

PEKING

July 28, 1959

30

REVIEW

The Geneva Agreements Must Be Upheld

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China Celebrates Poland's Anniversary

Remembering Chingkangshan

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Flame on High Mountain

AND OTHER STORIES

PERSONAL reminiscences of the formation and struggles of the Chinese Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37)—the armed uprisings led by the Communist Party, the historic joining of the Red forces under Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh on Chingkangshan Mountain, the Red Army's daring attacks on the enemy, the fearless support given it by the people. . . .

This sister volume to the popular *Stories of the Long March* shows what it was that made the Red Army invincible—its courage, resourcefulness and revolutionary determination and its intimate links with the people.

206 pp.

Illustrated

Defend Yen-an!

by Tu Peng-cheng



A NOVEL about the important battle of the 1947 campaign in China's northwest to protect Yen-an, the then headquarters of the Chinese revolution, from Kuomintang attack. The author himself took part in the campaign. In describing the men of the people's army who routed the numerically and technologically superior enemy, their way of life and their outlook, he is able to draw on first-hand experience. An exciting, well-told story, *Defend Yen-an!* conveys the facts and atmosphere of this crucial time in China's revolution.

406 pp.

Illustrated

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July 28, 1959 Vol. II No. 30

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Greetings, People's Poland!

JULY 22 marked the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of people's Poland. We in China share the Polish people's pride in the impressive results they have achieved in socialist construction; we also share their jubilant hopes for the future. It was in this spirit that Poland's national day, as reported elsewhere in this magazine, was warmly celebrated in China.

The rapid progress of the People's Republic of Poland gives added proof of the vitality and superiority of the socialist system. Pre-war Poland was an economically backward country. Nazi invasion ravaged the land; one out of every five Poles lost their lives. The new-born people's Poland was faced with the Herculean task of rebuilding a land of smouldering ruins and millions of homeless people. Rallying around the United Workers' Party, the 28 million people of Poland have rapidly rebuilt their homeland, turning it into an advanced socialist industrial country. Polish industry today produces as much in two months as was produced in a whole year in pre-liberation days. Notable successes, too, have been gained in agriculture, in culture and the sciences and improving the people's livelihood. The 1959-1965 seven-year plan for development of the national economy adopted earlier this year opens up new magnificent prospects for the Polish people.

Building socialism on this gigantic scale, people's Poland, like all other socialist states, needs a peaceful world. It has advanced many positive proposals to ease international tension and safeguard European and world security and peace. One of these is the widely supported Rapacki plan for an atomic-weapon-free Central Europe. As a member of the international commissions supervising the armistices both in Korea and Indo-China, Poland has made great practical efforts for peace.

New Poland's achievements are inseparably linked with the leadership of the United Workers' Party. This is the Party which has guided the Polish people in their advance on the socialist road. In recent years, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Gomulka, it has vigorously countered the attempts by the forces of domestic reaction to undermine socialism in Poland. It took successful and timely measures to overcome doctrinaire deviations in past work and has fought against revisionism, the main danger at the present time.

As a member of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, Poland has steadfastly pursued a policy of alliance with the Soviet Union and of unity and co-operation with the other socialist countries. She regards the unity of the socialist camp as the guarantee of her independence and security and of her victory in socialist construction. She has fought modern revisionism and all other phenomena which disrupt or weaken this unity, and is making constant and positive contributions to its consolidation.

During the past decade, the emancipated Polish and Chinese peoples have forged unbreakable bonds of friendship. Co-operation between them has broadened and deepened in every field. The two peoples have nobly supported each other in their struggles to defend peace and the security of their countries; they have helped each other in socialist construction.

In firm comradeship, China cries: Greetings, People's Poland!

New Page in Tibetan History

Jubilant is the word for the mood of the people in Tibet today. Serfdom, the curse of the Tibetan peasants and herdsmen condemned for centuries to hereditary slavery, is on its deathbed. The *ula* (*corvée*) system, the blood-sucking system of usury, the worse-than-Medieval-Star-Chamber methods of torture, and a host of other inhuman ways of the ruling circles are now on their way out.

This is proclaimed in the resolution on democratic reform adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet at its second plenary meeting just ended in Lhasa. With this resolution the green light has been given for the measures of democratic reform worked out at this meeting to be carried out in the length and breadth of Tibet.

Memorable Session

The Preparatory Committee's second plenary session is memorable for other things, too. It was the biggest and most representative of all the meetings held since the Preparatory Committee came into existence three years ago. Apart from the *ex officio* members of the committee, a great number of people from different walks of life in Tibet were invited to take part in the deliberations. Low-ranking lamas and ordinary working people rubbed shoulders with the upper classes and spoke from the same platform, a thing unheard of in Tibetan history but indicative of the shape of things to come for the good of the Tibetan people.

It was also the most noteworthy from the point of view of participation in the discussions: 27 people took the floor during the last two or three days of the meeting. Serfs and artisans as well as scions of the noble families voiced their views on, and pledged their support for the momentous steps to launch the changes out of which a new Tibet will emerge. The last session on July 17, presided over by Panchen Erdeni and attended by Chang Ching-wu, representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet, and Wang Feng, Deputy-Chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission under the State Council, climaxed the 20-day meeting. When the "Resolution on Democratic Reform" came up for the vote, one and all hailed and cheered it into law.

The Resolution

It opened with an endorsement of the three reports made by Panchen Erdeni, Chang Kuo-hua and Ngapo Ngawang-

Jigme (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 27 and 28, 1959), which formed the basis of discussion at the meeting, and then went on to trace the steps leading to the introduction of the reform.

By a consensus of opinion, the resolution says, the existing social system in Tibet was recognized as a reactionary, dark, cruel and barbarous feudal serf system. Only by democratic reform could the people of Tibet be emancipated and the economy and culture developed to lay the foundations for a prosperous, happy and socialist Tibet.

That democratic reform should have been initiated in Tibet was stipulated in the Agreement on the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet concluded between the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet in 1951. But during the past eight years this provision had not been carried out because the former local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper strata, bent on maintaining their feudal regime, put all sorts of obstacles in the way and did their best to undermine the agreement. Their open armed rebellion on March 10 this year was the culmination of their betrayal of the motherland.

Now, with the quelling of the rebellion, Tibet has entered a new stage, the stage of democratic reform. The central tasks facing Tibet at present, the resolution points out, are to wipe out remnants of the rebellion and fully mobilize the masses to put into effect the measures of democratic reform throughout Tibet.

Two Stages

The resolution states that democratic reform will be carried out in two stages. The first stage is mobilization of the masses against rebellion, unpaid forced labour and slavery and for the reduction of rent and interest charges. This will lay the foundations for the second stage—the redistribution of land.

In the agricultural areas, the resolution adds, the policy of "crops to the tillers" will be adopted for the land of the manorial lords and their agents who took part in the rebellion, while the policy of rent reduction will be pursued for the land of manorial lords and their agents who did not join in the rebellion. By the rent reduction policy 80 per cent of the farm produce will go to the tillers and 20 per cent to the manorial lords. The *nangzan* (a *nangzan* is a manorial slave of a feudal estate-holder who does unpaid

forced labour for his lord. He has no personal freedom and his children have to carry on as hereditary obligation when he dies) will be emancipated, the treatment of persons as chattels will be abolished and the relationship between *nangzans* and their lords will be changed into that of employer and employee.

In the pastoral areas, the resolution continues, livestock owners who did not take part in the rebellion will retain their animals, while the animals of livestock owners who took part in the rebellion will continue to be under the care of the herdsmen now tending them and the income from the animals will go to the herdsmen. Exploitation by the livestock owners will be reduced so as to increase the income of the herdsmen.

In both the agricultural and pastoral areas debts owed by the labouring people to manorial lords before the end of 1958 will be abolished. As for debts incurred by the labouring people in 1959, the interest paid to the manorial lords (who did not take part in the rebellion) will be reduced.

Freedom of Religious Belief

The resolution declares that the policy of protecting freedom of religious belief, of protecting all patriotic and law-abiding lamasteries and historical sites and relics will be upheld as before. But, it adds, it is imperative for the campaign against rebellion, feudal prerogatives and exploitation to be launched in the monasteries. The policy of redemption will be adopted towards patriotic and law-abiding monasteries in so far as their land and other means of production are concerned. Provisions for the livelihood of the lamas will be made by the government and subsidies granted where the income of the monasteries is not sufficient to meet proper expenses.

Finally, the resolution provides for the setting up of peasants' associations and herdsmen's associations to enforce democratic reform and for these organizations of the working people to assume the functions and powers of government at the lower levels in the course of democratic reform.

On Top of the World

As soon as the meeting ended, the news that it had decided to press ahead with the democratic reform as announced spread like wildfire from one end of Tibet to another. In Lhasa, the centre of the revolution that will bury the feudal serf system, people rejoiced in the streets. In the rural areas the peasants and herdsmen burnt pinewood near the fields, brought out their musical instruments and danced traditional lion and yak dances to celebrate the fact that the

"thousand-year-old mountain of oppression," as they call unpaid forced labour, usury, and enslavement, has been pushed over for good. The people on "the roof of the world" now feel on top of the world.

Timber Output Rises

In the first six months of this year China continued the 1958 record pace of tree planting. Timber output also rose by 41.5 per cent. This was disclosed at the national conference on timber production held recently under the auspices of the Ministry of Forestry.

The southern provinces, the conference noted, have been particularly successful, with large areas planted to fast-growing trees. The afforestation work of the state enterprises was co-ordinated well there with the mass movement for tree-planting launched by the people's communes. With this year's heavy rainfall in south China, the conference suggested that a maximum of timber should be sent down the rivers to meet the pressing needs of building in various parts of the country.

To ensure a constantly rising output of timber the conference proposed that both the people's communes, which go in for diversified farming, and the state afforestation farms should make concerted efforts to plant trees on still wider areas and expand the timber centres.

Second Bridge Across the Yangtse

The first steel girder, weighing more than 90 tons, was placed in position a few days ago on the second bridge to cross the Yangtse at the upriver port city of Chungking.

The new Chungking bridge now being built is 820 metres long and will include a double-track railway line. It will link up the Chungking-Chengtu Railway, completed in 1952, with the Chungking-Kweiyang Railway which is now under construction. Chungking, the largest port on the upper reaches of the Yangtse River and fast becoming one of the most important entrepôts in southwest China, will become still more important as a key transport point with the completion of this bridge.

Known for centuries as the "heaven-made barrier" between north and south China, the Yangtse was bridged for

the first time in October 1957 at the triple-city of Wuhan, an engineering feat testifying to the skill and ingenuity of Chinese bridge builders. The government is planning to build several more bridges to span the Yangtse, including one at Nanking on the lower reaches.

Yellow River Held in Check

At zero hour on July 24 the flow of the Yellow River was only 6,000 cubic metres per second at Huayuankou, near Chengchow, the capital city of Honan Province. In other years when the heavy torrents reached this year's proportions the water roaring past this famous spot would, more often than not, register something like 10,000 cubic metres per second. The river would rise sharply and subside just as fast. This year, there was a notable change. The water came at a much slower pace and the level of the river fell slowly too. People are saying the capricious Yellow River has begun to change its character. It certainly has, thanks to the reservoir that is being built at Sanmen Gorge below Shensien in Honan Province.

The Sanmen Gorge Reservoir is one of the multiple-purpose water conservancy projects being built along this unruly river to control floods, to bring irrigation to the peasants, to generate power and make the Yellow River navigable. It is the biggest reservoir under construction in China today. When the rains came on July 20 the water of the Yellow River rose. Then it began to pour into the

Sanmen Gorge Reservoir at the rate of 12,800 cubic metres per second on July 22, but the cofferdam that had been completed only a short time ago was some 8 metres higher than the peak water mark.

Despite the fact that construction of the project at Sanmen Gorge is still in progress, the reservoir's dam and cofferdam displayed their worth. No less than 200 million cubic metres of water, about half the total volume of the torrents, were contained, and the flow was reduced accordingly.

The Yellow River, China's second longest river, has a flow of two hundred or so cubic metres per second in the low water season but swells to a mighty torrent when the rain is especially heavy in the summer. When completed, the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir will be instrumental in controlling its flow and stepping it up to 500 cubic metres per second if need be to provide enough water for irrigation and navigation in Honan, Hopei and Shantung Provinces on the lower reaches. It will go a long way to eliminate the flood menace of what once was known as "China's Sorrow."

School Holidays Begin

Beauty spots in the mountain areas and seaside resorts are receiving their first groups of school visitors. Educational establishments in the country, from universities to primary schools, closed for the summer holidays last week. Special provisions have been made for the teachers to enjoy their well-earned rest during the summer months. In Peking, holiday camps have been set up for the younger teachers, while trips to the popular seaside resort of Peitaiho, about five hours' journey by rail from the capital, have been arranged for the older ones. There are also comfortable rest homes in the secluded spots of the Western Hills just outside the city proper.

Other cities are providing similar facilities. Shanghai is sending a thousand of its teachers to Hangchow to enjoy the scenery of the West Lake. The southern metropolis of Canton is giving its teachers a chance to escape from the glare of the unimpeded July and August sun in the cool retreat of Tinghu Mountain up the West River. The idea is to enable school teachers to make the most of their holidays.

As for the students, there are similar facilities and benefits. During holidays train fares are cut by half for those whose homes are in other parts of the country. Cinemas put on extra shows at half price and there are other recreational activities. Summer camps and mountaineering trips are, as usual, attractions for the youngsters.



In the forest

Woodcut by Yueh Feng

The Geneva Agreements Must Be Upheld

by SU MIN

FIVE years have passed since the signing on July 20, 1954, of the Geneva agreements which quenched the flames of war in Indo-China. But peace in the peninsula has not been consolidated. On the contrary, the United States and its stooges are constantly hacking away at this important pillar of Far Eastern peace—the Geneva accords.

The world is becoming increasingly aware of the dangers involved. Last week the people in many countries, in response to the call of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council, observed July 20 as a day of solidarity with the Viet-namese people. They demanded that the U.S. forces of aggression get out of south Viet-nam, that the Geneva agreements be fully implemented, and that Viet-nam be peacefully reunified.

In China mass rallies were held in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other cities. At these rallies leaders of people's organizations and democratic parties sternly denounced the United States and its lackeys and voiced full sympathy and support for the just cause of the people in neighbouring Viet-nam.

The Geneva Conference of 1954 reached agreement not only on the cessation of hostilities, but also on the principles for a settlement of the political problems, and thus established a foundation for a durable peace in Indo-China.

The agreements on the cessation of hostilities prohibit the introduction into Viet-nam, Laos and Cambodia of foreign troops and military personnel, arms and ammunition, or the establishment of foreign military bases. They also stipulate that the three states of Indo-China should not join any military alliance. In the provisions for a settlement of the political problems, the French Government recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the three Indo-China states. Concrete dates were fixed for general elections to be held in the three countries so as to achieve their peaceful unification. It is also stipulated that the two belligerent sides should not retaliate or discriminate against any individual or organization that co-operated with the other side during the time of hostilities and should ensure their democratic rights.

Democratic Viet-nam's Efforts

Since the signing of the Geneva agreements, a serious struggle has been going on in Viet-nam and in Indo-China as a whole between the forces determined to safeguard the agreements and those out to wreck them.

As one belligerent side signing the agreements, the Viet-nam Democratic Republic has persistently sought to

implement the agreements fully and bring about the peaceful unification of the country. Between 1955 and 1958, the Government of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic on five occasions wrote to the south Viet-nam authorities urging the holding of a consultative conference to discuss the peaceful unification of the country through free elections. After these proposals were rejected by the south Viet-nam authorities, the Government of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic again put forward a series of proposals aimed at developing mutual contacts and rapprochement. These include proposed negotiations on disarmament by both sides, mutual trade, the exchange of visits between cultural and scientific organizations, arrangements for women and children to see their relatives on the other side of the provisional demarcation line, free exchange of correspondence, etc. But the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, egged on by the United States, flatly rejected all these reasonable proposals.

Concentrating on peaceful construction, the Viet-nam Democratic Republic has curtailed its armed forces and drastically cut its defence allocations. In 1956 and 1957, it demobilized 80,000 troops and in 1958 it again transferred part of its armed forces to the construction sites. Defence allocations in the national budget were reduced from 22 per cent in 1956 to 17.3 per cent in 1959.

U.S. Sabotage of the Agreement

The United States, it may be recalled, was reluctant from the very beginning to see peace restored in Indo-China. On the eve of the Geneva Conference, the then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles made repeated demands for "united action" and the "internationalization" of the Indo-China conflict. He brought to Geneva a draft of extended intervention patterned after the Korean war and, after failing to muster support even among Washington's allies, tried to scuttle the conference by other means. In the last stage of the conference, when a peaceful settlement in Indo-China was already reached, the U.S. delegate refused to sign the Final Declaration of the conference, but as a gesture, issued a separate statement pledging that the United States "will refrain from the threat or the use of force" to upset the Geneva agreements.

The United States and its stooges in south Viet-nam, however, immediately set out to scrap the Geneva agreements even before the ink dried. On the day after the signing of the agreements, U.S. President Eisenhower declared that the United States would not be bound by the decisions made at the conference on Indo-China. Two months later, Washington unveiled SEATO which unilaterally declared the placing of south Viet-nam, Laos

and Cambodia under its "protection." By the end of 1955, at the instigation of the United States, the south Viet-nam authorities banned free passage between the two parts of the country. This seriously violated the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference which stipulates that "the military demarcation line is temporary and is in no way to be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." Subsequently, the south Viet-nam authorities adopted further measures such as the unilateral holding of elections, the establishing of the so-called Constituent Assembly, and the proclamation of a fascist-type "Constitution." All these steps sought to perpetuate the division of Viet-nam and to turn the southern part of the country into a permanent U.S. colony and military base. During his visit to the United States in May 1957, Ngo Dinh Diem shamelessly remarked that the U.S. frontier already extended to the 17th parallel [the provisional demarcation line between the north and the south] in Viet-nam.

War Preparations in South Viet-nam

On orders of the Pentagon brasshats, war preparations are being stepped up in south Viet-nam. There were only 200 U.S. military advisers and military personnel in south Viet-nam at the time of the ceasefire, but the number increased to more than 2,000 over the years. During the last few years, hundreds of thousands of tons of U.S. arms and ammunition were shipped into south Viet-nam. By June 1959, the United States had sent 51 missions to south Viet-nam. The members included high-ranking officers of the U.S. army, navy and air force. South Viet-nam now has 355,000 men in its armed forces. The number of military bases, too, has multiplied. During the war there were only six airfields, now there are 21. Since 1957, the United States has been intensifying its efforts in the construction of a strategic highway system in south Viet-nam which, through the southern part of Laos, will link up with the military bases in Thailand, a SEATO member state.

Military spending last year accounted for 64 per cent of the national budget of south Viet-nam. Expenditures for the construction and maintenance of prisons and concentration camps are nearly as great as for economic development. According to the Bulletin of the National Bank in south Viet-nam, defence ministry expenditures this year will run to some 6,000 million piastres, while the Ministries of Economy and Agriculture are to have but a little more than 273 million piastres between them.

Recently, the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique concluded an agreement ostensibly on the "peaceful use of atomic energy" under which the Pentagon is actually plotting to smuggle atomic weapons into south Viet-nam. Hundreds of south Viet-namese officers have already gone to the United States for training in the use of atomic weapons including 280 mm. guns, the "Corporal," "Honest John" and "Nike" guided missiles.

Meanwhile, the United States has been trying hard to make south Viet-nam a *de facto* member of SEATO. During the past few years, Ngo Dinh Diem has on many occasions sent "observers" to SEATO meetings and military manoeuvres. The south Viet-nam authorities re-

cently signed a number of bilateral agreements with the Philippines, Laos and the United States. These are further steps towards still closer ties between south Viet-nam and SEATO.

Still not content with all this, Washington is hatching a military alliance to be formed by south Viet-nam, Laos and Thailand, which would formally link south Viet-nam and Laos with the aggressive SEATO bloc so as to draw them completely into its Far Eastern war schemes.

Terror South of the 17th Parallel

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique also seriously violates the Geneva agreements by brutally persecuting former members of the Resistance Movement and other patriotic people. Early this year the world was outraged by the wholesale poisoning in the Phu Loi concentration camp which took a toll of 1,000 lives. Preliminary statistics up to February 1959 show that about 180,000 had been arrested, nearly 5,000 killed and over 10,000 injured in south Viet-nam. With the introduction of "Ordinance 10 of 1959" this May, special military courts were set up empowered to mete out sentences of death or life imprisonment to anyone charged with "suspicion of anti-government activity."

At present, the south Viet-nam reactionaries are intensifying their "mopping-up operations" against the people in many former bases of the Resistance Movement. Hundreds of U.S. military advisers, including Samuel T. Williams, head of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in south Viet-nam, have directly taken part in some of these operations. In the former Resistance Zone D, more than 10,000 Ngo Dinh Diem troops including infantry, artillery and air force personnel have been employed to massacre unarmed people during the past few months.

U.S. imperialism is also using the Ngo Dinh Diem clique as a tool to intervene in the Laotian situation and to conduct subversive activities against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Saigon has been colluding with the reactionary pro-American regime in Laos headed by Sananikone. In the conspiracy against Cambodia brought to light this February in Pnom Penh, the south Viet-namese representative in the Cambodian capital was discovered to be supplying money and weapons to the plotters. Furthermore, at the instigation of the United States, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique has more than once infringed upon the sovereignty of China in the Hsisha Islands.

All the crimes committed by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, together with the recent activities of the Sananikone government which re-opened the civil war in Laos, are an integral part of the U.S. scheme to wreck peace in Indo-China and aggravate tension in Southeast Asia.

The people of Viet-nam know well from their personal experience that U.S. intervention and the traitorous policy of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique are the obstacles in the path of the peaceful unification of Viet-nam. In the past six months, more than 2,000 rallies and 15,000 demonstrations have been held throughout the Viet-nam Democratic Republic in protest against the sabotage of the Geneva agreements by U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, their war preparations and massacres of the people. The nationwide movement of protest

reached a new high last week. At a mammoth rally held on July 19 in Hanoi, over 150,000 Viet-nameese citizens raised their fists shouting: "U.S. imperialists, get out of south Viet-nam!" "The Geneva agreements must be respected and fully implemented!" These are the demands and wishes of the 25 million Viet-nameese people.

The brutalities and terror of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have not succeeded in completely preventing the people in south Viet-nam from expressing their aspirations for the peaceful unification of their country. On May Day last year, 500,000 residents in the Saigon-Cholon district held a demonstration demanding peace, unification, the restoration of normal relations between the two parts of the country, and the democratic rights of the people. In defiance of savage persecution, another 200,000

took part in the demonstrations and mass rallies held in Saigon on May Day this year.

The just cause of the Viet-nameese people has won the firm support of the Chinese people and all peace-loving countries and peoples. The observance of "Viet-nam Day" in many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe is eloquent proof of this. Five years ago the people of Viet-nam and the whole Indo-China, supported by the peace forces in the world, succeeded in putting an end to the colonial war in Indo-China and forced the imperialists to accept the Geneva agreements. There is every reason to believe that today, when the peace forces are stronger than ever, they will succeed in safeguarding the Geneva agreements and smashing the U.S. imperialist scheme to wreck peace in Indo-China.

Geological Progress

Exploring China's Underground Riches

by KANG TI-PU

IN the wilderness of the Tsaidam and Dzungarian Basins in northwest China and in central Szechuan, oil derricks have become part of the landscape. The hum of exploratory drills echoes in the snow-capped Chilian Mountains. Man-made "earthquakes"—charges detonated by geophysical workers—resound on the Inner Mongolian steppe.

Today, hundreds of thousands of geological workers, including close to 40,000 trained geologists, are out in the field exploring China's underground resources. They work in survey parties, searching, making topographical surveys and exploring by drilling, trenching and pitting. They are equipped with modern laboratories for chemical analysis and machine-repair shops. Modern methods of geophysical and geochemical prospecting are employed.

In addition, local geological groups organized by the special administrative regions and some of the counties, coached and assisted by the professionals, are now capable of doing local searching for minerals and prospecting for small ore deposits. Some of the people's communes have also established part-time teams to report on mineral finds. Geological work has become the concern of the broad masses of people and a nationwide geological survey network has come into being.

This contrasts sharply with the situation before liberation when only some 800 people were engaged in geological work. Of these, trained geologists numbered only a little more than 200 and most of them specialized only in academic research in stratigraphy, palaeontology and structural geology. The few who engaged in prospecting for minerals had to limit their work to observations of the earth surface. No systematic prospecting was undertaken. A sack on the back, a hammer in hand, a compass and a magnifying glass constituted the standard equipment of a field worker of those days. As the economy

stagnated, no one cared about the exploration of mineral resources on any considerable scale.

Geological Work Serves Construction

In New China, geological work directly serves the needs of economic construction. It is referred to as the "vanguard of socialist industrialization" because it provides the prerequisites for planning industrial development and the rational distribution of the social productive forces.

Geological work in the past decade has provided the necessary data for the construction of a large number of modern factories and mines and exploded the myths prevalent before liberation that China is deficient in copper, iron and coking coal and particularly that China is oil-poor. As a matter of fact, the measured and indicated reserves of many key minerals have soared and possible reserves in most cases far surpass the pre-liberation estimates. Now China leads the world in the known reserves of tin, tungsten and molybdenum and ranks high in iron, coal, copper, aluminium, manganese, lead, zinc, mercury, asbestos, phosphorus, borax, sulphur and potassium salts. As far as oil is concerned, possible oil-bearing structures have been found in no less than one-quarter of the country's land area. Large-scale surveys also show that the rich resources are distributed widely geographically—a condition favourable to the development of industry in all parts of the country. In short, China has the necessary resources for rapid industrialization.

Let us now take a look at the development of geological work in the past period.

With the advent of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), geological work entered a new phase of development spurred by the urgent need for geological data



Prospecting

Lithograph by Tsao Chien-feng

created by large-scale capital construction. The shortage of trained personnel was keenly felt at the outset, when large-scale construction began to press ahead. The forces available then were thus concentrated on work that would provide data for the key projects. At the same time a large-scale training programme was launched to enlarge the skilled working force.

Nearly all geological personnel went out to the field. In a relatively short time, surveys of three huge iron mines in Anshan, Tayeh (near Wuhan in Hupeh Province) and Paiyunopo (near Paotow in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region) were essentially completed, providing the data necessary for a great expansion of the Anshan steel base and the construction of two new steel bases in Wuhan and Paotow.

Prospecting for non-ferrous metals, coal and oil also made headway. Work in hydrogeology and engineering geology provided data on subterranean water and paved the way for the design and construction of railways, bridges, reservoirs and the like, including the well-known Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan and the giant Sanmen Gorge Dam on the Yellow River.

In all this work, geological personnel accumulated experience and valuable data for an understanding of the laws of mineralization in certain areas and new horizons for scientific research opened.

Many trainees learnt on the job. At the same time, special colleges of geology began to be established in Peking, Changchun and Chengtu and specialized secondary schools of geology were founded in Nanking, Wuhan, Sian, Hsuanhua, Chungking and Changchun. Systematic education in geological science was thus made available to a large number of young people.

Large-scale Searching

When the surveying for the development of key projects was essentially completed and the ranks of the geological workers were reinforced by more and more new recruits, searching and surveying began to spread out over large areas.

From the Inner Mongolian steppe in the north to Hainan Island in the south, from the Dzungarian Basin in the west to the eastern seaboard, geological survey parties were active. They found many new sites of oil, iron, copper, chromium, nickel, lead, molybdenum, phosphorus and coal. A large number of possible oil-bearing

structures were located in the Tsaidam and Dzungarian Basins and on the Ordos Tableland. In the Tsaidam Basin alone, more than 100 such structures were found. Oil gushed out there for the first time in 1956 and it has since been proved to be an extremely promising oil field. Exciting news came in 1957 that still another huge oil centre—the Szechuan Basin—had been found. The search for oil also went ahead on the plains of north China, the Sungari-Liao Rivers and northern Kiangsu Province.

Large iron mines were found in the Chilien Mountains in northwest China, on the southwestern rim of the Szechuan Basin and in western Hupeh, Anhwei, Kwangtung and Honan. The Chilien Mountains were also found to be rich in copper, lead, zinc and other minerals.

Large-scale searching and surveying showed that apart from the famous coalfields in north and northeast China, big coalfields also exist in central, south, east, northwest and southwest China. Some of these are already being opened up.

As the scale of searching and surveying expanded, research work was also stepped up. Institutes of geology, mineral raw materials, hydrogeology and engineering geology, geophysical prospecting, prospecting techniques and geodynamics were established. Much valuable work has been done.

Big Leap in 1958

1958 witnessed a big leap forward in geological work as in all other fields of endeavour. The number of deposits discovered was 3.5 times the total number found during the entire First Five-Year Plan. Medium and small iron mines were located in all provinces and autonomous regions of the country. Coal mines of industrial value were found in the provinces south of the Yangtse River previously believed to be lacking in coal. The new finds in 1958 met the construction needs of large-scale enterprises as well as those of medium and small enterprises which sprang up in large numbers during the year.

The success was made possible by improvements in the work of the professional geological workers and the active participation of the broad masses of people in geological work.

Efficiency was greatly enhanced as a result of many innovations. One example was the method of coreless

drilling which raised efficiency many fold. The popularization of this and other new methods brought impressive results. Total drilling footage in 1958 doubled the 1957 figure. Records of 1,000 metres a month were achieved on hundreds of occasions and some drills even chalked up records of 5,000 metres or more a month.

Some indications of the advance of the technical level may be seen from the following facts: methods of geophysical prospecting began to be applied to explorations for copper, lead, zinc, nickel and tungsten in addition to the search for magnetite. They also played a useful role in the search for coal and the surveying of possible oil-bearing structures in north, east and southwest China.

Mass Participation

The participation of the masses of people in geological work is not entirely new. Because the people are keenly interested in socialist construction and are eager to do their share, they reported to the authorities concerned a total of 44,000 mineral deposits during the First Five-Year Plan. This led to some of the most important finds. For instance, an iron mine in the Chilen Mountains was discovered with the help of a report by Yu Lao-ssu, a Tibetan hunter who roved the mountain for the better part of his life and knew the area as he did the palm of his hand.

But in 1958, mass participation was on a much larger scale than ever before. The people, led by the local Communist Party organizations and assisted by trained geologists, went into the mountains in force. Although they were less technically equipped, they covered an area that the professionals could never hope to cover. And since they knew their mountains well and there were many

outcrops easy to spot, their finds were impressive. Some of them had a rudimentary knowledge of the laws of mineralization in their localities thanks to experience accumulated over long years. With the help of the professionals, they played a valuable supplementary role. Thus, for instance, the people of Tengfeng County in Honan Province located in a few months some 70 sites of iron, coal, aluminium, copper and refractory materials, contributing greatly to the county's efforts to boost iron production.

More than 14,000 teachers and students from colleges and specialized secondary schools of geology also took part in this mass movement. They found many types of minerals, gained practical experience and gave valuable help to the amateurs. The people of Tengfeng County mentioned above benefited greatly from the coaching of the teachers and students from the specialized secondary school of geology in Chengchow in the same province. The teachers and students helped train large numbers of people in simple methods of mineral prospecting.

Special departments have been set up by the special administrative regions and counties to guide geological work, popularize it and raise its level. The personnel are being further trained and supplied with simple instruments and equipment for chemical analysis and prospecting, etc.

The ranks of the professional workers, which still constitute the main force in geological work, have also grown steadily. They are constantly being reinforced by graduates from departments of geology in the universities, three colleges and 25 specialized secondary schools of geology and by young trainees who learn on the job.

Historical Background

The People's Liberation Army

by HU HUANG-TAI

AUGUST 1 is the birthday of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army—the predecessor of the People's Liberation Army—an important date in the history of the Chinese revolution.

The origins go back to 1927, a year of severe setbacks for the Chinese revolution in which the seeds of future victories were sown, the year which marked the end of the First Revolutionary Civil War as it is known in Chinese history—a period of great revolutionary storm and the rapid spread of a popular anti-imperialist movement throughout the country. It was a time of warlord governments in Peking and other parts of the country which kept surrendering to the imperialists and were out to suppress the people's movement. In Kwangtung Province, on the proposal of the Communist Party and with its leadership and support, a revolutionary government had been set up. The "National Revolutionary Army" had rapidly unified the province and in July 1926 it set out on the Northern Expedition. Great victories were won

and warlord armies were smashed all the way up to the Yangtse River. The Northern Expeditionary Army occupied Nanking. On March 24, 1927, the imperialists were in a panic. The warships of the British, American, Japanese, French and Italian fleets bombarded the city. Shortly thereafter Chiang Kai-shek, who was then commander-in-chief of the Northern Expeditionary Army, sold out to the imperialists. On April 12 he staged a counter-revolutionary coup in Shanghai, massacred large numbers of workers and Communist Party members. On July 15 the Kuomintang in Hankow betrayed the revolution.

The young Communist Party of China, assailed from all sides, tried to save the revolution from defeat.

Nanchang Uprising

On August 1, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Yeh Ting and Ho Lung led some 30,000 men of the Northern Expeditionary Army who were under the influence of the Communist

Party in an armed uprising in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, and thus a revolutionary army of workers and peasants was born. Later the army left Nanchang and moved southward to Kwangtung Province. It was repeatedly intercepted and attacked by the counter-revolutionary troops. As a result of the reverses sustained in fighting in eastern Kwangtung, the major part of the army was scattered and lost. Chu Teh, Chen Yi and Lin Piao led the remaining men in a withdrawal to southern Hunan to conduct guerrilla warfare there.

The Nanchang Uprising was not an isolated event. It was soon followed by a series of peasant armed uprisings. An emergency conference called by the Communist Party on August 7 called upon the peasants to launch uprisings at the time of the autumn harvest to save the revolution.

After the conference Mao Tse-tung went to western Kiangsi and eastern Hunan, where he led a part of the peasants, workers and troops of the Northern Expeditionary Army in an uprising and formed the First Division, First Army, of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army. The Communist Party also organized armed uprisings in eastern Hupeh, in eastern and southern Hunan and in eastern Kwangtung. In December of that year the Canton Uprising broke out.

On Ching kangshan Mountain

In October 1927, Mao Tse-tung led a contingent of the newly formed army to Ching kangshan on the Hunan-Kiangsi border where the first revolutionary base was established. In April 1928, the troops which had formed part of the forces of the Nanchang Uprising under the command of Chu Teh, Chen Yi and Lin Piao, reinforced by peasants who had revolted in southern Hunan, also arrived in Ching kangshan, joining forces with the troops under Mao Tse-tung. The combined forces were reorganized as the Fourth Army of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. Chu Teh was the commander and Mao Tse-tung was the Party representative. Later, the revolutionary forces under Peng Teh-huai, who had led an uprising in Pingkiang, Hunan Province, also arrived in Ching kangshan.

After the meeting of the forces, the Red Army in Ching kangshan became more powerful. Ching kangshan became a magnet for everybody with revolutionary ideas. Hundreds of coal miners, peasants and students came from the adjacent Kuomintang-controlled areas. Some of Chiang Kai-shek's troops came to surrender in whole companies and even battalions.

In Ching kangshan, Mao Tse-tung drew up the "Three Disciplines" and "Six Items of Importance" for the Red Army which later on were expanded into the famous



Uprising

Woodcut by Li Hua

"Three Disciplines and Eight Points for Attention." These disciplines became a tradition of the People's Liberation Army ensuring the close link between the army and the people. The "Three Disciplines" are:

1. Obey the orders of the command strictly.
2. Do not take a single needle or thread from the masses.
3. Hand over everything captured from the enemy to the command.

The "Eight Points for Attention" are:

1. Talk to the people courteously.
2. Observe fair dealing in all business transactions.
3. Return everything you borrow.
4. Pay for everything you damage.
5. Do not swear at people or beat them.
6. Be careful not to damage crops.
7. Respect women.
8. Do not ill-treat prisoners of war.

In 1929, the Red Army, led by Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, advanced to southern Kiangsi and western Fukien, and founded the Central Revolutionary Base with Juichin in Kiangsi as its centre, and the Red guerrilla units in various parts of the country were gradually developed into forces of the Red Army.

In December 1929, the Fourth Red Army held the ninth conference of its Party organization at Kutien, Fukien Province. A resolution drawn up by Mao Tse-tung, entitled "On the Rectification of Incorrect Ideas in the Party," was adopted at the conference. This resolution pointed out: "Especially at the present time, certainly the Red Army exists not merely to fight; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should also shoulder such important tasks as agitating the masses, organizing them, arming them, and helping

them to set up revolutionary political power, and even establishing organizations of the Communist Party. When the Red Army fights, it fights not merely for the sake of fighting, but to agitate the masses, to organize them, to arm them, and to help them to establish revolutionary political power; apart from such objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army the reason for its existence.”*

As a result of this resolution the building of the Red Army was put squarely on a Marxist-Leninist basis and all the influences of the old-type armies were eliminated. It was carried out not only in the Red Fourth Army but also in other units of the Red Army. Thus the Red Army was completely transformed into a genuine army of the people.

By 1930 the Red Army had grown to about 60,000 men throughout the country. Over 30,000 men were in the central area in Kiangsi Province. In 1930 and a little later, revolutionary bases were established in Fukien, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi, and Kansu Provinces and other places.

Long March

The rapid development of the Red Army was a great shock to Chiang Kai-shek. From the end of 1930 to July 1931, Chiang launched three encirclement campaigns against the Central Revolutionary Base. All three campaigns were defeated by the Red Army.

In September 1931 the Japanese imperialists launched a large-scale invasion of northeast China. Resistance to Japanese aggression became the universal demand of the Chinese people. But instead of resisting the Japanese invaders Chiang massed 90 divisions with 500,000 men in his fourth encirclement campaign against the Red Army (June 1932 to February 1933). The Red Army guided by Mao Tse-tung's strategy again scored victory. In October 1933, Chiang unleashed the fifth encirclement campaign with a force of one million men. The Red Army failed to smash the fifth encirclement campaign because of the utterly wrong military strategy of remaining solely on the defensive and the other erroneous policies pursued by the "Left" elements in the Party Centre at that time.

In October 1934, the Central Red Army left its base in Kiangsi and began its 25,000-li Long March northward to resist Japanese aggression. In January 1935, the Red Army forced the crossing of the strategically important Wukiang River and captured Tsunyi, the largest city in northern Kweichow, where an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party was held. The Tsunyi Meeting removed the "Left" opportunists from the Party leadership and established Mao Tse-tung's position as leader of the whole Party. This was the guarantee of the victory of the Chinese revolution and the victory of the struggle of the Red Army.

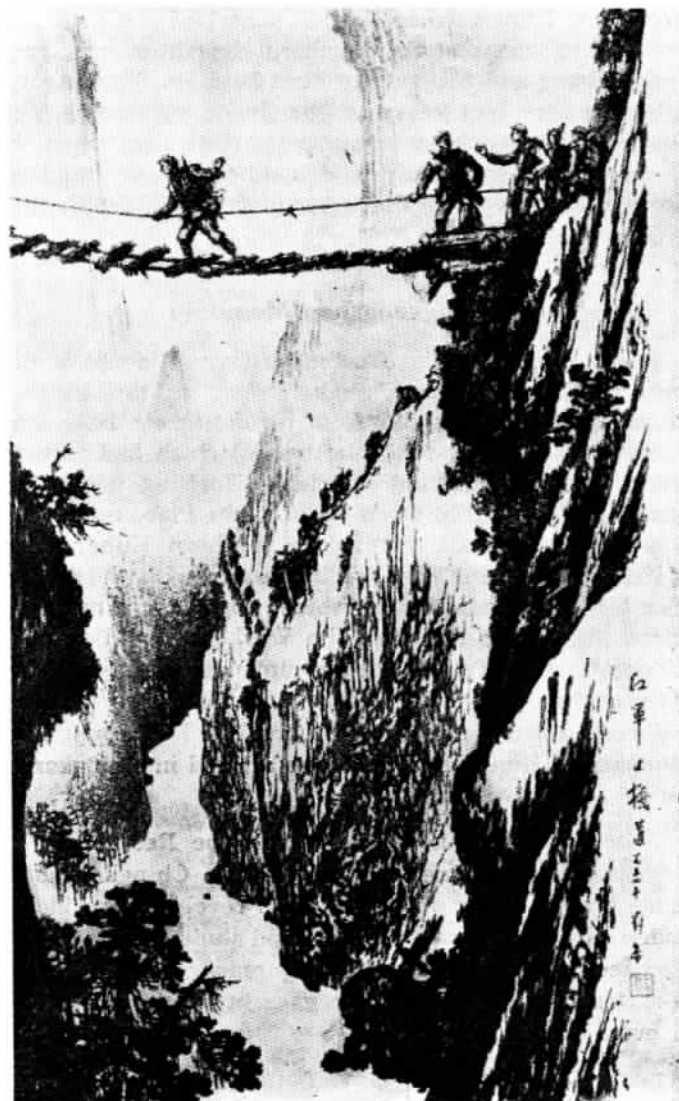
After the Tsunyi Meeting, the Red Army continued its march northward. It fought its way through Kweichow, Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces. Later the Red

Army forced the crossing of the mountain-flanked, turbulent Tatu River and scaled and crossed the Great Snow Mountain Range. Finally, in October 1935, a year after the beginning of the Long March, the Red Army reached northern Shensi.

At the end of the Long March, the Red Army had shrunk from 300,000 to 30,000 men. But what was preserved was the flower of the Red Army. The victory of the Long March showed that the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was indestructible. It marked a turn in the Chinese revolution from danger to safety and paved the way for resisting Japanese aggression.

On August 1, 1935, the Chinese Communist Party issued a declaration which put forward the slogan: "Stop the civil war and unite to resist Japanese aggression." In May 1936 the Party sent a message to the Kuomintang calling for the ending of civil war and for united action against the Japanese invaders.

In December 1936, Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng, two Kuomintang generals who favoured united action with the Communist Party to resist Japanese aggression, forcibly detained Chiang Kai-shek at Sian. Through the mediation of the Communist Party Chiang finally agreed to call off the civil war and embark upon



Red Army soldiers on the Long March
Woodcut in colour by Liu Lun

* *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. 1, Lawrence & Wishart, London, p. 106.

united action against the Japanese aggressor. Thus the civil war came to an end.

The War of Resistance

In July 1937, Japan launched an all-out attack on China. As soon as the War of Resistance broke out there were two battle fronts—in the Kuomintang-controlled areas and in the liberated areas.

In accordance with an agreement with the Kuomintang, the main body of the Red Army stationed in the northwest was reorganized as the Eighth Route Army in August 1937. Chu Teh was its commander-in-chief, and Peng Teh-huai its deputy commander-in-chief. In October, the guerrilla units that remained in the areas south and north of the Yangtse River when the Red Army set out on its Long March in 1934, were reorganized as the New Fourth Army. Yeh Ting was its commander and Hsiang Ying its deputy commander.

In September, the Eighth Route Army left for the front in north China. A division of the Eighth Route Army under Lin Piao and Nieh Jung-chen made a surprise attack against a unit of the Japanese invading army east of the pass of Pinghsingkuan in northern Shansi and wiped out 3,000 Japanese crack troops. The victory won by the Eighth Route Army at Pinghsingkuan inspired the whole nation with a stronger will to fight. In 1938, two contingents of the New Fourth Army left for the front in southern Kiangsu and in Anhwei. They also dealt smashing blows to the Japanese invading forces. With the support of the people, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army grew rapidly, and the battlefronts behind the enemy lines became the main front of the War of Resistance. The two Communist-led armies established many bases in liberated areas behind the enemy lines and waged vigorous guerrilla warfare in co-ordination with the regular front.

In August 1940, 115 regiments of the Eighth Route Army launched an offensive against the Japanese invading army in north China. This was known as the Hundred-Regiment Campaign. After more than 20 days of heated fighting, the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway and many other railways were torn to pieces, and the enemy's communication lines in north China were tied up. The Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies bore the brunt of the War of Resistance. By 1945, the last year of the War of Resistance, they were engaging 69 per cent of the Japanese troops and 95 per cent of the puppet Chinese troops who were fighting for the Japanese.

During the eight years of the War of Resistance, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army fought 125,100 large and small battles and wiped out more than 1,700,000 Japanese and puppet troops. The Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies and other people's resistance forces increased to 1,280,000 men.

The War of Liberation

After the victory in the War of Resistance, Chiang Kai-shek, with the backing of the United States, reopened the civil war in an effort to wipe out the Communist Party and all other progressive forces in the country. In July 1946, Chiang mobilized all his armed forces in an all-out offensive against the liberated areas. At first, the People's

Liberation Army evacuated many cities but annihilated large numbers of Kuomintang troops. In July 1947, the People's Liberation Army passed from the defensive to the offensive. On October 10, the People's Liberation Army issued a declaration calling upon the nation to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and build a new China. With the victorious conclusion of the Liaosi-Shenyang Campaign (September 12 to November 2, 1948), the entire northeast was liberated. Shortly afterwards, in the Huaihai Campaign (fought near Hsuechow on the southern front from November 7, 1948 to January 10, 1949), the main body of the Kuomintang forces was destroyed.

On April 23, 1949, the People's Liberation Army captured Nanking, the seat of Chiang Kai-shek's government. In the course of 1949, many important cities were liberated. In the four years from July 1946 to June 1950, eight million Kuomintang troops were put out of action. The Chiang Kai-shek regime was knocked out.

An Army of the People

The People's Liberation Army is an army born of the people and has always sought and received the support of the people. As Mao Tse-tung explained: "This army is powerful because all who have joined it are self-disciplined; they have united themselves and fought together not for the private interests of a few individuals or a small clique, but for the interests of the broad masses of the people and the interests of the whole nation. To stand firmly on the side of the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly—that is the sole aim of this army."* It has always adhered to the principle of strengthening the ties between the army and the civilian population. It enjoys high prestige among the people. During the various stages of the revolutionary struggle, the people sent their best sons and daughters to join the Red Army, conscious that it is *their* army, the true defender of their interests.

The P.L.A. combines strict revolutionary discipline and a very democratic life. Its democratic system was defined by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1929 at the Kutien conference. Within its ranks all vestiges of the dictatorial methods and habits which characterized the warlord armies were destroyed. Important matters are passed down to the junior officers and soldiers for discussion, whenever conditions permit. This helps bring the officers and the men together and ensures victory in military campaigns.

The People's Liberation Army is not just a fighting force. It has always given the people a helping hand even during wartime, and this tradition is embodied in its practice known as "supporting the government and loving the people." When it is not engaged in active operations it helps the people in production or engages in production itself. After the founding of the People's Republic, the People's Liberation Army took an active part in socialist construction.

In recent years the People's Liberation Army has been transformed into a mighty military force on land, sea and in the air. It has been technically re-equipped. Its power is dedicated to the defence of the security of the country and world peace.

* *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. 4, Lawrence & Wishart, London, p. 254.

Agricultural Middle Schools

by LIANG NIEN

SINCE the spring of last year there has been a rapid development of agricultural middle schools with their curriculum of part-time study and part-time farming. These schools initiate an entirely new form of education in China. There was no precedent for them, no pattern to follow, so they had to improvise, experiment, pool successful experience and go on from there. How are things with them now? Have they found the right way to correlate study and productive farm work? To find out the answers I recently visited two of them in Kiangsu, one at Likang and the other at Sishihchiao in Kiangying County, just a few miles from each other.

Products of Objective Needs

These schools grew out of the needs of China's prospering countryside. (See *Peking Review*, No. 13, March 31, 1959.) Since the liberation, regular, full-time secondary education has expanded rapidly. The enrolment in ordinary middle schools and secondary technical schools in 1949, the year of liberation, was 1,270,000; in 1952, it was more than three million; and in 1958, twelve million, almost ten times the pre-liberation figure. Yet there are still many more millions of the six-year primary school graduates who could not attend regular, secondary schools but whose cultural and educational growth demands some form of regular tuition. This poses a big problem. On the other hand, there is an ever-increasing demand in China's vast countryside for technical personnel and men and women with secondary education. The problem could not be solved by full-time middle schools alone, that was clear. It was against this background that the part-time farming, part-time study middle schools run by the people's communes came into being and developed so rapidly. The Likang Agricultural Middle School is a good example of this development. In the Likang People's Commune where the school is located, 112 pupils graduated from primary schools in the summer of 1958. Only 33 of these were able to go on to full-time middle schools. Fortunately, for the rest the Likang Agricultural Middle School was set up. It enabled the 79 graduates of 1958 as well as those of the previous three years to continue their schooling.

The value of this new type of school is even clearer if we take the situation in Kiangsu Province as a whole. This summer 430,000 pupils graduate from the primary schools throughout the province. The regular secondary schools can only cater for 220,000 of these. The rest will have to depend on other types of schools for their further education. This is where the new schools come in and serve useful purposes.

The Likang school's 303 students are studying in six classes with programmes suited to the technical needs of the commune, namely, the manufacture of farm tools, agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, building, horticulture, and sericulture. They also take

the basic courses of ordinary middle schools. These include political education, Chinese, mathematics and, in the future, physics and chemistry. Before its second term was over, the Kiangying County Bureau of Culture and Education gave a test in Chinese and mathematics to one of its classes and to a corresponding class in the local full-time middle school. Average marks for the agricultural school were slightly better than for the full-time school. This was something quite unexpected. It came as a surprise even to the Likang teachers and students themselves.

Yet when I came to know the story of the school, it was not so surprising after all. I met its principal. She was a Likang girl who had given up the chance of trying for the university entrance examinations in 1958 to serve her own commune. She told me that school morale was exceptionally high and its co-operative spirit unusually well developed. They had been battling difficulties from the very beginning, and this had seemed only to sharpen their determination. They started with a dilapidated old temple as their schoolhouse and 140 *mu* of third grade land as their farm. When they took it over it was sparsely covered with sickly yellow rice sprouts. The Communist Party secretary of the commune, however, had a way of looking at it that turned a heartbreak into a challenge. "Don't be discouraged because the land is poor," he said. "Land can always be improved. If I assigned a fertile piece of land to you and it gave a good harvest, nobody would put it to your credit. And if you failed, then you'd see how people would complain. What's more you young people are full of guts, you'll have the full support of the Communist Party and you've a good knowledge of agricultural science. What's there to fear?"

A Torch Lighted

"Such talk lit a torch in my mind," the principal averred. And she, in her turn, tried to keep the torch burning in the heart of everyone in the school. With this spirit they put the temple into usable condition and raised a rich harvest on their poor farm. Fighting difficulties jointly, strong and comradely ties have been forged among teachers and students. As I walked around the clean swept temple and saw the students' dormitory in the neatly-kept houses with packed earth walls, I could sense that high morale and spirit and see the reason for their success in their studies.

The analytically minded young principal also listed several more reasons for success, some of them rather surprising. Most of the teachers are young and inexperienced, either newly graduated from middle schools themselves or newly transferred from teaching jobs in primary schools. They know their shortcomings and so they are eager to improve themselves and work hard.

Secondly, the majority of the students are from poor peasant families and know the price of knowledge. If effort is all that's needed to acquire knowledge, they are ready to pay for it. Thirdly, and she put particular emphasis on this point, there was the assistance given by the nearby full-time middle school. This, she said, has been important in helping to raise the quality of instruction and solving teaching problems. In fact it has now been generally recognized that the agricultural middle schools should be linked with the ordinary middle schools. Regular and part-time education constitute the "two legs" in present-day educational work, so one leg should naturally help the other.

Half-day Farming

Everyone in the Likang school also knew that if they failed in their half-day farming, they would have failed in the eyes of local public opinion. Some of the sceptics said: "Study is study and farming is farming." Never having seen a school that combined study with farming, many of the local peasants were pretty doubtful just what would come of it. One sceptic even composed a jingle:

Our agricultural middle school

Tries to grasp both ends of the stick:

So study takes a beating

And its farming makes you sick!

Likang students took this as a challenge: they took firm hold of both ends of the stick and linked teaching, wherever possible, with practical farming. For their language course, they read stories about champion farmers who had blazed new trails in farming. In their technical courses, they studied what it was that lay behind weeding, manuring, and giving fresh green health to sickly plants. In mathematics they worked out graphs of unit area yields, or the amounts of fertilizer needed for various areas of land. What they learnt in the morning they put into practice in the afternoon. Such practical application of textbook study helps to consolidate knowledge.

They weeded their fields seven times. They applied fertilizers, which they themselves manufactured by indigenous methods, five times and, using home-made insecticides, went into action four times against plant diseases and insect pests. The story of failures and successes is a long one, but the upshot was that they raised a record yield for third grade soil.

When the school principal was telling me about their farm, the head of the commune's fertilizer workshop dropped in to see her with a bundle of young wheat plants in his hand; they were turning yellow. This was caused by some disease and he had come to get some advice on how to prevent the disease from spreading. But more often than not the students take their scientific and technical knowledge straight to the commune members. The school's three hundred students are like three hundred seeds of knowledge sown in the various production brigades. To the great advantage of production, they immediately pass on whatever they learn at school. Now even the most sceptical have changed the words of their rhyme:

Our agricultural middle school

Is Red and Expert too

With brilliant scholars

And farmers true.

Likang students not only learn to be good farmers: they also master various handicrafts and other sidelines. These include making reed mats, tailoring, fish breeding, raising chickens and pigs and growing vegetables. The lighter jobs are suited to the younger students.

As regards age, incidentally, Likang's head pointed out that in principle this type of school is for boys and girls between 13 and 16. But at present Likang has 86 students over the age of 17. These are graduates of primary schools in the three years preceding 1958.

The commune's Communist Party committee took a keen interest in the new school from the very start. It helped it to solve its production problems by assigning to it seven experienced farmers and technicians as advisers. The commune pays their wages as well as those of the 11 teachers. The school receives its food from the commune, but it is now working steadily towards self-sufficiency. Last year's earnings from their farm and side-occupations make them confident that they can reach that goal gradually.

Striving for Self-sufficiency

Likang's neighbour, the Sishihchiao Middle School which I also visited, shows that self-sufficiency can be achieved. It is bigger than Likang, with 509 students and 17 teachers, but in other respects it has practically the same conditions, with the same go and diligence in both teachers and students.

It is already self-supporting with the exception of staple grains which are supplied by the commune to which the school belongs. All other expenses, such as teachers' salaries, administrative funds, vegetables and other foods are paid for out of earnings or produced by themselves. The school makes straw sandals, straw sacks and sun dried bricks among other things. Sales of these produced between May 1 to 23 a net income of 1,231 yuan, which was more than enough to cover all outlays. Income was even higher in June with wheat harvest coming in.

Does this striving for self-sufficiency affect the studies and classroom work of the students? The experience of the Sishihchiao Agricultural Middle School proves that properly arranged, productive work doesn't mean a loss of study time. As a general rule the students do classroom work in the mornings, productive labour in the afternoons, and home-work in the evenings. For three weeks during the busy summer harvest and sowing and for four weeks during the autumn harvest, study is laid aside. But study time is increased after the busy seasons and on rainy days.

The students like to feel that they are self-supporting, and are no burden on their parents or the commune, and they study all the better for this. They are confident that by this means they can provide conditions for continuing their education beyond the three-year junior middle school.

The examples of Likang and Sishihchiao are weighty evidence that the agricultural middle school is well on its way to confirming the claim that at the present time it is an important "leg" for the popularization of secondary education in China's countryside.

Remembering Ching kangshan

In honour of Army Day we bring you, this week, five reminiscences of the early days of the Red Army at the Ching kangshan revolutionary base. These brief memoirs by Red Army veterans who were there recall the tough days, more than 30 years ago, when the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, led by Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, was writing the first chapters of its now famous history.

• **"This Belongs to Chu Teh."** Food was scarce on Ching kangshan Mountain. Every few days the army men went down to buy grain in the villages. The trip was 50 to 60 li one way, and the mountain paths were steep and difficult. We carried the grain up the mountain any way we could: in baskets, sacks, even in our clothes. Comrade Chu Teh, who was then our commander, was already past 40, but he insisted on making the trip with us every time. A bamboo hat on his head, straw sandals on his feet, he always carried two full loads of rice on either end of his shoulder pole. We tried hard to dissuade him from going with us. We knew how tired he must be from planning operations all night and still taking part in production in the daytime. But we didn't succeed. As a last resort, we stole his shoulder pole and hid it, hoping that this would stop him. But it didn't work. Commander Chu Teh found himself another shoulder pole. To avoid any mistakes, he carved on the pole: "This shoulder pole belongs to Chu Teh." After that nobody tried to steal it again, and we carried our loads up the difficult paths with a warm feeling. Some comrades even composed a song about it:

*Chu Teh's carrying grain up the mountain,
Our supply of rice is secure.
We all work along together,
We'll smash the enemy's encirclement
for sure.*

We sang frequently to encourage one another.

It is only a small incident, but it gave all of us the warmth of comradeship and the feeling that together we could conquer all difficulties in our way.

• **What's in a Wick?** It wasn't only food that was scarce. Every inch of cloth, every drop of oil, was precious to us on Ching kangshan. We had only a very little oil for both cooking and lighting. Once Comrade Mao Tse-tung, who was then our political commissar, personally proclaimed a new regulation before the entire army: Company, battalion and regimental headquarters

offices may use one lamp with three wicks when needed. Company headquarters may use one lamp with one wick for sentinel duty and other purposes. At first, I wondered about this. Comrade Mao had a thousand and one important matters on hand. Why did he give a little matter like this his personal attention? Later I realized that it was no small matter on Ching kangshan. Comrade Mao Tse-tung always knew how to distinguish the essential from the non-essential at a given time. How to stretch every ounce of our limited resources to tide over the most difficult times was a very important matter for the revolution.

• **"The Poor Men's Army."** I had worked for the landlords since childhood and didn't have a penny of my own. In 1928, four of us peasant lads left Kweichow Province to escape the pressgang of the warlord armies. We drifted to Hunan Province. There, for the first time, we heard of a strange type of army composed of poor men like us who didn't loot and kill. The "Red Army," it was called. This seemed better to us than becoming some landlord's hired hands again, so we decided to join it. After searching high and low, we finally came upon them one day in a small town in Kiangsi Province. Crowds of local people were eagerly listening to soldiers describing a recent victory. Many of the soldiers were in peasant clothes, distinguished only by the arms they carried and the red arm and collar bands they wore. For a moment, we wavered. They didn't look so prosperous, judging from the way they dressed. We talked it over again among ourselves and finally concluded: if we had to be hungry anyway, why not do it with a light heart instead of under the landlords? The Red Army men cordially welcomed us into their ranks. We were assigned to a battalion and taken to Yunghsin town for basic training. As we reached the town, we saw many Red Army soldiers resting on the

banks of a small river. One of them, fortyish with long, unkempt hair and wearing an old blue uniform, was talking with the men. When we approached, he stopped talking. Upon learning we were newcomers he turned to us with a smile. "Do you really want to join the Red Army?" he asked us. "Of course we do," we answered. He then said to us, seriously and kindly, "We are the army of the proletariat, the poor men's army. We want to overthrow the capitalists, landlords, local despots, so that the peasants can get land. . . ." Before he could finish, firing again started and he led the men off to battle. Later, at the place where we were given food and drink, we were told that he was Chu Teh, Commander of the Red Fourth Army. As I went to bed that night, Commander Chu Teh's words rang again in my mind: "This is the poor men's army. . . ." I felt I had reached home.

• **Share and Share Alike.** After the Red Army took the town of Yunghsin, some cash was confiscated from the local Kuomintang offices. It was to be distributed among us for pay, the only pay, I heard, that the soldiers had had in a long while. That night, Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave us a talk. In it he mentioned the matter of pay. He told us: "We are an army which protects the poor man, not the big capitalists. In those armies, the money is hogged by the officers. Not so with us. With us everyone shares alike, whether it is a copper or a dollar. . . ." The next day we assembled to get our pay. The paymaster



Red Army veteran and a "little devil" Sculpture by Pan Ho

called out from the payroll: "Chu Teh, one dollar, Mao Tse-tung, one dollar..." and so on down the list—a single silver dollar for every man on the roll.

"It Takes Everybody to Win a Battle."

One day Commander Chu Teh called us together and said: "Comrades, we lack rifles, we lack ammunition. Let's 'borrow' some from the enemy—how about it?" We answered with a cheer. At midnight we started down the mountain, Commissar Mao Tse-tung and Commander Chu Teh leading the columns. At three a.m. we were lying in ambush a little distance from the enemy's drill ground. When the signal went up, we were to fire only one round of shots, Commissar Mao had ordered. With bated breath we watched the enemy soldiers march around the field, set up their rifles, remove their bayonets and then their cartridge belts. I was a newcomer. This was my first battle. Finding the enemy soldiers almost directly in front of me, several times I started, but I was checked by a sign from Commissar Mao, who was right beside me. Suddenly, a flare went up. We fired in unison and let out a great battle cry. The enemy soldiers scattered in all directions. We ran after them—to pick up the rifles and ammunition they had left behind. Later we marched triumphantly back to the foot of Ching-kangshan Mountain, where the captured arms were distributed among us. My share turned out to be only a handful of cartridges. I got a bit sulky. I had picked up a lot more than that. Some of the other comrades were rather unhappy about it too. After we rested a bit, Commissar Mao got up on a big rock. The genial smile on his face brought answering gladness from our hearts. "Comrades," he said, "wasn't that a fine battle?" "Wonderful!" we shouted. "Are you all happy?" "We're happy!" we shouted even louder. "Good," he said. "You're happy, I'm happy too. Our victory was won by everybody here, not by any one person alone. The 31st regiment has less firearms than the rest, so they ought to get more this time." Then he went on, "Some comrades were rather unhappy they didn't get more cartridges." He smiled, patted the old-fashioned pistol hanging at his side, and said humorously, "This has got only 3 bullets left. You each received quite a number, but none of you gave me any!" This evoked laughter. Commissar Mao then went on, in a more solemn tone this time: "Comrades, remember this, it takes all of us to win a battle. If all the ammunition were given to any one man, he wouldn't be able to win a battle." Shamefaced, I looked away. I had been wrong. I never forgot the words: "It takes everybody to win a battle."

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New Development in Soviet-Polish Friendship

The recent Soviet-Polish talks are characterized in *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (July 24) as "an important contribution to the strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the socialist camp and efforts to ease international tension."

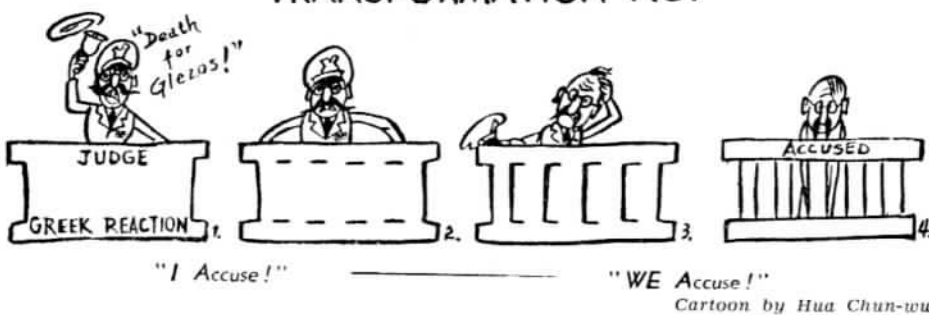
These important talks between the leaders of the Parties and governments of the two countries have created new and more favourable conditions for the further strengthening of their fraternal co-operation, the editorial says. As equal brothers in the big socialist family and members of the Warsaw Treaty and the Economic Mutual Assistance Council, the Soviet Union and Poland have been consistently strengthening their fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation in the political, economic and other fields. The

leaders of the two countries have many times exchanged visits. The Parties of the two countries have waged a common struggle against revisionism, the main danger to Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet Union is continuing to help Poland vigorously to accelerate its socialist construction. In accordance with the socialist principle of international division of labour, the two countries are co-operating more closely and giving each other more help in the economic field. In safeguarding European security and world peace, they are closely co-ordinating their activities and supporting each other. All these activities, the editorial stresses, have further strengthened and consolidated the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In the joint statement issued after the recent talks, the two countries expressed their determination to continue to

Cartoonists on the Glezos Trial

TRANSFORMATION ACT



strengthen their fraternal friendship based on the ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism, extend their mutual assistance and co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields, and also to continue to strive for still greater unity in the socialist camp. This will cut away the ground from under the feet of those enemies of socialism who are trying by hook or by crook to undermine the relations between the Soviet Union and Poland and the relations among the socialist countries.

Complete unanimity of views has been reached on the current important international issues discussed during the talks, notes the editorial. The two countries, first of all, turned their attention to the German question and once again stressed the need and urgency of signing a peace treaty with Germany and ending the occupation system in West Berlin.

Commenting on the German question which the leaders of the two countries discussed, the editorial notes that in spite of the efforts of the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic, and in defiance of world opinion, the Western Foreign Ministers at Geneva have stuck to their stubborn stand refusing to give up their outdated occupation rights in West Berlin. The Western countries are trying hard to oppose an All-German Committee. The U.S. President Eisenhower recently stressed that a summit meeting must depend on the progress of the Foreign Ministers Conference, but what he means by "progress" is the perpetuation of the Western occupation of West Berlin.

Bonn's representatives at Geneva have played an ignominious role, the editorial continues. In their eagerness to wreck the talks, they have gone so far as to openly call for the break-up of the conference.

This stand taken by the Western countries cannot but arouse the vigilance and anxiety of all those who want to see international tensions relaxed. If the West arbitrarily breaks off the conference, it will be condemned by public opinion in every part of the world, the editorial notes.

Discussing other aspects of the Soviet-Polish talks, the editorial says that the leaders of the two countries also reiterated in their joint statement the proposals for atomic-weapon-free zones in the Central European and Baltic areas and in the Balkans. These proposals have been repeatedly rejected by the ruling cliques of the Western countries, but they are winning more and more support among the peoples, the editorial says.

Superb Efficiency

An American journalist named Friendly, writing in the Nigerian *Daily Service*, calculates that racial "regulations and their execution [in South Africa] are such that every urban male African will, on the average, be arrested once a year." The present situation in South Africa, continues Friendly, is maintained "because the nationalist Government operates its system of repression with superb efficiency, and because the whites have all the guns."

In His Image and Likeness

In their attempts to "isolate the rebels," writes the London *Observer*, the French colonialists have put more than one million Algerians behind barbed wire.

Algeria, once said General de Gaulle, "that is it!"



Slightly Battered Cross

Pakistan Should Think Twice

Commenting on the Pakistani Government's connivance in the activities in Karachi of the so-called "Chinese Muslim Hady Mission" sent by the Chiang Kai-shek clique (see page 22), *Renmin Ribao's* *Observer* (July 23) writes: This was obviously a plot designed to undermine China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, denigrate the prestige of the Chinese people and follow more closely the U.S. scheme of creating "two Chinas."

"This was an extremely unfriendly act and a grave provocation against the Chinese people and government," *Observer* stresses. He recalls that since its establishment of diplomatic relations with China in 1951, the Pakistani Government has adopted an unfriendly attitude towards China on many issues. At every session of the United Nations General Assembly, from the ninth to the thirteenth, the Pakistani delegate invariably followed the cue of the United States by voting against discussion of the question of Chinese representation. In recent years particularly, the Pakistani Government has increased its contacts with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. At the same time, responsible personnel of the Pakistani Government have on many occasions openly denied China's territorial sovereignty over Taiwan by calling Taiwan a "country" or by placing Taiwan and what they call "mainland China" on the same footing. In the autumn of 1958 when the United States created tension in the area of China's Taiwan Straits, the Pakistani Government in a note to China went so far as to allege that the legal position with regard to the question of sovereignty

over Taiwan and Penghu was unclear. This, *Observer* points out, makes clear how closely the Pakistani Government has followed the United States in its conspiracy to create "two Chinas." Latest events show that since the Ayub government came to power, the Pakistani Government's hostile attitude towards China has become even worse than before.

Observer also refers to Pakistan's very unfriendly attitude towards China on the question of Tibet. In April and May, the Pakistani Foreign Minister and other responsible officials made repeated statements at home and abroad slandering the Chinese people, interfering in China's internal affairs, sowing discord in the relations between China and India and agitating for the cold war. While the U.S. imperialists were openly demanding that Pakistan and India join together in opposing China, President Ayub came out personally with a proposal to India that it form a "joint defence alliance" with Pakistan. This move, *Observer* says, has failed because of opposition from the Indian and Pakistani peoples and the condemnation it received from just-minded public opinion in the Asian countries. But it is easy to see what a vicious role the Pakistani ruling clique has been playing.

The recent intensified efforts of the Pakistani Government to pursue the U.S. "two Chinas" scheme and its hostility to the Chinese people are inseparable parts of its whole foreign policy, *Observer* says. Since the Ayub government came to power last year, the Pakistani Government has been following a policy of increasing dependence on the

Traditional Chinese Paintings

Last month for their fifth exhibition the Peking Research Society of Chinese Painting took over a most attractive set of half a dozen pavilions in Beihai Park. Set in a grove of trees on its eastern edge and built on a series of hills and in miniature valleys and around a quiet pool they make the perfect setting for the generally lyrical and romantic mood of the paintings. But not all by any means are cast in this mood. It is a varied show.

The Society unites most of the traditional style painters of the capital who aim to maintain and spread interest in the traditional techniques, undertake research and carry the art forward in line with the new demands and new interests of contemporary China. The two hundred paintings shown were chosen from around six hundred submitted and cover a great variety of styles and themes. Freely sketched monochrome landscapes hang beside brilliant, many coloured decorative scrolls; traditional paintings of birds and animals in fine outline and ornate local colour contrast with the free and sweeping brushwork associated with the late Chi Pai-shih. The themes, too, cover a wide range: "fur and



Peonies and Doves

by Yu Fei-an

U.S. In March this year, Pakistan signed a bilateral military agreement with the U.S. under which the United States is allowed to use armed forces and establish missile bases in Pakistan, thus taking a step further in turning Pakistan into a U.S. military springboard in Southeast Asia. This agreement, Observer points out, seriously threatens the security of the Soviet Union, China, India, Afghanistan and other Asian countries and strengthens U.S. control over Pakistan. This policy of the Pakistani ruling clique is diametrically opposed to the interests of peace in Asia and is also opposed to the national interests of Pakistan, Observer notes.

The Chinese people have always attached importance to Sino-Pakistani friendly relations and waited patiently for a change of attitude by the Pakistani Government, Observer writes. To avoid open criticism and charges, the Chinese Government has on several occasions through diplomatic channels made friendly representations and lodged protests with the Pakistani Government. The Pakistani Government, however, has disregarded these; more than this, it has compounded its arrogance by rendering greater service to the aggressive U.S. policy of "two Chinas" and has gone to the length of conniving in anti-Chinese activities by Chiang Kai-shek agents on Pakistani soil.

Both China and Pakistan are parties to the Bandung Conference, says Observer. China's Government adheres consistently to the Bandung resolutions and has always cherished the desire to maintain and develop friendly relations with Pakistan in accordance with the Bandung principles. However, it is regrettable that, in spite of its gestures, the Pakistani Government has not worked in this same direction.

"The extremely unfriendly attitude now taken by the Pakistani Government towards the People's Republic of China cannot but affect the development of normal relations between the two countries," Observer concludes. "The Pakistani Government should 'pull up the horse before the precipice,' reverse its hostile stand towards the Chinese people and return to the road laid down by the Bandung resolutions and the road of Sino-Pakistani friendship."

The Scandalous Frame-up of Manolis Glezos

"This is a shameless provocation against all patriots of Greece and those

throughout the world who cherish peace and justice," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 24), reporting the news that the military court in Greece has sentenced Manolis Glezos to nine years in jail and concentration camp and has meted out sentences of five years to life imprisonment to other Greek patriots.

The trials at the military court in Athens have been a political scandal from beginning to end and the reactionaries in Greece are responsible for it, Commentator continues. All the "charges" fabricated by the Greek authorities were refuted one by one by the true facts and witnesses. But still the military court in Athens arbitrarily sentenced Glezos and others. This only shows the utter political and moral bankruptcy of the Greek authorities.

It was noted, says Commentator, that when all the charges against Glezos and others were proved false, the Judge Advocate General of the military tribunal in Athens cited the defendants' opposition to the establishment of rocket bases on Greek soil as "evidence of their espionage activities." This clearly exposed the real reason for the persecution of Glezos and other patriots by the Greek reactionaries. They are intensifying their fascist rule at home and in foreign affairs, they have adhered to a policy of leaning to the side of imperialism and serving the U.S. war plans. Recently, in utter disregard of their country's security and interests, they are ready to allow the U.S. to set up guided missile bases on Greek soil. This anti-national, anti-popular and anti-peace policy followed by the Greek authorities has aroused growing discontent and opposition among the Greek people of all social strata. It is obvious that the heavy sentences against Glezos and other Greek patriots are an attempt to suppress the growing aspirations of the Greek people for national independence, democracy, freedom and peace.

But these barbarous sentences of the military tribunal in Athens are by no means a sign of strength, but of the cowardice and weakness of Greek reaction. The dauntless spirit of Glezos and other patriots displayed at the court is respected not only by the Greek people but by people the world over. The injustice the Greek reactionaries have done to Glezos and other patriots will only arouse greater indignation among the Greek people and hasten the doom of the reactionaries. We believe that final victory will certainly belong to the Greek patriots and the great Greek people, Commentator concludes.

feather" paintings, still life, mythology and history, and genre scenes of life today.

The exhibits showed that the ranks of Peking artists painting in the classical tradition have greatly increased. Nearly two hundred artists are represented here. They come from every walk of life and include almost every age-group. The works of amateurs from among the workers, peasants and students are shown alongside of those by well-known masters. A sign of the times is the large number of competent works by teenagers.

At all these exhibitions of the Society interest naturally centres on the new directions in which artists are carrying on the traditional classical techniques. Industrial landscapes, modern portraits and other new subject matter are again much in evidence. Artists have clearly put a great deal of effort into their attempts to depict contemporary life. The classical style artist has become a regular traveller not only among the traditional beauty spots of the country but its socialist construction sites as well.

Landscape painting is as popular as ever. As a result of his recent tour in Kwangsi's lovely countryside, the veteran artist Hu Pei-heng has brought back a scroll entitled *The Wondrous Peaks at Yangshuo*. Towering peaks overlook a river on which several boats are sailing. The pine tree in the foreground juts out jagged and conspicuous, emphasizing the sheer fall of the cliffs. Mists and clouds



Back from Pastures

Painting in traditional Chinese style
by Huang Chou

envelop the further peaks. There is a considerable strength in the composition and brushwork. The predominant dark green colouring of the pine tree and the cliff's verdure maintain the mood of strength. The Chialing River in Szechuan is another traditional theme. Wu Ching-ting's painting of this river is a contrast to Hu Pei-heng's treatment. It is a gentle, impressionist sketch, elegant and graceful in conception and brushwork.

Flower and bird paintings are traditional in the Peking school of classical painting. At the Beihai exhibition many veteran artists show recent works in this genre. There are two paintings by the late Yu Fei-an, a most active member of the Society, who regrettably died early this month at the age of seventy-one. Yu was one of the outstanding contemporary artists in his particular style of decorative painting. He used delicate and meticulously drawn lines and brilliant colours, painting with great precision. *Peonies and Doves* is typical of his work. The peonies clearly attracted him because of their lush composition and rich colouring. His calligraphy, by the way, also follows the style of those masters popular in the Sung dynasty who influenced his painting.

Yu Fei-an's work, as it were, stands at one pole of the exhibition. A series of transitional styles leads to the other pole. Sun Wei's *Rice and Cotton Stalks* is distinctly traditional but drawn in the freer style of the Lingnan school of painting which once flourished in south China. Like Kao Chien-fu and Kao Chi-feng, pioneers of that school, Sun Wei applies his colours in a manner akin to that of many modern Japanese painters in the classical style. The simplicity of his theme and treatment contrast with the often florid decorativeness of some of Yu Fei-an's followers. Then a boldly painted scroll of *Bottle-gourds and Pomegranates* in yellow, black and red catches the eye. At first sight it might be mistaken for a work by the great Chi Pai-shih. This is not surprising because it is by Wang Chu-chiu, one of Chi Pai-shih's students. Done in sweeping splashes of ink and paint, it shows that the artist has matured and developed a style of his own.

From this point on we come to artists whose work clearly incorporates an intimate knowledge of the world's tradition of Western painting. Yeh Chien-yu in his portrait of the late great Peking opera actor Cheng Yen-chiu, and Chiang Chao-ho in his painting of Chairman Mao Tse-tung with a group of children, use Chi-



The wondrous peaks at Yangshuo

Painting in traditional Chinese style
by Hu Pei-heng

nese traditional brush technique with a full knowledge of Western treatment of form and perspective.

There are other artists who, in their own way, make effective use of their knowledge of the two traditions to bring a fresh modernity of approach to Chinese scenes. There is Li Ko-jan's *Welcome to Spring*—a little herdsman sprawling on the back of a stolid buffalo and looking wistfully at the peach blossoms; *Netting Fish* by Hu Chieh-ching is a monochrome "close up" of fish swimming desperately in a net; it shows the influence of photography on traditional painting; and finally, *Back from Pastures* by Huang Chou, a lively sketch of two Uighur girls bringing back a pack of donkeys from grazing. Huang uses the traditional Chinese brush and paper with immense virtuosity.

There are two exceptionally large paintings at the exhibition: the ten-metre-long *Building the Miyun Reservoir* and *Spring in Peking*, a scroll forty-six metres long that took seven months to complete. Both of these were collectively drawn by six artists. They are immense panoramas with a mass of intriguing

details, essentially much lengthened versions of many other scrolls on the exhibition showing industrial construction or the work of surveying. I myself preferred the former, but both attract a great deal of attention as they depict the many changes that have come about in and near Peking over the past few years.

The Peking panorama shows all the new buildings and parks laid out in the capital as well as such noted landmarks as the Beihai Park itself and the Tien An Men. This is probably the first painting in classical style to depict such modern street scenes in their entirety with trolley-buses, automobiles and busy city crowds. If the treatment is somewhat dry and the conception a bit "topographic," this perhaps is hardly to be wondered at: in these paintings the ancient Chinese brush was tracing such lines as it never traced before.

— WU PIN

MUSIC

Cantata of the River of Happiness

The *Cantata of the River of Happiness* written by four students of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music was one of over a hundred works submitted by composers from eighteen countries to the international jury of the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna. Its originality and popular character, as the eminent Austrian composer and Chairman of the jury, Professor Joseph Marx, phrased it, make this cantata a most important work among the entries. By unanimous decision of the jury, it was awarded a first prize.

Composed by Hsiao Pai, Wang Chiu-fang, Wang Chiang and Chang Ying-min, the cantata describes the determination of the people in the conquest of nature, the boundless enthusiasm with which they set out to make the land fertile by constructing an irrigation network, their inventiveness and their confidence in the future. It epitomizes the spirit of the Chinese people during the great leap forward year of 1958.

It was a success from the very outset. When first performed in people's communes, factories and on construction sites like the one it describes, peasants and workers acclaimed it. "That's the song in our hearts," they said.

In six parts, it is a magnificent portrayal of an army of working people building a peaceful and happy life. The first part begins on a gentle and lyrical note; it tells of the changes that have taken place on the northern Kiangsu plain. It becomes more vivacious as male voices singing in unison are joined by female voices. By the devices of canon,

counterpoint and imitation, the voice parts overlap and swell. As they gather momentum, the melodic pattern becomes more and more intricate, conjuring up the scene of people gathering in increasing numbers from many directions to form a mighty force that "can harness rivers and bend nature to the will of man."

The second part describes the way the people's communes pour men and supplies into the building of the irrigation project, "the River of Happiness," and the anticipatory joy of old and young working together.

The third part is an episode in the technical revolution. It recalls how in working on such projects the people invented all sorts of ways of replacing the carrying-pole and baskets to raise efficiency. Here they are using little locally-made carts on rails. This is a rollicking movement in which you hear the sound of swiftly rolling wheels, and a rephrasing of the workers' tune, *Pushing the Little Carts*, that is a favourite on Kiangsu work sites.

The fourth part is a "close-up" of the construction site; the melodies and rhythms of work-songs give powerful expression to the forceful energy of the people at work. The lyrical melody of the soprano soloist in the fifth part tells of the people's hopes of a still better and happier life in the near future. In the finale, "Celebrating a Rich Harvest by the River of Happiness," the people rejoice at seeing the fruit of their efforts.

The cantata deals with one of the most moving aspects of life in China today; its musical language, based on folk song, rich in local colour, lively and full of vigour, strikes an immediate chord among the working people. All this accounts for its appeal. It was born among the people. Its composers went to northern Kiangsu to do a stint of manual labour. They worked with the peasants, they pushed carts alongside of them, and sang the same work-songs. They saw tens of thousands of people working ceaselessly on a plain that stretched to the horizon, moving to and fro in endless streams, turning wasteland into fertile soil irrigated by the canal and many ditches that were being dug. They were intensely moved by such sights and the countless heroes of labour who emerged from among the peasants. They threw in their lot with the peasants heart and soul. As composers they felt deeply urged to put down what they saw and felt in musical form.

As the work progressed they found that the orthodox cantata form they had chosen was inadequate to hold the ideas and feelings and images they wanted to pour into it. They were forced to break through its conventions and find new

musical solutions for their problems. The finale, for instance, was at first written as an ode in the traditional form of a fugue. But this turned out to be out of harmony with the rest of the cantata. They rewrote it several times, but without success. Then they tried to depict the joy of the people when the sluice-gates were opened to let the waters flow into the fields. The result was still unsatisfactory. Neither words nor melody seemed to have the desired quality. The theme was evidently not appropriate. Finally it was the peasants who put them on the right track. "Your music sounds nice," said one farmer to them, "but we work not merely for the sake of seeing beautiful scenery or hearing the rolling waters rush through the sluice-gates. Our main purpose, after all, is to have rich harvests." It was true: all that went before in the cantata demanded a concrete consummation. It is in a rich harvest that the peasants see the concrete manifestation that their efforts are ending their poverty once and for all. The composers then took as their theme for the finale the reaping of rich harvests by the River of Happiness—a theme that was at once linked closely with reality and action and voiced the deep wishes of the peasants. Once sparked, creative inspiration took fire. Music and words came to them naturally and rapidly. The new finale was completed in a single evening.

The process of creation of this cantata is an interesting commentary on our times. It is one of many works that have been born of the policy of integrating education with productive labour. The composers' own words tell the story. "We knew little about traditional Chinese music," they write. "We confined ourselves to delving into books on Western music and listening to recordings; we seldom took the trouble to study traditional music or go out to the people to get our musical nourishment. Then we went to work for a spell with the peasants in northern Kiangsu. Here we literally lived in a world of folk song. For miles on end at the construction site, we could hear the peasants singing song after song. Even after sunset, we could hear the young girls sing in chorus. The more we listened, the more enthralled we were. Here was an inexhaustible source of rich music! We took down the songs we heard, and trudged miles again to collect more of these folk songs. We later adapted this material for our cantata." In this case it was as Glinka, the great Russian composer, once said: It is the people who create the music; the composers compile it. With his genius, he realized that it is the people themselves and their mighty struggles that provide an inexhaustible source of creative material for art.

— CHANG SEN

China Celebrates Poland's Anniversary

The Chinese people celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic on a nationwide scale. Commemoration activities continued for several days, climaxing on July 22, Poland's National Day.

In a joint message to the Polish leaders, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai warmly greeted the anniversary on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government and people. A special delegation from the China-Poland Friendship Association led by Wang Wei-chou, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was in Warsaw to attend the festivities.

In Peking, there was a variety of activities. On the eve of the anniversary, a mass rally was held which government leaders and representatives of the people attended. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and the Polish Ambassador Stanislaw Kiryluk were the main speakers. On the same day, a large pictorial exhibition showing the new Poland's achievements was opened to the public and attracted big crowds despite the sultry weather of Peking's "Little Heat." More than 1,000 leading officials of the government and people's organizations, high ranking officers of the People's Liberation Army and members of the diplomatic corps attended a reception given by the Polish Ambassador.

The occasion led to widespread publicity and praise for Polish achievements under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. In all speeches stress was laid on the solidarity of the socialist camp and Sino-Polish friendship in particular.

The press and other public mass media devoted great attention to the anniversary. Many published articles by leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party and Government introduced Chinese readers to various aspects of Polish life and work. Chinese writers gave impressions of their visits to Poland. The Polish Ambassador was invited to speak over Peking's radio and television stations. Broadcasting services put on a series of concerts of Polish music. The Polish film *The Mermaid of Warsaw* was given special premieres in a number of cities. This and another Polish film,

Free City, are currently running successfully in Peking's cinemas.

There were several interesting sidelights to the celebrations.

Members of the Lichiao People's Commune on the outskirts of the capital decided to rename their enterprise the "Sino-Polish Friendship People's Commune." A ceremony was held on July 16, and more than a thousand commune members clad in their holiday best turned out to greet the Polish Ambassador and members of the Polish Embassy who were invited for the occasion. They pledged to boost grain production and make their commune a model in every respect befitting their friendship for the Polish people. The Ambassador presented them with gifts of agricultural machines, radio sets, cameras and books.

At Peking University where several Polish students are enrolled and a course in Polish is being given in the foreign languages department, students got together with their Polish and other foreign classmates for an anniversary party. They also arranged a pictorial exhibition on people's Poland. Peking University feels it has particularly close ties with Poland, as over the past years nearly fifty Polish students have been enrolled in its various departments.

Chinese musicians in Peking arranged a special concert of Polish classical and modern music with members of the Polish Embassy, Polish experts and students in Peking as their guests of honour.

These festivities, as your correspondent can testify, had the warmth of a family birthday reunion. As Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech delivered at the Peking mass rally said, the achievements of the Polish people rejoice and inspire the Chinese people. Sino-Polish friendship, he declared, based on Marxism-Leninism and on the common aim of peace and socialism, will last "as long as the earth and shine forth as brilliantly as the sun."

Growing Sino-Polish Ties

The celebrations highlighted the facts of growing Polish-Chinese co-operation.

In the economic field, the two countries have developed many forms of mutual aid and trade contributing to their common prosperity and socialist construction. Poland has supplied China with large quantities of rolled steel, transport equipment, machine tools, agricultural

machinery and other equipment and helped in the designing and building of many factories, in training technicians and in providing ocean-going transport. Last year, the two countries concluded their first long-term trade agreement.

In the cultural field there has been ever closer and more extensive co-operation. Seventy-two Polish groups including cultural delegations, scientists, artists, writers, educators, musicians and sportsmen have visited China during the past nine years; 94 Chinese cultural groups have visited Poland. World-famous scientists such as Blazej Loga and Leopold Infeld have lectured in Peking. Polish music and dancing are extremely popular in China. The State Mazowsze Ensemble for example will tour this country this year for the second time since 1953. More than half a million copies of Polish literary and art works have been published in Chinese. Outstanding are those by Mickiewicz and Oroszkova. Over sixty million people have seen Polish films in China.

One more fact in connection with the celebrations of Poland's National Day needs to be mentioned. As Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, pointed out at the Polish Ambassador's National Day reception, "The fact that this year, several members of our big socialist family will be celebrating their tenth or fifteenth anniversaries with brilliant achievements is of great international importance: it shows forcefully that the new-born socialist system will ultimately replace the decaying capitalist system."

Protest to Pakistan

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has sharply protested against the Pakistani Government's connivance in the activities in Karachi of a group of Chiang Kai-shek agents. The protest was contained in a note handed to the Pakistani Ambassador in Peking on July 21.

A self-styled "Chinese Muslim Hadj Mission" led by a "lieutenant general" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique was in Karachi between June 29 and July 5, openly slandering China and undermining Sino-Pakistani relations. On July 1, the Chinese Embassy in Karachi made representations to the Pakistani Foreign Ministry on this matter, but the Pakistani Government continued to connive in the activities of these agents. The "mission" was personally received by the Pakistani Foreign Minister on July 4 and certain Pakistani papers published its "statement" and gave further currency to its anti-Chinese slanders. All this was a grave provocation against the Chinese people and government.

This attitude of the Pakistani Government is certainly not fortuitous. In the past few months, according to a

Hsinhua News Agency report, the Pakistani Government has repeatedly followed the U.S. imperialists in their plot to create "two Chinas" and made statements that are a flagrant interference in China's internal affairs and fully show its lack of respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In a note delivered by its Embassy to the Chinese Government on October 7, 1958, the Pakistani Government even formally attempted to deny the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. Between April 7 and May 12 this year, Pakistan's Foreign Minister and other responsible officials went so far as to issue statements on the Chinese Government's suppression of the rebellion in its own territory of Tibet — an internal matter of exclusive Chinese concern — which wantonly slandered China, flagrantly interfered in China's domestic affairs and followed the lead of the United States in waging the cold war. In this connection the Chinese Foreign Ministry has on more than one occasion lodged serious protests with the Pakistani Government.

This latest Chinese note of protest warns that should the Pakistani side continue to injure China's sovereignty and territorial integrity by word and deed as it has done repeatedly of late, the Pakistani Government must bear full responsibility for all damage thus done to Sino-Pakistani relations.

Chinese Youth in Vienna

Among the more than 400 Chinese young men and women who are in Vienna to attend the International Youth Festival are many who are nationally known for distinguished services in building socialism.

They include steel smelter Wang Cheng-liang, who is in charge of an open hearth furnace in the Anshan Iron and Steel Works which is noted for efficient smelting of steel; Huang Pao-mei, once a child labourer during the Japanese occupation, and a national model spinner ever since 1953; Kuo Shu-chih, director of the Cha Ya People's Commune in Honan Province, one of the first to be set up in China; and Yin Ah-mei, a 21-year-old girl tractor driver who

overfulfilled her work quota by 80 per cent last year.

The delegation also includes promising young composers, painters, dancers, scientists, school teachers, industrialists and representatives of religious circles. It has an art troupe, a basketball team and table-tennis team.

It is taking art works for the festival's art exhibitions and entries for the film contest.

Links with Africa

Chairman Liu Shao-chi has sent a message of greetings to His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, congratulating him on his birthday and on Ethiopia's National Day.

The first Chinese Ambassador to Sudan, Wang Yu-tien, has arrived in Khartoum.

A Chinese Muslim *Hadj* pilgrims' delegation is now touring Morocco. The delegation earlier visited Khartoum, after completing the pilgrimage to Mecca.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE PRIME MINISTER MAKES PEACE WITH THE GENERAL** A famous Peking opera set in the period of the Warring States. When the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Chao sees that a quarrel between himself and a general who envies him will play into the hands of the enemy state of Chin, he ends the quarrel for the sake of the common cause. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

July 30, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **SU WU TENDS THE SHEEP** Su Wu, a high official and envoy of the Han emperor, is detained by the King of the Huns who wants to enlist his services. But Su Wu, a patriot, prefers to be exiled to the north-land rather than turn traitor. There he marries a Hun girl. Later, the Han emperor defeats the Huns and rescues Su Wu, but the Hun King prevents his wife from going back with him and in despair she commits suicide. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

July 31, 7:30 p.m. *Laodong Theatre*

▲ **DRAWING LOTS FOR LIFE OR DEATH** A magistrate is ordered by a local military commander to sentence an innocent girl to death. Once rescued by the girl's father, he determines to save her life. His daughter and god-daughter offer to die in her place. The three selfless girls draw lots to decide who will make the sacrifice needed to save the lives of the rest. The timely arrival of a just inspector saves the situation. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

July 31, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

▲ A programme of songs and dances produced by the P.L.A. Song and Dance Troupe.

July 28, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

"FANTASIA BOLIVIAN"

in Peking

A song and dance troupe from Bolivia is now visiting Peking and will present a programme of Bolivian folk music, songs and dances.

July 28-29, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **RED CLOUDS** tells how the Li minority people on Hainan Island suffered under Kuomintang oppression and how they gained their freedom. Produced by the P.L.A.'s Canton Cultural Troupe.

August 1-2, 7:30 p.m.
Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

THEATRE

▲ **YANG CHING-YU** A moving story about the heroic General Yang Ching-yu who led the people in the Northeast to fight against the Japanese invaders during the 1930s and finally laid down his life for the revolution. Produced by a drama troupe from Kirin.

July 28-Aug. 2, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of Volunteers back from Korea set up a factory in a disused building. Battling difficulties, they make it a success. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Aug. 1-3, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE LAST ACT** A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they face the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

July 28-Aug. 3, 7:30 p.m.
China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** The famous play by great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Central Drama School.

Aug. 1-3, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyuan Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **FLAMES ON THE BORDER** A colour film produced by the Changchun Film

Studio. How the People's Liberation Army foils an enemy plot aimed to set the Ching-po minority people against the P.L.A. forces on China's southwest border.

July 28-30, *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE MERMAID OF WARSAW** A Polish film adapted from a fairy tale about a mermaid in Warsaw who defends the happy life of the people of Warsaw by defeating the devil of the River Vistula. Dubbed in Chinese.

July 28-31, *Shengli, Xi Dan Theatre*

▲ **THE MILLION POUND NOTE** Adapted from Mark Twain's short story. An English film dubbed in Chinese.

July 28-30, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **POLISH PHOTO EXHIBITION** showing Poland's achievements in industry, agriculture, culture and education during the past fifteen years. Open daily 8:30-12:00 a.m., 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At *Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS** by Ming and Ching dynasty artists. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

At *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ **PEKING'S FIFTH EXHIBITION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS** Over 200 pictures by Peking artists. Sponsored by the Peking Research Society of Chinese Painting. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:00-12:00 a.m., 2:30-7:00 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

ACROBATICS

▲ **EQUESTRIAN ACROBATICS AND OTHER FEATS** presented by the China Acrobatic Troupe. Daily showing beginning from 7:30 p.m.

At *Dong Dan Stadium*

SPORTS

▲ **FOOTBALL MATCH** The visiting football team from Iraq will play a match with the P.L.A. "August 1" Team on August 2 at Peking Stadium.

CHINESE

Hand Embroidered

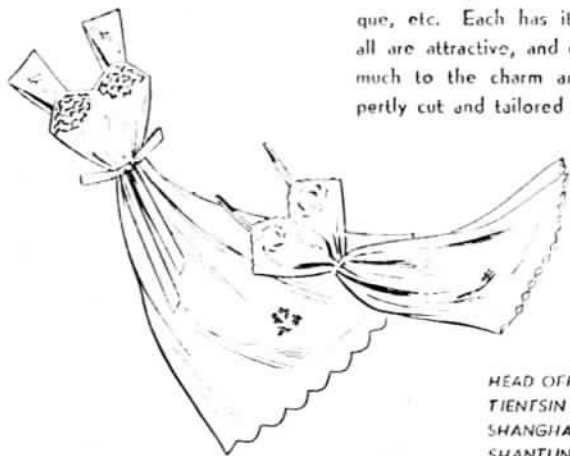
BLOUSES, SLIPS AND NIGHTGOWNS, ETC.



PEONY



Chinese hand embroidery is of various types—cut work, drawn work, punch work, applique, etc. Each has its particular beauty, but all are attractive, and durable too. They add much to the charm and elegance of the expertly cut and tailored garments we offer you.



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SHAO HSING WINE

Known as one of the "Eight Famous Wines" of China, it owes its name to the ancient prefecture called Shaohsing in Chekiang Province, where the wine is produced from 1st grade glutinous rice and mineral water from picturesque Chien Hu (Lake Mirror). It has a nice mellow bouquet and like all good wines, the older the better.

PACKING

Variety	Alcohol content%	Packing	Net wt. (Approx.)
Hsiang Hsueh Wine	18-19	Jar	25 Kilos
Hua-Tiao Wine	16-17	Jar	25 Kilos
Shan Niang Wine	16-17	Jar	25 Kilos



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