



**China in the 1960s and 1970s: 'Yanjing Group',
Beijing, 1964-65**

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About the Author

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China in the 1960s and 1970s: ‘Yanjing Group’, Beijing, 1964-65

I worked at the Indian Embassy, Beijing, from August 1963-August 1965, as third/second secretary (after Chinese language studies at Hong Kong). I served a second spell in Beijing, as the No. 2 in the Embassy, in 1970-72. Recently, winnowing old papers I chanced upon a 3-page list of restaurants in Beijing, probably produced in 1964 by the British Office in Beijing (Annexure 1).¹ Thereby hangs a tale.

Life in Beijing, 1963-65

What was life like for those 30-odd embassies in the Chinese capital in the early 1960s, which grew to around 50 by the early 1970s?² We worked in gated, tightly monitored diplomatic enclaves, living mostly in big embassy blocks, all under 24-hour guards.³ We were isolated, and under travel limits.

On arrival, we all became familiar with the Beijing travel restrictions, illustrated on a city map for foreigners. It depicted a circle with a radius of 20 kilometres, from the Imperial Palace, the historical city centre – with three exceptions: the Great Wall (about 45 kilometres from the city centre), the Ming Tombs (40 kilometres, on way to the Great Wall), and the Airport, which was 25 kilometres away! All diplomatic cars carried a big, enamelled round red-upon-white signboard, front and back, bearing the ideogram 使 (shi - diplomat).⁴ Travel outside this zone required written permission from the Foreign Ministry. Out-of-city travel

¹ The People’s Republic of China (PRC) and the UK did not then have full ambassador relations, a consequence of differences over Taiwan, though each maintained a full embassy, headed by a ‘chargé d’affaires’.

² In 1964, France ‘recognized’ the People’s Republic of China, which prompted a few other European states to switch from Taiwan to Beijing, including some Francophone African states. In early 1971 came another wave in favour of the PRC, starting with Canada.

³ Today that area is called the old diplomatic enclave, *Waijiao dalou* (*Wai Jiao Ta Lou*). The first foreign enclave was ‘Legation Street’, a stone’s throw from Tiananmen Square, where some Europeans occupied their old sites (except for the British), dating to the defeat of the Boxer Rebellion in September 1901. A few others enjoying special relations (Burma [Myanmar], Romania) occupied embassy sites allocated to them by the PRC government in the early 1950s. The Indian Embassy was on Legation Street, adjoining the original German Embassy, then occupied by the GDR Embassy. Our two adjoining buildings were the site of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, which we had purchased from the PRC government in 1951-52. In 1966-67, all of them were told that foreign presence on that central location evoked memories of China’s past humiliation, and we were ‘persuaded’ to move out of the *Wai Jiao Ta Lou* area.

⁴ Check-posts stopped diplomatic cars that ventured beyond that 20-kilometre limit, usually inadvertently.

applications took about a week to process; in effect, foreigners could travel to some 10 cities, including Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin (a port city, 150 kilometres from Beijing, entry point, inter alia, for our imported cars), Wuhan, and Xian.



Smt. Rama Mehta (wife of Indian Charge d'Affaires, Jagat S Mehta), at one of the Loyang Caves, Diplomatic Tour organized by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Sept 1964.

© Author

Our only Chinese contacts were with officials. Ordinary Chinese, under layers of scrutiny of their own (through neighbourhood and workplace committees, as also the ubiquitous security services), shunned foreigners.⁵ The only Chinese publications we read were the 5 or 6 principal official newspapers, and a few national-level journals. Publications from the provinces and cities were not available to us unless one picked up a copy during an authorized visit out of Beijing. Hong Kong was our principal outlet to the wider world. Our Embassy, like others, ran a weekly courier service; all of us took turns to go, including our head of mission, armed with shopping lists. On the 30-seater Il-14 the flight from Beijing

⁵ Diplomat spouses, visiting vegetable markets, took care not to try and strike up conversations, beyond the essentials; the guarded diplomat residence blocks (entry restricted to locals that worked there) also had their own shops for staples.

made three refuelling stops and took more than 8 hours to reach Guangzhou.⁶ Overnighing at Guangzhou, the next morning's train took nearly four hours to the HK border, crossed at a sleepy village called Shenzhen. Little did we – or anybody – imagine its future as a renowned technopolis. The border walk across the wood-slatted steel bridge, with baggage trundled by service staff in handcarts, was the stuff of cinema.

On those trips it was routine practice to strike up conversations with visiting foreigners, to collect bits of information. Sometimes that produced remarkable communication and new insights. I should add that diplomats also scrounged around for information from other embassies. That material, plus our own analysis, was our trading stock, in what became mutual exchanges within that foreign community.

In effect, we inhabited an isolated hothouse, limited to socialisation within that community. We organized our own fun and recreation, be it bridge sessions, tennis at the Diplomatic Club, or dance parties, besides the usual dinners and lunches, graced by an occasional visitor. Life within the diplomatic corps was more egalitarian than is the norm in most capitals; ambassadors cheerfully went to lunches and dinners hosted by junior diplomats. A first secretary of Scottish origins in the UK Office, organised periodic Scot dances. We picnicked at the Summer Palace, and the Ming Tombs – the Great Wall was usually crowded with Chinese tourists, besides a few foreign visitors. Real tourism had not yet commenced. A third of the embassies belonged to the fragmented 'socialist' bloc, who largely kept aloof. The Albanians, then great allies of China, completely isolated themselves; they were hostile to Moscow and its allies, and to many other countries. As Indians, we mixed across the Cold War divide, and had splendid friendships with Soviet bloc and other East European embassies, usually on personal initiative. The few fellow-Asians, Africans and the odd Latin Americans were our natural allies; we were close to the Yugoslavs.

Virtually no foreign businessmen lived in Beijing; but commencing early 1964, they began to come on business trips, often lengthy, in increasing numbers. We heard that contracts took

⁶ The Ilyushin Il-14 was a Soviet twin-engine commercial and military personnel and cargo transport aircraft that first flew in 1950 and entered service in 1954. It was developed as a replacement for the widespread Douglas C-47 Skytrain or Dakota, which was a military transport aircraft, developed and used extensively by the Allies during World War II. During the war, the C-47 was used for troop transport, cargo, paratrooper, for towing gliders and military cargo parachute drops. The Il-14 developed by the Soviets was intended for use in both military and civil applications. See, Bill Gunston (1995). *The Osprey Encyclopedia of Russian Aircraft from 1875 – 1995*. London: Osprey Aerospace. ISBN 1-85532-405-9. As cited in Wikipedia.

long to negotiate. A few foreigners, mostly long-time residents, worked for the radio, but they too kept aloof. There were no foreign academics; think tanks were unknown in the Global South, then, widely called the ‘Third World’. A trickle of foreign students had commenced, mainly Arabs and Africans; they were not encouraged to mix with diplomats. (Most fled after the mid-1960s, with the onset of the Cultural Revolution). I did manage to visit Peking University (*Beida*) a few times, together with Egyptian and Ghanaian diplomat friends.

Our primary news source was the radio – virtually every diplomat had one on their table, powerful enough to pull in ‘short wave’ broadcasts; the BBC and VOA, were our staples. Occasionally we could pick up All India Radio (now *Aakashvani*)⁷. In the 1960s, Beijing had just three Western correspondents, representing AFP (Agence France Press), Reuters and *Toronto Globe Mail*. They were monitored even more closely than diplomats, because of the nature of their work. There were also some news correspondents from the Soviet bloc, all fluent Chinese speakers, who were also monitored, but we had little contact with them.

In 1964 came China’s first major diplomatic opening, when France and PRC exchanged embassies.⁸ Thereafter, a fair number of European states also exchanged resident missions. A growing number of African resident embassies were also established, partly a consequence of Premier Zhou Enlai’s pathbreaking, month-long Africa tour in 1964.

Chinese-Speaking Diplomat Group, 1960s

The Annexure dating to 1964, listing the restaurants, indirectly documents life in Beijing. The capital city hardly bore any resemblance to today’s shining metropolis. Our list was developed and used by an unusual, innovative, and informal group, of seven or eight young language-proficient diplomats from Western missions, plus two from the Indian embassy. About six Chinese who worked in embassies or taught Chinese to diplomats, joined us. That made our ‘club’ unique. We typically met once a week over a meal (in a restaurant or at the

⁷ The All India Radio (AIR) – now rechristened as *Aakaashvani* (Literally Voice from the Sky) is India’s National Broadcaster and the premier Public Service Broadcaster. It is one of the largest broadcasting organisations in the world in terms of the number of languages of broadcast and the spectrum of socio-economic and cultural diversity it serves. Today, *Aakaashvani*’s home service comprises 479 stations located across the country, reaching nearly 92% of the country’s area and 99.19% of the total population. *Aakaashvani* originates programming in 23 languages and 179 dialects.

⁸ An influx of Japanese businessmen commenced around 1970 and about 10 Japanese media entities opened press bureaus. Japan also opened a ‘representative office’, in 1971, in advance of formal recognition in September 1972.

home of one of the diplomats), or visited a theatre, featuring opera or other performing arts, and occasionally a Chinese film. The ‘restos’ and the cinemas and theatre we frequented were so cheap that all of us could afford it.

We adopted the name ‘*Yanjing Hui*’, – ‘The Beijing Group’ – borrowing one of the capital’s old names. The prime mover was British Second Secretary David Wilson (later UK’s penultimate Governor in Hong Kong, 1987-92, now Lord Wilson of Tillyorn). Well aware of the delicate situation of the Chinese in the group, and their ‘reporting’ obligations to their agencies, we steered clear of politics. But even cautious conversations revealed the narrow, delicate path our friends traversed, and the pressures they faced.

The unfathomable element was that the Chinese authorities allowed our group to come into existence, and to meet regularly, from mid-1964 onwards till late 1965. It is instructive to recall that it was standard practice in Communist states that local citizens working in foreign embassies met almost daily, before the start of the workday, reporting all developments to the local intelligence agencies. (Fifteen years later, I again encountered that practice at Prague in 1979-81). Perhaps our group was a kind of experiment for the authorities, a source of some incidental information on foreign diplomats. I heard later that our *Yanjing Hui* ended its meetings before the end of 1965; by then, social meetings with foreign diplomats had become too dangerous for our Chinese friends. It became a casual, unsung victim of the Cultural Revolution. I had left Beijing in September 1965.

Here's an extract from my 2016 memoir, *Diplomacy at the Cutting Edge*, about this *Yanjing Hui*.

(Our goal was) practising our language skills, and sampling Beijing’s offerings of cuisine, stage performances and films. Apart from Peking Opera, other opera forms and folk drama could be seen; one took the form of rapid-fire dialogue between two characters, in humorous couplets. Presented in run-down theatres, the tickets cost pennies. Some interesting new films also emerged at that time. Acutely conscious of the sensitivity in operating what was the only foreigner-Chinese group, we steered clear of political discourse, and curbed inquisitiveness vis-à-vis our Chinese friends. We realized that they had to report to some ‘minder’ on our activities...On return to Beijing in 1970, I learnt that none of those old Chinese

friends were active; one among them, a teacher and sometime actor, was killed during the political tumult of the Cultural Revolution.⁹

Why was that group extraordinary? Social contact between foreigners and Chinese was forbidden for foreigners, especially diplomats – it was almost unthinkable that even during a stay of two or three years, one could ever visit a Chinese home – we did not hear of any foreign diplomat doing that. The bans were policed by the neighbourhood committees, spread through cities, towns, and villages, as also at workplaces. And yet, the years mid-1963 to end-1965 were a phase of ‘political relaxation’. That period marked the end of the Great Leap Forward that had commenced in 1958 and the ensuing famine that ravaged the country till 1962. It had decimated millions; no one knows the true numbers, but guesstimates place the total at 20 to 30 million). And the end phase began in the second half of 1965, when Mao’s Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. That was also the time when Marshal Lin Biao rose to the second position, as Mao’s “intimate comrade-in-arms and successor”. Then came his mysterious flight out of Beijing on 13 September 1971 on a civilian Hawker Sidley Trident airline, which crashed in Mongolia. Even today, the facts of that bizarre event are unknown.¹⁰ Thereafter, the powerful ‘Gang of Four’, led by Jiang Qing, Mao’s wife, became even more authoritative, till Jiang’s downfall and the arrest of that group, after Mao’s demise on 9 September 1976.¹¹ She was tried and jailed in 1977.

The Why of China’s Cultural Revolution

Those that have worked on China affairs are perhaps inured to its ideological idiom; they might not pause to think how such an innocuous title could apply to a nationwide calamity, in which between one to two million were killed. The personal and family lives of anyone remotely considered to be an intellectual were ripped asunder. Virtually every urban youth, say between 11 to 21 years of age was ‘sent down’ to work in the countryside for two or more years. Xi Jinping has narrated his own experiences as the son of a leading member of Mao’s Politburo, and how those experiences strengthened and shaped him. Yet, authentic

⁹ See, *Diplomacy at the Cutting Edge*, Chapter 4, p. 72.

¹⁰ No less remarkable, even during their period of disrupted China-USSR relations, neither Moscow nor Ulan Bator has revealed anything of their investigations at the site of that air-crash.

¹¹ See Encyclopedia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jiang-Qing>.

histories of China's domestic calamities, including the Great Leap Forward of 1958-62, both steered by Mao, remain mostly suppressed.

How did that Cultural Revolution start? Living in Beijing, the diplomats and the Western journalists, failed to read early signals of Mao's dissatisfaction with the country's education system. In the early months of 1965, we observed a great deal of cultural debate, over books, the cinema and theatre performances, in what seemed to be a new ferment. That was first reflected in the *Guangming Daily*, the leading publication in that domain, and weeks later, articles critical of some cultural offerings appeared in the *People's Daily* and other journals. That gradually rose to a crescendo.

Behind the walls of secrecy, Mao was disturbed over the way the country's youth was drifting away from his notion of 'Revolutionary Values'. This became evident, but only in hindsight, and many years later. Here's an incident narrated in my essay in Prof. Tan Chung's splendid book, *Across the Himalayan Gap* (1998), I wrote:

...an intense debate was emerging on cultural issues around early 1965. For instance, little could anyone imagine that the controversy, which suddenly erupted in mid-1965 over a sensitive film, 'Early Spring' (which some friends and I managed to see in the few weeks it was screened, before being banned), would herald the storm of the Cultural Revolution. No one could then decipher the complex and indirect signals. But even for those who were ignorant of the master plan saw that an artificial controversy was being generated (*sic*). Cultural objects like that film were being offered deliberately as scapegoats. The ulterior purpose was invisible till the time I ended my first tenure in China in September 1965.

...We had a couple of good friends who enjoyed dropping in on Sunday mornings, for coffee and conversation. One of them was a young colleague from an Asian country, which enjoyed significantly better relations in China than we did, and he was a useful source of information. One morning, probably in early 1965, this friend came and narrated his experience of a visit by their education minister, who ended his substantive program with a meeting with Chairman Mao, customary for foreign visitors of that level in those days. Mao asked the visitor about his travels and his impressions. The visitor responded with fulsome praise of the things he had seen, the institutions visited and the education system in general. To this Mao gave a curious reply, saying that the visitor should not believe everything he had

been told, and that things were not as good as apparent outwardly. This was said in the presence of the Chinese Education Minister, and we could not figure out what the Chairman had meant. It seemed to go beyond the typical expressions of Chinese politeness, when after the foreign guest who offers fulsome praise is told, in phrases that are part of ancient syntax, that the praise is not merited. We could not believe that Mao was profoundly dissatisfied with the shape of the education system. Or that the entire polity needed a sharp cleansing action, to usher in a 'permanent revolution' as subsequently claimed during the Cultural Revolution. As in the case of the artificial – or rather guided – debate on culture, which unfolded at around the same time, we simply did not see the master design of the Great Helmsman.

That information seemed to tie in with critical remarks Mao had made some other Western visitors of the time, especially to the French. It seemed to suggest a return to a hard line, but virtually no one imagined where it might lead.

Diplomacy involves 'reading the tea leaves' – interpreting events to come to new conclusions. Simply put, we seemed to have lacked the imagination to find in those stray signals, the start of those calamitous events.

Return to Beijing, 1970-72

Let's return to chance encounters on diplomatic courier trips to Hong Kong. Roxanne Witke, whom I met on one such journey in early 1971, returning from Hong Kong to Beijing, went on to become for me a big story, when Witke became the 'authorised' biographer of Jiang Qing and given access to recordings of Jiang's statements, including Cultural Revolution speeches. Jiang also gave her several interviews, evidently to project a more favourable international image for herself. But it ended in tragedy for Jiang. Witke's book was published in September 1977, a year after Mao's demise, despite the regime's strenuous efforts to block publication.



Premier Zhou Enlai at one of the many airport arrival ceremonies to which all Embassies were invited, 1964.

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My first conversation with Witke on that air journey was superficial; she talked of hopes of interviewing Premier Zhou Enlai. That seemed improbable, but I kept quiet. About three weeks later I read in the evening Hsinhua (*Xinhua*) bulletin: ‘Comrade Chiang Ch’ing (Jiang Qing) received the noted American scholar: Roxanne Witke’. As a votary of *carpe diem*, I rang-up Peking Hotel (in the early 1970s, there were just three hotels for foreigners; this was the best one. It has endured, located on the northeast corner of Tiananmen Square). On getting through to her, I asked if she might be free sometime for my wife and I to take her to a restaurant. She said that she was free that evening. We picked her up drove to the Mongolian Restaurant, located at the rear of the Imperial Palace, on the Hou Hai lakeside. Witke then told me a sensational story covered in my 2016 memoir:

The striking aspect for me in that dinner meeting with Witke was the tale she unfolded, and her unerring prescience...Witke narrated the meticulous manner in which she had to prepare herself for the audience with Jiang Qing, listening to unpublished speeches where she could take notes but not see the text or record the readings on tape.¹² She recounted that Jiang was truly concerned that she was not

¹² Jiang Qing, married to Mao, steered the Cultural Revolution and wielded immense power in 1975-76.

viewed with sympathy by the outside world, and felt that Witke could help in depicting a more human picture of her. Witke remarked that someone was trying to make her into a latter-day Edgar Snow, and perhaps she was not displeased at the prospect. Jiang told her that Premier Zhou had urged her to go ahead with this meeting. Witke also spoke of the thorough investigation made into her academic and family background, plus the ways in which different Chinese interlocutors made this known to her. Then she went on to add her initial conclusion based on that first meeting that someone was giving Jiang a long rope to hang herself. Witke also felt that she had unwittingly become enmeshed in China's internal politics and might be used in the maneuvering by various personalities.¹³

This proved to be remarkably close to the truth, as the world learnt subsequently, when some of the inside stories on the events in China of the Mao era began to emerge. But to go back to that evening in the Mongolian restaurant, Roxanne Witke told a story, which gave insight into the inner workings of a land of enormous secrecy, and she seemed credible, for the reason that the account was vivid in personal detail.

As mentioned earlier, it was only after the death of Mao in September 1976, that Jiang was imprisoned, tried and sentenced to death. The interviews she gave to Witke, and her life story project figured in the charges she faced. Her sentence was commuted later to life imprisonment; she was subsequently released from prison owing to illness and died in 1991. Witke's initial assessment was right; that book venture figured in Jiang's downfall.

As for the overall atmosphere in Beijing in the early 70s, the country was at the cusp of a real opening to the world, though no one could predict the degree of transformation that would follow. By 1970, the number of resident embassies was around 50, and with the arrival of the Canadian embassy, a further surge followed. The Canadians, sound professionals and great mixers, added vitality to that small community; the US established full diplomatic relations only in 1979. Kissinger's July 1971 journey, swiftly followed by President Nixon's state visit was transformative. A growing deluge of businessmen began, bringing in trade shows, and a surge in two-way trade with most Western countries and the number of resident journalists exploded. After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping, former Secretary General of the CPC, was fully rehabilitated and swiftly rose as national leader, launching China's transformative reforms of 1978.

¹³ My memoirs, *Diplomacy at the Cutting Edge* (2016), Chapter 4, pp. 111-2.

Concluding Ruminations

What do the old papers and the events narrated above show?

To begin with, they give first-hand insight into the life of foreigners in China, 60 years back – diplomats, news correspondents and businessmen, initially Western and Japanese, and then from Hong Kong, that began growing in numbers after 1964. That short interlude also marked a time of a limited economic opening by an authoritarian regime before the worst phase of the Cultural Revolution, that commenced in 1966 and began to end, gradually, after 1969. Normalcy was slowly restored after 1970; schools reopened, followed by the universities. The numbers of business visitors surged after 1970. However, most observers and scholars insist that the Cultural Revolution truly ended only with the death of Mao in September 1976.¹⁴

Second, the enigma that is China demands information, mostly unavailable, plus analysis and imagination. We are all wise after the events have played out. China's walls of secrecy are simply too thick. The rise and fall of Lin Biao is an example. Despite subsequent vast growth in China's external contacts, that ethos is unchanged.

Third, deep, insightful information on China is rare. It is almost always too fragmentary; bits emerge, but it is difficult to synthesise the fragments, to find a pattern, much less discern the reality of what might be afoot. An instance springs to mind: during 1970-73, Indian Charge d'Affaires Brijesh Mishra's close friendship with a major European ambassador meant that the latter might show him a telegram he had sent to his foreign ministry, adding, 'You know our language'. That quality of access strengthened our data analysis, even if in a small way. Friendships within a beleaguered foreign capital have always been invaluable, but even that had limits in terms of adding depth or consistency to interpretation. The enigma of China endures.

¹⁴ For another short useful summary see Encyclopedia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/story/chinas-cultural-revolution>.

Annexure 1: A 1964-65 list of restaurants in Beijing, prepared by the British Office of the Charge d' Affaires.

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Annexure 1

PEKING RESTAURANTS

Notes

- (i) * indicates fairly expensive; ** indicates expensive. As a general rule food ordered beforehand is more expensive than eating a la carte.
- (ii) Grain coupons are technically required at all restaurants. Restaurants marked with an asterisk and others normally frequented by foreigners (marked 'o') will not ask for coupons. At smaller restaurants it is necessary to book in advance or be prepared to explain why you have no coupons.
- (iii) A more complete list of Peking restaurants appears in the Chinese edition of "Guide to Peking". Old editions are not always reliable since restaurants frequently change name and location.
- (iv) The Romanisation used throughout is 'Modern Peking'. An exception is made for names of provinces which are written in customary map form and for two familiar Peking names: Ch'ien Men and Hatamen.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Specialities</u>
✓ o Cui Hua Lou 华楼	Ba Mian Cao (i.e. Wang Fu Jing north of traffic lights)	Shantung	Sea food Chicken dish called Zhi Bao Ji
✓ Tong He Ju 同和居	Xi Si Pai Lou (north of main cross- roads in west city) 西四牌楼	Shantung	Sea food
* Feng Ze Yuan 福星园	Mei Shi Jie (outside Ch'ien Men)	Shantung	Sea food
✓ Sha Guo Ju 沙锅居	Xi Si Nan Da Jie (north of main cross- roads in west city) 西四南大街	Peking	All kinds of pork dishes.
* Dong Lai Shun 东来顺	Inside north entrance of Closed Market	Mongolian	Mutton and beef in Mon- golian style
o Kang Le 康乐	Xin Kai Lu 椿树胡同 (small hut'ung off Wang Fu Jing north of traffic lights)	All regions	Dishes for different districts
✓ Qu Yuan 曲园	Xi Dan Pai Lou (north of main cross- roads in west city) 西单	Hunanese	Peppery food
* Da Tong Jiu Jia 大同酒家	Overseas Chinese Hotel 华侨大厦	Cantonese	Sea food and chicken
✓ Li Li Shi Tang 力力食堂	Outside Ch'ien Men 前门大街	Szechwan	Peppery food
En Cheng Ju 恩承居	Xi Dan Da Jie (north of main cross- roads in west city) 西单大街	Cantonese	
** Tan Jia Cai 谭家菜	Inside Peking Hotel 北京饭店	Cantonese (by booking only).	
✓ Yu Hua Tai 雨华台	Xi Si Da Jie (north of main cross- roads in west city). 西四大街	Shanghai	Soup parcels ("Tang Bao") eels, etc.
* Wu Fang Zhai 五芳斋	Inside Closed Market 东安市场内	Shanghai	Tang Bao, Spring rolls, eels.
Qi Zhen Ge 奇珍阁	Inside Closed Market 东安市场内	Hunanese	Peppery food.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Specialities</u>
Xiao Xiao Jiu Jia 小酒家	Inside Closed Market 东安市场内	Cantonese	General
* Kao Rou Ji ✓ 烤肉季	Shi Zha Hai (In north city near Drum Tower on shore of Back Sea) 什刹海	Mongolian	Mutton beef barbecue. Eating on balcony in summer.
✓ Hong Bin Lou 鸿宾楼	Xi Chang An Jie (West end of Chang An street opposite Post Office) 西长安街	Peking	Peking duck
* Quan Ju De ✓ 全聚德	(i) Rou Shi 肉市 (small hut'ung out- side Ch'ien Men) (ii) Shuai Fu Yuan (street leading from Wang Fu Jing to Xie He Hospital). 御前园	Peking	Peking duck
* Fang Shan 仿膳	Inside Bei Hai Park 北海内	Peking	Hors d'oeuvre
o Sen Long 森隆	Inside north entrance of Closed Market 东安市场内	Shanghai	Fish
* He Feng ✓ 和风	Inside south entrance of Closed Market 东安市场内	Japanese	(newly redecorated)
o Peking Hotel ✓ 北京饭店	East wing of Peking Hotel	Szechwan and general.	(coffee ice- cream etc.)
✓ E Mei 峨眉	(i) Xi Dan Market (ii) Inside Covered Market. 西单市场内 东安市场内	Szechwan	Peppery food.
Yi Tiao Long 一条龙	Outside Ch'ien Men 前门大街	Peking	
✓ o Bian Yi Fang 便宜坊	Xian Yu Kou (Hut'ung outside Ch'ien Men) 鲜鱼口	Peking	Peking duck (newly redecorated)
Lao Zheng Xing 老正兴	Outside Ch'ien Men 前门大街	Shanghai	Shrimps.
✓ o Xin Qiao Hotel 新桥饭店	Xin Qiao (Hsin Ch'iao) beside Hatamen.	Cantonese and Western	
o International Club ✓ 国际俱乐部	South continuation of Wang Fu Jing	Szechwan	Afternoon tea etc. possible also tennis and swimming.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Specialities</u>
✓ * Lai Jin Yu Xuan 来今雨轩	Inside Jungshan (Chungshan) Park 中山公园内		Tea etc. on terrace.
✓ Peace Cafe 和平支所	Inside south entrance of Covered Market 东安市场内	Western snacks etc.	
✓ Qi Shi Lin (Kesserling) 吉士林	Inside Covered Market 东安市场内	Western	
* Ting Li Guan 听雨馆	Northern Shore of Kunming Lake, Summer Palace 颐和园内		(necessary to book for large numbers or evening meal).
o Xiang Shan (Hong Ye Can Ting) 红景支厅	Inside Hotel at Hunting Park 香山内		(possible to stay night at hotel).
Jiang Xi 江西支厅	Mi Shi Da Jie (continuation of Hatamen north of Chang An Street) 米市大街	Kiangsi	
** Szechwan Restaurant 四川饭店	Rong Xian Hut'ung (Hut'ung south of main crossroads in west city) 绒线胡同	Szechwan	High quality peppery food
✓ Hupeh Restaurant 湖北支店	Hu Fang Qiao (south of Liu Li Ch'ang in south city) 虎坊桥	Hupeh	
✓ Jin Yang Can Ting 晋阳饭庄	Hu Fang Qiao (as above) 虎坊桥	Shansi	
✓ Dou Yi Chu 都一处	Outside Ch'ien Men 前门大街	Peking	Dumplings
o Tong Chun Yuan 同春园	Xi Dan (Just south of main crossroads in west city) 西单	Wuhsi	
✓ Sinkiang Restaurant 新疆饭店	Er Li Gou (near Peking Zoo) 二里沟	Sinkiang	Meat on skewers.
✓ Chinghai Restaurant 青海支厅	Dong Si Pai Lou (Main crossroads north of Hatamen) 东四	Chinghai	Meat on skewers
Huo Yu Shi Tang 活鱼食堂	Purple Bamboo Park 紫竹林		Fish. Eating outside in summer.

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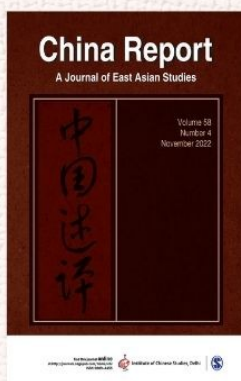


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