

Afterwards

Last August through February I met Jiahuan Xu at the Friday evening fellowship of Chinese students and visiting scholars at the Colorado School of Mines. Here is a photo of her on September 7, 2013, sitting on the Continental Divide in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, with Keystone Ski Resort in the background. More recently I was delighted to discover that she was teaching physics here at the Zhenjiang University of Science and Technology. She was able to meet me briefly a couple of weeks ago at our hotel. After our closing ceremonies and lunch we got together again for the afternoon, dinner, and evening. I rode on the back of her electric motorcycle from the hotel to the main highway where we were greeted by her husband. Thereafter Jiahuan and I traveled by taxi and bus. It was a hot and humid afternoon as we visited the first park, but a cold front with rain helped our enjoyment of a second park.



Jiaoshan Park is on an island in the Yangtze River, and we took a ferry to visit it. The tower on top was too high for a climb that hot afternoon. So we walked around the outside edge of the island. There we saw the remains of an old fort built to defend the region against European ships. Some cannons were still present.



焦山古炮台位于焦山东麓，由八个炮堡和一个大弹药库组成，堡身以青石为基，圆木为骨，用黄泥、石灰、糯米汁捣成三合土，层层夯筑而成。

焦山古炮台是镇江人民反抗外敌侵略的实物见证。1842年，英军发动“扬子江战役”，意在西进镇江，切断运河，占领南京，扼住清政府的咽喉。7月15日，英舰进攻焦山，炮台守军猛烈还击，英军遭受重创；但终因实力悬殊，焦山守军全部牺牲。21日，镇江失守。

革命导师恩格斯高度评价了镇江抗英保卫战，他说：“如果这些侵略者到处都遭到同样的（镇江）抵抗，他们绝对到不了南京。”

The ancient cannon stand of Jiaoshan Hill is located in the eastern foot of Jiaoshan Hill. It consists of eight cannon forts and a big ammunition depot. With the framework constructed with logs and based on lapis lazuli, the cannon forts were made up of three-ply clay into which mud, lime and glutinous rice extract were pounded, and tamped layer by layer.

The ancient cannon stand is the tangible evidence of the Zhenjiang people's struggle against the aggression of foreign enemy. In 1842, British troops launched "Yangtze River Battle". They intended to enter Zhenjiang in the west so as to cut off the Grand Canal, occupy Nanjing and hold the neck of the government of the Ching Dynasty. On July 15, British warships attacked Jiaoshan Hill, and the defending troops fought back so fiercely that the British troops suffered heavy casualties. However, all the defending troops of Jiaoshan Hill sacrificed themselves in the end, because of a great disparity in strength. In July 21, Zhenjiang was lost.

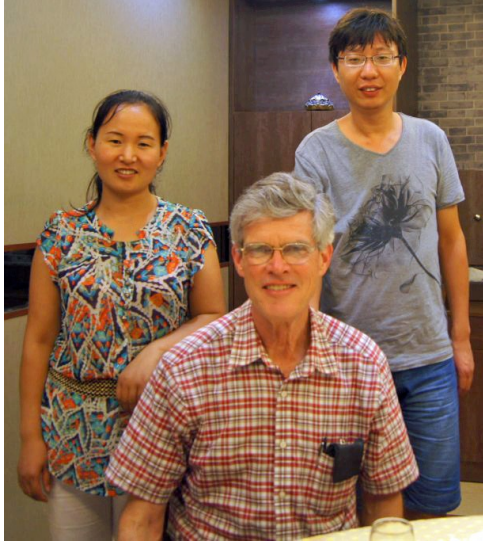
Engels, the revolutionary teacher, highly appraised Zhenjiang defending battle. He said, "if these aggressors encountered the same resistance everywhere as in Zhenjiang, they could never reach Nanjing."

The weather change enabled us to climb the hill at Beigushan Park more comfortably. At the top was this building, and we climbed to its top floor. The rain was more intense while we were up there.

From up there I took two photos. One was aimed at the tall (dark) apartment tower where Xiao Jun lives, as shown in the previous Trip Report. The other viewed the waterfront where our team walked in the early evening, now in the daylight. (Slight overlap)



That provides part of a panoramic view of the city of Zhenjiang, whose population is about 3 million.

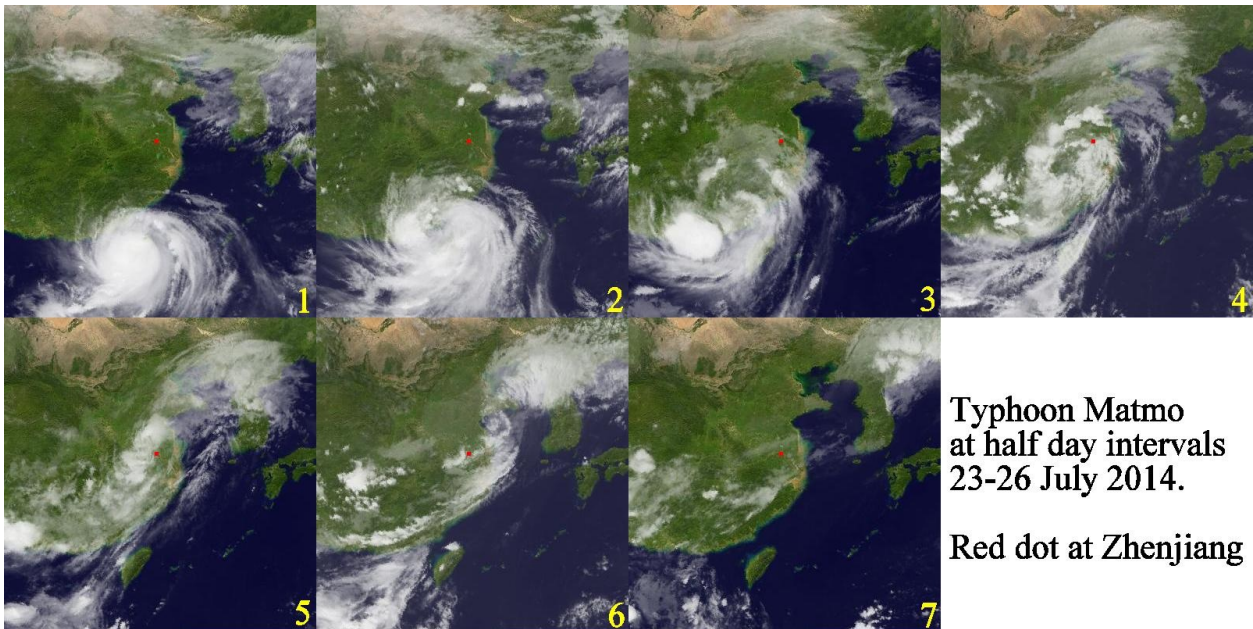


Then Jiahuan and I went to a restaurant near her university for a dinner with her husband, shown here.

On Friday our team went by high speed train back to Beijing. We were accompanied by Jessie, Adele, and Skye, our assistant site directors who had done such a good job of taking care of all of our needs. On Saturday morning they said a tearful goodbye to each of us American teachers and then returned to Zhenjiang.

Our Sunday flights back to America went well. I finally arrived home about 1 PM on Monday afternoon, August 4. As we approached Denver I had a good view off the Lockheed-Martin Waterton Canyon factory complex (shown in the next photo) where large rockets and satellites are built. I had a tour of their Atlas assembly building several years ago. At the Denver airport I spotted the huge Russian cargo plane that was there to carry a large

rocket to its destination.



**Typhoon Matmo
at half day intervals
23-26 July 2014.**

Red dot at Zhenjiang

Typhoon Matmo had only a minor effect at Zhenjiang.

Ed Holroyd, 5 August 2014