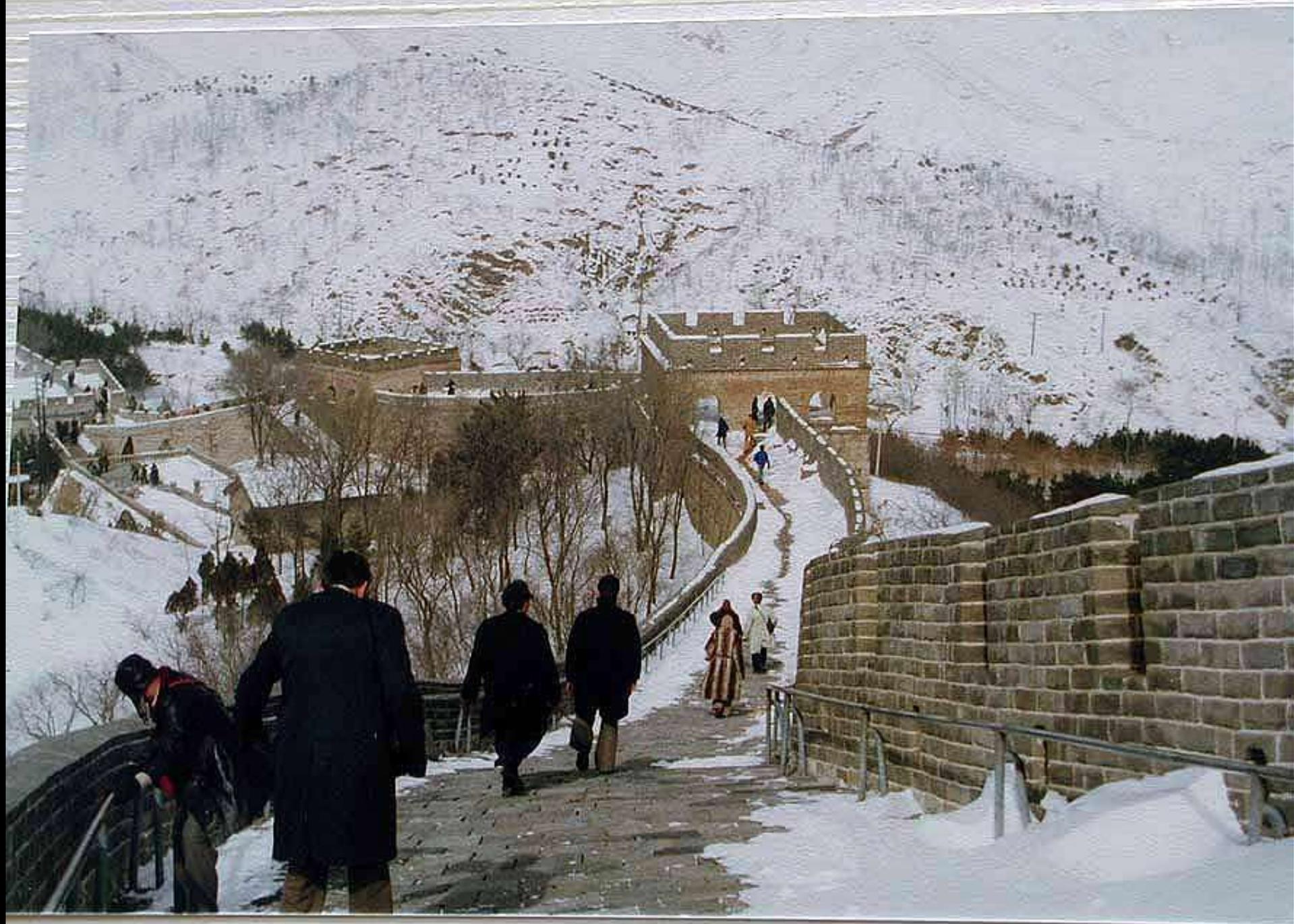




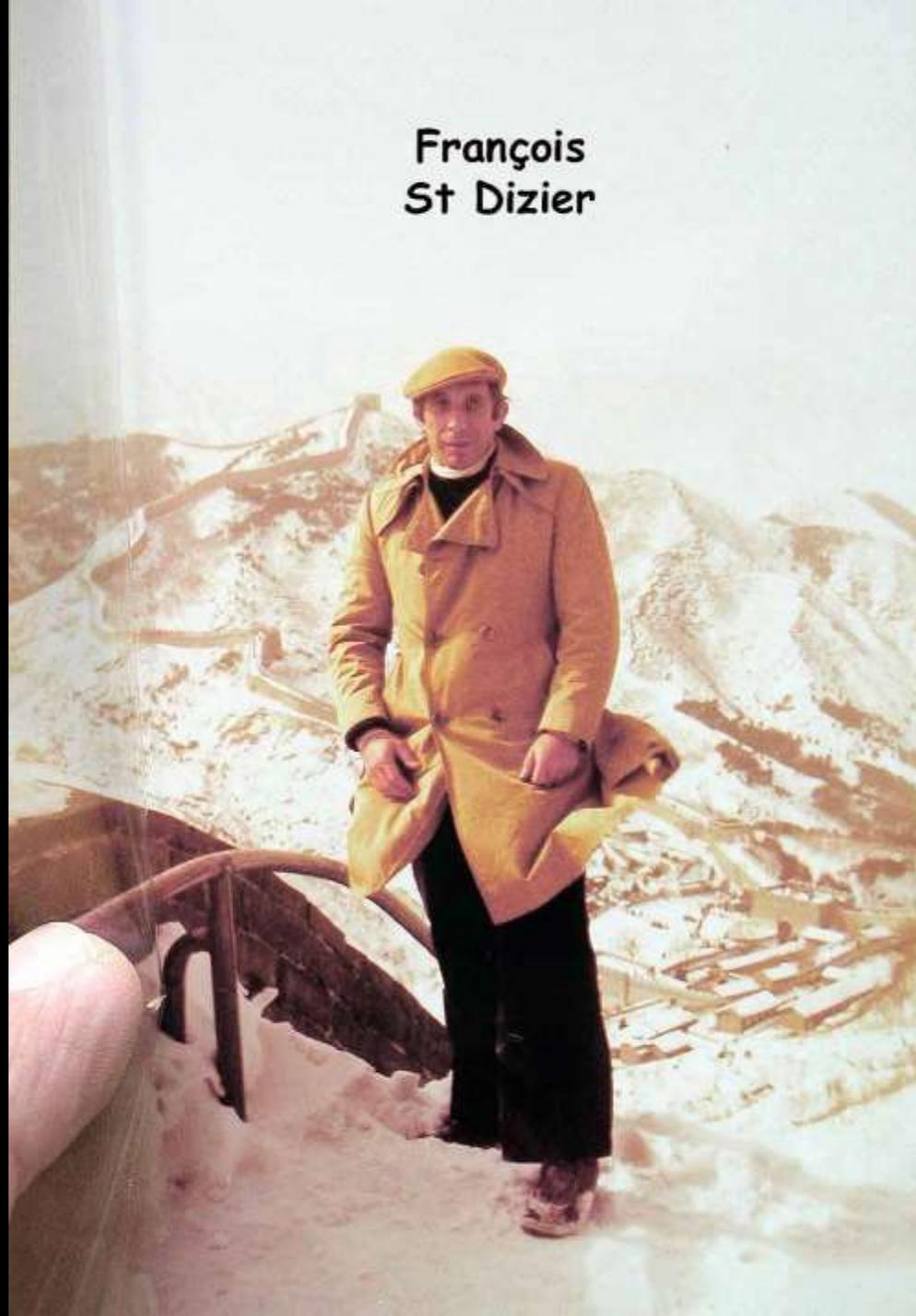


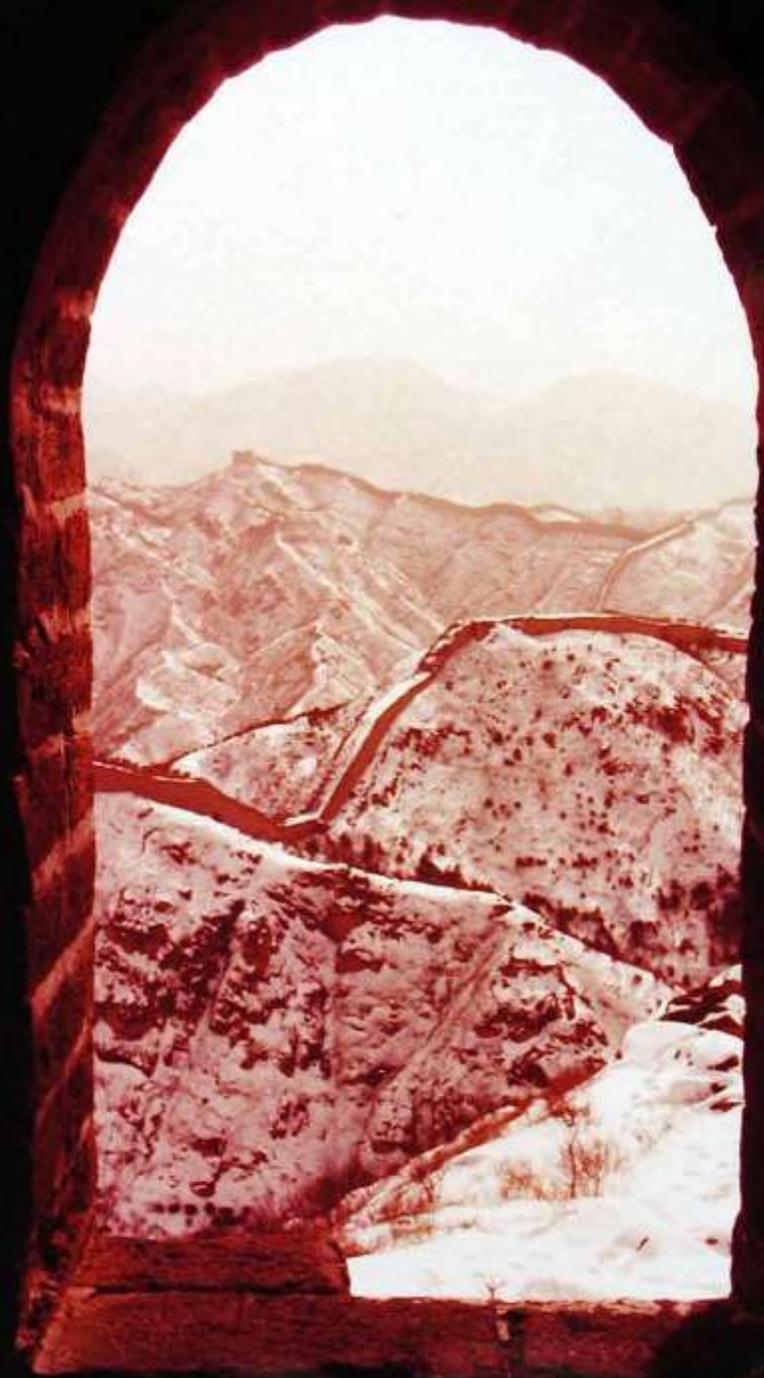






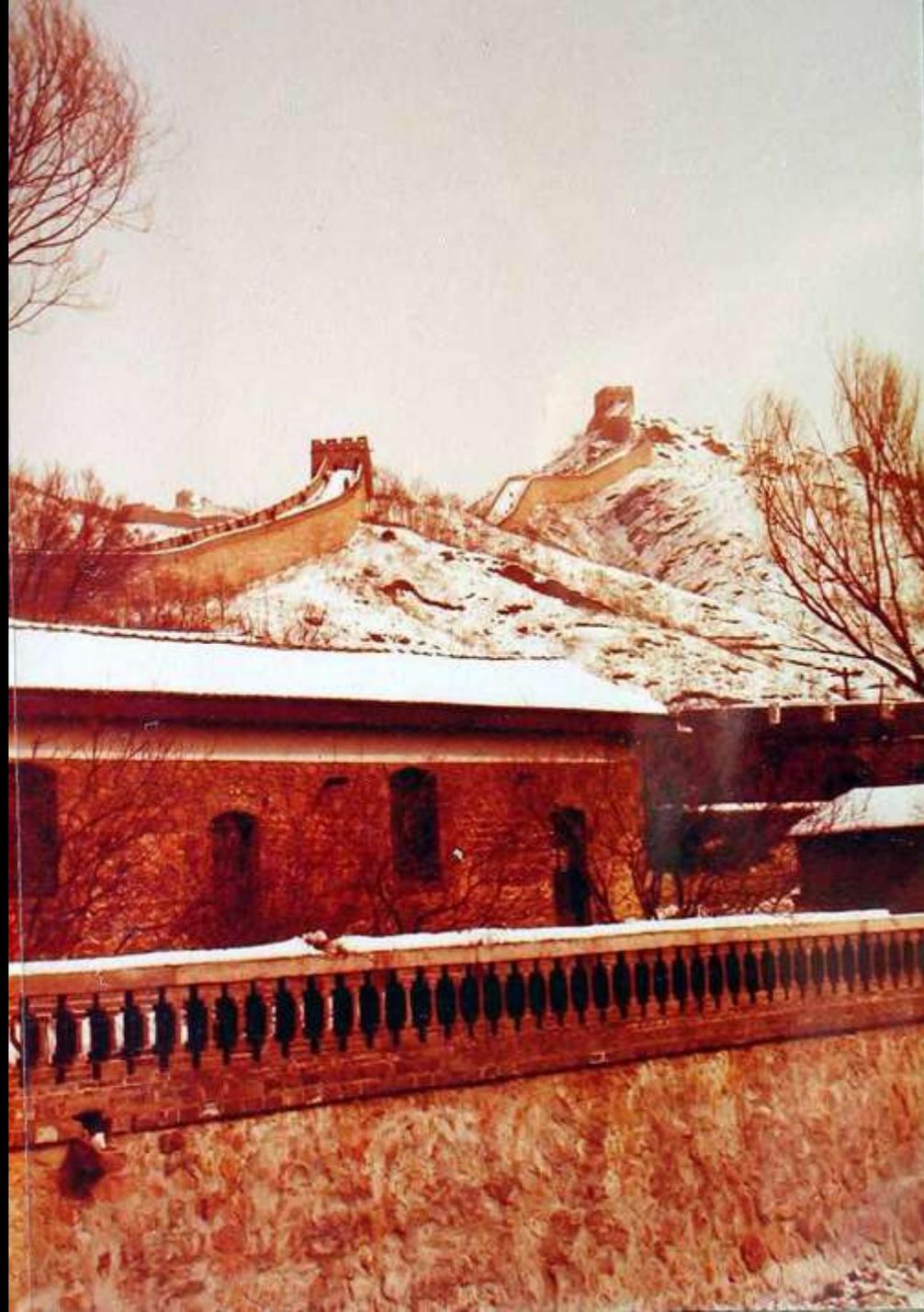
**François  
St Dizier**



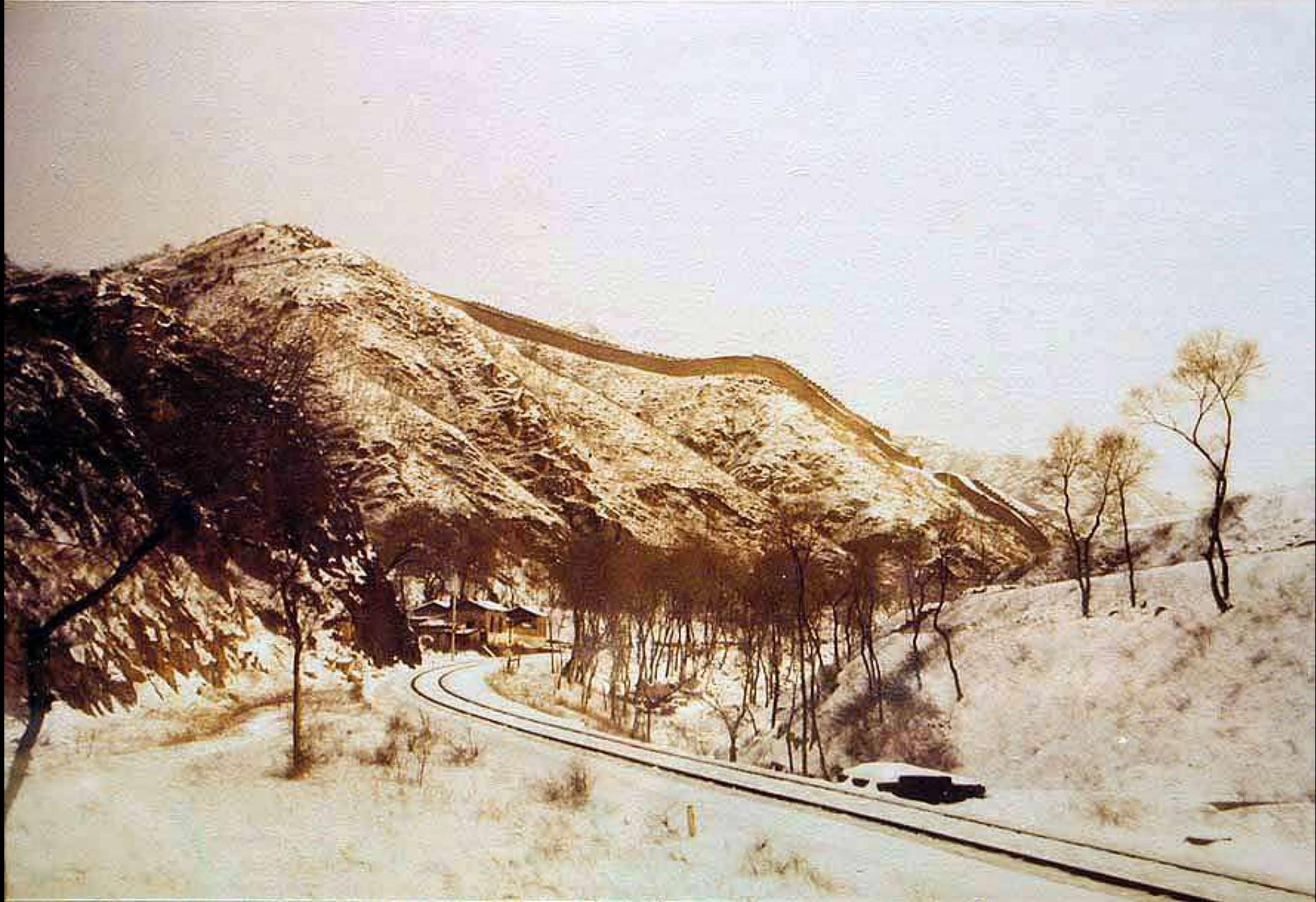




















Canton











**Alain Gautier**

**Menu**

**François St Dizier**

**Parisot**





A canton le restaurant où nous mangeons les serpents qui sont dans la vitrine derrière nous.













L'Ambassadeur de France  
prie Monsieur Gautier

de lui faire l'honneur d'assister à une  
réception

le mercredi 25 février de 18 à 19<sup>h</sup>.

Ambassade de France  
Pékin

R. S. V. P.

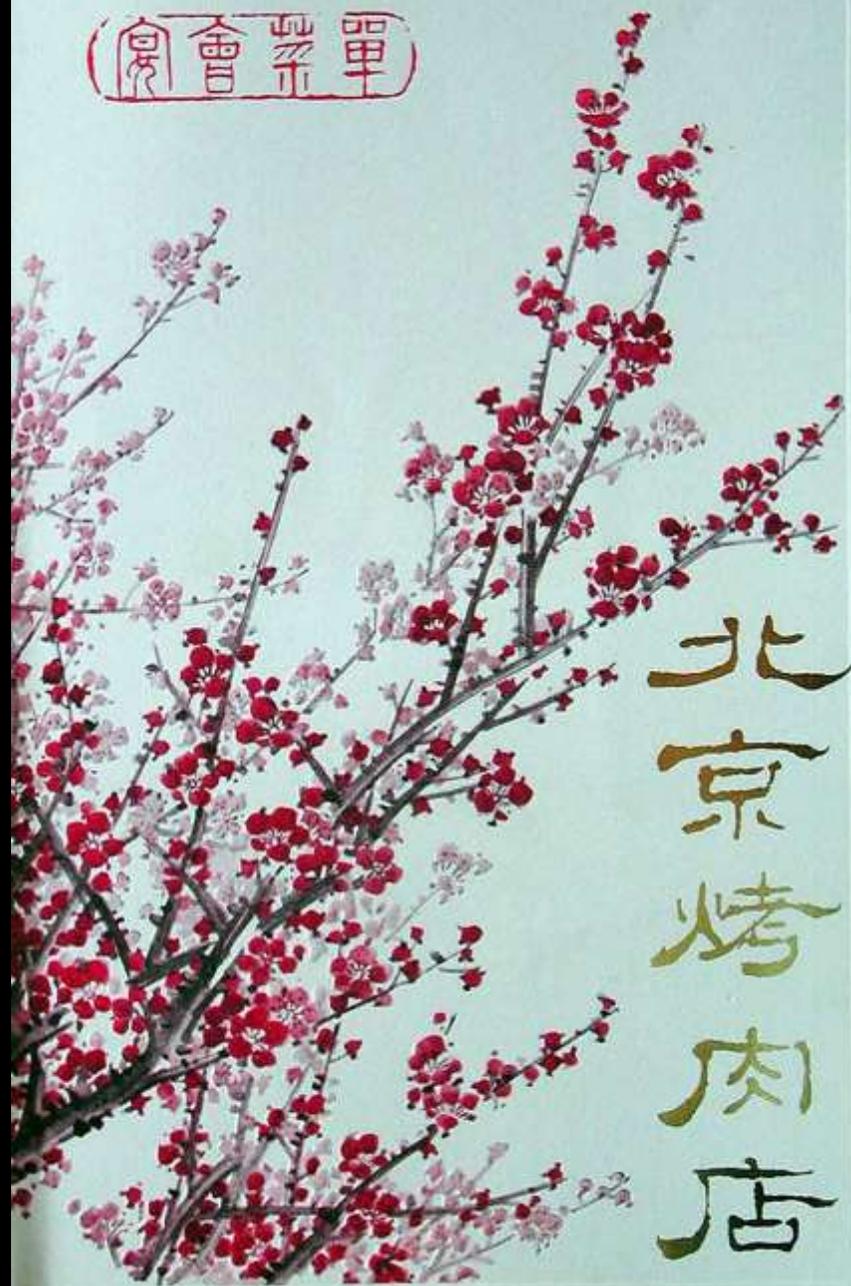


MR. ALAIN GAUTIER

阿兰·高梯也



單齋會



北京烤肉店

烤牛肉

烤羊肉

### 《凉菜》

拌鸡丝青瓜  
里几丝洋粉  
海参拌杂拌  
白片鸭

鸡丝洋粉  
五香鱼  
拌素什锦

### 《海味》

红烧鱼翅  
鸡泥银耳  
鸡米海参  
鸡酪鱼肚  
酥皮大虾  
西法大虾  
芙蓉虾片  
蕃茄虾片  
糖醋里鱼  
焦溜鱼片

扒海羊  
红烧海参  
红烧鱼肚  
蛋黄蟹肉  
炸烹大虾  
如意大虾  
炒虾片  
干烧里鱼  
松鼠王鱼  
糖醋鱼片

### 《鸡鸭类》

香酥鸡  
炒甘肃鸡  
辣子鸡丁  
扒鸡腿  
香酥鸭子  
炒甘肃鸭

炸鸡串  
炒生鸡丝  
宫爆鸡丁  
芙蓉鸡片  
炸鸭串  
宫爆鸭丁

中國人民銀行

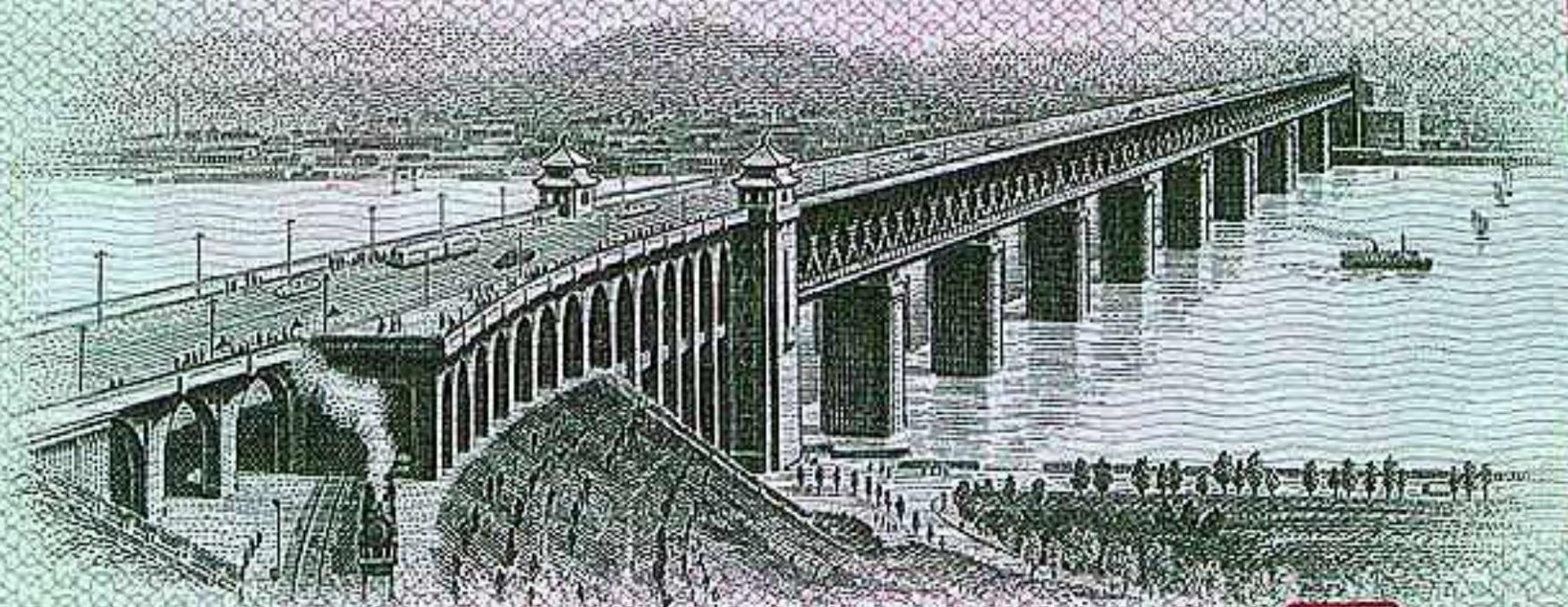


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中國人民銀行

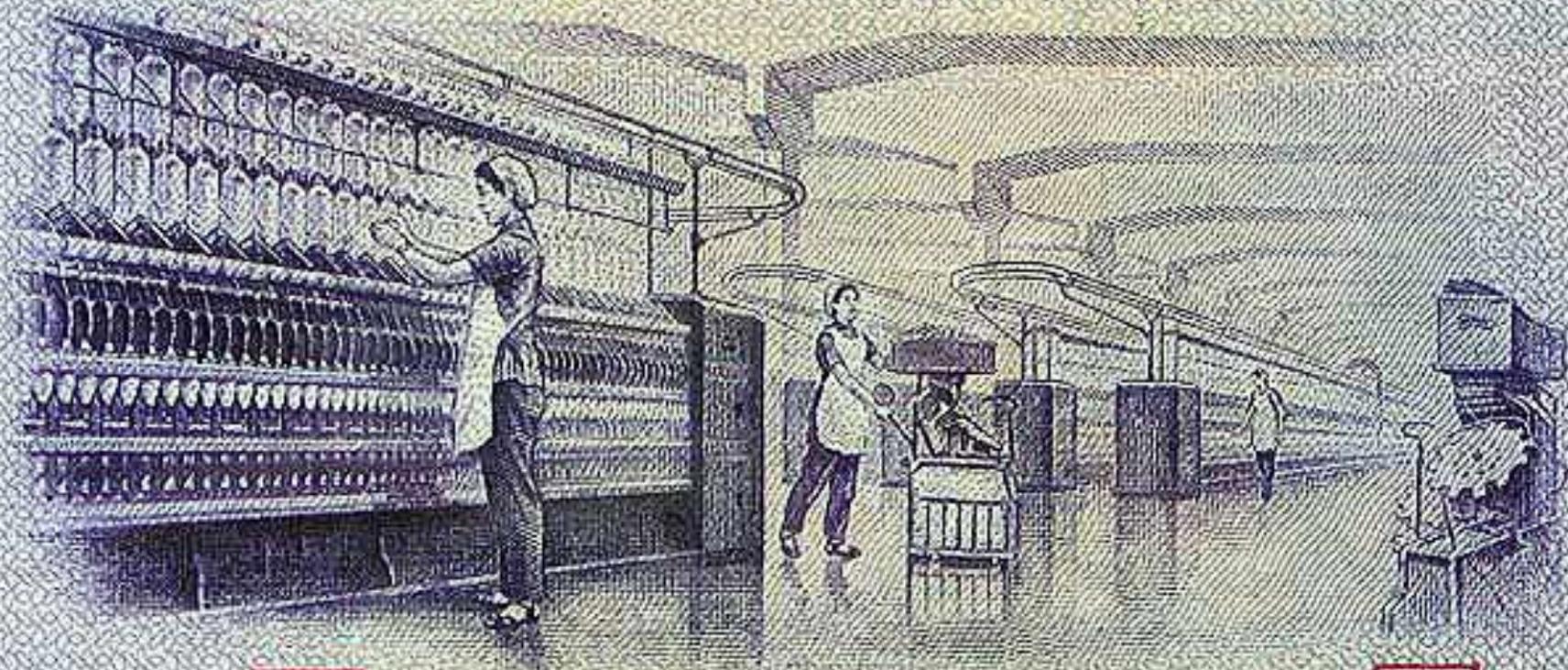


VIII V VII 6145799





中國人民銀行



VI IV VIII 0113768



ZHONGGUO RENMIN YINHANG



壹元  
| 1962年10月1日  
中国人民银行  
جوڭگو خەلیق بانكاسی  
ئون فوڭ  
Cungguo Yizheminzhayhang It.gak

# 中国历代年表

## THE CHINESE DYNASTIES

夏	HSIA	21st-16th century BC	辽	LIAO	916-1125 AD
商	SHANG	16th-11th century BC	宋	SUNG	960-1279 AD
西周	WESTERN CHOU	11th century-771 BC	金	KIN	1115-1234 AD
春秋	SPRING & AUTUMN PERIOD	770-476 BC	元	YUAN	1271-1368 AD
战国	WARRING STATES PERIOD	475-221 BC	明	MING	1368-1644 AD
秦	CHIN	221-207 BC	清	CHING	1644-1911 AD
西汉	WESTERN HAN	206 BC-AD 24	清朝	CHING DYNASTY	1644-1911 AD
东汉	EASTERN HAN	25-220 AD	顺治	Shun Chih	1644-1661
三国	THE THREE KINGDOMS	220-265 AD	康熙	Kang Hsi	1662-1722
西晋	WESTERN TSIN	265-316 AD	雍正	Yung Cheng	1723-1735
东晋	EASTERN TSIN	317-420 AD	乾隆	Chien Lung	1736-1795
南北朝	SOUTHERN & NORTHERN DYNASTIES	420-589 AD	嘉庆	Chia Ching	1796-1820
隋	SUI	581-618-AD	道光	Tao Kuang	1821-1850
唐	TANG	618-907 AD	咸丰	Hsien Feng	1851-1861
五代	FIVE DYNASTIES	907-960 AD	同治	Tung Chih'	1862-1874
			光绪	Kuang Hsu	1875-1908
			宣统	Hsuan Tung	1909-1911

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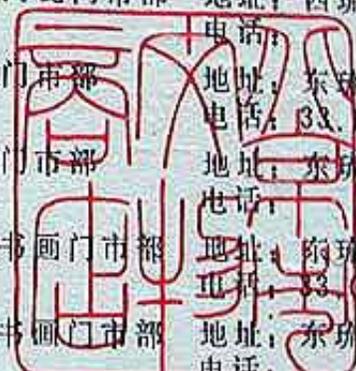
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