

PEKING REVIEW

36

September 7, 1962

China Supports Proposed International Guarantee of Cambodian Neutrality

Premier Chou En-lai replies to Prince Sihanouk (p. 10).

New - Type Farmers

A new, educated younger generation brings fresh strength to the rural communes (p. 5).

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What I Saw in Bolivia

A travelogue (p. 11).

*Pen Probes, Sidelights and
Other Features*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

THE STRUGGLE FOR PROLETARIAN LEADERSHIP IN THE PERIOD OF THE NEW-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

Li Wei-han

The united front, armed struggle and Party-building are the three key weapons of the Chinese revolution, and the fundamental question in the united front is the question of leadership. This booklet deals with this question in depth and with a wealth of historical illustrations. It summarizes the rich experience gained in the long and complex struggle to establish and strengthen the leadership of the working class so as to carry out the tasks of China's new-democratic revolution and found the New China.

Li Wei-han is a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Director of the Department of United Front Work of the Party's Central Committee.

SELECTED DOCUMENTS ON SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

(December 1961—May 1962)

This pamphlet contains material which is essential for an understanding of the Sino-Indian boundary question. Here are the notes exchanged between the Chinese and Indian Governments from December 1961 to May 1962, the summary of the report of the Chinese and Indian officials on the boundary question, and an important statement by the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They give the stands of both sides on this question and on Sino-Indian relations in general. They attest the Chinese Government's persistent efforts for a peaceful solution of the boundary question and improvement of relations with India. A map of the boundary area is included.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

September 7, 1962 Vol. V No. 36

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ROUND THE WEEK

Shanghai Rings the Bell Again

Shanghai's light industry is out to break records again this year. With orders for more consumer goods pouring in from various parts of the country, Shanghai workers have responded by boosting output to new heights. A few major items serve as a pointer.

Taking last year's total output as 100, the January-July index this year for bicycles is 92; watches, 87; sewing machines, 67. The output of rubber-soled shoes, plastic articles, enamelware and glassware in the first half of the year increased by about 50 per cent over that of the same span last year. The half-year production targets for many other major consumer goods have also been fulfilled or overfulfilled.

"Greater variety" and "higher quality" are the watchwords of the day. Thanks to the ingenuity and experience of the city's workers and technicians, many more consumer goods are of an even higher quality than before. This year, too, Shanghai successfully trial-manufactured over a thousand new varieties of light industrial goods, the great majority of which are articles of daily use. Nearly half of these new products are being produced on a large scale.

These successes, coupled with higher labour productivity and greater economy in the use of raw materials, are the highlights of Shanghai's booming light industry.

Shanghai is one of the nation's oldest light industrial centres. Its products not only satisfy the demands of the people in the city itself; they are shipped in large quantities to other parts of the country and also to other lands. But with a crowd of young, new industrial cities pressing it close, it has had to defend energetically its lead in the manufacture of consumer goods. Its light industrial enterprises have in the last five years built, renovated or expanded 170 factories and workshops. These have raised output capacity, brought in improved techniques and introduced new ranges of goods. One newly expanded factory making thermos flasks, for instance, has increased its daily output by 5,000 units.

This and other new plants have given the city's light industry a new

look. Shanghai now makes quite a number of products which it could not make before 1958. Cameras, photographic film, optical glass and other products which used to be imported are now being produced here.

Yenpien's Tenth Anniversary

The Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou celebrated its tenth anniversary last Sunday, September 2. Congratulatory messages were received from all over the country. The whole *chou* was *en fete*.

Yenpien, as the *chou* is called for short, embraces six counties in south-eastern Kirin Province, abutting on the Soviet Union and the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Of the several nationalities inhabiting the region, the Koreans make up more than half.

The big meeting to celebrate the anniversary was held at the Workers' Cultural Palace in Yenchi, the autonomous *chou's* capital. A representative from the Central People's Government and delegations from neighbouring Liaoning and Heilungkiang Provinces came to offer congratulations.

In his address to the gathering Chu Teh-hai, head of the autonomous *chou*, dwelt at length on Yenpien's achievements in the past decade in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. These achievements, he said, have stemmed from the correct implementation of the Party's national policy, particularly the policy of regional autonomy for the national minorities. Events of the past ten years, he concluded, have given abundant proof that only by taking the socialist road within the great, united family of the motherland and following the guidance of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung can the minority peoples in the country develop and prosper.

The Korean people of Yenpien have made signal progress. Over 20,000 Korean cadres have been trained. They hold responsible posts at the various administrative levels and in every sphere of Yenpien's life.

The popularization of education in Yenpien has much to do with this progress. Besides the many primary and middle schools, the autonomous



Timber for Socialist Construction

Traditional Chinese painting by Li Hsiung-tsat

chou has three institutes of higher learning. Between them they have trained thousands of teachers, doctors and engineers as well as scientific, cultural and art workers of Korean nationality. In Yenpien University, three years older than the autonomous *chou* itself, nearly three-fourths of the teaching staff are Koreans. Before 1952, there were few engineers and technicians of Korean nationality here. Now Yenpien boasts more than 3,600.

In their message of greetings to Chairman Mao on anniversary day, the people of Yenpien pledged to rally still more closely round the Communist Party and, together with the people of the rest of the country, work for greater victories in building socialism.

The Korean Pine

A great deal of afforestation, including the planting of various kinds of trees for timber and other economic purposes, has been undertaken in

China's northeast since liberation. The latest news in this regard concerns the Korean pines. These, when full grown, reach a height of 20 to 30 metres.

Found in the mountains of China's three north-eastern provinces, they are valuable trees giving a hard, durable wood that is extremely useful in building. Their seeds yield a high percentage of oil that can be processed both for domestic and industrial use. Before liberation, these pines were mostly left to grow and regenerate by themselves, and more than a hundred years were needed for a tree to grow to full maturity for felling.

After liberation, forestry departments in the northeast began to grow them by artificial means. Repeated experiments have brought rewarding results and much is now known about conditions affecting their growth and the most effective means of cultivation.

If the Korean pine is planted in the right kind of soil and given careful tending, it grows much faster than it would by itself. It is

estimated that artificial cultivation will enable a tree to grow to the maximum size to be felled for timber after some 60 to 80 years. Preliminary experiments show that artificial cultivation can also get the tree to bear seeds after eight or nine years, which is only one-tenth of the time taken by a natural Korean pine.

It was believed that these pines grew better in the shade and on slopes facing away from the sun, but recent research and experiments have proved the contrary. Forestry departments in Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces find that the tree grows almost twice as fast in direct sunlight as it does in the shade. These initial results are encouraging enough; they have paved the way for large-scale afforestation of the Korean pines on hill lands, thereby providing another rich source of timber for the nation's socialist construction. Since 1958, large numbers of these pines have been planted on the Lesser Khingan Range, the Changpai and Wanta Mountains.

New Term Begins

The new school term began this month.

Teachers and students are back at school with fresh energy after a grand and happy summer vacation. The schools have been refurbished. Slogans and posters written on colour paper have been pasted onto the trees, walls and notice-boards, welcoming both old and new students to a new stage in their school career.

Peking has added another 17 primary and middle schools to the hundreds that already dot the capital city and its outskirts. Many of the 80,000 new students enrolled in its primary and middle schools this term are settling into their newly built three- or four-storeyed buildings. All seven-year-olds who applied for enrolment are now studying in primary schools. Practically all those who graduated from the elementary schools last term have been promoted to the middle schools.

Freshmen. Over 10,000 students from various parts of the country have arrived in Peking to study in its 40 and more institutes of higher education. They include returned overseas Chinese students and members of the national minorities from Yunnan, Tibet and Sinkiang. Though coming to the capital for the first time, they found themselves among friends the moment they stepped out of the train. At the station they were welcomed by their future schoolmates who helped them with their luggage and took them to their new quarters. Then they were shown round the campuses and briefed on the latest school news. Before classes actually started, they joined picnics to nearby parks and beauty spots. They started out their new life surrounded by the warmth of a home from home.

Peking's colleges and universities will offer them many new courses aimed at giving them a solid grounding in their special lines. But the emphasis is on the basic courses; these will be taught by experienced teachers, and students will devote more hours of study to such courses than before. Many universities have received new supplies of apparatus and equipment this year; several have set up special groups to help the new students solve whatever difficulties they may encounter. Everything has been done to ensure them a flying start in their university studies.

New-Type Farmers

by WEI WEN-HUA

China's new socialist countryside gives plenty of educational opportunities to its formerly education-starved peasants. A new generation of educated, scientifically minded young farmers is playing a big role in the building up of the rural communes. The Hsiyu People's Commune led by that energetic 27-year-old young woman Hsu Chien-chun gives a good example of what this means.

BEFORE its liberation, that part of the Shantung Province coastal area occupied by the Hsiyu People's Commune was a place of small, scattered farmholdings, heavily burdened with debt and ignorant of modern farming methods. There was not a single regular school in its 33 villages. A few down-at-heel scholars ran private classes where they taught the classics in the old style, but even these with their trifling fees were beyond the reach of most peasants. The sons of the well-to-do were sent away to the nearest towns to get their schooling. An education was commonly considered a stepping-stone to city life and better fortune. "Educated" people got out of the villages as fast as they could — this place of poor, unenlightened farms held for them no promise of a future.

Things are entirely different now.

As early as the war against the Japanese invaders, the people's forces led by the Communist Party liberated this area. In addition to other reforms three regular primary schools as well as 30 classes in as many villages were opened to give a primary school education to 1,000 youngsters and adults. This was a good start, but the expansion of education on a larger scale had to await the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

Today the Hsiyu People's Commune, which the original 33 villages of the area have organized, has 19 primary schools with 5,390 pupils (five times the number at liberation) and a junior middle school. Its first middle school graduates, 88 of them, completed their courses last year. There is also an agro-technical school and an agricultural middle school which students join on a part-study, part-work basis, and 24 spare-time middle schools.

With education free or financially well within every family's reach and schools located conveniently near at hand, the peasants are eager to study. One-fourth of the total population of Hsiyu Commune, including all its school-age children and a large percentage of its young people, are studying in these schools.

Farming Offers Big Scope

Education and modernization of farming go hand in hand. Without its schools and courses Hsiyu would be hard put to it to keep its many new enterprises going,

much less expand them. Today it uses a considerable amount of modern machinery and mechanized transport: tractors, combine-harvesters, threshing machines, sowers, lorries and motor junks. It has power-driven water pumps with a total of 1,210 h.p., a power plant as well as machine repair and assembly workshops. All these require a large pool of skilled operators and other staff, not to speak of the other activities in production, welfare or leisure that are now an everyday part of the life of the commune such as its management and accounting departments at the commune centre and in the constituent production brigades and teams; its clinics; its clubs and cultural activities of many kinds.

Peasants with an education, especially the young farmers, now find plenty of scope for their talents and energies right on the farms. Hsiyu now has 2,880 young people, or eight out of ten of its youth from the mid-teens to late twenties, who are primary or middle-school graduates. Most received their education after liberation. In practical work in the commune and in its continuation courses they have all increased their knowledge since graduation and are now working as technicians, tractor drivers and machine operators, vets, teachers, accountants or production brigade or team leaders, not to mention the commune chairman herself — Hsu Chien-chun. Together with the many graduates of Hsiyu's own adult schools and courses and cadres sent to aid Hsiyu by the Government, they form the core of Hsiyu's skilled manpower. This new attitude of its young people after liberation has played a big role in the transformation of Hsiyu. Educating its brains and giving new skills to its hands, it ploughs its intellectual capital right back into production.

One Who Led the Way

No better example of these young people who are maturing and taking such an active part in commune life could be found than the young chairman of Hsiyu Commune.

Hsu Chien-chun is an energetic young woman of twenty-seven. She comes from a poor peasant family whose six members scraped a precarious living from a single *mu* of land. When her father went away to seek work in the northeast, Hsu Chien-chun had to do her share of work in the fields. Fortunately the area was soon liberated and when she was nine she entered a primary school though much against the wishes of her conservative old grandfather who thought that the only right place for girls was at home. In 1951, when she was 16, she graduated. She had hopes of continuing her studies and becoming either an engineer or a government worker. But events caused her to decide otherwise.

Her mother's illness made her postpone her plans for further studies and she joined a five-household mutual-aid team, the first to be set up in her village. Two months later when the old team leader dropped out and a new one was urgently needed, Chien-chun, known to be a good, honest girl with a bit of an education, was elected. It was a big responsibility for a youngster. She was none too experienced as a farmer; she blushed every time she had to speak at a meeting. When her mother got better, she decided to leave the farm and continue her studies. The mutual-aid team members, on hearing of this, begged her to stay. "The whole village is watching us," they said at a special meeting called to consider the situation. "They want to see whether the mutual-aid

team system is going to work. We can't get along without your help!" They spoke with great sincerity. After a sleepless night, Chien-chun decided once and for all that her place was on the farm where her education, inadequate though it was, could be put to good use. She had pledged "to serve the people wholeheartedly" when she joined the Youth League the previous year. Here on the farm her services were clearly needed.

Once her decision was taken Hsu Chien-chun threw herself with determination into learning farm work and how to lead the team. In the daytime she learnt from experienced hands in the fields; nights she organized a study group which pored over books and farming magazines trying to master the latest farming ideas which they could adapt for their purposes. With good leadership and hard work behind it, the inherent advantages of the mutual-aid team organization proved themselves in bigger yields than those of the individual peasants working alone in the old ways. Following its example, other teams were formed. Later these joined together to establish a semi-socialist co-op farm. Later again, as the peasants felt the need for a more thoroughgoing socialist collective, they formed a fully socialist co-op farm to work the land of seven formerly separate villages.

Each step in this advance entailed more complex organization and management problems. The farmers too were advancing to more modern methods of farming, using chemical fertilizers and modern implements and machines. Hsu Chien-chun found that it was increasingly important to study herself and help her co-op colleagues to study to keep abreast of things. It was essential for instance to study the methods of organization and work that other farms used successfully and that were reported in the press and special bulletins published by the agricultural bureaus and schools. When the people's commune was formed she became an even keener organizer of educational efforts to train more literate and knowledgeable farmers. Hsu Chien-chun's steady, wholehearted way of work earned the people's trust and respect. She was successively elected head of the socialist co-op farm



This Is My Native Land

Woodcut by Wu Chiang-nien

when this was formed, and in 1958, of the people's commune. She has also been elected a deputy to the National People's Congress, the highest organ of state authority in the country.

The story of Hsu Chien-chun is well known not only in Hsiyu but all over the country. She is an admired example of the educated young people who have placed the public weal ahead of all else and have found full scope for their energies and happiness for their communities and themselves in work on the agricultural front.

Young Agro-Technicians

One field in which these young people are very active is in scientific experimenting with new production methods. The commune has over 140 aspiring young agro-technicians either already working in the production teams or studying in its technical school. They are doing research in whatever promises to help raise output from meteorology to soil improvement, seed selection to field management.

Those studying in the commune's agro-technical school are on a part-time work, part-time study basis that closely integrates study and practical work. Besides giving its students a general education including Chinese language, politics, maths, chemistry, physics, etc., it holds courses in agricultural science and other specialized subjects of direct practical use to the modern farmer.

Its young students get every possible facility to do practical experimental work. They are paying special attention to methods of increasing yields and the success of these efforts is amply proved by the fact that they get enough food from their experimental plots to meet the needs of the whole school. In the past few years, they have made many experiments to discover which crops are best suited to the various types of land in their commune and their findings have been passed on to the production brigades. Another series of experiments studied the characteristics of 72 strains of

wheat and 31 strains of maize. They found the eight strains of wheat and nine strains of maize which are best suited to their commune's soil. In connection with this experiment and working with the technical teams of the commune production brigades, the school has helped to make an overall soil survey of the commune's land. It has also helped to pioneer and introduce better methods of planting, field management and crop protection. The school veterinary class runs a stock-breeding farm. This has worked out and introduced throughout the commune better methods for the care of livestock. It has bred good strains of livestock and poultry which the production teams are now raising on their livestock farms. One promising breed is a cross between Yorkshire pigs and a local stock which thrives on rough fodder, and between Friesians and tough local cattle which promises to combine the best of the two strains to give plenty of milk and be strong work animals to boot. First generations of both crossbreeds are thriving. In fact, the technical teams and school have become a sort of pilot plant for the whole commune.

One concrete result of their joint efforts has been a sizable increase in the commune's yields as a whole. Setting the production brigades and teams a good lead, their experimental fields have raised yields twice as high as the average.

New Generation of Farmers

Hsiyu's well-trained young farmers are found in every field of commune work. Following the example of their chairman, they have continued to put study and work together after they leave their schools. Their knowledge and conscientious attitude to work have similarly won them the confidence of their communities. Fifty-eight of them have been elected leaders or deputy leaders of the commune's production brigades. Another 183 are leading the work of production teams under the brigades. At the tractor station 90 per cent of the workers are sons and daughters of local peasants who have gone through the local schools. All the tractor drivers are local lads and girls.

Minority People Forging Ahead

New Things in Yenchi

by SUN YU-WEN

Yenchi, the beautiful capital of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou* in China's northeast, has trebled its population since its liberation in 1945. That's an indication of the many changes that have come to it as a people's city.

TUCKED in the southeastern corner of Kirin Province, Yenchi is at its most attractive in its early autumn guise. Seen from the high point of its lovely park it lies cradled in a ring of interlocking hills. Red and yellow buses make a brilliant contrast against the dark green

* An administrative unit embracing a number of counties and cities in a province or an autonomous region.

Teng Lin-ngo, a girl of 23, is a fully trained tractor driver. Her father had dreamt half his life of possessing his own work buffalo but before liberation he could never afford to buy anything bigger than a donkey. When his daughter Lin-ngo finished primary school she went on to learn tractor driving. Now her father is seeing his offspring ploughing "his" land, the wide fields of all the commune, with a powerful tractor. He has forgotten his little dream of just a buffalo. Lin-ngo is now known as one of the best tractor operators in the county. She and her colleagues at the tractor station tractor plough, sow and cultivate most of the commune's fields. They maintain and repair the tractors themselves.

Another of these aspiring young agro-technicians is nicknamed "Chuko Liang Junior"—after the great military genius of the time of the Three Kingdoms. His real name is Hsu Chien-min. He has had six years in a Hsiyu primary school, and after two years in ordinary middle school is continuing his studies in the commune's spare-time middle school. He got his nickname because of his love of learning, his bright intelligence, his voracious reading and his ability to apply what he learns to the practical tasks of the farm. His success in the field of seed selection has been recognized by the Shantung Agricultural Institute which has invited him to become one of its peasant researchers.

The Wangchia Production Brigade of the commune has a technical team of 13 young farmers. They are engaged in a whole series of experiments to get better seed, improve use of fertilizers and streamline field management. Their brigade is pleased with the good results they are getting. Their leader is a 24-year-old girl, Chang Huan-ying, a 1954 local primary-school graduate. She too has thrown herself wholeheartedly into farm work and with the help of her father, a veteran farmer, and her own keen love of the soil has done so well that she too has been appointed a peasant researcher of the Shantung Agricultural Institute. She is typical of the many young people of the commune who are following worthily in the footsteps of their chairman.

trees which line its streets. New buildings and roads marked by the new growth of trees chart the rapid advance of its industry and educational facilities.

The Burhatung River meandering westwards through it has made it easier for its municipal planners to avoid the monotonous layout that is unfortunately so typical of many swiftly growing modern cities, but they have more than merely avoided such pitfalls: they have created a small city well worthy of its surroundings. On a clear autumn night the city takes on a new beauty when the murmuring river reflects the moving shadows of pedestrians and traffic and the necklace of lights on its bridges.

The park also contains the city's miniature zoo and botanical garden. On holidays it is well patronized by its citizens. Prominent among them are the Korean women. Dressed in their brilliant coloured blouses and long, gracefully flowing skirts, they love to dance and sing their national folk songs and there are always amateur musicians ever ready to provide a suitable accompaniment. The Koreans are one of the larger national minorities in China. They live mainly in the Yenpien region where they form 54 per cent of the population. Here they have lived for decades in amity with the Hans and other peoples and play a notable part in China's socialist construction.

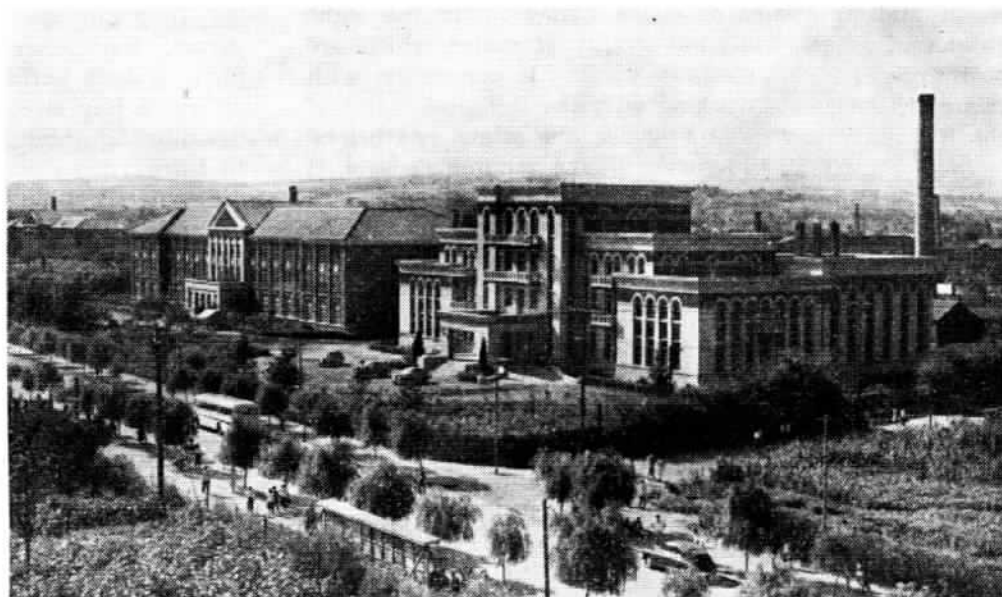
The Koreans were in fact among the pioneers in opening up the Yenpien area. Just over a century ago, the present site of Yenchi city was an uninhabited wasteland given over to wolves, roebucks and pheasants. Then came the first groups of settlers—the Hans from south of the Great Wall, the Koreans from south of the Tumen River and the Manchus from the surrounding areas. The fertile soil attracted more and more immigrants and Yenchi became a small market town. Most of the time it was a somnolent little backwater that only came to life after the autumn harvest each year when the peasants brought in their surplus farm produce to sell and buy the things they needed. In those days Yenchi consisted of one short street, a winery and a few inns to accommodate the incoming peasants.

It was occupied by the Japanese imperialists when they overran the northeast in 1931. They made Yenchi the capital of their newly created Chientao Province and a centre from which to exploit and oppress Yenpien. The people, however, refused to submit. Led by the underground Communist Party organization, they formed anti-Japanese guerrilla forces in the mountain areas and continued to harass the invaders right up to the time of Japan's surrender in 1945.

When the town was finally liberated, it had a population of about 30,000. Its industry consisted mainly of two small factories with a few score workers. They repaired simple machines and made metal household utensils. There was neither running water nor a sewage system in the city. Its citizens had to fetch their drinking water from the river. Piles of garbage heaped haphazardly sent stinking water flowing down the streets on rainy days.

A Growing City

The city has spread out in all directions in the past 17 years. New buildings have risen one after another. In the two years of 1959 and 1960 alone Yenchi increased its floorspace by nearly 40,000 square metres. Piped water, a sewage system and an automatic telephone exchange have been installed. The city administration has filled up swamps and cleared away accumulated garbage.



A corner of Yenchi

Roads have been asphalted and are kept tidy and clean. Long lines of poplars have been planted along the streets, and fruit trees and orchards established on the slopes of the northern hills.

The city's industrial district has been assigned a stretch of former wasteland south of the river. Here many factories have been built since the founding of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in 1952 and especially since 1958 when the big leap forward in the national economy swept the whole of China.

The Yenpien Farm Tool Plant, one of the larger factories, produces ploughs, seeders, threshers and harvesters. Its products are not only popular among the peasants in Yenpien, but command a good market in other parts of the country as well. The machinery plant, making small steam engines, and the repair plant for lorries are two other major enterprises that have been playing a leading role in the farm mechanization of Yenpien.

There has been a big extension of the areas under both grain crops and vegetables. The building of new water conservancy and irrigation works, efficient measures to check soil erosion and the energetic aid industry has given to the farms have steadily pushed up Yenpien agricultural yields. Yenchi is now producing more vegetables than it needs and is shipping out its surplus to other places.

Schools and Colleges

A large proportion of Yenchi's inhabitants are studying in regular or spare-time schools. Spare-time education especially is thriving. Several thousand workers and employees are attending various levels of schools specially established catering to their needs.

Elementary education is universal in the city. Several thousand students are enrolled in the regular middle schools and several agricultural middle schools designed especially for the rural population. Before liberation there were no institutions of higher learning in the Yenpien region. This state of affairs ended in 1949 when Yenpien University, China's first university for a minor-

ity people, was founded in Yenchi. More than 2,000 students have since graduated from it; they are working in Yenpien, in its schools and colleges, factories and farms and other spheres.

The university has more than 1,000 students. It gives tuition in 11 specialties in its five departments—politics and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and biology, languages and physical education. Four out of every five students are Korean. It didn't have a very opulent foundation at the start, but today the university library boasts a collection of 270,000 volumes.

The Yenpien Medical College is another of the city's higher educational institutions. Training mainly Korean medical staff, it has 16 well-equipped laboratories. Attached to it are a nursing school and a large modern hospital which treats a thousand out-patients a day.

The Yenpien Art School, a secondary school, takes in primary-school graduates who show special talent in singing, dancing or the fine arts. During their six or four years of study, these budding artists receive free tuition, board and lodging, medical care, textbooks and

free provision of drawing materials or musical instruments. The school library has a good collection of gramophone records of Chinese and foreign music, both classical and modern.

This school, set up five years ago, is thriving and rich in talent. It is not for nothing that the Korean nationality is known traditionally as a "nation of singers and dancers." Not to speak of the youth, a surprising number of the older men and women dance with consummate grace.

Yenchi recreational activities are many and colourful. It has a number of its own professional entertainment groups. These include a dramatic troupe, a Peking opera troupe, a *pingju* opera troupe and the nationally famous Yenpien Song and Dance Ensemble. Theatres, cinemas, clubs and cultural palaces are always crowded. On holidays and festivals the entertainments spill out on to the streets. When the Korean amateur artists give a carefree performance of songs and dances in praise of their happy life today, art and life merge and poetry fills the streets of Yenchi.

National-Independence Movement

Support for British Guiana's Struggle

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MRS. Janet Jagan, General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, received the most friendly of welcomes from the Chinese people during her 20-day stay in China. She had cordial talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, and was guest of honour at receptions given by the China-Latin America Friendship Association, the women's federation and other national organizations.

The Chinese people's welcome was climaxed by a mass rally held on August 24 in Peking at which they expressed their resolute support for the British Guianese people in their struggle for national independence.

Speeches delivered by Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, and by Mrs. Jagan at the rally were warmly applauded.

Mrs. Jagan was given a big ovation when she took the floor. She said what a great pleasure it was for her to visit China and to find such goodwill and friendship here, such generous hospitality, and understanding.

Referring to the struggle of the Guianese people for independence, she pointed out that Latin America today is an area inspired with the passionate desire of man to break all the chains of oppression, that the masses everywhere there are rebelling against the old order which has kept them in poverty, misery and ignorance. Each new success of the national-liberation struggles in Africa and Asia has reinforced the struggle of the people of British Guiana; and the support they have had from the people of China and of all other parts of the world has greatly encouraged them.

Concluding her speech, Mrs. Jagan declared that the Guianese people, in their desire for freedom, are con-

tinuing their struggle and today stand resolute in their demand for independence.

Chu Tu-nan in his speech congratulated the people of British Guiana on the great successes they have won in their struggle under the leadership of their Premier and Mrs. Jagan and the People's Progressive Party.

Salute to British Guianese People

Ever since the British colonialists began to rule over the rich and beautiful land of Guiana, said Chu Tu-nan, the Guianese people with a glorious tradition of struggle, have never ceased their fight against British colonial rule and for national independence. And their struggle has made new advances especially since the founding of the People's Progressive Party in 1950.

Rallying the broad ranks of the Guianese people of all nationalities, the P.P.P. unfolded an active struggle for national independence and has won the profound love and support of the people. Under pressure of the mounting independence struggle of the British Guianese people, the British colonialists were compelled to grant a constitution to British Guiana in April 1953, and general elections were held there for the first time in history. The People's Progressive Party has three times won victory in the elections. The measures for democratic reform adopted by the P.P.P. after coming into office were warmly supported by the Guianese people but incurred the animosity of the British colonial authorities.

To obstruct the independence of British Guiana, the imperialists openly engineered violence in Guiana last February against the self-governing administration led by the People's Progressive Party and Premier Jagan. U.S.

imperialism played a shameful role in these activities to organize violence. The British Guianese people, closely united around the Government and the People's Progressive Party, dealt resolute counter-blows against the violence engineered by the imperialists and the imperialists' plot finally failed.

Old and Neo-Colonialism Together

Chu Tu-nan went on to say that the imperialists are not reconciled to their defeat. At present Britain is again and again postponing the conference to discuss the date for the independence of British Guiana and, on the other hand, in an attempt to topple the Government, is creating political and economic difficulties and trying to stir up conflict between the different ethnic groups in the country. U.S. imperialism, for its part, is very much afraid that the speedy attainment of independence by British Guiana will accelerate the development of the national and democratic movements in the other Latin American countries. It is also attempting to turn British Guiana and the West Indies into more secure major sources of strategic materials to be plundered by U.S. monopoly capital. It is energetically exploiting every channel to infiltrate this region and continues to maintain and establish military bases to suppress the independence movements in the Latin American countries and to launch attacks on Cuba.

That is why U.S. imperialism is, on the one hand, asking Britain to postpone the granting of independence to British Guiana and, on the other, stepping up its plots with the reactionary forces in British Guiana and schemes to subvert the Government led by the People's Progressive Party.

These schemes and activities jointly undertaken by the imperialists to obstruct and frustrate the independence of the British Guianese people show clearly that the neo-colonialists and the old colonialists are at one in opposing the colonial and semi-colonial peoples' struggle for national independence.

Chu Tu-nan pointed out that the victorious struggle of the British Guianese people is powerfully reinforcing the independence struggle of the people of the West Indies as well as inspiring the development of the national and democratic movements in Latin America as a whole. It is also a powerful support to the Chinese people.

Backed by the socialist countries and by the people of the whole world, the British Guianese people, provided they strengthen their unity, sharpen their vigilance, rally more closely around their own Government and persist in the struggle, will certainly be able to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles created by imperialism, continue to advance victoriously, achieve even greater successes and speedily attain complete independence, Chu Tu-nan concluded.

China Supports International Guarantee Of Cambodian Neutrality

PREMIER Chou En-lai has announced China's full support for Prince Sihanouk's proposal to call an international conference of the countries concerned to formally recognize and guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

In the letter dated August 27 in reply to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Premier Chou En-lai says:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Royal Highness' letter of August 20, in which Your Royal Highness pointed to the serious fact that your country has in recent years been constantly subjected to threats, conspiracy, sabotage, and aggression by stronger neighbouring powers, and that of late part of Cambodian territory has been occupied by foreign troops. Your Royal Highness righteously declared that the Kingdom of Cambodia could no longer tolerate such incessant provocations and aggressions. In this regard, I wish, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express profound sympathy and solicitude for Your Royal Highness and, through Your Royal Highness, for the Cambodian Government and people.

The enlarged Geneva Conference convened on Your Royal Highness' proposal contributed positively to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. The people of the whole world are gratified with this and they hope that the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question may

become a starting point in easing the tension throughout Southeast Asia. However, it is disquieting that the United States is deliberately carrying on its policy of aggression and unscrupulously aggravating the tension in Indo-China. The United States is now supporting and instigating the pro-American forces in Laos to obstruct the implementation of the Geneva agreements. U.S. troops are still hanging on in Thailand. U.S. "special forces," intensifying their aggressive activities in southern Viet Nam, have launched a "mopping-up" campaign on an unprecedented scale. In the meantime, the United States has directed the spearhead of its aggression at the Kingdom of Cambodia, against which it has instigated Thailand and south Viet Nam to make military provocations, thus seriously violating the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is a peace-loving country and its consistent policy of peace and neutrality ought to enjoy the support and respect of all countries. Your Royal Highness proposed in your letter the convocation of an international conference with the participation of the countries which met last month in Geneva, to formally recognize and guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. The Chinese Government, which has always respected the national independence and the policy of peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia, fully supports Your Royal Highness' proposal. It is of the opinion, moreover, that in order that it may

achieve the desired results, the conference must be attended by the United States, Thailand and south Viet Nam, which are threatening and undermining the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

We firmly believe that the Government and people of Cambodia are not alone in their just struggle to resist

foreign aggression and safeguard national independence but can count on the full sympathy and support of the Chinese people and all other peace-loving countries and people in the world. The aggressive plot of Thailand and south Viet Nam inspired by U.S. imperialism against Cambodia will certainly meet with shameful defeat.

Travelogue

BOLIVIAN SKETCHES

by LI YEN-NIEN

WE left Arica, a free port in northernmost Chile, at night and took the train to La Paz, the Bolivian capital.

The journey on this British-run railway line lasted 25 hours, whereas the air flight takes only 45 minutes! When climbing uphill, the engine drew the six small carriages at only 12 kilometres per hour. Puffing up the mountain side at 60 degrees, with the carriage wheels clanking as they rolled on the four-rail tracks, the train moved with difficulty, like a crippled, panting old man trying to climb a hill.

We shared a crowded carriage with some fifty-odd Chileans. When the Bolivians from other carriages heard we were from Peking, they came to see us out of curiosity and obviously with joy, and showered on us all sorts of questions about China. The deputy conductor of the train, a Chilean who had been working on the same line since 1928, also came to greet us and told us about things of interest along the line. As it was cold at night in the high mountains, he lent us a woollen blanket to keep us warm, and when he saw that we were not used to the high altitude, he offered us some medicine and insisted that we go and take a rest in his own compartment. This, as he put it, was a way for him to show his friendship for the Chinese people.

Then there were the warm-hearted Indians travelling on the same train. It was obvious that they too had many questions to ask about New China, but seeing that we looked pale and had lost our appetite, they decided that their questions could wait and did their best to comfort us while advising us on how to get used to the high mountain climate.

After spending more than a day on the train we arrived in La Paz at ten o'clock the following night. Topographically, La Paz is like a huge bath tub. The train just wound its way down from the rim of the tub to its bottom. There were lights glittering at the bottom and lights also dotted the walls and the rim of the tub. La Paz, so I was told, is the highest city in the world with "the bottom of the tub" over 3,200 metres above sea-level and "its rim" about 4,000 metres. Compared with Sucre, Bolivia's constitutional capital with a population of only 50,000, La Paz has a total of 400,000 inhabitants.

Industry and Trade

Many Bolivian businessmen in foreign trade have learnt of China's progress in the last decade or so from

talks and articles by their fellow countrymen who have been to China. They believe that their country is losing a lot by the failure to expand Sino-Bolivian trade. The Bolivians are anxious to trade with China and a Bolivian official in charge of trade expressed the hope that China would send a permanent trade representative to Bolivia.

Many Bolivian industrialists we met, like the Bolivian importers and exporters, were eager to develop trade with the socialist countries. But they were even less happy than businessmen in foreign trade for, as victims of the trade policy of the U.S. capitalists and the U.S. Government, they were on the verge of bankruptcy. In Cochabamba, the nation's second biggest city, we were told that Bolivia could have no future unless there was a fundamental change in its foreign policy. Bolivian industrialists had built nylon and cotton textile mills in La Paz. But the machinery the United States sold them was outdated and the raw materials needed had to be imported from the United States too. The quality of their products was therefore poor and cost high. Moreover, U.S. nylon and cotton goods were flooding the country so that the native factories had either to reduce production or close down altogether. U.S. policy, Bolivians said, was to sell you the outdated machinery no longer used in that country, as well as raw materials at a high price, then dump in your country the same kind of goods you wanted to produce yourselves, so as to strangle your own industry in its cradle. They would then offer to help you build another new industry, only to have it strangled in the same manner. We had a talk with a famous Bolivian engineer, an oil-mining specialist, who also told us about his experience of U.S. "assistance." U.S. capitalists, he said, had issued huge loans to private capital in Bolivia for the exploitation of the oil wells. This was how they were trying to undermine the Bolivian Government's policy of nationalizing the oil industry, and thus to place it under their own control. Washington also exerted direct pressure on the Bolivian Government to prevent it from making contacts with the socialist countries. In 1960, for instance, the Soviet Government had proposed giving Bolivia a loan for the exploitation of its oil resources but the Bolivian Government under U.S. pressure turned down the proposal. Bolivians wanted to start increasing oil production immediately so as to develop the industry but the United States wanted to increase production only after it had complete control of Bolivia's oil industry. In the meantime, it was carrying out large-scale prospecting with Bolivian money to collect

more geological data for future exploitation. The United States had obtained a lease of over 11 million hectares of land on which it was free to prospect for and exploit oil finds. The ground rent paid by the United States was from 15 to 50 cents a hectare, the cost of an apple and a packet of U.S. cigarettes in Bolivia. In other words, by paying the price of an apple or a packet of cigarettes for each hectare, the United States was entitled to everything on that land.

Land and Peasants

From La Paz we travelled southeast by air. Unlike the region northwest of La Paz with its deserts and rocky mountains, the mountains below us were all covered with green plantations. In almost every ravine there was a small cottage — just one household — with several sheep and cattle grazing near by. It was only after an hour's flight that we saw houses grouped together in villages and these were on the vast plain. Finally we came to Cochabamba, a green-clad city with a population of 120,000. Here, it was not as cold as in La Paz and the weather was not so changeable; it was quite warm and comfortable in fact.

On the morning of the second day after our arrival, a swarthy thin-faced middle-aged Indian peasant came to see us in high spirits. The moment he saw us, he took our hands in his powerful grip, tongue-tied and apparently excited. The victorious Chinese peasants had always been an aspiration to him. . . . Finally, with clenched fist, he said that those who now led the peasant movement in their office rooms did not really represent the interests of the peasants, that they themselves must get organized to fight.

This surprise visit paid us by this Indian peasant leader aroused our interest in the Bolivian countryside. We heard of a village about an hour's drive north of Cochabamba. It had 2,000 households and about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians.

We met one of the leaders of this village who was most interested in the people's communes in China and the writings of Chinese leaders on agricultural co-operation. He asked us questions and in turn told us something about his country. After the 1952 popular armed uprising, he said, peasants in his village distributed the landowners' land among themselves, two hectares for each household. The Government wanted them to pay compensation to the landowners by instalments over a period of 20 years. But the peasants had refused to pay anything up to present. Before 1952, the biggest landowner of his village was a Spanish Catholic nun. She owned 2,000 hectares on which there were over 1,000 peons. Aside from a part of the land under her direct management, she used to rent out the rest of the land, together with the peons attached to it, to others. She was free to sell the land, together with the peons who lived and worked on it. She had two even bigger farms somewhere else, one comprising 5,000 hectares with 100 or so milking cows. After the 1952 uprising, all the nun's land had been distributed among the peasants except for 50 hectares which were left to her. Most of her considerable income was remitted to the Vatican; the rest she deposited in a foreign bank in La Paz for a monthly interest, so it was reported, of 2,500 dollars. To-

day, this nun no longer had any political influence and she kept to herself in the church all day long. Of course she lived far better than the peasants and was still influential in religious life. Our friend who translated for us added that, in the past, about one-third of the land in Bolivia was in the hands of the church, that is, in the hands of foreign missionaries.

"Anyway, we've won back our land," that Indian leader said. "We Indians are no longer slaves but masters on our own land. But in the past ten years, land has been the only thing we've got, nothing else. We're still in need of seeds, farm implements, irrigation installations, houses. Because we're in want of all these, we're still living in poverty."

"Still," he went on, "we hold dear the land we've won. To defend it we organized a peasant association which has a membership of 2,000. Most of the members have bought weapons and armed themselves. It is for this reason and this alone, that the landowners of the old days can do nothing against us."

Some time later, we visited Lake Titicaca, the world's biggest mountain lake. On this 200-kilometre trip, we saw scores of villages like the one just described. The Indian peasants were still living in poverty: they had won back their land but had no seeds, only the most primitive farm implements, and no irrigation installations. We were told that there was a growing discontent among these peasants because the Government had not come to their aid.

The People Demonstrate

April 9, 1952, was a memorable day for the Bolivian people. On that day the people staged a mammoth armed uprising. Using arms captured from the reactionary troops, the miners of La Paz finally routed 5,000 troops of the military dictatorship after four days' bitter fighting. The miners were supported by the Indian peasants who, in their hundreds, armed themselves to fight for land and to live like human beings.

In the face of this situation, Victor Paz Estenssoro of the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement put forward the slogans of nationalizing the mines, of national economic rehabilitation and land reform. He became the President of Bolivia. In the same year, the Bolivian Government nationalized the three biggest tin mines formerly under the control of U.S.-British monopoly capital and three big families in Bolivia. A state-owned Bolivian mining enterprise was thus founded. Soon afterwards, the Government also nationalized the oil industry. Under the pressure of the peasant masses, the Estenssoro government also introduced land reform in the principal areas of the country.

These measures aroused the anger of the U.S. Government. It resorted to military threats: staging big military manoeuvres in places neighbouring on Bolivia. Such threats, however, were futile in the face of the armed people and the colossal peasant movement. It then changed its tactics and, in 1954, began issuing loans to Bolivia. These loans now total \$100 million and the United States hopes by means of them to divide the now state-owned mining company into several separate enterprises under the direction of foreign advisers. At the same time it hopes to control oil mining in that country by making investments in private enterprises. The

The Pot and the Kettle

AN unusual row recently broke out between Washington and Lisbon. It took the form of an epistolary duel between American and Portuguese missionaries in Angola, with neither side showing any Christian charity towards the other.

It all started with an article published in the United States by the Rev. Edwin Lemaster, an American Protestant missionary expelled from Angola. Highly critical of Lisbon's rule in Portuguese Africa, it accused the Portuguese regime of "un-Christian" practices in its colonies. Considering the serious nature of the charges, made at a time when Lisbon is fighting desperately and with the utmost brutality to suppress the Angolan patriots, it could only have been inspired by higher mundane authorities in Washington. Even though it came from the boss from across the Atlantic, Lisbon found this slap in the face hard to take. So it decided to pay back in kind—in a counter-statement by a Portuguese Catholic priest, Father Mendes, in the Lisbon *Diario de Manha*.

Father Mendes knew how to hit his opponents where it hurt. American missionaries in Portuguese Africa, he declared, were not "bona fide" missionaries: they "are really agents of American capitalism, carrying the Bible as a disguise. Their aim is to implant United States materialism and temporal interests in Angola in opposition to our own [Portuguese] civilizing and humanitarian work."

If Father Mendes shows up the Rev. Lemaster and his masters for what they really are, he also exposes himself and his masters who clearly don't like it that a quarter of Angola's rich farm produce and minerals are today shipped off to the United States and that American firms have in their safes prospecting and mining rights over Angola's petroleum, uranium, tungsten and other strategic resources while their missionaries are trying to make out that they are concerned about the Angolans' souls. Lisbon is obviously upset by the competition of the Lemasters. That's why they have been kicked out of Angola.

state investment in Bolivia's oil industry now amounts to \$60 million but U.S. investment in the private oil companies has already reached \$100 million, or as much as the total amount of U.S. loans to the Bolivian Government. So the nationalized tin mines and oil industry are now in danger. The government policy is to bow to the United States while the people are doing the very opposite. This was manifested on April 9 of this year, the tenth anniversary of the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement's coming to power.

A parade took place in the square outside the presidential residence and we were there to watch it. Most of the workers of the major mining areas in La Paz had refused to join the parade as a protest against the Government's policy of subservience to Washington. But those miners and peasants



Cartoon by Chiang Fan

These American priests, Father Mendes complained, "are worse than the Communists, for we can bar the admission of Communists to Angola, but the Americans with their millions [of dollars] are allowed to enter under the guise of missionaries with the Bible under their arms."

Father Mendes was rather outspoken. But he also picked his words carefully. He preferred not to explain why, for example, these "agents of American capitalism" could not be barred. This preferential treatment is not unconnected with the fact that Washington today is underwriting a substantial part of Portuguese military expenses in Angola, including the supply of napalms and other lethal weapons used to massacre Angolan patriots. Notice, also, that Father Mendes used the term "capitalism" instead of "imperialism," "colonialism" or "neo-colonialism." Anything that might cast aspersions on Portuguese rule in Angola, which it calls an "overseas province," is taboo! Then, too, he chose not to elaborate on Portuguese "civilizing and humanitarian work" in Angola—where the slave-trade, slave-labour and mass slaughter of the innocents have made Portuguese colonialism hated throughout the world.

It is often said that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Neither the Rev. Lemaster, nor Father Mendes, nor for that matter their superiors in Washington and Lisbon, seem to have remembered that homely truth.

who did take part in the parade were all armed, and carried placards with such inscriptions as "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Have all mines nationalized!" "Firm support for the Cuban revolution!" They marched past the reviewing stand where members of the Government and the U.S. Ambassador stood. The 5,000 Indian peasants from the Department of La Paz presented an especially spectacular sight. Wearing multi-coloured caps, they carried a motley collection of arms, rifles, shot-guns and other weapons; some blowing bugles, they marched forward in firm measured steps under red flags. Some had bought and wore helmets to form a helmet team, others wore long boots to form another team of their own, a third team with pistols in hand, wore epaulettes, it was a brave, colourful spectacle. Quite a few peasants fired into the sky as warning to the U.S. Ambassador and the reactionary rulers on the stand. . . .

CULTURAL RELICS

Taiping Sword Returned to China

After being held abroad for 97 years, the sword of a famous leader of the Taiping Revolution (1851-64), the greatest peasant rising in Chinese history, has been returned to China and is now on public exhibition at Peking's Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

The sword was found and presented to China by Charles Curwen, member of the National Committee of the Britain-China Friendship Association. Originally, it belonged to Li Hsiu-cheng, an outstanding general in the later phase of the Taiping Uprising. It was presented to him as a gift by Hung Hsiu-chuan, the Heavenly King of the Taiping Kingdom.

Charles Curwen is a British scholar whose field of study includes the history of the Taiping Revolution. He sent back the sword together with an article in Chinese in which he describes how the existence of the sword came to his attention and how he traced and eventually found it.

In 1960, he learnt from an English book of history, the article says, that Li Hsiu-cheng's sword had come into the possession of General C. G. Gordon, one of the principal commanders of the foreign interventionist forces which took part in crushing the Taiping Revolution. In the following year, looking up reference material in a memorandum of Gordon now in the collection of the British Museum, he came across an account of the sword. The Gordon memorandum records that when Li Hsiu-cheng withdrew from Soochow to Nanking (then the Taiping capital), he left the sword in the custody of his cousin Li Shih-hsien, another Taiping

general. In 1864, while this cousin was engaging the Ching Dynasty forces in battle outside the city wall of Liyang, Kiangsu Province, his deputy commander took the opportunity to stage a revolt. He closed the city gate against his commander, plundered his home and among other things took the sword. Later, the sword passed into Gordon's hands.

The memorandum also contains a note written by Gordon's brother saying that the sword mentioned was the one "presented to the Duke of Cambridge" who, Curwen's article recalls, was the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army from 1855 to 1895, and a cousin of Queen Victoria. Later, Mr. Curwen found the sword mentioned in the will of the duke's son. With these clues and after making many more inquiries, Mr. Curwen finally found the sword in March 1961. He bought it and returned it to China.

"Li Hsiu-cheng's sword has been lost for 97 years," Mr. Curwen writes in his article. "I feel very happy to have been able to discover such an important relic of the Taiping Kingdom, one that was left behind by a national hero in the history of the Chinese revolution."

The sword in its scabbard is 84 cm. long; its blade is 62 cm. long. The scabbard is made of a special kind of bamboo, hooped with gilded silver. Three small Chinese characters "Li Hsiu-cheng" are inscribed on the blade. "Made by Chang Yu-shu" in small Chinese characters is inscribed on the pommel. Hilt and scabbard are carved with exquisite dragon and phoenix designs, one depicts two dragons playing with a pearl and another two phoenixes flying towards the sun. These are matched with conventional patterns symbolizing good fortune and happiness.

A comparative study of the design and decorations on this sword shows that it shares many features in common with those of other Taiping relics, confirming that it belongs to the Taiping period. The rebellion of Li Shih-hsien's deputy in Liyang is recorded in other historical documents

of the Taiping Kingdom and these in general confirms the account given in Gordon's memorandum.

The news of the return of the sword has aroused great public interest. *Renmin Ribao* and the rest of the national as well as local press have all given prominence to the news. *Renmin Ribao* and other newspapers printed Mr. Curwen's article in full.

In Peking, people have been flocking to the museum to see the sword. There are other important Taiping relics, including Li Hsiu-cheng's portrait which shows him as a dignified, handsome man full of youthful vigour. It recalls vividly the great love cherished for this great son of a poor peasant family by the people when he was alive and which is beautifully preserved in many folk songs. One reads:

Sparrow, sparrow — how free you are.

Flying east, flying west — care-free.

*When you fly to the capital,
Please do me a favour:*

Go to see how Chung Wang is,
Is he thin or not?*

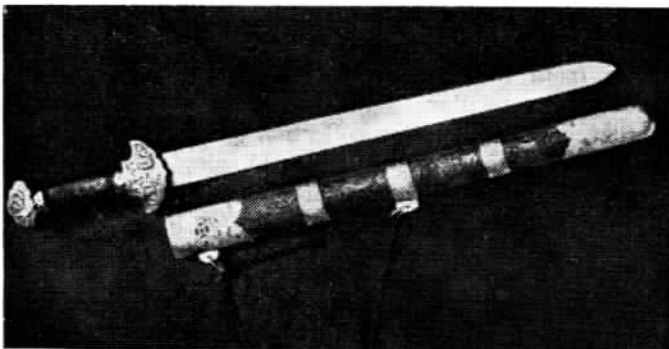
* Chung Wang (the Loyal Prince) was the honorary title conferred upon Li Hsiu-cheng in 1859.

ART

Animal Motifs in Neolithic Art

Excavations at over a hundred neolithic sites in recent years have brought to light a number of pieces of painted pottery whose beauty of form and decoration has delighted art lovers and set archaeologists agog with interest. Especially delightful and intriguing are those with decorative motifs of animals on them. Few such pieces were found among neolithic relics unearthed before liberation.

Notable among these new finds are the painted earthenware vessels excavated in the prehistoric village of Panpo near Sian, Shensi Province. (This site, belonging to the Yangshao Culture [c.2-3,000 B.C.], has now been made into a permanent museum. See *Peking Review*, No. 24, 1959.) Several of these vessels were found in good condition; others were broken, but their designs could still be reconstructed from the shards; they bear some most attractive and varied fish designs done with great fluency and



Li Hsiu-cheng's sword

skill. Some are vividly and realistically drawn, complete with mouths, gills, fins and tails. Some are stylized to give a richly decorative effect as in compound designs of two or three fish joined together (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

One of the most unique finds among this Panpo pottery is a perfectly preserved basin of fine red clay (Fig. 2). On its inside are two black



Fig. 2

designs, symmetrically arranged opposite each other, each consisting of a human face capped with a fancy conical hat and with two small fish attached, one to each temple. Two larger fish are drawn in black and also symmetrically placed on opposite sides of the bowl between these two heads. Even more noteworthy is another basin, also of red clay, with a design of four deer drawn in black (two are shown in figure 3). The



Fig. 3

drawing is simple and primitive but the artist has caught the very spirit of the deer in these gay and lively images. This basin is a rare object of art to be found in neolithic times. In general at this stage in human cultures, stylization and geometrization of form usually robs animal motifs of such dynamic directness of vision and representation.

Besides Panpo, painted pottery with animal designs has also been unearthed at several other neolithic sites in Shensi, and in Honan and Kansu Provinces. These designs are in general remarkable for their expressive force, their simplicity and beauty. They graphically illustrate the characteristic features of the plastic arts at that time and the high level of skill and artistic excellence they reached.

One of the significant finds of recent times is the earthenware vessels excavated at Miaotikou, in Shenh sien of Honan. These also belong to the Yangshao Culture. They were

unearthed by the Yellow River Reservoir Archaeological Team in 1956 and 1957 while work was being carried out on the Sanmen Gorge water conservancy projects. No fish designs were found here, but among others two designs were discovered of special interest: one, discovered on a fragment of a red basin coated with white slip, shows a clumsy toad drawn in black (Fig. 4). It is small-headed, big-bellied, its back dotted with dark spots. The other, found on a shard of coarse red clay, is a sculptured lizard lying prone, motionless, but fully alert, and instinct with life (Fig. 5). In striking contrast to the lumpish toad, it seems ready to dart away at the slightest provocation.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The painted pottery found at Huahsien, Shensi, by another archaeological field team working on the Yellow River construction sites, is remarkable for its bird decorations (Fig. 6). Earthenware with bird



Fig. 6

designs or in the form of birds was unearthed before at both Panpo and Miaotikou, but artistically they cannot compare with the sprightly designs found at Huahsien. The Huahsien pottery fragments show birds in a variety of postures, some perched on twigs, some on the point of flight; and some flying. They are drawn in simple lines and dark masses with the utmost economy of means, but are full of life and spirit.

Two outstanding examples from this group are a tripod in the shape of

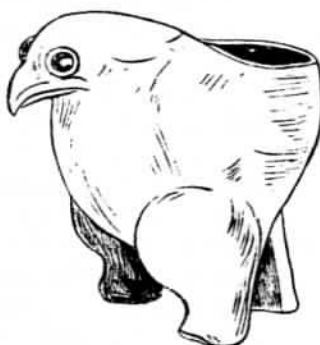


Fig. 7

an eagle (Fig. 7) and the face of a sculptured owl which is, unfortuna-

tely, broken. Made of fine clay, the eagle tripod (40 cm. high) has a polished, black surface. The characteristic features of this bird of prey are projected with amazing skill through the slightly raised head, the tightly closed beak, and baleful eyes.

Excavations in Paoki have produced two artistically significant neolithic earthen vases. Both have narrow necks. One has a shoulder design of a bird with a long bill and a long tail (Fig. 8); the other has a design with a large fish.



Fig. 8

To round off this description of animal motifs in Chinese neolithic art, mention must be made of a pottery container and a vase unearthed in Kansu in 1956, and also belonging to these neolithic times. The earthenware container is pot-bellied, with a wide, straight neck (Fig. 9). Painted on its belly are two similar designs each made up of two round eyes and a small nose in between with lines beneath the nose that might be a beard. Only the upper part is left of the other vessel. It bears a shoulder design of a bird's head showing a round eye and an open beak—a motif which is clearly continued throughout the pattern (Fig. 10). These two interesting vessels show that at this time and place the neolithic craftsmen who made them aimed at more decorative effects in their use of animal motifs, approximating to



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

the type of stylized animal form which is typical of neolithic art in general.

These neolithic finds speak most eloquently of the tremendous imaginative power of the ancient craftsmen, their talent in capturing and recording what they had observed in the animal life around them and transforming their observations into living and attractive artistic forms to embellish the household goods of their communities. These finds greatly enrich our knowledge and understanding of the course of neolithic art in China.

—YI SHUI

SIDELIGHTS

Opening Up a New World. On the mist-shrouded cliffs of Yenchi Mountain in northern Kwangtung grows a rare tea called the *Baimaocha*—the Silvery Tea. During the Ching Dynasty, this was one of the teas ordained for imperial use. With a fine, undefinable fragrance, the tea made from these leaves has a pure and soothing taste and leaves a lingering sweetness in the mouth. But due to long years of neglect, only 20 *jin* was gathered yearly from the mountain sides where the tea bushes grew scattered.

In 1956, a troupe of young people stormed the silence of the hills. These were volunteers who came at the call of the Communist Party and the Youth League to take up tea-growing and make their home on Yenchi Mountain. From that day on, the mountain echoed with activity. Trees were felled, houses went up. Fields were cleared, and

cattle, pigs and poultry raised. From the depths of the woods a few thousand plants of this precious tea bush were carefully gathered and transplanted.

Now, six years later, they have set up a sizable tea plantation of 78 *mu* which yielded 359 *jin* last year and this year, 250 *jin* for the spring crop alone. The young volunteers have turned the once barren wilderness into a thriving settlement with its own small power station and an abundance of food and grain which they produce themselves.

Trills That Thrill. Chinese music-lovers are being enchanted by the trills of the renowned flute player Lu Chun-ling. In performances abroad, he has earned the title of "magic flute" and "fairy flute" from enthusiastic critics.

Lu Chun-ling was once a taxi-driver in pre-liberation Shanghai. Many times when his car was parked before a cheap nightclub with its bawdy music, he'd taken out his flute and stopped

passers-by with fresh, nostalgic folk songs. He had fallen in love with music as a boy, but finding expensive musical instruments beyond his means, had taken up the traditional Chinese bamboo flute at which he soon excelled. His talent was discovered while he was a driver in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and his performances were much in demand in the army, factories and villages. Later he joined the Shanghai National Music Orchestra. Now a council member of the Union of Chinese Musicians, Lu lectures regularly at the Shanghai Conservatoire. He took up composing in 1957 and has shown big promise in this field as well. His fifth musical composition, *Galloping on the Grasslands*, was presented to appreciative audiences earlier this year.

Getting On Swimmably. Five years ago, the tilapia—an African fish about the size of a Chinese carp—was introduced into China. To begin with, there were just 20 little ones. Now, millions are swimming in the lakes and rivers of Kwangtung and other southern provinces in this country and in the seas off their shores.

The tilapia has been enthusiastically welcomed by Chinese fish-breeders. It is a table delicacy and it grows and breeds very fast—maturing in 3-4 months and laying as much as 20,000 eggs a year in warmer climates such as Fukien. It thrives in both fresh- and sea-water. At first, however, it had a hard time adapting itself to the colder water temperatures of south China. Originally from Mozambique Bay in tropical East Africa, its home waters had a temperature of 26-35 degrees. After a tough trial of endurance during the first winter, however, with the help of Chinese fish-breeders, it is now getting on nicely in temperatures of 12-25 degrees.

It has an added interest for ichthyologists and fisheries alike. Mother tilapia hatches her eggs in her mouth, in which the baby tilapia grow up until they are old enough to fend for themselves. The fish-breeder who wants to send tilapia fry somewhere just transports a dozen or so parent fish to the desired locality, letting them carry the fry.

The Picture. This is a Miao girl on subtropical Hainan Island. She is looking after her ducks. The picture was taken of her unawares. What is she thinking of? Is it of the coming festival a few days hence when the

handsome young hunters will come wading across the river with fresh venison on their shoulders? Is it of the lovely village, her home, behind the green foliage whence are floating even now the sounds of flutes and laughter? Is it of her beautiful embroidered headdress with strings of pearls hanging down the sides and the broad red sash at the back? Of the new silver necklaces and bracelets she will wear? Is it of the traditional "five-coloured meal" and the wines and fruits at the village banquet? Or is it of the fascinating speeches of the village elders who will repeat, for the hundredth time, the story of how they were hunted up into the hills by reactionary rule of the past, and of how, the People's Government welcomed them back, and helped them set up new homesteads in this lush valley by the river?



CHINA AND THE WORLD

D.R.V. National Day

The 17th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was warmly marked in China. Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai jointly sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the D.R.V.

The message paid tribute to the Vietnamese people and congratulated them on the great successes they have achieved under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, in the struggle against imperialist aggression and in the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction. It reaffirmed the constant and firm support of the Chinese people for the Vietnamese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism's armed aggression in south Viet Nam and for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

The message said that the Chinese people highly treasured the profound friendship between the two peoples which was built on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and, that together with the Vietnamese people, they would continue to make untiring efforts to strengthen fraternal friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between China and Viet Nam and the great unity of the socialist camp.

Premier Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and other Chinese leaders were present at the National Day reception given by the Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh on September 1.

Chen Yi on International Issues

Speaking at the D.R.V. National Day reception given by the Vietnamese Ambassador, Vice-Premier Chen Yi referred to some important international issues.

Condemning the recent shelling of the peaceful citizens of Havana by U.S. gunboats, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that "it revealed once again the

typical piratical character of U.S. imperialism. Afterwards, the U.S. Government shamelessly denied its responsibility for that direct attack. But the sanguinary facts are undeniable. The people of all countries of the world not only hold U.S. imperialism responsible for this incident, but see in it the portent of a larger aggressive action to be launched by U.S. imperialism against Cuba."

He praised the Cuban people for their keen vigilance against new aggression and adventurist activities by U.S. imperialism. "With the support of the people all over the world, the Cuban people are standing ever ready to deal a telling blow at the aggressors," the Vice-Premier pointed out.

Chen Yi condemned the pro-American forces in Laos for carrying out armed harassments with the support of U.S. imperialism in various parts of Laos in an attempt to rekindle the flames of war. He reaffirmed China's support for the proposal recently put forward by Prince Sihanouk for an international conference to recognize and undertake to respect the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

As regards the two draft treaties recently proposed by the U.S. concerning complete and a partial ban on nuclear tests, Chen Yi pointed out: "In essence, the U.S. is creating a pretext for the continued pursuance of its nuclear blackmail policy and acceleration of its preparations for a nuclear war."

Havana Declaration Anniversary

On September 1, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos gave a reception to mark the second anniversary of the first Havana Declaration and of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and China.

Addressing the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi hailed the Havana Declaration as one of vital historical significance. The Havana Declaration had solemnly announced the beginning of the first socialist revolution on the soil of the Americas, he said. At the same time the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cuba had opened a new page in the history of Sino-Cuban relations. This was of great support and encouragement to the Chinese people.

The Vice-Premier declared that support for the Cuban people's struggle

against U.S. aggression and for socialist revolution has always been regarded by the Chinese people as their international duty. They would always stand by the Cuban people and firmly support the Cuban people in their patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Indonesia's Stand on Asian Games Supported

After its failure to get the Chiang Kai-shek gang into the 4th Asian Games in Indonesia, U.S. imperialism stepped up its sabotage of the games. The Chiang Kai-shek gang, taking its cue from the U.S., tried to get into the 4th Asian Games with a view to helping the U.S. create "two Chinas" and to undermine the bonds of friendship between China and Indonesia. This political intrigue failed miserably owing to the firm opposition of the Chinese and Indonesian peoples and the honest-minded people throughout the world, and especially because the Indonesian Government acted resolutely and in time to prevent the so-called athletic team of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from entering its territory. A responsible official of the All-China Athletic Federation described this as "a triumph of the solidarity of the Asian peoples and of Sino-Indonesian friendship." The Chinese people, sportsmen and all those concerned with athletics wished to express their deep admiration for and heartfelt gratitude to President Sukarno and the Indonesian Government and people for their unflinching stand to safeguard Afro-Asian solidarity and Sino-Indonesian friendship, he said.

China Recognizes Trinidad And Tobago

On August 31, another independent state was born in the Caribbean Sea — Trinidad and Tobago. It is the first to follow Jamaica in shaking off colonial rule in the West Indies.

Premier Chou En-lai in a message addressed to Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, wished the people of that country success in the cause of preserving national independence and building their motherland.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi in a message informed Prime Minister Eric Williams of China's decision to recognize Trinidad and Tobago and hoped that it would lead to the development of friendly relations between China and Trinidad and Tobago.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

"Centre-Left" Government in Italy

Political developments in Italy in the past six months have shown that the "centre-left" game of the Italian ruling class has not produced the results it desired, says an article in No. 16 of *Shijie Zhishi* (World Culture) magazine. This manoeuvre has failed to ease the contradictions within the ruling class, still less block the advance of the people's movement.

On February 21, this year, a so-called "centre-left" government was formed in Italy with the Christian Democrats as its nucleus and with the participation of the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans and with the support of the socialists. This is a product of the ever more acute class struggles and the shaky nature of bourgeois rule in Italy. It also represents an attempt by the Italian ruling clique to stabilize its position by changing some of its methods of rule.



Special Forces—U.S. Embassy Officials

To continue their special activities in that country, members of the "U.S. Military Advisory Group" in Laos have disguised themselves as officials of the U.S. Embassy or of U.S. "aid" organizations. — News item.

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

The political situation in Italy has been unstable in the postwar period. Since 1943, there have been as many as 22 changes of cabinet. The reactionary policies pursued by the Christian Democratic Party not only aroused the Italian people's firm opposition, but also aggravated the divisions in the ruling class. There were growing quarrels within the ruling class over whether its rule should take the "centre-left" or "centre-right" form. After the so-called "centre-right" and "centre" governments had suffered repeated setbacks, the advocates of the "centre-left" stand gradually gained the upper hand in the Christian Democratic Party. At its eighth national congress held at the end of last January, the party decided to cooperate with the Socialist Party and put into practice the so-called "centre-left" line.

This change in the Italian political situation also has its economic background. In spite of its comparatively big economic advance in recent years, Italy is confronted by grave problems of unemployment and an agricultural crisis. The present unemployment figure stands at 1.5 million and every year large numbers of bankrupt peasants leave their homes in search of jobs elsewhere. Monopoly capitalists reap huge profits by ruthlessly exploiting cheap manpower. The struggles of the workers and peasants for democracy and better living and working conditions are mounting.

Under such circumstances, the Italian monopoly capitalists, in an attempt to maintain their so-called "high-speed economic development" and to facilitate their economic expansion abroad, find it necessary to strengthen further the intervention of the state machine in national economic life. They hope thereby to stabilize the domestic investments markets, and increase their economic strength. At the same time,

in an endeavour to split the unity of the working class and lessen the class contradictions at home, they hope to win popular support by undertaking some more "welfare services" giving some small benefits to the people.

The "centre-left" government is in essence an anti-communist, anti-popular "united front" of the Italian ruling class, providing the government with "a broad basis" for stabilizing the political situation in the continued service of monopoly capital. Whatever new tricks the government has adopted, its fundamental policies remain unchanged. In the realm of foreign policy, it continues to toe the U.S. line, pay allegiance to the NATO aggressive bloc, strengthen its ties with the Common Market, and step up its expansion into the underdeveloped countries. It declared in parliament that it had no intention of abolishing the NATO missile bases in Italy and advocated the setting up of a NATO nuclear striking force.

In the realm of domestic policy, the government's "plans for broad social reforms" mean nothing but the further adoption of state monopolistic methods to increase the exploitation of the working people. As Aldo Moro, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, openly admitted, the interests of private enterprises will still be protected.

Facts have shown that the present "centre-left" government is unpopular among the people. The fundamental contradictions between the ruling class and the people have not eased. Vigorous strike waves by workers and peasants have followed one another. Hundreds of thousands of people have often taken part in these strikes and sometimes the number of strikers has reached several millions.

The conflict of opinion in the Italian ruling class over the "centre-left" line is growing more acute. In early May this year, a complicated struggle, centred around the presidential election campaign, took place between the advocates and opponents of the line. It was not until the votes had been cast for the ninth time that the election ended—something which had never before happened in postwar Italian elections. This indicated that the "centre-left" question will continue to be debated in the Italian ruling class in the years ahead.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The following programme scheduled for the coming week is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **AT THE HSINAN INN** A traditional opera. Chao Mei-jung's father is thrown into prison and she decides to go to Lung-shan to seek her brother's help. Her maid-servant, Lo Yen, disguised as her brother, accompanies her. Arrived in Hsinan they stay at an inn kept by a wicked old woman who, seeing their money, schemes to murder them. But her daughter, Feng Ying, is in love with Lo Yen thinking that Lo is a handsome young man, so she rescues them from her mother's trap on condition that "he" marries her. However, when their true identities are revealed all ends happily. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **CHEN SAN-LIANG** A Ming Dynasty story. Chen San-liang, a young courtesan, is well known for her poetic talent. Many young people have learnt from her. Some of her pupils have become high officials. By ill-fortune she is sold to become the concubine of an old man. Chen refuses to submit to this fate and is brought to court on a trumped-up charge. The magistrate, though he happens to be her long-lost brother, is bribed, and mercilessly tortures her to force her to go with the old libertine. One of her former pupils, now an inspector, reviews the case and saves her. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **A THORN HAIRPIN** A rich girl accepts a thorn hairpin as a pledge of betrothal to a poor scholar she loves. Their marriage is broken up by a scandal-monger, but truth triumphs and they are finally reunited. China Peking Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **SEEING OFF CHING-NIANG** One of a series of stories about Chao Kuang-yin, who later became the first Sung emperor. In this episode he rescues the ill-fated Chao Ching-niang from the hands of gangsters. The girl, grateful for this chivalrous act, falls in love with him. But Chao Kuang-yin, busy on a political errand, can only bid farewell to Ching-niang. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

▲ **A KINGDOM AS THE STAKE** A story of the Warring States Period. King Wei of Chu plots to subdue the State of Chi by defeating its king and queen in a game of chess with the State of Chi as the stake. But when the clever Queen of Chi wins the game, King Wei becomes enraged and Chu starts a real fight. The queen, aware of

his treacherous plan, is well prepared and defeats Chu. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov, produced by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying the bride of his own choice.

CONCERTS

Sept. 7, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

Sept. 9, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Concert Hall*

The Central Philharmonic Society presents a concert of waltzes, vocal solos and selections from famous operas and ballets.

Sopranos—Sun Chia-hsing, Liang Mei-chen

Guest Tenor—Shen Hsiang

Symphony orchestra conducted by Han Chung-chieh

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pai-chen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be the happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **THERE'S A BIT OF FOOLISHNESS IN EVERY WISE MAN** One of A. Ostrovsky's plays staged in Chinese. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **YENAN GUERRILLAS** In 1947 in face of the frenzied attack of large Kuomintang forces, the People's Liberation Army made a tactical withdrawal from Yen-an. The local people organized guerrilla units to help their army. This is a story of how they resisted and harried the enemy till the P.L.A. returned in a counter-offensive and Yen-an was liberated. Sian Studio.

▲ **THE HEROIC TANKMEN** A fast-moving story of the heroic tankmen of the Chinese

People's Volunteers in the Korean war. A tense story of blockade and breakthrough. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **GUNFIRE BEHIND THE FRONT** A Vietnamese feature film. A platoon commander of the Vietnamese People's Army is appointed to work at a depot behind the lines while a fierce battle is raging at the front. He is chagrined to be "out of it" but gradually learns that the job of backing up the front line is no less important than being at the fighting front.

▲ **A SOUVENIR** A Vietnamese feature film about the fraternal relationship between the people and their army.

▲ **VIRGIN SPRING** A Soviet colour film. With songs and dances by the well-known Soviet Birozhka (Little White Birch) Ensemble, a love story full of fun and laughter. In Russian, with Chinese subtitles.

▲ **A DREAM COMES TRUE** A Soviet colour film dedicated to the heroism and inventiveness of the Soviet technicians and workers who built the great Dnieper Hydro-Electric Power Station.

▲ **A TRIP TO SANTIAGO** A Chilean feature film exposing the hypocrisy of capitalist parliamentarianism.

▲ **TAMANGO** A French feature film adapted from P. Mérimée's short story of the same title. An enthralling story of the Negroes' struggle against the slave-traders.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE SWORD OF LI HSIU-CHENG, ONE OF THE TAIPING LEADERS** Daily, 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

▲ **MING DYNASTY BUDDHIST RELIGIOUS PAINTINGS** Daily, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Sept. 17. At the Painting Pavilion of the Palace Museum.

▲ **TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS** by Kuo Wei-chu. Daily, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 11. At the Huafangzhai in Beihai Park.

SPORTS

—1962 National Tennis Tournament—

China's top tennis teams (men's and women's) from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and other places are contending for the national championship titles. Don't miss these matches in Peking Gymnasium courts beginning Sept. 10.

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