

PEKING

May 13, 1958

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REVIEW

Modern Revisionism

Must Be Repudiated

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Local Industry Sprouts Everywhere

MASS CULTURAL UPSURGE, ARCHAEOLOGY,
ROUND THE WEEK AND OTHER FEATURES

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 13, 1958 Vol. 1 No. 11

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Mass Cultural Upsurge

A NATION-WIDE cultural upsurge is shaping up along with the current big leap forward in China's industrial and agricultural development. As things stand today, the rapid upturn in the national economy has brought into bold relief the urgency of a new cultural revolution. The national conference on cultural work held in Peking recently summed up experiences in practical work over the past eight years and outlined the policy for the future.

Building modernized industry and modernized agriculture along socialist lines poses highly complex and difficult problems in the technological field. A culturally backward nation can hardly hope to master modern techniques.

Indicative of the cultural upsurge are the rapidly expanding cultural activities among the workers and peasants. The elimination of illiteracy is a typical example. "Letter-blindness," as reported in an earlier issue, has virtually disappeared among the younger people in Heilungkiang Province. In Anhwei Province more than nine million young illiterates in the rural areas are learning to read and write and about 800,000 peasants, who have graduated from the literacy classes, are playing a very useful part in consolidating the agricultural co-ops. They are helping to promote improved farming techniques and are filling the need of the co-ops for clerks and technical personnel.

Educational facilities for the labouring people are expanding all over the country. In a matter of twenty days, 5,668 agricultural schools were established in Kiangsu Province with a total enrolment of 282,500 persons. Similar progress in this field has been made in other provinces.

Another striking feature today is the concrete collaboration between schools of technology and the basic production enterprises. Individual technical schools have concluded contracts with factories and farms. Under these contracts, the schools undertake to help the factories and farms solve technical problems arising out of their work while the factories and farms put their technical equipment and facilities at the service of the schools. This new system of co-operation has proved highly successful in integrating theory and practice and in having science and technology serve socialist construction.

Recent months have also witnessed the flourishing of art and literature. Large numbers of writers, artists and actors of established reputation are now working in the factories or on the farms in order to learn more about the labouring people and depict their life more profoundly. Travelling artistic troupes from the big cities perform at construction sites, in factories and shops, on street corners and in the fields.

Large numbers of young writers and artists are emerging directly from the ranks of the workers and peasants. They write and stage plays, compose songs, all based on their life. They use their own earthy language. Their writing has a particular appeal for their fellow workers.

The establishment of socialism requires the fostering of a socialist culture to help the people shake off their old ideas and habits of mind and build up new ones on socialist lines. In this respect China still has a great deal to do before it fulfils the task defined at the recent national conference on cultural work: to develop socialist culture on a nation-wide scale within ten to fifteen years.

ROUND THE WEEK

Communist Party Congress

As we go to press, the second session of the 8th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is in progress in Peking. More than a thousand delegates are participating. In addition, secretaries of Communist Party committees at municipal, county, city district, industrial enterprises and other basic levels are also present.

The 8th National Congress was elected and convened for the first time in 1956. Three major items are on the agenda of the present session:

(1) a report on the work of the Central Committee by Liu Shao-chi,

(2) a report on the Moscow Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of last year, by Teng Hsiao-ping,

(3) discussion and approval of the revised National Programme for Agricultural Development.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung opened the session on May 5, and gave the floor to Liu Shao-chi who reported on the present situation, the Party's general line for the building of socialism and the tasks facing the country.

He was followed by Teng Hsiao-ping who reported on the Moscow meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries and the Moscow Declaration and Peace Manifesto. In the course of his report Teng Hsiao-ping criticized and repudiated modern revisionism as represented by the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Congress then went into group discussions on the two reports and later reconvened in plenary sessions.

Karl Marx Anniversary

China celebrated the 140th anniversary of Karl Marx with meetings and exhibitions in the major cities and the issuance of a set of two commemoration stamps on May 5.

"The history of the world in the last hundred years is the history of the steady triumph of Marxism," declared Tung Pi-wu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, opening the Peking commemoration rally. Yang Hsien-chen, principal of the Party School for Senior Cadres, who followed devoted the first part of his speech to a review of the development of Marxism and its impact on the peoples fighting for freedom from

oppression and exploitation. He described the victory of the Chinese revolution as a great victory for the century-old international communist movement, a signal victory for Marxism, following on the great victory of the October Revolution.

In the second part of his speech, Yang Hsien-chen repudiated the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, describing it as an out-and-out revisionist programme violating the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Chinese Communists and Marxists, he said, will stand firm with the comrades of other countries in the struggle to defeat, politically and theoretically, this modern revisionism, to preserve Marxism-Leninism and the solidarity of the international communist movement rooted in Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The speaker discussed the immense changes brought about by the rectification campaign in China based on the principles set forth in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's report on correctly dealing with contradictions among the people. The tremendous success of this campaign is another great triumph for Marxism in China, Yang Hsien-chen declared.

The Ministry of Culture organized a special Karl Marx exhibition at which four original letters in Marx's handwriting formed the centre of attraction.

Factories in the Farmlands

A few years ago, when the Chinese Communist Party first called on the peasants to pool their resources and farm in a collective way, a story made the rounds. It was the story of the "three-legged donkey," a true story.

Three poor peasant households in Hopei Province saw their way to prosperity in agricultural co-operation. They decided to join forces. All they had to pool in the way of draught animals was three-quarters of a donkey—the remaining quarter belonged to another peasant in the village. The co-op they set up was dubbed "the paupers' co-op" and ridiculed as the owner of a "three-legged donkey." But they worked hard, surmounted their difficulties and began to lift themselves out of their poverty. When the story came to the attention of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, he called this co-op "the heroes' co-op."

This story is recalled in the May 8 issue of *Renmin Ribao*, in its comment on the drive launched by the Communist Party to build factories and open mines in every county and township in the

country, to underscore what small beginnings can lead to. It cites the new example provided by Kaohsien County in Szechuan.

Here a small factory to process copper was built with a capital investment of only 251 yuan, the price of a top-quality bicycle in China. It has no regular workers of its own to speak of since, apart from a small technical staff, it is the members of the local agricultural producers' co-operatives that provide the labour power. A miniature, almost primitive, blast furnace and a couple of make-shift sheds to house fuel are all this factory has to boast of. So far the largest cash expenditure was for a bottle of iodine and a few other first-aid items.

Nevertheless, it has been operating like a regular factory. Manpower presents no problem. It has a contract with the farming co-ops and their members. When employment is slight at the factory the peasants go back to the farms to work. The peasants are happy with this arrangement since they can learn something about industry and industrial production techniques and supplement their income at the same time.

Small factories, larger than Kaohsien's, are going up in the Chinese villages by the thousands and are beginning to industrialize the countryside.

Record Spring Sowing

More than one-third of the counties in China have set out to reach the targets of increased crop yields laid down in the 12-year National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67), **ten years ahead of schedule.** Farm work is now proceeding at a terrific pace. Even in the northeast, which thaws later than other regions, the peasants are catching up with the rest of the country. This year the spring sowing is being completed ten days to a month earlier than in previous years.

The areas sown to higher yielding crops have been enlarged, too. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, rice fields are expanding by 111.52 million *mou*, maize fields by 23.28 million *mou* and potato and sweet potato fields by 64.69 million *mou*.

Apart from speed, spring sowing this year is better in two other respects—more fertilizer and superior strains and seeds are being used in practically all farm areas. The stockpiling of farmyard fertilizer during the winter and the early months of spring reached the colossal figure of 270,000 million piculs, making for an average of 16,000 catties to every *mou* of land. This tops all previous records. Soil improvement was effected in 100 million *mou* of land in the same period, too.

The area of irrigated land was increased by 353.34 million *mou*, bringing the grand total to 865.48 million *mou* and making an average of 1.7 *mou* of irrigated land per peasant in China. This is three times the pre-liberation figure. In six months' time, from October 1957 to mid-April 1958, the peasants of China moved 25,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. If a dyke were built only out of the earthwork moved, measuring one cubic metre in height and width, it would go round the equator 500 times. Or, if a highway one cubic metre thick and 66 metres wide were built, it would be long enough to connect the globe with the moon.

Peking University's 60th Birthday

Peking University observed its 60th birthday on May 4. Popularly known in Chinese by its abbreviated form, "Peita," Peking University has quite a history behind it. The name of Peita is closely associated with the May the Fourth Movement of 1919 which sounded the clarion call for overthrowing the forces of imperialism and feudalism in China. Down the years Peita continued to be the chief storm-centre in north China. Its students held the revolutionary torch high despite Chiang Kai-shek's reign of terror.

Here at Peita, during 1918-19, Mao Tse-tung, the future leader of the Chinese people, once studied and worked in the university library and engaged in revolutionary activities. And here Li Ta-chao, one of the earliest Chinese Marxists, wrote many of his soul-stirring articles to introduce Marxism to China.

Peita has had its share of glory but has also lived through dark and obscurantist times. For years it was dominated by a small clique of reactionaries. Liberation opened the road to Peita's greatest development as a centre of higher learning serving the educational needs of the Chinese people.

In the last few years Peita has grown considerably. Today it has more than 7,800 students and a teaching staff of 1,200. While it hardly had any foreign students at all before liberation, today it boasts 257 from 21 countries. At the time of liberation the library had 1.2 million books, today the figure is 1.9 million. Before it had only 20 laboratories, now the number is 127. What the state spends on Peita today is 190 times the amount spent by the Kuomintang government in 1947.

Peita has come a long way. To realize its full potential it is still fighting the rotten influences of the past. Chen Po-ta, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who spoke at the celebration meeting, called on

Peita to be true to its tradition of discarding all that is bad and remould itself further so that it will become a new Peita, a new university truly serving the cause of communism.

First Peasants' College

While Peita may be the oldest institution of higher learning in China, the Peasants' College for Agriculture in the Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* in Kirin Province is the youngest of all. It was inaugurated on May Day, only a fortnight ago. But this newcomer in the field of higher education is unique in many ways. As a spare-time college for peasants, it is the first of its kind in the country. All the students are of Korean nationality. With 51 students, seven of them girls, it is both the youngest and the smallest college in China.

This spare-time peasants' college is a product of the times, a child of the "big leap" in this autonomous *chou*, inhabited mainly by Koreans. In the past few months 24 new secondary schools were established in this area. As secondary education expands to meet the needs of the peasants, it was proposed that an agricultural college be founded to train agricultural technical personnel. The Communist Party committee of the autonomous *chou* responded to the proposal quickly. There were difficulties, such as finding teachers, but a solution was found by inviting lecturers from Yenpien University.

The students here study for a three-year course. Among the subjects are pedology (soil science), agricultural chemistry, agricultural machinery, entomology, plant physiology, etc.

All the students have had a secondary education and have worked previously either on farms or in local government. They will form the backbone of the force to realize the budding technical revolution in agriculture for this *chou*. As the vice-president of the college, the chairman of a farming co-op in the autonomous *chou*, said at the opening ceremony, the establishment of this spare-time college for agriculture is the pride of China's peasants and a striking illustration of the benefits that are accruing to the national minorities from the Communist Party's national policy.

Reviving the Grand Canal

Dredging has begun on the Grand Canal to make the entire length of this north-south waterway navigable once again. This was originally projected for the Third Five-Year Plan, but the speed of industrial and agricultural expansion has pushed the schedule ahead to the Second.

The Grand Canal, like the Great Wall, is one of the two engineering wonders

of ancient China. It links Peking with Hangchow, the beauty spot of east China, known especially for its West Lake. It is 1,700 kilometres long and runs through several provinces. The Grand Canal served as a major transport route until 1855 when the Yellow River changed its course and the section in Shantung Province silted up. Navigation was blocked. The governments of the past did next to nothing to dredge the canal, and as time passed the deterioration spread.

After liberation, although rail and other transport problems claimed the government's priority attention, work was begun to make this famous waterway serviceable again. More than 1,100 kilometres of it were made navigable, though for the time being only to small steam vessels, on the southern stretch, leaving sections of the northern route to be dredged.

When the work on the Grand Canal is completed, people will be able to go all the way from Peking to Hangchow by river steamers. It will be a pleasant ride through the central China plains. But it is the economic value—better and more irrigation for land along the two banks, low transport costs and a greater volume of freight between the north and south—that brings the rebirth of the Grand Canal so much nearer.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Chinese-made Freighter. China has built a cargo vessel with a displacement of 5,000 tons at the Talién (Dairen) dockyard. It is the first that has been designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers.

Slag-Wool Plant. Taiyuan, in Shansi Province, is building a slag-wool plant with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of slag-wool. It will be the first of its kind in China.

First Rayon Factory. China's first rayon factory has gone into production in Shanghai with a daily output of 1.5 tons of yarn.

Youth Canal. A canal 32 kilometres long—to lead water from melted snow in the Tienshan Mountains to irrigate arid land in the Urumchi area in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region—has been built by the joint efforts of the 13 nationalities living in the region.

Quartz Glass. The Shanghai Iron and Steel Company has succeeded in producing China's first lot of quartz glass, proven by tests to be as good as any imported.

Automatic Silk Looms. The Textile Machinery Plant in Hangchow, east China, will turn out 1,100 automatic silk looms during the year, something China never made before.

Modern Revisionism Must Be Repudiated

Following is the full text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of May 5, 1958.

TODAY marks the 140th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, founder of scientific communism. Since 1844, Marxism has been carrying on a persistent struggle against reactionary bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas of every description and against opportunist ideas of every variety within the ranks of the international workers' movement. Marxism has scored one victory after another in the struggle, because revolutionary practice has testified to its correctness. It was in the course of the struggle in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution that Lenin developed Marxism and carried it forward to a new stage, the stage of Leninism. Now the international workers' movement has placed before Marxism-Leninism a new sacred task: to wage an irreconcilable struggle against modern revisionism or neo-Bernsteinism. This is a struggle between two fundamentally different lines: Marxism-Leninism versus anti-Marxism-Leninism, a great struggle involving the success or failure of the cause of the working class of the world and the cause of socialism.

Anti-Marxist-Leninist Programme

The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which ended recently has adopted a "Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia" which is an anti-Marxist-Leninist, out-and-out revisionist programme. To sum it up briefly, the draft programme substitutes sophistry for revolutionary materialistic dialectics in method of thinking; politically, it substitutes the reactionary theory of the state standing above classes for the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state, and reactionary bourgeois nationalism for revolutionary proletarian internationalism; in political economy, it defends monopoly capital and tries to obscure the fundamental differences between the capitalist and socialist systems. The draft programme openly betrays the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, sets itself against the Declaration of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries held in Moscow last November, and at the same time turns against the "Peace Manifesto" adopted by the meeting of representatives of 64 Communist and Workers' Parties, endorsed by the representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia themselves. The draft programme brands all the basic principles of revolutionary theory established by Marx and Engels and developed by Lenin and other great Marxists as "dogmatism," and the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia call themselves "irreconcilable enemies of any dogmatism."

What are the most fundamental things in the "dogmatism" which the leaders of the League of Communists

of Yugoslavia have chosen to attack? They are proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. But as everybody knows without proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship there can be no socialism. The Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia centres its attacks on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, besmirches the socialist state and the socialist camp, and gilds capitalism, the imperialist state and the imperialist camp. This cannot but give rise to doubts about the "socialism" avowed by the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Dictatorship of the Proletariat Slandered

Speaking like the reactionaries of all countries and the Chinese bourgeois rightists, the leading group of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia viciously slanders proletarian dictatorship, alleging that it "leads to bureaucratism, the ideology of etatism, separation of the leading political forces from the working masses, stagnation, the deformation of socialist development, and the sharpening of internal differences and contradictions." They maliciously slander the socialist camp, alleging that it also has a policy of "positions of strength and struggle for hegemony." They describe the two fundamentally different world politico-economic systems, the socialist camp and the imperialist camp, as "division of the world into two antagonistic military-political blocs." They represent themselves as standing outside the "two blocs" of socialism and imperialism, that is, standing in a so-called position beyond the blocs. They hold that the U.S.-dominated United Nations can "bring about greater and greater unification of the world," that economic co-operation of all countries of the world, including the imperialist countries, is "an integral part of the socialist road to the development of world economy." They maintain that "the swelling flow of state-capitalist tendencies in the capitalist world is the most tangible proof that mankind is irrepressibly and by the most diverse roads deeply entering into the epoch of socialism." These propositions cannot but call to mind the revisionist preachings about "evolutionary socialism," "ultra-imperialism," "organized capitalism," "the peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism," etc. made by such right-wing socialists in the late 19th century and early 20th century, as Bernstein, Kautsky, Hilferding and their ilk, which were intended to lure the working class in the various capitalist countries to abandon revolutionary struggle for socialism and uphold bourgeois rule. Now, the preachings of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia also contain a preposterous design against the working class and other labouring people of various countries, that is, to lure the workers and other labouring people to take the road of surrender to capitalism. In his speech delivered at Pula in November 1956, Tito, leader of the League of

Communists of Yugoslavia, said: "What is actually involved is whether the new trend will triumph in the Communist parties—the trend which really began in Yugoslavia." He also said: "It is a question now whether this course (the so-called Yugoslav course—Editor R. R.) will be victorious or whether the Stalinist course will prevail again. Yugoslavia must not concentrate on herself, she must work in all directions." These words fully expose what their true ambition is.

It is no accident that the Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has appeared at the present time. Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the international communist movement has achieved a series of great historic victories, the socialist system has been successfully established among a population of 900 million and more, and the general crisis of capitalism has broadened out greatly, with the imperialist countries headed by the United States experiencing a new and profound cyclical economic crisis. Therefore the imperialists, led by the United States, are stepping up their sabotage against the international communist movement. There are only two methods to which the bourgeoisie has resorted to undermine the workers' movement—suppression by brute force and deceit. In the present new international situation, when the revisionist harangues of the right-wing socialists are daily losing their paralyzing effect on the working class and the labouring masses, the programme put forward by the Yugoslav revisionists fits in exactly with the need of the imperialists, and particularly the American imperialists.

Revisionism Is the Main Danger

In his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "Revisionism, or rightist opportunism, is a bourgeois trend of thought which is even more dangerous than doctrinairism. The revisionists, or right opportunists, pay lip service to Marxism and also attack 'doctrinairism.' But the real target of their attack is actually the most fundamental elements of Marxism." Facts have proven that what Comrade Mao Tse-tung says here is not only directed to the situation in our country, but also fits the international situation well.

The Declaration of the meeting of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries says: "The main danger at present is revisionism or, in other words, right-wing opportunism, which as a manifestation of bourgeois ideology paralyses the revolutionary energy of the working class and demands the preservation or restoration of capitalism." It further points out with special emphasis: "Modern revisionism seeks to smear the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, declares that it is 'outmoded' and alleges that it has lost its significance for social progress. The revisionists try to exorcize the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, to undermine faith in socialism among the working class and the working people in general. They deny the historical necessity for a proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, deny the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, reject the principles of proletarian internationalism, and call for rejection of the Leninist

principles of party organization and, above all, of democratic centralism, and for transforming the Communist party from a militant revolutionary organization into some kind of debating society." The Declaration clearly depicts the true face of the modern revisionists. The content of the Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia shows that face precisely.

It is quite obvious that the series of anti-Marxist-Leninist and out-and-out revisionist views assembled in the Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia must be openly and uncompromisingly criticized and repudiated. If theoretical criticism of the revisionism of Bernstein and Kautsky and their ilk, by the Marxists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was inevitable, then it is even more necessary for us to repudiate neo-Bernsteinism now. This is because modern revisionism is set forth as a comprehensive and systematic programme by the leading group of a party that wields state power; because modern revisionism is aimed at splitting the international communist movement and undermining the solidarity of the socialist countries, and is directly harmful to the fundamental interests of the Yugoslav people.

We consider as basically correct the criticism made in June 1948 by the Information Bureau of Communist Parties in its resolution "Concerning the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia" in regard to the mistake of the Yugoslav Communist Party in departing from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and sinking into bourgeois nationalism; but there were defects and mistakes in the method adopted at that time by the Information Bureau in dealing with this question. The resolution concerning Yugoslavia adopted by the Information Bureau in November 1949 was incorrect and it was later withdrawn by the Communist and Workers' Parties which took part in the Information Bureau meeting. Since 1954, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp have done their utmost and taken various measures to improve their relations with Yugoslavia. This was entirely correct and necessary. The Communist Parties of various countries have adopted an attitude of waiting patiently, hoping that the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia may return to the Marxist-Leninist standpoint in the interest of adherence to the road of socialism by the Yugoslav people. However, the leading group of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has spurned the well-intentioned efforts made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communists of other countries. Around the time of the Hungarian events, they tried to disrupt the unity of the countries in the socialist camp on the pretext of so-called "opposition to Stalinism"; during the Hungarian events, they supported the renegade Nagy clique; and, in their recent Congress, they have gone further and put forward a systematic and comprehensive revisionist programme. The leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia should think soberly: Will the League of Communists of Yugoslavia be able to maintain its solidarity with the Communist Parties of other countries by abandoning the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and persisting in revisionist viewpoints? Can there be a basis for solidarity without a common Marxist-Leninist viewpoint? Will it be in the interests of the Yugoslav people to reject

friendship with the countries in the socialist camp and with the Communist Parties of other countries?

We deem it absolutely necessary to distinguish between right and wrong on vital questions in the international workers' movement. As Lenin said: "A policy based on principle is the only correct policy." The world is now at a new historic turning point with the east wind prevailing over the west wind. The struggle between

the Marxist line and the revisionist line is nothing but a reflection of the sharpening struggle between the rising class forces and the moribund class forces in society, a reflection of the sharpening struggle between the imperialist world and the socialist world. It is impossible for any Marxist-Leninist to escape this struggle. Historical developments will testify ever more clearly to the great significance of this struggle for the international communist movement!

Economic Troubles and Reviving Militarism:

The Cloud over the Japanese Elections

by OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Kishi government announced the dissolution of the Japanese Lower House on April 25, and set May 22 as the date for general elections. The terms of office of Representatives are four years. General elections were not supposed to take place until next year, since the last general election was held only three years ago. Kishi's dissolution of the House one year ahead of time points up the crux of the current political situation in Japan.

Washington counted on Kishi to set up a stable regime in Japan, pro-American and red-baiting in character, hoping that Japan would be made the "leader of Asia" at the beck and call of the United States. It wants Japan to be its Asian agent and serve as a Far Eastern bridgehead in its strategic framework of atomic war. Japanese monopoly capital, hoping to realize its latent imperialist designs, had also cherished the hope that through Kishi, it could have a stable regime, a regime that would help it intensify the exploitation of the people at home and economic expansion abroad. When Kishi was named Prime Minister in February 1957, he was greeted and backed both by Washington and Japanese monopoly capital. Within only a year or so, however, the Kishi government had to dissolve the Lower House. This event in itself signifies that the hopes which the United States and Japanese monopoly capital put in Kishi have been seriously shaken.

In the Shadow of Economic Crisis

Economic factors underlie the dissolution of the Diet. The economic situation is deteriorating. Japan is now on the verge of an economic crisis.

The restoration and development of the post-war Japanese economy was based on U.S. military orders in the years of the Korean War. Japan's foreign trade, meanwhile, has been subordinated to the United States. Thus, from the very beginning, her post-war economy was built on a very unstable basis. Kishi took over the reins of government at a time boastfully described by the

Japanese bourgeoisie as the age of "Jimmu boom," meaning that since the time of Emperor Jimmu, Japan was never so prosperous economically. At the same time, however, reckless production and competition among the Japanese capitalists led to a deepening of the contradiction between production and consumption and to a deterioration in Japan's balance of international payments.

Competing for overseas markets, the Japanese bourgeoisie, since 1955, has rushed to acquire new fixed assets and new capital investments. This resulted in a rapid development of the productive forces. Last July, the production index of Japan's manufacturing industry was 278.6 (the pre-war level equalling 100).

Japan's domestic and foreign markets, however, did not expand accordingly. They were not at all comparable with the rise in productive capacity, even though the consumption level of the Japanese people has been somewhat higher than pre-war days due to some improvement in the conditions of employment and three successive years of good harvest. Japan's exports last year were only 95.1 per cent of the pre-war level—which is far behind the development of production.

Under the circumstances, with new capital investment in Japan rising constantly, the gap between production and consumption was further widened. This had already led to a crisis in Japan's balance of international payments. To allay the crisis, the Kishi government launched its tight money policy in May 1957. The new measures included raising bank rates, slowing down investment, limiting production and cutting down imports. But Japan is still menaced by over-production.

Since last year inventories have been increasing and commodity prices have been declining. By the end of 1957 inventories in Japan were 45 per cent higher than at the end of 1956. Between April 1957 and February 8 of this year, commodity prices in Japan declined on an average of 9 per cent. Electrical appliances, cameras, cosmetics and other higher class consumer goods are now

on sale at prices 20 or 30 per cent below the level fixed by the manufacturers. As more goods pile up, prices continue to decline, the market is sluggish, and the rate of profit for the capitalists in general is also diminishing rapidly — there was a 12 per cent decline in the last quarter of 1957 compared with the third quarter of the year, and a 23 per cent decline compared with the corresponding period in 1956. This is invariably followed by the curtailment of production, the closing down of factories and firms and increases in unemployment. Production of textiles, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and paper in the first quarter of 1958 fell considerably below the last quarter of 1957.

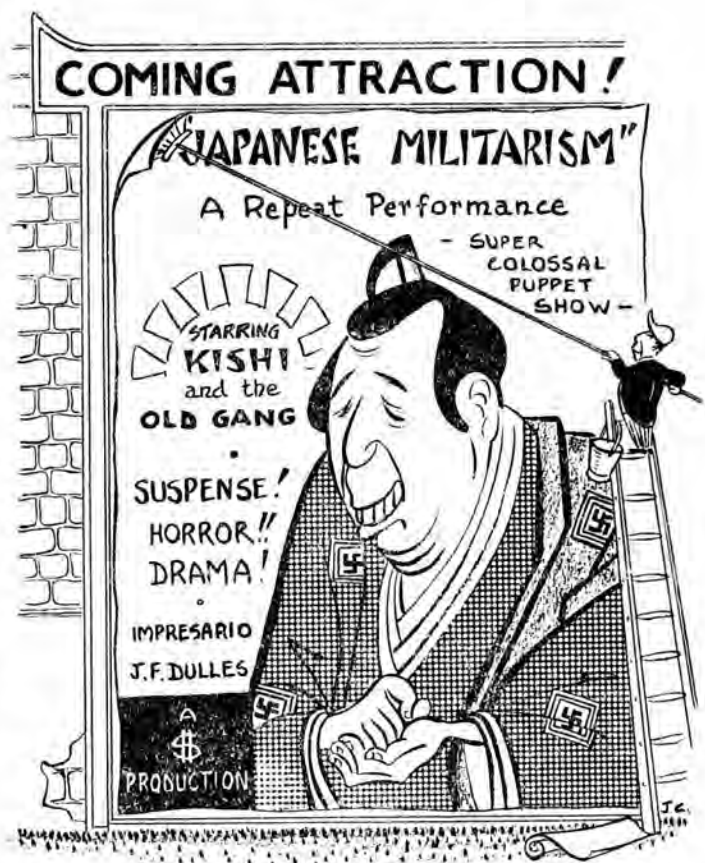
Japan, in short, is approaching the brink of an inevitable crisis. Moreover, the deepening economic crisis in the United States is bound to affect Japan's economy seriously. Obviously time is not on the side of Japanese monopoly capital and the party in power. They were forced to dissolve the Diet ahead of time.

Revival of Japanese Militarism

Since Kishi took office, he has pursued a pro-American policy and a policy of reviving Japanese militarism. This violates the national interests of Japan and has evoked the discontent of broad strata of the Japanese people including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and many people's organizations. All these strata demanded the dissolution of the Diet, a new general election and the formation of a new government on the basis of a new Diet. Under the pressure of the Japanese people, the Kishi government had to face the question of dissolving the Diet.

As Prime Minister, Kishi visited Southeast Asia twice. He also visited the United States, hoping to promote Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia by currying Washington's favour. He submitted his "Asian Development Fund" plan to Washington last June. According to this plan, Japan expects a loan of \$4,000 million from the United States, with which Japan will exploit the mines in Southeast Asia on behalf of the United States, supply this region with industrial equipment and buy rice and cotton from the Southeast Asian countries. In other words, Southeast Asia is to be "developed" by means of U.S. capital, Japanese technology, and its own resources, to serve as an outlet for Japan's expanded productive forces. Japanese monopoly capital, with the help of the United States, intends to oust Britain and West Germany from the Southeast Asian market, and then, when Japan has obtained a firm footing there, it hopes to turn against the United States so that its ambition for Asian hegemony may at length be realized. This has been the wishful thinking of Japanese monopoly capital since it was defeated in World War II and represents the latent Japanese imperialist designs.

So far the Japanese plan for expansion in Southeast Asia has met certain setbacks because of the opposition of the Asian countries and the masses of people in Asia, and because of the contradictions between Japanese and U.S. monopoly capital which preclude the successful implementation of the plan. Japan, for its part, is now seeking to expand in Southeast Asia by such means as paying reparations, offering loans and developing bilateral economic relations with the countries in this region. But



Cartoon by Jack Chen

this does not mean that Japan has abandoned its imperialist designs.

In an effort to carry out the plot of re-establishing Japan's hegemony in Asia under U.S. tutelage, Japanese monopoly capital and the Kishi government are seeking Washington's favour at any cost and are reviving Japanese militarism. When Kishi visited the United States last year, he proposed, in exchange for Washington's support of his plan for Southeast Asian expansion, an energetic arms drive in violation of the national interests of Japan. According to that plan, by 1960 Japan's army will be expanded to 180,000 men; warship tonnage will rise to 124,000; the air force will have a fleet of 1,300 planes. To integrate Japan in the U.S. strategic framework of atomic war, Kishi declared in the Diet before leaving for the United States that Japan's possession of nuclear weapons does not violate its Constitution. He was completely indifferent to the strong demands made by the Japanese people during the Japanese-U.S. talks for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Japan, the abrogation of the unequal "Japanese-U.S. Security Pact," and the return of Okinawa to Japan.

Kishi recently wrecked the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement. This was yet another step taken by the Kishi government in its efforts to please Washington and win its confidence.

At the same time, to quell the people's resistance, the Kishi government has initiated a fascist policy of suppression and persecution. It is persecuting the Japanese Communist Party in many ways and has decided to dismiss, penalize or reduce the salaries of the tens of thou-

sands of government-employed workers who belong to the Japan post and telecommunications unions for joining strikes. It has also announced that it will introduce a so-called "moral education curriculum" in schools throughout the country in order to restore the old militarist education. It is prepared to put an "efficiency rating" system for the school teachers into effect as a means of tightening its grip over them and making them subject to further persecutions. When the Japanese Union of School Teachers mobilized its 550,000 members to fight against this system, the Police Headquarters in Tokyo, acting on instructions from the Kishi government, raided and searched the houses where the functionaries of the Union live on April 26.

The attempts of the Kishi government to revive militarism are so obvious that even the U.S. weekly magazine *Time* noted (in its issue of April 21, 1958): Kishi "presses for at least a partial return to the hierarchical, authoritarian traditions native to Japan. By order of the Kishi government, Japanese school children will soon find themselves doing playground drill in the militaristic pre-war fashion. . . ."

In opposition, the struggle of the Japanese people for independence, peace, democracy and improved living standards has been moving forward continuously since last year. The Kishi government has been losing popu-

larity steadily. The public opinion poll on the forthcoming elections made by the Kyodo news agency revealed that only 16.9 per cent of the Japanese people wished Kishi to remain in office. The result of the poll, says Kyodo, "shows clearly how unpopular Prime Minister Kishi is." It also shows that the Japanese party in power is losing popular support—only 35.6 per cent of the people polled were for the Liberal-Democratic Party, whereas before the last elections 59.2 per cent of those polled by Kyodo supported the party.

Today, the Japanese Government is still under the firm control of the reactionary forces. It will be hard for the people to fully express their will before they become a strong and organized force. With threats, bribery and deceit, Japanese monopoly capital will try to deny the people free expression in the election.

Before the dissolution of the Diet, the party line-up in the Lower House was as follows: Liberal-Democratic Party, 290; Socialist Party, 157; Communist Party, 2; non-party, 3; vacancies, 15—a total of 467. Of these less than two-thirds belong to the Liberal-Democratic Party and more than one-third belong to the Socialist and Communist Parties. Through the present elections the Japanese people are pressing forward their fight to establish a democratic government and to set Japan on the road to independence, peace and prosperity.

Modernization

Revolution in Farm Tools

by YANG MIN

THE big leap forward in China's agriculture today means that things can't be done in the old way any more. There are 500 million people in the countryside, but even this would not be enough manpower to cope with the increases in irrigation, manuring, crops per year and rural sidelines—if the old manual methods were used. China is not suffering from "rural over-population" as some people seem to think—on the contrary, there is a rural labour shortage.

Over-all mechanization can come only when the farm equipment industry is more developed. In the meantime, things cannot stand still. The peasants are busy inventing and popularizing new farm tools, pumping devices and farm vehicles on an immense scale. Already they have proved that, with locally available technical resources and materials, efficiency can be increased vastly. New vistas are opened for production. Technical revolution is coming to birth.

The innovations are in the main still rather simple. Nonetheless their effect is already immense. This can be seen from some examples.

Water Conservancy

Well-drilling: Millions of wells play a very big part in Chinese irrigation. Hence the importance of the new

well-drill invented by Chen Fa-tien, peasant member of a farm co-operative in Honan Province. Though still manually operated (Fig. 1), his drill is 77 times as efficient as the type hitherto in rural use. Brought into being under the stimulus of the "big leap," it bears that name. It is being popularized in many parts of the country.

Earth-moving: With just the old way, a carrying pole with two baskets, the people could never have performed the "miracle" of the past six months, the building of more local irrigation works than in all the previous thousands of years of China's farming history. Many locally invented improvements played a big part—and have created the basis for eventually retiring the pole and baskets to the museums where they belong.

One innovation is the all-wood earth-moving tip-wagon running on wooden rails devised by a peasant in Shihping, Yunnan Province (Fig. 2). It can transport 45 cubic metres of earth a day, as much as 28 men with baskets and poles.

For lifting earth up to dykes and embankments, a peasant in Juian, Chekiang, invented a kind of conveyor that uses the force of gravity (Fig. 3), which also does the work of many men.

These are only two of hundreds of such rigs.

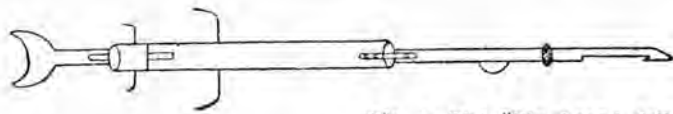


Fig. 1 The "Big Leap" drill (side view)

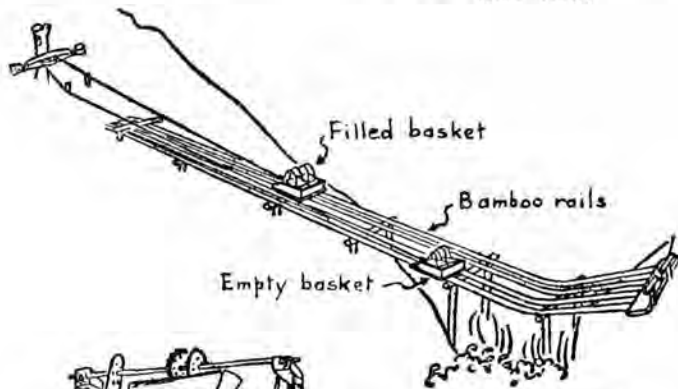


Fig. 3 Conveyor

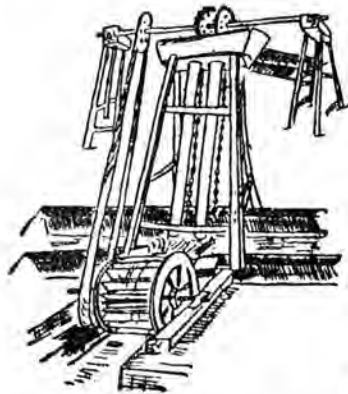


Fig. 4 Automatic water-wheel



Fig. 2 Tip wagon on wooden rails

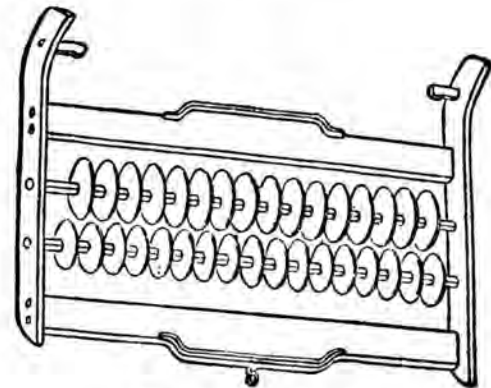


Fig. 5 Disc cultivator

Pumping Water: North China is dry, and in this year's spring ploughing and sowing it has been necessary to make full use of the new irrigation facilities. It has been estimated that by June this year mechanical pumps with a total of 650,000 h.p. will be supplied by factories, exceeding the total capacity in all China last year. But this is still not enough—and to raise the necessary amount of water by hand would need too much labour. To solve the problem, peasants in various places have invented many simple but efficient pumps. Fig. 4 shows an automatic water-wheel by Liu Wen-yun, a farm co-op member in northeast China. It operates by a paddle-wheel which works two cog-wheels, to raise water more than 3 metres through a discharge pipe, and can pump water at the rate of 21.5 tons an hour. At places having a fall of 1.5 metres, electricity can be obtained by the installation of a generator to this water-wheel.

Other Farm Needs

This year the peasants are building up their stores of manure much faster than ever before. By April 25 they had accumulated 270,000 million piculs, making an average of over 16,000 catties per *mou* of land. This has posed a huge transport problem and new ways have been found to solve it. Peasants of the autonomous *chou* of the Tuchia and Miao national minorities in western Hunan Province move compost by pulling it over bamboo cables crossing mountain gorges and ravines. In Kuchang County alone 600 such cables with a total length of 500 km. were set

up, and hundreds of thousands of piculs were carried in this way. The efficiency is twenty times greater than with human labour.

In March this year, peasants at Chihhsien, Kwangtung Province, built 69,000 wooden carts of various kinds—in only four days! This is an average of one to each household. As a result all loads are now carted instead of being carried by pole.

Many new farm tools have appeared. Tang Tung-hsing, a carpenter in an agricultural co-operative near Changsha, Hunan Province, for instance, built a disc cultivator (Fig. 5) that is very efficient, cheap to produce, and safe in operation.

"Every rural township with its inventions, every co-operative with its improvements." This is the current slogan; in many places it has become a fact.

That peasants are turning inventors should not be looked upon as accidental. In the course of the nationwide rectification campaign, the urge to improve production methods grew very intense. The realization of their

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mou* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *tan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *chin* (catty) = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

hopes requires seizing every opportunity for technical reform. In this process, reform of tools occupies a key place. It has become a mass movement with carpenters and ironsmiths as well as ordinary peasants taking an active part. Experiments and trials are carried out in the fields, in the ditches, and on the mountain slopes.

Agricultural co-operation has emancipated the peasants from the instability of the individual small farm. Production is now large-scale and collective. All are interested in the rapid development of the collective economy. "No farmer in the old society would have had time for this sort of thing," said Chang Chun, 60-year-old co-operative farmer of Changko, Honan, after attending a conference on the invention of tools, "today talents are not allowed to rust." Chang himself worked five days and nights to invent a simple pressure pump suitable for his area, where water is drawn from deep wells.

Although the farm tools invented by the peasants are rather rudimentary, and in the main cannot be called machines, their importance in saving manpower cannot be over-exaggerated. In Honan Province, for example, it is estimated that to make its planned leap in agricultural production possible this year, using the old methods would require the expenditure of 6,800 million extra man-days.

Honan now has tractors and other farm machines with an aggregate power of 32,000 h.p. This year, industry is supplying it with 40,000 pieces of equipment with a total power of 480,000 h.p. Yet all these machines can make up the equivalent of only 190 million working days, or

2.8 per cent of the extra need of manpower. But a method has now been found to solve this problem, by popularizing 35 of the simpler new farm tools suited to local conditions and recommended for use all over the province.

In Changko County there were 7,000 water-wheels of the "Liberation" type. But even if all of them were working, 54 per cent of the county's manpower would have been employed for one day to bring water to 15,000 *mou* of irrigated land. With 820,000 *mou* of wheat fields in the county, irrigation would need more than fifty days. Now the peasants have invented a new kind of water-wheel five times as efficient as the old type. It enabled the peasants to irrigate the entire wheat area in the first half of March, with labour to spare for spreading fertilizer.

Technical Revolution in the Offing

The use of new tools has accelerated the rate of farm construction and production, enabling all jobs to be done at the proper time. It opens great possibilities for increasing the variety of crops and reforming techniques.

All the new tools are made of local materials by the peasants themselves. Though more efficient than older types, the production cost has been lowered, often by 50 or even 90 per cent. A water-wheel invented by the peasants of Tsanghsien, Hopei Province, is made entirely of wood — including the pipes. With a discharge capacity of 30 tons an hour it has more than double the efficiency of the type previously used. But it costs half as much, only 30 yuan.

Industrialization

Local Industry Sprouts Everywhere

by HSU LU

The drive for "industry in every county and every township" is sweeping the country. New factories and mines are beginning to appear even in the most remote and industrially backward areas.

CHINA'S local industry has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past few months. All over the country new factories and mines are going into production.

In Kansu Province, where there was very little industry to speak of in the past, over 1,300 factories and mines, workshops and power plants were built or reconstructed in eight weeks. In February, distant Yunnan Province put an average of seven new industrial

enterprises into production every day. In March, this figure rose to 27 a day, and in the first twenty days of April it soared to 54. Most counties in that province now have their own power plants, coal mines, iron works, farm-tool factories and farm produce processing plants.

These are only two examples of many. Most of the provinces and autonomous regions of the country have similarly big plans for local industry. Power plants, workshops, factories or mines mechanized to varying extents will be opened by local governments and organizations, handicraft or farm co-ops. This will increase the provinces' local industrial output by up to ten times and more within the next five to seven years. Every single county and township in the land will soon have its own industries. Within five years, or perhaps

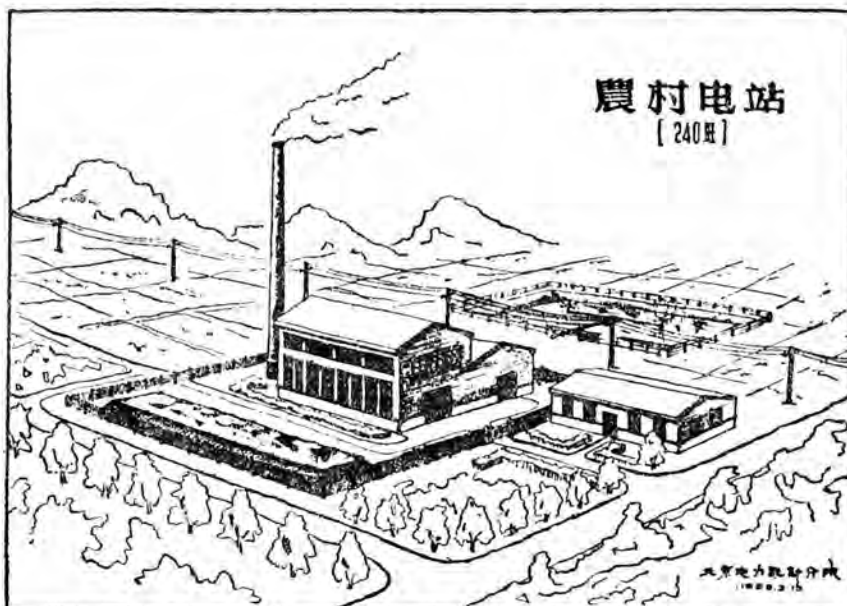
a little longer, local industry in the provinces will be producing as much in value or even more than local agriculture.

Importance of Local Industry

Local industry (including handicrafts) already plays a big part in China's national economy. It accounts approximately for over 50 per cent of the nation's industrial output and around 90 per cent of the consumer goods produced in the country. It produces large amounts of farm tools and other means of production needed by agriculture; it turns out many export items in considerable quantities and a big range of products needed by major industrial centres and enterprises. This is partly the result of the development of local industry during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). Local industry then grew faster than agriculture. In 1952, the ratio between the value of production of local industry and of agriculture was 1:2; by 1957, it had changed to 1:1.5. Under present conditions where agricultural production and every part of the national economy and culture is leaping ahead, it is essential to speed up the tempo of growth in local industry if the rapidly growing demand for industrial goods, in the countryside in particular, is to be met.

Kansu, already mentioned, gives a good idea of this new phase of Chinese industrial advance. During the First Five-Year Plan its local industry developed very rapidly. It trebled its output value. But this still wasn't fast enough. It started out from such a low level and the rate of agricultural advance was so fast that even at the end of last year its output value was still only 7 per cent that of agriculture. Now it has been decided that during the Second Five-Year Plan local industry in Kansu must increase its output value on an average by 78.8 per cent a year. This means that by 1962 it will have increased eighteenfold compared with 1957. The thousands of factories, mines and other enterprises to be built will be spread out so that every county, township and even farm co-op has its quota. By the end of this programme Kansu will be entirely self-sufficient in some of the principal industrial products now supplied by other provinces. In the next five years Kansu's local industry will have produced 70,000 harvesters and 640,000 ploughs (double-wheel, double-shared ploughs, 7-inch ploughs and special ploughs suited for mountain farms). It will be firmly set on the road of mechanized farming.

Kiangsu Province's local industry had a much better start than Kansu. The value of its local industrial output already equals 80 per cent of the output value of agriculture, so intensive development of industry in its counties and townships will in three years carry the value of its local industrial output above that of agriculture. This year alone that province plans to build some 40,000 industrial enterprises, and 98 per cent of these will be financed and run by county, township or co-op authorities. This will give an average of 10 or more factories to every township. In many counties, nearly every agricultural



Sketch drawing of a model power station designed for the countryside by the Designing Institute of Peking, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power Industry. Capacity: 240 kw. Fuel: coal, wood or grain husk

co-op will be building methane-gas power stations, and plants to process fodder and produce fertilizer.

General Principles

The main accent in the development of local industry is on the building of small and medium-sized enterprises. These, distributed among the smaller cities and towns, in the countryside and mountain areas, enable local resources in manpower, materials and money to be more easily and more fully utilized.

China has rich resources for local industry to draw on. In addition to the great deposits of mineral wealth that have to be exploited and processed on a large scale, it has many small deposits of coal, iron ore and non-ferrous metals, etc., which are more efficiently exploited by small and medium-sized factories and mines. A preliminary survey, for instance, shows that there are workable coal deposits in four-fifths of all the counties.

In March 1957, the Multi-Purpose Smelting Plant in Tsiyuan County, Honan sent out a small team of ten persons to prospect local resources. It had been producing only 80 kilogrammes of processed ore a day when it started. Today, as a result of its survey group's activities, it is producing six tons of processed metals a day. Between March 1957 and the end of the year, a short nine months, it produced 250 tons of lead, 200 tons of copper, 15 tons of mica, 4.5 tons of manganese to a value of over a million yuan, or two and a half times as much as the total capital invested.

Wild plants grow in China in profusion. Many are now being used as raw material for local industries. Between two and three hundred kinds of plants can be used to extract vegetable oil or make wine. Szechuan this year plans to increase its output of oil by 22,000 tons and over half of this will be extracted from wild oil-bearing plants. Yunnan Province will extract enough vegetable oil from wild plants this year to supply all its

industrial needs and provide another 370 tons of edible oil as well. It will also use wild plants to make three-quarters of its wine.

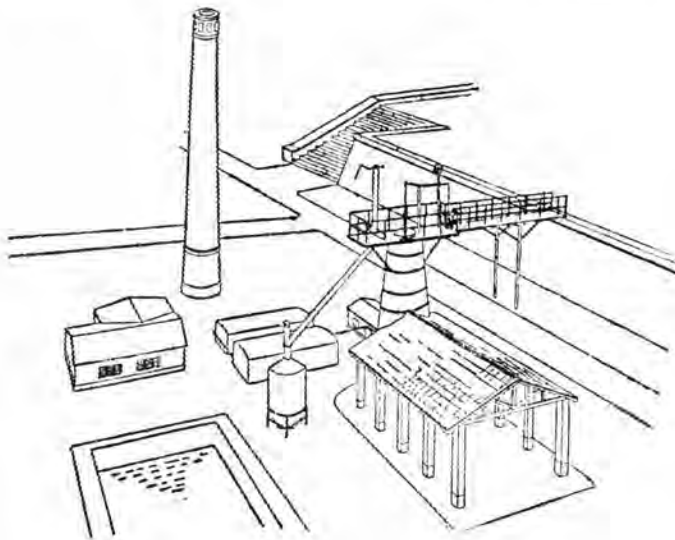
Tackling the manpower problem, many small and medium-sized local factories and mines have signed contracts with neighbouring farm co-ops for their members to work as casual labourers or extra hands during the slack farm seasons. Yungfeng County in Yunnan has 288 factories and mines but only 897 workers on their regular pay-rolls. All additional unskilled workers are co-op members working under contracts between their co-ops and the factory or mine administrations.

Chin County, Shansi Province, has a fertilizer plant, known as "the plant without workers." It produces 3,000 tons of granular fertilizer a year, enough to satisfy all the needs of the 279 co-ops in the county, but it has no regular staff. Production is carried on by co-op members sent by their co-ops in rotation when the farms can spare them.

How It's Financed

Most of the funds needed to build these small and medium-sized local industrial plants come from the farm co-ops and the local population, and once they get going, these plants themselves provide capital for further expansion.

More than 30,000 of the 40,000 industrial enterprises to be built in Kiangsu are being financed by the farm co-ops there. Hsinghsiang Municipality in Honan Province originally planned to raise 200,000 yuan for industrial construction this year, but when the people realized exactly what this meant, they themselves put up 7,600,000 yuan, 38 times the original amount, to build local plants and mines. When the 417 peasant households who make up the New Country Farm Co-op in Tienmen County, Kiangsi, learned that a chemical fertilizer plant was to be built in the province, they wrote the county government offering to invest 20,000 yuan in the new venture. Other local farm co-ops followed suit and the 5 million yuan needed for the plant was soon collected.



Sketch drawing of a small-scale iron-smelting plant for the county level. Designed by the General Designing Institute of Ferrous Metallurgical Industry, Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Annual output: 5,000 tons of pig iron. Powered by electricity or steam engines

Farm co-ops in Szechuan Province have undertaken to invest 150 million yuan to build chemical fertilizer plants during the Second Five-Year Plan. This seems a big amount but with every co-op member offering to contribute ten eggs (worth 0.5 yuan) a year this sum can soon be raised.

National Industries Help

The big industrial enterprises administered by the Central Government authorities and existing industrial bases are giving powerful support to the building of local industries. Shanghai, for instance, has decided this year to help six provinces in east China build 19 new factories and mines and supply them with electric motors, machine-tools and boilers. It will also train technicians for them and send down its own highly skilled technicians to advise them.

The drive for local industrialization under the slogan of "Industry for every county and every township!" is sweeping the country. New factories and mines are beginning to appear in the most remote and industrially backward areas. In Huichuan County, Kansu Province, which didn't have a single industrial plant in the years before liberation, nearly every township is today building some sort of industrial enterprise. In a month or so eight plants were built to make bricks, lime and process flax. By the end of the year another 75 plants will be built including a sugar refinery, a flour mill, a paper mill and farm-tool repair shop. That will mean a factory in every single one of its townships. By next year the value of the county's industrial output will have surpassed that of its agriculture.

Yungchun County in Fukien was once known as a land of "barren mountains and untamed rivers." It had poor communications and was economically backward. Now, eight years after liberation, a third of its townships use electricity in production and more than half of them use machines to process the products of their farms and side-occupations. Now it is planning within the year to do all its processing with machines, and build three hydro-electric power plants in every township and one in each farm co-op. In three years the value of its industrial output will surpass that of its agricultural output by 25 per cent.

In 1952, the Yuchi Special Administrative Region in Yunnan had only two 20-kilowatt power generators and ten industrial workers. In the last few years over 100 factories and mines have been built—iron ore smelting plants, coal mines, engineering works, sugar-cane mills, breweries, and printing shops, etc. Now it has 7,000 industrial workers and the first steps in building a small industrial network of its own have been taken. With this start the region is all set to develop local industry further to the point where all its arable land will be brought under irrigation, all its farms will be mechanized, the countryside will be electrified and chemical fertilizer will be available for every acre under cultivation.

The rapid growth of the local industrial network throughout the country is giving new drive to socialist industrialization and the modernization of farming—with all that that means for the life of the people.

FOLK SONGS OF TODAY

by WU PIN

A HOST of new folk songs, ballads and verses reflects the exciting new developments connected with the current big advances in China's industry and agriculture. You can seldom pick up a newspaper or magazine these days that does not carry one or more of them. *Kirin Ribao* (Kirin Daily) runs a regular column — "Poems from the Countryside" — with songs and verses by peasants of the province. *Shensi Ribao* (Shensi Daily) has a similar feature titled "Verses of the Big Leap Forward." The March and April issues of *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature) carried many new folk songs. In its April issues, *Minjian Wenxue* (Folk Literature) gave readers the texts of some extremely good folk songs and articles on the subject, while *Shi Kan* (Poetry) carried a hundred poems by workers and three articles giving the workers' views on poetry.

Cultural organizations of the government and Communist Party propaganda departments all over the country are helping literary and musical circles to search out good poetry and songs. The China Folk Literature Research Association has already published two selections of songs culled in a nation-wide search about the great leap forward in the countryside and in the factories and mines.

Spirit of Vitality and Confidence

If any general conclusion can be drawn from the material already published, it is that a spirit of immense vitality and confidence permeates the verses composed by the people today whether in town or countryside. They are realistic and down-to-earth, but have the sense of romance of an imaginative people engaged in doing new things, charting new horizons. One Shensi peasant song goes:

*There's no Jade Emperor in Heaven,
No Dragon King below.
I'm the Jade Emperor!
I'm the Dragon King!
Make room for me, you mountains and hills —
I'm coming!*

This is only one of scores of peasant songs that reject the omnipotence of blind fate or celestial beings, the belief in which was the cult of centuries. Revolution, land reform and success in co-operative farming have given the peasants a realization of their collective strength; they feel today that they can conquer the fates, the mountains and the rivers, and remake nature.

A peasant song of Changshu, Kiangsu Province, expresses a similar confidence:

*We're not worried about attempting to do difficult things:
What worries us is that we may not even think of
doing them!
Once we think of it, there's nothing we can't do!*

*We dream of things our fathers never dreamed of,
We tackle things they never tried to do.
Work harder and still harder!
A new high tide awaits the passing of the last!*

A new Honan folk song runs like this:

*The rocky mountains are hard,
But our will is harder still.
The mountains reach the sky,
But we take our stand on them.
Let every one of the nine hundred and thirteen peaks
bow to the people!*

The moods and themes of the new folk songs are legion, but many are work songs giving zest to the work and bucking up the spirits of the singers. Villagers in Hopei were building water conservancy works on the Taihang Mountains in bitter cold and snowstorms when they composed these lines:

*No cold can freeze our hearts,
Nor can the frozen earth deter us.
There's no snowfall that can daunt us,
We'll keep right on despite the stormy winds.*

A Yunnan peasant work song has a wryly humorous twist to it:

*At each end of the pole that is heavy and long
Hang two big baskets.
Don't you feel they're a bit too small?
Wouldn't it be nice to move that mountain in one
big move?*

The peasants of Kiangsi are working hard for a record harvest this year. This is one of their recent songs:

*Don't waste a bright day.
Don't waste a cloudy one.
Wind or rain — it makes no difference!
Do something when there's a downpour;
Do more when there's a drizzle;
Do all you can when there's no rain.
Work before dawn and after dusk
Gets an extra half-day's work done.
Work by the lamplight
As if it were day.
Do two days' work in one —
And we'll carry out our plan
Before the year is out.*

A Kwangsi peasant song expresses a note of confidence and zest for getting things done:

*Take your eyes from the heavens and look to yourselves!
Harness the waters; conquer nature!
Let the rice-plants grow
In spite of drought.
For a thousand years the people shed their bitter tears
Because of drought;
That's when they prayed to the gods.
But now with the Communist Party
We build canals and irrigation ditches,
And celebrate rich harvests.*

In China today versifying in the factory is as common as it is on the farm.

A worker named Shen Che of the Liaoyang Textile Mill, northeast China, composed the following verses:

*The dark eyes of the girl-checker are sharp;
Not a single defect in the warp and woof escapes them.
Some I know are afraid of these eyes
But still more are fascinated!
I send her the cloth I have woven myself,
And my heart that can stand any test,
I hope she will take the keenest look at them
With her beautiful eyes.*

The national minorities too have many new folk songs that are part and parcel of their post-liberation life. This is a song sung by a Chuang girl in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region:

*Red Plum Village south of the mountain
Is where he lives;
Peach Blossom Village north of the mountain
Is my home.
When I sing to my love,
My voice is lost in the mountain peaks.
When I want to take him fresh flowers,
I must climb over the mountain and ask where he lives.
This year we have a collective farm,
People on both sides of the mountain
Now all belong to one family.
I can see my love all day long,
And tell him what's in my heart.*

It's an Old Tradition

The collection of folk songs goes back to hoary antiquity. The *Book of Odes*, China's first collection of folk songs, was compiled by Confucius over two thousand years ago. Every one of China's great poets, from Chu Yuan to Tu Fu and down to those of modern times, has been a devotee and a student of the verse of the people.

During the new cultural movement of 1919, scholars at Peking University, inspired by the democratic revolutionary ideas of the time, revived the great tradition and made the first modern collection of folk songs. This was followed by others; several collections were published. These had no small influence on the development of modern poetry in China which, as it strove to break away from the sterile traditions of the literati, was seeking fresh links with the people, with the democratic revolutionary movement. It found these partly in folk song and folk poetry.

The publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature* in 1942 gave a fresh impetus to the study of folk song and popular verse. It gave musicians and poets a clearer understanding of the vital link that exists between the poetry of the people and of the revolutionary artist. It also gave a clearer direction to the study of folk song and folk poetry in relation to the needs of revolutionary art.

In the past, reflecting their position in society, the songs and poetry of the peasants and workers, the great mass of the people, expressed their sorrows and anger against their oppressors, their spirit of revolt and yearning for social justice, for a champion of their cause. Their lyrics too were coloured with tragedy and sorrow. Before

the Yen-an talks, main interest centred on the lyric and moral aspects of folk song. After the Yen-an talks the attention of researchers turned increasingly towards those songs of the people which reflected more specifically the social revolutionary aspects of folk song. This did not, however, mean a lessening of interest in their lyrics on love, friendship, or love of home or their imaginative or legendary ballads.

As the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party grew, a new revolutionary folk song tradition was born. This was not only among the Han people but among the many national minorities of China. These trends have continued and ripened over the years of the War of Liberation, and the building of a socialist China. They reflect every phase of that advance. Many are songs of praise for the Party and its leaders, songs of the heroes and heroic episodes of the revolution, and as the examples given above show, for the work and spirit of the new life.

Never has there been such interest in folk song among professional artists as there is today. This has had a fecund influence on modern Chinese music and poetry, and has made them an especially potent progressive influence in the life of the people. The new collections of folk songs are fostering these trends. Those already collected and published show the optimism and revolutionary fervour of the people in the present "great leap forward," and their heightened consciousness of their historic tasks. They are filled with a sense of joy and the grandeur of the creative task China is today engaged in.

Many of the folk songs and verses of the people created through the ages have come down to us. They form an essential and precious part of China's literary heritage; but an immense number have been lost. The present work of collection is designed to prevent further such loss. Modern China is determined to preserve for future generations all the best of present-day folk songs and as much of the past as can be resuscitated.

Coming Shortly

THE PEOPLE SING

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A third book of poems selected from China's rich legacy of poetry and translated by Rewi Alley.

"For me, all of these poems show much of man in relation to his environment; his oneness with nature and his fellow men, coupled with his love for the full life and all the struggle this implies."

—Translator's preface

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SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

An Interview with Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi

VICE-PREMIER and Foreign Minister Chen Yi received a Hsinhua correspondent on May 9 and outlined his views on present Sino-Japanese relations. We present a summary of the views expressed in this interview.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed that Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, in order to curry favour with the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, has of late openly sabotaged the Sino-Japanese trade agreement and made malicious attacks on China, and that the Chinese people cannot but be enraged by these provocations. The Vice-Premier specifically cited the incident at Nagasaki, where the Kishi government connived with thugs in insulting the Chinese national flag, an incident which shows that the Kishi government's hostile attitude to China has become intolerable.

The Chinese people, the Vice-Premier pointed out, are willing to live with the Japanese people on a friendly basis and have always worked for the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship. As a result, the economic and cultural ties and friendly contacts between the two countries have developed greatly within the past few years thanks to the continuous efforts made by the people of both countries, despite the fact that the Japanese Government was subservient to the will of the United States and that the state of war between China and Japan has not been terminated. More than forty agreements concluded between people's organizations and semi-official bodies of the two countries played a notable part in promoting friendly relations between the two peoples. The Chinese Government has consistently given active support to friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and these agreements. Our attitude was welcomed by the Japanese people. But the Kishi government, in contrast, has always adopted a hostile and ill-intentioned attitude towards our country, and has mistaken China's good will as a sign of weakness. Kishi, on the one hand, has expressed the intention of expanding Sino-Japanese trade in order to derive economic gains from China; but on the other hand, he crudely sabotaged the Sino-Japanese trade agreement, allowed thugs to insult the Chinese national flag in Nagasaki, and personally took the lead in repeatedly making slanderous statements against China. This outrageous attitude of Kishi's thoroughly exposes his true imperialist colours.

The Japanese Government's imperialist way of dealing with China in the past received a sound thrashing from the Chinese people and ended nowhere. Today, when the Chinese people have stood up, the Kishi government's attempts to follow once again an imperialist way in dealing with China will most assuredly fare worse. Kishi is cutting off his nose to spite his face.

The Kishi clique claims endlessly that it wants to "separate trade from politics." Invariably, however, when they talk about Sino-Japanese trade, they hasten to add that they "do not recognize China," and that they will consider the question in conjunction with their relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan and other international relations (meaning Japan-United States relations). From this it can be seen that what they oppose is the linking up of Sino-Japanese trade with friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and what they want is to make Sino-Japanese trade serve their politics

of currying favour with the United States, acting in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and pursuing a policy of hostility to China. That is the ulterior motive behind their clamour for the separation of trade from politics. The Chinese people firmly oppose this stand of theirs.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi severely rebuked Kishi's preposterous statements which refuse to recognize the People's Republic of China as an independent state and which maintain that the Chinese national flag is to be viewed as private property. The Nagasaki incident in which the Chinese national flag was insulted, the interview continued, had been instigated with the direct connivance and protection of the Kishi government. These statements and actions are an insult to the People's Republic of China and a deliberate provocation against the six hundred million Chinese people. The Kishi government must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this insult and provocation.

Kishi claims that his sabotage of the trade agreement, which creates a situation in which no agreement exists, will not obstruct the development of trade between the two countries. Kishi apparently thinks that China has to trade with Japan and that the absence of an agreement might make it easier for him to impose the will of the Japanese monopoly groups on China. But Kishi forgets that the powerful and independent New China, which has driven out all of the imperialists, will never permit itself to be ordered about by others. New China does not lean on any imperialist country. The U.S. Government, by lining up the governments of many countries, including Japan, to impose a trade embargo on China, has failed to crush New China. Does Kishi really think that New China, which is forging ahead by leaps and bounds, has to trade with Japan on Kishi's terms? It is truly the babbling nonsense of a fool!

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that the Kishi government's endeavour to curry the favour of the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique by sabotaging Sino-Japanese trade, insulting China and antagonizing the six hundred million Chinese people would bring absolutely no good to the Japanese people. On the contrary, it can only lead Japan to a more unfortunate path. The Chinese people know that Kishi's attitude does not represent the will of the Japanese people. The Japanese Socialist Party differs with Kishi, and is in favour of restoring diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of non-recognition of "two Chinas." Even within the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party there are persons who disagree with Kishi's policy of persistent hostility to our country. It is up to Kishi himself to choose whether to side with the Japanese people and abandon the policy of hostility to China, or to keep on following the United States and persist in the policy of hostility to China. Should Kishi insist on remaining hostile to New China to the end, he will surely reap what he has sown. The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples is indestructible. The Chinese people are convinced that despite all attempts at obstruction and sabotage, the friendship between the two peoples will eventually overcome all obstacles and continue to forge ahead.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Bombers over Indonesia Condemned

Unanimous condemnation of the increasingly open U.S. intervention in Indonesia has been voiced in the Chinese press during the past week.

"The collapse of the rebels in Central Sumatra," notes a *Da Gong Bao* commentary (May 10), "is a telling blow to the U.S. plot to overthrow the Republic of Indonesia . . . to the U.S. policy of war and colonialist aggression in Asia. Precisely because of this, Dulles and his cohorts are making a noise about a 'Communist threat' in Indonesia. As is well known, 'anti-communism' is the smokescreen which the United States uses when carrying out aggression against independent countries. These clamours, therefore, signify that the United States is preparing to throw in bigger stakes and step up its intervention in Indonesia."

Renmin Ribao, in a commentary on May 9, draws attention to the grave situation caused by United States aid to the rebels in carrying out bombing raids on Indonesian towns and stepping up supplies of arms to the rebels in North Sulawesi. "The United States," it says, "is trying to help the rebels maintain a last-ditch stand in North Sulawesi which it wants as a base of aggression against Indonesia." The commentary asserts that the United States is seeking to undermine the national unity of Indonesia in order to overthrow the Indonesian Government.

The bombing raids by U.S. aircraft on Indonesian towns and ports which have resulted in the sinking of several merchant ships and the killing of Chinese crew members have aroused great anger among the Chinese people.

"The U.S. imperialists are responsible for this atrocity," declares *Gongren Ribao* on May 5. "The crude U.S. intervention in Indonesia is not only a threat to the security of the Indonesian people. It threatens the security of all countries and peoples that have peaceful ties with Indonesia. No nation can be silent in the face of this criminal adventure of the United States in Indonesia."

The Crisis Spreads

Renmin Ribao, in its regular fortnightly review of international developments on May 5, discusses the

ramifications of the worsening U.S. economic crisis and its influence on the capitalist world.

The economic slump in the United States is becoming more acute, the article notes. Only 48 per cent of the iron and steel industry in the United States was operating during the week ending April 19. Building contracts for the first 16 weeks of this year were 9 per cent lower than in the same period in 1957. A surplus of 180 million bushels of wheat is expected this year.

Symptoms of "over-production" are becoming more serious because of the quick decline in the number of new orders. By early April, compared with the same period last year, iron and steel output was down 45 per cent, coal 24 per cent, oil 16 per cent, cars 40 per cent and machinery 20 per cent. In March, 1,495 plants closed down, 21 per cent more than in February.

Renmin Ribao says there is no basis for the prediction spread by the U.S. ruling circles that American industrial production will rise again in the autumn. It cites an investigation by the McGraw Hill publishing company on the situation in U.S. industry, transport and business which concluded that investment in capital assets by American companies would drop from the level of \$34,000 million this year to \$29,600 million in 1961. Such figures indicate that the present slump in U.S. industrial output is only the beginning of a long-term development, the article says.

The U.S. crisis is causing a chain reaction in the entire capitalist world. *Renmin Ribao* adds. Even the capitalist countries that have been "lucky" in the past few years—West Germany and Japan—can't escape its influence. In West Germany, the expansion of fixed assets and the scale of construction are slowing down. There is a stockpile of over three million tons of coal in the Ruhr. In Japan, the boasted boom has come to an end and the country is faced with a "crisis of over-production."

Signs of crisis have appeared in other capitalist countries. In Britain, 2 per cent of all registered workers are unemployed. By April 1,

218 of her merchant ships, totalling over one million tons, were idle. In France, prices are soaring while exports drop and the adverse trade balance is growing. In Canada, unemployment exceeds 880,000—or 15 per cent of the total labour force. Some Latin American countries, Brazil among them, are near bankruptcy because of the rise in U.S. tariffs and the drop in raw material prices.

In contrast to the instability of the capitalist world, there is an atmosphere of prosperity in the socialist countries, all of which have overfulfilled production plans for the first quarter of this year. An April 1958 report of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe noted that while the U.S. economic recession continues and the Western European countries have entered a difficult period, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe have made great economic progress.

Economic crisis will necessarily be followed by labour unrest and political crisis, the review concludes. As examples, it cites the big increase in strikes in Britain and France and the political crises in France and Japan.

North Africa Speaks

"Unity is strength; the North African peoples, by strengthening their unity, are speeding up their march to independence," declares a *Renmin Ribao* commentator (May 3), welcoming the results of the recent meeting between Moroccan, Tunisian, and Algerian political leaders.

"The Tangier conference is the North African peoples' reply to French colonialist threats and to attempts to intimidate Tunisia and Morocco to stop their support of the Algerian people's freedom struggle," the commentator points out.

"Events in the past few years have shown that the liberation of North



Playing from different scores

Ying Tao in "Renmin Ribao"

Africa is an indivisible cause; that if the Algerians cannot gain independence, the independence of Tunisia and Morocco cannot be assured. Support for Algeria's struggle will help to wipe out every trace of colonialism in Tunisia and Morocco, thus completing and consolidating their independence."

"The uprooting of colonialism from North Africa," the commentator warns, "demands not only resolute people's struggle against the French colonialists, but vigilance against the schemes of the U.S. imperialists. The latter have consistently sought to replace France by establishing American control in North Africa and attaching the area to their war machine. But they play the hypocritical, double-dealing game of pretending to be friends of the North African people."

The writer quotes an old Arab saying: "Choose your neighbours before you settle down anywhere; choose your companions before you go on a journey." The North African peoples, he says, will know how to choose their friends in the struggle against colonialism.

Japanese Fishery Violations

Renmin Ribao supports the protest of the China Fishery Association against the increasingly frequent encroachments of Japanese fishing boats which have rammed Chinese vessels and destroyed the nets of Chinese fishermen in Chinese restricted areas. The demand of the Association for an end to such incidents and compensation for Chinese victims is just; the Japanese authorities are duty bound to make amends for all losses sustained by the Chinese fishermen, states a commentary published in the paper on May 7.

"In accordance with international practice, a fishery agreement between the two countries is technically impossible as the state of war between China and Japan has not been ended," it points out. "But in view of the oppression which Japan has suffered at the hands of the American imperialists in the post-war period and the Chinese people's desire to establish and develop friendly relations with the Japanese people, the China Fishery Association concluded a fishery agreement with the Japan-China Fishery Association (of Japan) in April 1955. The Chinese Government gave its support to this agreement."

The commentary recalls that the agreement and its accompanying letters restricted Japanese fishing boats from entering areas forbidden to motor trawler fishing, and the patrolled and military areas designated by the Chinese Government.

Dirty Work on "Clean" Bombs

Washington has piously insisted that it needs to make further tests to produce "clean" nuclear bombs capable of wiping out a nation without fatally polluting the whole world's atmosphere with radioactive fall-out.

Senator Anderson (Dem.), former Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, however, revealed that the U.S. military "is certainly not trying to clean them (the bombs) up. . . . The military not only supports dirtier bombs," but "they have pulled bombs out of the stockpile and inserted something which makes them dirtier," and deadlier.

The Devil Was Sick, the Devil a Monk Would Be

There seems to be division of labour between the Dulles brothers in Washington.



Allen Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, warned U.S. business men that the giant strides of the Soviet economy presented "the most serious challenge the United States has ever faced in time of peace," noting that in the first quarter of this year Soviet production was 11 per cent more than it was a year ago, while American production declined by the same amount.

Brother John Foster Dulles at the same time asked his compatriots to think of higher things. "The United States," he declared, "must not devote itself fully to the contest for material superiority with Russia and cast aside spiritual values."



"Chinese organizations concerned gave great care and assistance to Japanese fishing boats and fishermen taking shelter from storm or refuge in Chinese harbours," the paper continues. "This shows that the Chinese side has been really friendly to the Japanese fishery people."

"The activities of a number of Japanese fishing vessels, however, have been both disappointing and annoying. Far from being accidental, they are part of the hostile policy of the Kishi government towards China."

The Real Aggressor in Asia

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson made a poor show in trying to shift the world's attention from aggressive U.S. activities in the Far East, said a *Renmin Ribao* commentator on May 5. He was referring to Robertson's statement to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 2, in which the State Department official slanderously asserted that China harboured aggressive intentions and was a "threat" to her Asian neighbours.

U.S. aggression by military and other means are well known to Asians, the writer states. There is the U.S. occupation of Taiwan, of South Korea and of Japan's Okinawa. There is also the attempt of the United States to turn Japan into its Far Eastern military base, its

interference in the internal affairs of Viet-nam, Laos and many Asian countries, its domination of the Philippines and Thailand.

The commentator notes that the United States has organized aggressive military blocs in Asia and the Pacific, thousands of miles from its own borders, and has continuously resorted to military exercises, atomic explosions and threats of force. It has engineered hostility and created splits and tensions, gravely endangering peace and security in this part of the world.

"This is colonialist aggression at its worst and in its most vicious form. It has long excited the resentment of the Asian people against the United States, utterly isolating the latter. . . . These are facts which Robertson can hardly cover up, however hysterical his outcries.

"Robertson's aim is not merely to cover up. He is looking for excuses for new U.S. aggression. It is not accidental that he concluded his statement by saying that the United States was 'deeply concerned over certain developments' in the Indonesian situation and by asking the government and the people of Indonesia to 'compromise' with the rebels."

The commentator calls for vigilance, saying that it is a rule that when the United States clamorously accuses others of "aggression," or talks of protecting other people, it is contemplating new aggressive moves itself.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Light on Neolithic China

Neolithic Rice Husks

Rice husks 3,500 years old are among neolithic objects unearthed in Chingshan County, Hupeh Province. They still retain their original shape and are not unlike husks of our present-day rice. Ting Ying, President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, confirms that they come from one of the earliest varieties of rice grown on the Chinese mainland.

During the past two years a great deal of burnt red clay containing similar rice husks has been found in Tienmen County and in Wuchang, Hupeh. An analysis of the geological stratum in which these husks were found and of the cultural objects associated with them, made by the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, definitely places them in neolithic times around the 15th century B.C. Remains of buildings built of burnt red clay mixed with rice husks, and stone sickles of the same period indicate that rice was already a staple crop in Chingshan in those early days and was planted over a fairly wide area.

Big Settlement in Shensi

Recently one of China's biggest neolithic sites was located by archaeologists in Shensi Province, along the border between Hsienyang and Hsingping Counties. Its area is one and a half million square metres, over 30 times bigger than the Panpotsun site, near Sian, discovered in 1952. Judging by cross-sections revealed by preliminary excavation, the cultural strata are also of greater depth, some measuring more than three metres. Finds so far include painted potsherds and vessels, stone axes, bone drills, and ornaments such as stone and bone hair-pins, pottery rings, etc. Some items such as jade axes were not found in the Panpotsun site.

Neolithic Museum

The first museum in China to be established on an actual neolithic site was opened on April 1 at Panpotsun near Sian, where the remains are more than 5,000 years old. A hall 2,300 square metres in area has been built to include the sites of more than 40 houses and neighbouring ash-pits found near them. The post-holes, broken walls, road surfaces, and ash-pits were hardened for

longer preservation and will later be encased in glass. Cooking pots, vessels for drawing water, and burial jars found in the houses are seen as originally found.

Two additional rooms contain displays and models of other cultural objects, including stone tools like axes, spinning wheels, and weights attached to fishing nets; pottery vessels decorated with fish, deer, and human-head motifs; bone fish hooks made almost as skilfully as present-day metal ones; bone beads and earrings of green jade. All give a fairly good idea of the life of the people of those early days.

The Museum plans to form a research committee at Panpotsun. The help of archaeologists and other university personnel will be enlisted.

New Chu Relics

Peasants digging wells in Sinyang, Honan Province accidentally unearthed one of the most important recent discoveries of cultural objects of the Chu State of the Warring States Period (403-221 B.C.), or a little earlier. It was a tomb of a noble complete with coffin, funerary objects and other treasures. An archaeological team dispatched to Sinyang last year by the provincial authorities carefully removed some 800 objects—ornaments, cooking and eating vessels, musical instruments, weapons, furniture. In spite of their great age, estimated at about 2,300 years, they were in almost perfect condition. Now, after over six months' study, 200 of them have been put on exhibition in Chengchow.

The most noteworthy of the Sinyang finds include wooden lacquerware whose manufacture reached a high state of perfection in Chu. These include trays with gold and silver decorations, small carved tables, head rests, couches, a splendid chariot awning of bamboo and wood, tomb guardians in the form of mythological beasts. The feudal nobility of Chu clearly enjoyed the services of superb craftsmen who were also inventive artists already with a wealth of tradition behind them.

The large collection of bronzes unearthed includes cooking vessels, wine jars and cups, storage jars, plates, mirrors, spears, small dress accessories inlaid with silver, and ornaments for horses and chariots. Iron objects also found include buckles, three inlaid with gold and two with gold and jade. Among the jades are ritual *pi* (jade discs pierced with a single hole, symbols of Heaven), *huang* (half *pi*), pendants and carved

dragons. Many objects are made of bamboo. There are also sumptuous silks.

A rich collection of musical instruments is considered to be one of the most important of the Sinyang finds. These are large and small painted drums, big drums on elaborate stands and a *seh* (a kind of zither), the top and sides of which are decorated in gold and silver with scenes of feasts and hunting showing musicians, boats, wild animals, birds, frogs, dragons, etc. Experts sent down by the National Music Research Institute of the Central Music Academy made a special study of the musical instruments contained in the tomb. A set of bronze chimes with thirteen bells and two wooden hammers for striking them, have been tested and found to be of true pitch. They were used to make a recording of *Tung Fang Hung* (The East Shines Red). It was this unique recording on bells over two thousand years old that was heard over Peking radio in a nationwide hook-up to usher in New Year's Day, 1958.



One of the thirteen bells that form a complete set of chimes discovered in Sinyang, Honan Province. A Chu relic, Warring States Period

These Sinyang discoveries alone are enough to show the advanced state of the arts and craftsmanship in this remote period of Chinese history, the age of Confucius, Mencius and the eve of the formation of the unified Chinese empire under the First Emperor of the Chin dynasty.

Ancient Kucha City

An ancient city of the Kucha Kingdom of 1,000 years ago was excavated in Kuche, Sinkiang Uighur

Autonomous Region, by an expedition team sent by the Institute of Archaeology.

The ancient city had a perimeter of 7½ kilometres and was situated 5 kilometres east of the present county town of Kuche. Only barely visible traces of the city wall remain. The site provided shell money, pottery vessels, mural paintings, wooden sign-posts, and women's bronze ornaments, etc. The sign-posts were inscribed in Tocharian. Though the wood was rotten the words were still legible.

Six kilometres northeast of Kuche, another town was found, with semi-tubular tiles and square bricks similar to the Han type. These are supposed to have been materials used in structures built as imitations of the Chinese architecture by one of the Kucheans after he had visited Emperor Hsuan (73-49 B.C.) of the Han dynasty. They show that, two thousand years ago, economic and cultural relations between the Han people and the people living in the frontier regions were already very close.

Han Cemeteries in Loyang

Two cemeteries for criminals discovered in Tachiao Village near Loyang, Honan Province form an unusual source of information on Han times. Mortuary tiles found in them are inscribed with the name, place of birth, sentence served and date of death of the people entombed. They lived in the reign of the Emperor An (107-125 A.D.) of the Eastern Han dynasty and died while serving their sentence building the city walls of Loyang.

Document

CHINESE NOTE ON KOREA

Following is the full text of the Note of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, handed by Vice Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po on May 6, 1958 to A. D. Wilson, British Charge d'Affaires in China, who was requested to deliver the Note to the British Government and through it to the Governments of the other countries on the United Nations Command side.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China, and asks it to communicate the following to the British Government and through the British Government to the Governments of the other countries on the United Nations Command side.

On April 9, 1958, the British Government, on behalf of the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side, delivered to the Chinese Government Note No. 35 as a reply to the statements made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China respectively on February 5 and 7, 1958.

The Chinese Government, in its own name and entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hereby replies to the note of the British Government as follows:

The Korean and Chinese Governments, reviewing the situation in the past three months, are glad to note that the proposals of the Korean and Chinese Governments for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question have won the warm support and approval of many countries and people. Particularly, the fact that the Chinese People's Volunteers have decided to withdraw completely from Korea by stages and in groups and are carrying out the withdrawal has opened up a new and practical way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, the Korean and Chinese Governments cannot but point out with regret that, while the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world have expected the United States and the other countries on the United Nations Command side also to withdraw all United Nations forces from Korea, just as the Chinese People's Volunteers are being withdrawn,

the United Nations Command side has up to now failed to take any positive measure on the question of withdrawal of forces. Furthermore, in their reply to the Korean and Chinese statements, which took as long as two months, the Governments of the United States and the other countries on the United Nations Command side have by-passed the question of withdrawal of forces which is the most urgent and practical step in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and, for ulterior purposes, have diverged to the question of so-called "clarification" on the supervision of elections to entangle the issue, although a clear-cut attitude on this question was set out by the Korean Government in its statement of February 5. The Korean and Chinese Governments see in this behaviour of the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side an obvious attempt to divert the attention of the people of the world, to escape from its inevitable responsibility of withdrawing its forces from Korea, and to cover up the scheme of the United States to prolong its occupation of South Korea, to continue to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea and to further create tension in the Far East.

The Korean and Chinese Governments deem it necessary once again to call on the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side to face squarely the present situation favourable for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question brought about by the initiative of the Chinese People's Volunteers in withdrawing from Korea, as well as their responsibility before the Korean people and the people of the world. Facts are more eloquent than words. If the Governments of the United States and the other countries on the United Nations Command side are averse to proving themselves to be persistently obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea and relaxation of tension in the Far East, they should show good faith by the actual withdrawal of their forces. All attempts to find pretexts to evade this will be of no avail. The Korean and Chinese Governments would like to know when the Governments of the United States and the other countries on the United Nations Command side intend to withdraw all their forces from South Korea. Whether all United Nations forces will withdraw speedily from Korea will be evidence of the presence or absence of good will on

the part of the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Korean people eagerly desire an early realization of the peaceful unification of their motherland, and the peoples of the world are anxious for relaxation of tension in the Far East and the world. The Korean and Chinese Governments have done much in the past for the fulfilment of these desires, and will continue to make untiring efforts in the future. The Korean and Chinese Governments consistently maintain that only a complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea will provide the necessary condition for a peaceful settlement

of the Korean question, including the question of holding free elections. Provided that the Governments of the United States and the other countries on the United Nations Command side will clearly decide to withdraw all United Nations forces from South Korea within a definite time limit and put the decision into practice, as proposed by the Korean and Chinese Governments, the Korean and Chinese Governments are going to propose a conference with the countries concerned to carry out negotiations on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question following the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea.

Peking, May 6, 1958

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 NINE-HEADED BIRD**—adapted from an ancient Chinese fairy-tale. A beautiful princess abducted by the Nine-Headed Bird is rescued by a poor woodcutter. Despite the schemes of a wicked friend who tries to claim the credit and harm him, the woodcutter finally wins the princess. Produced by the Yi Lien Peking Opera Company.

May 13 Changan Theatre

May 14 & 15 Lao Tung Theatre of the Working People's Palace of Culture

May 16 & 17 Kwangho Theatre

▲ **THE DEATH OF "GREEN PEARL"**—adapted from one of the earliest plays by the Yuan dynasty playwright, Kuan Han-ching. Green Pearl, the beautiful wife of a Chin dynasty official, is coveted by her husband's powerful rival who brings about his ruin in order to get her. Loyal to her husband, she commits suicide.

May 16 Changan Theatre

NOTICE: From the middle of May the China Peking Opera Company, with its famous actors and actresses including Tu Chin-fang, Li Shao-chun, Yuan Shih-hai, Yek Sheng-lan, etc., will leave Peking for a few months' tour of other cities and their suburbs to perform for broader audiences of working people. During this period, therefore, there will be fewer performances of Peking opera listed in our column.—Ed.

PINGCHU OPERA

▲ **SNOW IN MIDSUMMER** One of Kuan Han-ching's famous tragedies. Because she resists seduction, a young widow was unjustly sentenced to execution. Finding no justice on earth, she appeals to heaven to prove her innocence, which it does by sending down three feet of snow after her execution although it is midsummer. Produced by the Peking Pingchu Opera Company.

May 13 Chi Hsiang Theatre

▲ **CAPTURING "THE HAWK"**—Adapted from Chu Po's new novel. In the Snowy Forest. A tale of action and suspense. A People's Liberation Army man in disguise wins his way through the labyrinth of traps laid by the Hawk, a notorious bandit and his followers, to test newcomers to their band. He succeeds in becoming the confidant of the Hawk and then brings about his capture.

May 14-16 Chi Hsiang Theatre
May 17-19 Changan Theatre

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **WHEN THE DRAGON AND THE TIGER FIGHT** The first emperor of the Sung dynasty sends two generals on a military expedition. Believing the lies of one of them who is a traitor, the emperor has the other general executed and thereby loses the campaign. Many years later the son and daughter of

the loyal general avenge their father by killing the traitor. Produced by the Chekiang Shaohsing Opera Company.

May 13 & 14 People's Theatre

▲ **MONKEY SUN CONQUERS THE FLAT-TOPPED MOUNTAIN** Monkey subdues many demons on the Flat-Topped Mountain who try to eat up his master. A delightful episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*.

May 15 & 16 People's Theatre

▲ **UPROAR IN HEAVEN** Monkey Sun Wukung successfully fights all the heavenly forces, led by the celestial deities, who want to subjugate him.

May 18 matinee and evg. People's Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **THE CAPTURE OF THE WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Dramatic adaptation of the novel *In the Snowy Forest*. The title refers to the headquarters of the Hawk and his band which is in the Wei Hu Mountain. (For story see *Capturing "The Hawk"* listed under "Pingchu Opera.") Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

May 13-19 Capital Theatre

▲ **THE RED STORM** A play about the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Written collectively by a group of playwrights of the China Youth Art Theatre. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre and directed by Chin Shan.

May 13-19 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **A SISTER'S LOVE (Tang Ti Chih Hua)** A historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo about the Warring States Period. A young man from the State of Chi, who advocates the aligning of forces of the six states against the powerful State of Chin, helps to assassinate the leaders of the pro-Chin faction and then commits suicide. In order not to involve his sister, he first destroys all evidence of his identity. His sister, nevertheless, publicly identifies the body and proclaims his patriotic deed, and then she too commits suicide. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

May 17-19 Peking Workers' Club

CONCERTS

The visiting STATE PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF THE U.S.S.R. presents:

D. Shostakovich—*Symphony No. 11*

Shen Ma—*A Nostalgic Song*

Ho Lu-ting—*Soiree*

Tchaikovsky—*Italian Capriccio*

Conductor: C. Ivanov

May 18 Tienchiao Theatre

FILMS

▲ **WATER** describes how a field hospital of the PLA becomes stranded in the desert without water. With the help of the local Muslim people plus their own courage and resourcefulness, they obtain water and capture some enemy officers and soldiers. Produced by the "August First" Film Studio.

May 17-19 Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou, Children's Cinema

May 14-19 Kwangan Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **UKIKUSA NIKKI (Diary of an Unsettled Life)** A Japanese feature film about the hard and unsettled life led by the members of a song and dance troupe.

May 13-16 Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou
May 14-16 Hsin Chieh Kou.

Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema
May 17-19 Sheng Li, Chung Yang

▲ **PRINCESS OF THE ASH HEAPS** A Hongkong feature film. A young beggar girl is mistaken for a run-away heiress and is taken into the bosom of the wealthy family. For a while she lives a life of luxury and has many suitors, but when the real heiress is found she is again cast into the streets.

May 13-19 Ta Hua, Children's Cinema, Chiao Tao Kou, Peking Theatre, Tungku Workers' Club

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL FARM TOOLS EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mondays) from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

At the College of Agricultural Mechanization outside Teh Sheng Men Gate, north city

▲ **COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBITION OF THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARL MARN'S BIRTH** Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. Open daily from 8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

At the National Peking Library

SPORTS

▲ **NATIONAL BOXING TOURNAMENT**

May 18-25 daily at Peking Gymnasium

▲ **PEKING "WU SHU" EXHIBITION MATCHES**—Chinese boxing, fencing, etc.

May 18 at Peihai Stadium

ROLLER-SKATING

▲ **OUTDOOR ROLLER SKATING RINK** of the Shih Cha Hai Stadium.

Now open: daily 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Sun. 9 a.m.—6 p.m.

PEKING PLANETARIUM

NEWEST FEATURE: "The Sputnik"—daily showings: 1:00, 4:00 and 7:00 p.m. "Travelling Through the Universe"—daily showings: 2:30 and 5:30 p.m.

On all days except Mondays

SPECIAL BUS TOURS

To HSIANG SHAN (Western Hills) Leaves daily from the east end of Ta Cha Lan, outside of Chien Men Gate at 8:30 a.m.

The bus will stop at the following places:

Hsiang Shan: 9:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

Summer Palace: 1:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.

Zoo: 4:30 p.m.—6:30 p.m.

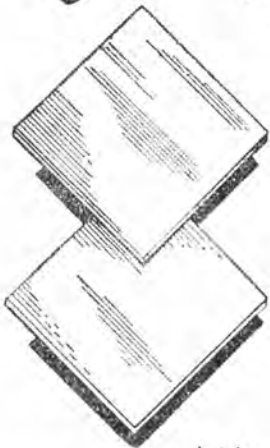
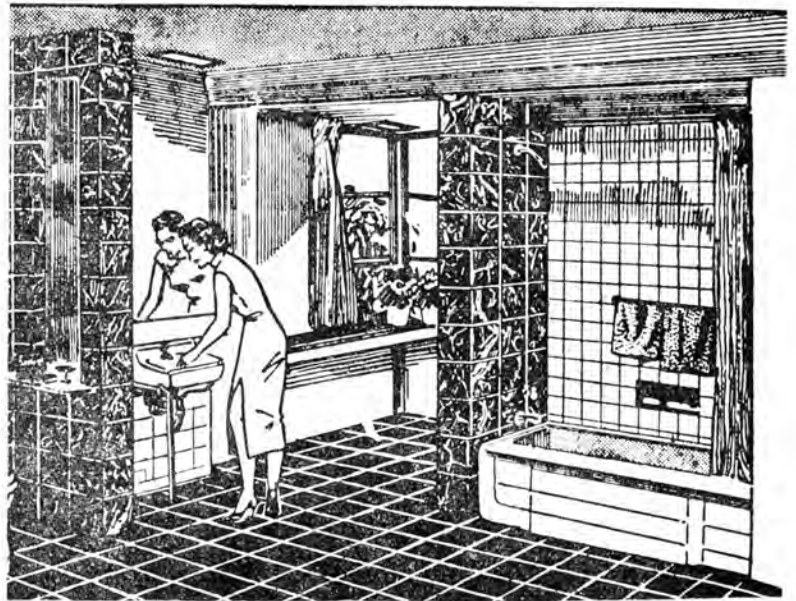
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